

**INFLUENCE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION ON THE
PERFORMANCE OF COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURAL
PROJECTS: A CASE OF MOIBEN SUB COUNTY,
UASIN GISHU COUNTY; KENYA**

**BY
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**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
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DECLARATION

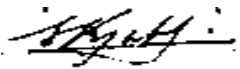
This project report is my original research work and never has it been presented to other universities for the award of an academic certificate.

Sign..... Date

L50/89813/2016

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This project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my wife Alice J. Koech, sons Vicky and Marxy plus my daughter Queen in whose company I found a reason to sit, think and draft what if consumed reasonably can make a seed grow.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

- CDD**- Community Driven Development
CMC-Community Management Committee
KBS- Kenya Bureau of Statistics
SAP- Structural Adjustment Programme
SHGs – Self Help Groups
SPSS -statistical package for social science
TRA- Theory of Reasoned Action
UGC-Uasin Gishu County
UN- United Nations
UNDP-United Nations Development Programme

ABSTRACT

The influence of women participation on infrastructural projects has not been adequately studied. This study's objectives was seeking to explore the influence of women participation in project implementation, maintenance, monitoring and evaluation and in financial management on performance of county infrastructural projects in Moiben sub-county located in Uasin-Gishu County. A descriptive survey design was adopted as a research design for this study. The population targeted for this research was 368 people comprising of 324 Women and 44 Men participating indifferent Levels within the Projects in Moiben sub-county. The technique of Stratified random sampling was employed for this study in choosing those who participated. The collection of primary data for this study was done by using the questionnaires with a drop-off and pick-up method which yielded to 100% return rate. Pilot testing was conducted for data collection tools as a preliminary test for the procedures in order to eliminate identified problems permitting programs to make corrective adjustments to instruments. Means, standard deviation and frequency distribution are the descriptive statistics which was employed in analysing data. Data presentation was done by using frequency tables for analysis, understanding and interpretation of the findings. Inferential statistics such as regression and correlation analysis was involved in determining the influence of women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Moiben sub-county, Uasin-Gishu County. The study identified an existence of a strong positive correlation amid women participation and the performance of county infrastructural projects with values being 0.886, 0.863, 0.764 and 0.902 in relations to project implementation, project maintenance, project monitoring and evaluation and in financial management respectively. A regression equation with positive unstandardized coefficients results; $Y = 1.000 + 0.711X_1 + 0.727X_2 + 0.474X_3 + 0.817X_4$ which is significant statistically with a P-value of 0.002, 0.001, 0.05 and 0.05 at 95% confidence level. Regarding the findings from this study, it can now be resolved that; participation of women in project implementation has a magnificent influence on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu county since they enhances better decision making, selection of project committee and preparation of work schedule. Women participation in project maintenance has a big influence in relation to performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu since women have shown great dedication in the supply of local material needed, paying of project expenses and outputs and also in provision of labour. Women also displayed competencies in monitoring and evaluation through remittance of progress reports, citing project gaps and overall involvement in project activities. They also showed more dedication and commitment in the financial management through preparation of budgets, determinations of project costs and procurement of project materials. From the findings it can be recommended that women should be given more opportunities to participate in infrastructural projects since they proof to deliver effectively. The researcher suggested further investigation on factors affecting women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Globally, women encounter a lot of restrictions on various choices and opportunities than their counterparts. According to Fukuda-Parr, 1999, he stated that this is why empowerment of women has become a subject of concern across the world for the last few decades and that the World Bank recommends that empowering women should be a key area of social development programs (World Bank, 2001). In 1994 amongst the 5.6 billion people, 4.3 billion were from Developing Countries from the number 1.4 billion people displayed a standard of living of less than US\$1 per day out of these more than 221 million them live in the sub-Saharan part of Africa (U.K. Government, 1997). This emphasizes on the need to uplift the standards of living of the people in Africa using socio-economic programs.

According to United Nations Development Programme, 2001, in order to have sustainable development then the input of both genders is important. Studies have shown that gender equality has an impact in poverty reduction and sustainable growth. Social and Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP, 2002) links education and participation of women in income generating projects with enhancement of economic performance.

According to USAID Kenya (2014) culture has negatively affected girls and women contributions to development, since it holds them back from contributing in vital development goals. Thus the need to empower women if the country is to achieve some development of great importance, but what exactly is empowerment, Narayan (2002) defines empowerment as widening the liberty of choice and action. United Nations (2001) defines women empowerment as the pillar of any community-based development plan. It is out of active engagement of a defined community in all areas of designing and implementing projects. Participation of women involves them taking active roles in processes which the beneficiaries influence the generation and

management of such development initiatives, rather than being just on the receiving end of the benefits (Ackermann and Eden, 2001). It is by the community participating that an enabling environment is created for sustainability by giving the users an opportunity to choose the level of services for which they are willing to meet their cost, to guide key investment and management decision and provide resources in support of what they have chosen (Albert, 2004). When beneficiaries became part of decision makers, participation then becomes a self-geared mechanism, which is regarded as the exercise of choice and voice or empowerment (Antill, 2004). It is anticipated that participation results in better design and execution of projects plans, better intended benefits, more timely and friendly cost delivery of projects inputs and more justified project benefits are distributed.

Community Driven Development (CDD) approach has greatly contributed to enhancement of the capacity of rural communities in articulating their needs and to supporting a clearer and more constructive negotiations between the various players, hence yielding to improved local governance (Kinyoda, 2009). Community Participation (CP) has been regarded as crucial for the efficiency and effectiveness of community development project such as fish, financial and health improvement projects.

The success of women traders in Ghana fishery project borrowed a lot from their early trade relations with European traders. They first encountered with the Europeans at the Cape Coast, home of the Fante. This was where Forts and Castles used by these Europeans in Ghana was established. The region was considered as the bed of colonialism. Due to the interaction of the people in this region of Ghana to the outside world, their scope of trade was positively influenced and their skills and abilities in fish trading also established. Walker (2002) notes that prior to 1960, traders of fish in Cape Coast region of Ghana had strong and well organized economic groups through which they shared labor and profits. Women regulated market prices and conditions through such organizations and also protested collectively against changes in the fishing industry. Women were noted for their crucial role in every link of the value chain in

small-scale fisheries project, although their active roles were in marketing and processing of fish and other fish related products in country. Perception of gender-segregation was highly noted in division of labor as contained in (Mutimukuru-Maravanyika, Mills, Asare & Asiedu, 2016).

The Ghana's local level community is normally characterized by high illiteracy rates, lack of social amenities and meaningful employment resulting to widespread poverty that stands currently at 70 percent (Addis of a bank reconciliation statement on and Osei 2001), a strong traditional control and absence of political participation. It is the women who make up the bulk of the population at the community's local level; hence, the intervention by Enowid aiming at improving the economic and socio-political status of women including other things. Nonetheless, injecting capital in the hands of women groups through these interventions is only but a dimension of the ever-changing and complex process through which the cycles of poverty is perceived as being powerless and voiceless, as replicated the in society (World Development Report 2000).

In Kenya, women participation in projects such as Self-help groups and fish farming become key players in addressing community issues such as the fight for children rights (Koinonia Community, 2006), gender concerns, working with communities deemed marginalized, economic empowerment and education of the poor (Ochanda, Akinyi, Mungai, 2009). SHGs have particularly played an important role in women empowerment where women have been able to access credit facilities to start income generating activities, fight for gender equality and equity and take up leadership position, which makes them involved in decision making.

The case of Joyful Women Organization (JOYWO) an organization in Kenya which has successfully helped women implement income generating projects using SHGs for women economic empowerment. According to John Craig (2012) in the year 2009, JOYWO had 431 Women Self Help Groups and an estimated 10,000 women who had accumulated their wealth to 100,000,000 Kshs which have been invested in different

income generating projects. The women were also trained in financial, leadership, group dynamics, gender and cultural issues; hence the women were empowered all rounded and able to participate in development of the country.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The influence that women offer and their position in project success in agricultural production and development are enormous. Their importance and contributions, therefore, cannot be trivialized (Rahman, 2008). The United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) findings report revealed that women comprise of between 60-80 percent of labour force in agricultural sector developing countries like Kenya. According to World Bank, 2003, depending on the region, they produce upto two thirds of the food crops. Participation of women is regarded crucial in the delivery of better planning outcomes in community's development projects. Women's active participation is generally highly considered in the rural economy due to their economic and social roles. When farming project is created and women integrated into project development process it helps since the women farmer's participation in planning is evident. Operations and maintenance influence project performance and increase women income level (World Bank, 2003). Women participation influence performance of farming projects as women are considered as the backbone of agricultural service provision with over 50% contribution of food in developing countries like Kenya and 40% in the gross domestic product (GDP) (KBS, 2015)

Though, a number of the studies on women participation on the performance of infrastructural projects, have been conducted in India particularly in relation to economic empowerment, SHGs efficiency, training programmes (Sahu & Das, 2006; Sowjanya, 2007), there have been few studies conducted in Kenya, for instance Sambu (2003) studied how women participation have impacted on self-help groups on self-economic empowerment in the county of Nakuru. Aga Khan Development Network (AKDN, 2010), conducted a study "On the Permanence and Value of Savings Groups in Kenya's Community Savings Mobilization Project (COSAMO) programme" in Nyanza province, Western Kenya. Although all these studies relates to women

participation on the performance of infrastructural projects, they were conducted outside Uasin Gishu County, which presented a knowledge gap, thus, the need to carry out a study relating the influence of women participation on performance of County infrastructural projects and particularly in Uasin Gishu County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The intention of this research was to examine the influence of women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The following were the involved objectives in guiding the study:

- i. To determine how women participation in project implementation influence performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County.
- ii. To establish how women participation in project maintenance influence performance of infrastructural projects.
- iii. To determine how participation of women in monitoring and evaluation influence performance of infrastructural projects.
- iv. To examine how women participation in financial management influence performance of infrastructural projects.

1.5 Research Questions

- i. How does women participation in project implementation influence performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County?
- ii. To what extent does women participation in project maintenance influence performance of infrastructural projects?
- iii. How does women participation in project monitoring and evaluation influence county infrastructural projects?

- iv. How does women participation in financial management influence performance of county infrastructural projects?

1.6 Significance of the study

The study findings aims at benefiting the women who participate in County infrastructural projects so that they clearly understand how these factors within the level of participation influence development of the groups for the attainment of their goals.

The policy makers within the county and the country can use the findings to enhance women empowerment when formulating policies. The department of social services in Kenya would benefit by having an in-depth understanding of infrastructural projects.

Findings of this study would be used by the researchers to inquire more on infrastructural projects in Kenya, as well as the academicians to understand more on these factors in Kenya

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

This study was focusing on establishing the influence of women participation on performance of county infrastructural projects. The study was conducted in moiben sub county, Uasin Gishu County, which is located in Rift Valley region in Kenya.

The study only focused on infrastructural projects in the area that were funded by the donors and Uasin Gishu County Government Fund in the region. Women also do participate in many other projects not necessarily of infrastructural nature which this study did not particularly looked at.

Information was generated from the women groups and management committee members and household representatives from the selected projects. The gathered information provided a clear picture on how women participation in financial management, governance, monitoring and evaluation and operation and maintenance influence the performance of County infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

In undertaking this study, researcher encountered challenges such as follows:

Fear of victimization which was a key limitation to this research work. Respondents were afraid to provide factual information on the basis that information provided might be used against them. There might be concerns of confidentiality of respondents thus affecting their honesty in providing information. Respondents were uncomfortable sharing information with the researcher based on rank differences that is the researcher being of a senior rank in the management than the respondents and the evident chain of command in communication between junior and senior officers within the organization.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

There was an assumption that in this study the respondents who took part were a representation of views of County infrastructural projects. The researcher also assumed that sample was not biased and the chosen respondents participated voluntarily. This was possible due to positive perspective of the county infrastructural projects. There was also an assumption that there was availability of current information and current data required by the study. It was also assumed that respondents were adequately represented in this study regardless of percentages of respective gender that participated as respondents

1.10 Definition of Significance Terms

Financial management -The process of planning, organizing, directing and controlling how finances of community county infrastructural projects are used to run affairs of the project to enable the project achieve its goals and objectives on time and on the planned budget.

Project implementation -The framework which ensures that community county infrastructural projects have been conceived correctly and execution being done in line with the best practices of project management lying within the wider framework of the

society governance processes. An appropriate governance framework helps enhance transparency and accountability and community participation in decision making. The three pillars of project governance include; structure (management committees), people (beneficiaries) and information (communication).

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E). This entails a procedure which helps in enhancing performance in order to achieve good results. It targets at improving present and forthcoming managing of outputs, outcomes and impact.

Performance -Performance of a project involves evaluation of success with regards to conformance to pre-determined specifications. The current study measured performance of community county infrastructural projects based on their effectiveness and efficiency, functionality, sustainability and improvement of livelihood.

Women participation-This is about women taking part in project management by involving in decision making, financial management, monitoring and evaluation in community project.

1.11 Organization of the study

Researcher organized this particular study into five chapters. First Chapter being the introduction which has the subheads; the study's background, statement of the problem, purpose and objectives of the study, questions involved, significance, limitations, delimitations, and assumptions of the study and definition of terms. In second chapter the researcher looked at relevant review of literature and organized according to the objectives of the study, then identified the appropriate theory to form the theoretical framework and discusses the conceptual framework. Chapter three presents; the design, target population, sampling procedure and size, instruments used, data collection procedure and analysis and operationalization of variables. The fourth chapter presents and analyses the data using the adopted statistical analytical tool in respect to the study's objectives. Chapter five presents a summary, the conclusions, suggestions and also recommendations of the whole research.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

A review of past studies is presented in this chapter on community participation and performance of projects. The chapter also present review of study variable based on the study objective. The conceptual framework was engaged in demonstrating the relationship existing between the variables, knowledge gap and summary of the chapter.

2.2 The concept of women participation in project implementation on the performance of county infrastructural projects

Women participation in development issues is a worldwide marvel which is being undertaken in many nations of the world. All over the world, a review of progress achieved by women in infrastructural development is of great concern(Hart, 2013).According to (Shah, 2016) it is apparent that the progress towards women participation in infrastructural development has encountered obstacles at the institutional level in all the countries of the world. In Africa, women lack independence and authority in decision making and have no control over their conditions of life (Fabricus, Koch, Turner and Magome 2013). Despite the heavy work, women are seen by policy makers primarily as a source of voluntary labor for development activities and their invaluable socio-economic contributions goes unrecognized.In County government women have been participating in different ways for the sake of projects implementation.

Participation refers to a process where stakeholders are given a chance to share control and influence the initiatives of development including decision and the resources that directly impacts on them. It is in not giving the poor opportunities to take part in interventions of development aimed at improving their welfare that they will endeavor to miss out the benefits of any such interventions. Participation according to Ekong (2003) is although not necessarily being direct but being active in roles of community such as in decisions, awareness of local concerns, contributions at public gatherings,

efforts attempted to influencing measures suggested through groups or individual actions, owned by groups or individuals and contributions towards communities' programmes financially. Ekong, 2003, also stated women participation as being social instigated process where specified groups with common needs, although they may not be living in a similar geographical region, actively follow-up raising of their needs, make decisions and identify a criterion to settle these needs. Participation by members in community programmes or activities can be viewed in terms of a flow from low to a very high level. In the lower level, for instance, members of community may avail themselves in events such like health related fairs which have been organized and done by health care givers, example, the rural members may point out the necessity of information on techniques of planning families, compel the concerned ministry of health to provide supplies and services, and to educate local members on how to distribute and accomplish their own trust plus inventory. Community development is referred by the United Nations as a routine that brings together the peoples' struggle with that of the involved government authorities. The intention of this combination of efforts is aimed at enhancing the socio-cultural and economic situations of communities, and to incorporate into the life of a nation these communities and make them to contribute wholly to progress of the country (Ekong, 2003).

The concept of citizen participatory can't be eliminated from development issues of the community as it is considered as a remedy to psychological sidelining and uselessness among the many thus creating in them a sense of ownership and significant accomplishment. It seeks also the pulling of less-utilized human resources and bringing a number of people to recognize and acknowledge the efforts propagated for by the planners in the development strategy. For several years, Community Participation (CP) has been regarded crucial for the efficiency and effectiveness of community projects. As observed by IWSC (2003), in rural sector CP has achieved widespread acceptance and some rural fish and food projects from all over the world are applying it. CP being a community-led needs driven approach inculcates participatory technique and noncentralization approach to provide rural food compared to government-led supply driven strategy which may not be very effective. Women projects tend to be more sustainable and effective when they engage a participatory approach. USAID

(2009)observed that community fish project become sustainable if responses were acted on genuine demands, capacity building towards operation and upkeep, enhancing partaking of costs, involving directly the members of community in all major decisions was likely to cultivate a sense of belonging to communal projects.

Women help projects meet their targets within the framework of planned budget and enhance sustenance of rural fish supply management. Active Women in various borehole project`s activities is recommended to enhance their positive impact to smaller rural communities. Developing countries tend to adopt CP initiatives as they help in creating a sense of ownership, settling differences within, expounding on technical knowledge and managerial experiences of the beneficiaries of community projects (Doe and Khan, 2004; Lockwood, 2004; Opare, 2011). On the other side of the coin, Mazango and Munjeri (2009) critiqued CP by arguing that it is identified as a short to medium term success tool of and sanitation projects. Further, Carter (2012) observed that there is a smooth running by women at the initial stage of community projects but issues arise within a span of 1-3 years into the inception of systems leading to the breakdown thereafter of managing systems.

To enhance successful Women fish project in the community, adequate strengthening by external support is needed rather than delegating full control by community of supply systems and the allocation of tasks should be undertaken slowly. On top of these, Pérez-Foguet and Jimenez (2011) observed that through building capacity, supervising, aiding in construction and offering assistance to the project community organization committees at the early phases of operation are commended for ensuring life long community participation in community projects.

In developing countries rural communities should take full mandate for sustainability of community projects in their regions. The community should take control of the operation, repairs and maintenance of all projects provided for in their communities. This paradigm trickles down the responsibility for the continual operation of

community projects from both government and donor agencies to rural communities (Burgi and Rydbeck, 2010; World Vision Ghana, 2003). Other factors affecting the performance of community projects apart from community participation are; absence of regulations, minimal legal framework and authority of the committees, lack of proper connection with existing government institutions locally and reluctance to substitute most of capital items (Whittington *et. al.*, 2009).

2.3 Women Participation in Monitoring and evaluation of County infrastructural projects

The concept of Monitoring and Evaluation that is participatory entails a collective process that comprises of players at various levels performing tasks together in assessing a project, its programme or procedure and taking any remedial measure when necessary. Usually monitoring is conducted as an ongoing activity throughout the life of a project, while evaluations are undertaken periodically. As noted by Swanepoel & De Beer (2006), M&E participatory work, the difference amid monitoring process and evaluation is often very slim. This is because an involved assessments and response strategy are intertwined to projects' design as a consistent constituent of the work, and not a single-time event.

Basically those stakeholders who are part of activity in participatory M&E includes those beneficiaries of project services and goods which includes both women and men involved at local level ; interested establishments like NGOs; engaged private sector functions in the project; and those staff of the government at various levels (Deepa, 1993). Since monitoring is an ongoing observation of the varied operations of the project work, it permits early detection of particular social effects which if they are found to be non-beneficial or unworkable with intended aims then it allows one to bring the necessary measures of corrections. In evaluation, actual impacts of the project is matched against the approved strategic plans made (Swanepoel & De Beer, 2006).

Monitoring and Evaluation help in meeting the internal demands of the beneficiaries and other key players contributing to their empowerment. Mwakila (2008) noted that monitoring and evaluation acts as a control instrument that focuses on improving the performance of community projects quality and direction of joint development initiatives and local governance. Shortly after completion of the project, evaluation is done. This helps to gain an in-depth of the facilities used initially although it is not easy to know how the future of these facilities are going to be in the long run in terms of their sustainability. A water pump of quality can serve several years then preceded by failures of its components. It then calls for the necessity to create reliable indicators of sustainability that factors in both perceptions of community and also the facilities' observable condition (Deverill et. al., 2001).

In practice, monitoring and evaluation receives small attention although projects can rarely be taken care of by local organization without undertaking systematic monitoring of its performance. After conclusion, monitoring or evaluations are normally done to provide relevant information to the implementing organization or its project agent, on top of those mandated for the operation of the project. The use of applicable indicators is required to be employed locally to show extent of a project's functionality in terms of its technically, financially or in user satisfaction. Indicators are useful in setting the targets for organization's local management. Efforts to attain them may help a committee in giving direction with purpose, and also being an important benchmark in the checking of its functioning. By itself this may help in avoiding the sluggishness of local management organizations that seems to be a major cause of their death (Stephen, 2000).

Adequate participation of the community members in monitoring and evaluation activities limited their participation in decision making about project progress. Mukunga (2012) researched on the community participation and its influence on performance of Kiserian dam, Kenya. Findings from the research revealed that 80.02% of the respondents did not participate in monitoring and evaluation activities of Kiserian dam, while only 4% had access to progress reports and pamphlets on project progress

reporting. It was clear from the analysis that majority of the local community were not aware of project progress and that the implementing agency had poorly coordinated project reporting activities especially to the beneficiary community. The inadequate participation of the local community in monitoring and evaluation activities limited their participation in decision making about project progress. This influenced negatively the performance of the project in relation to the achievement of its objectives. After the community developing confidence and belief among the project administration, they can voluntarily provide money for the running of the projects thus enhancing the project's sustainability. Carter (2010) noted that if the community participates in assessing progress of the project, it becomes a concern for their sustainability. Regular report meetings on project progress should be held with the local women being mobilized to actively take part. He also pointed out the importance of community being given chances to question on the advancement of these projects so as to reduce risks of project funds being misappropriated. A study done by Obuya (2016) shows that the respondents were requested to indicate whether women were allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project. According to research verdict, majority 89% of the respondents showed that women were allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project while 11% of the respondents indicated that women were not allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project.

2.4 Women Participation in Financial Management and Performance of County infrastructural projects

An important component in financial management is the preparation of budget. Good financial undertaking must be supported by a realistic budget that depicts the expected income and expected expenditure of the project. Petersen *et al.*, (2006) observed that budgets act as a tool of control so that funds belonging to the project are not used for activities beyond the capability of the project. In case budgets are not prepared and followed, chances of misuse, misallocation and over expenditure of finances become quite rampant. As noted by Harvey & Reed, (2007) without a budget, it is impossible to plan how the raised funds will be spent. They also claimed that without a budget it makes it hard to know who should be accountable for what kind of expenditures. When

community is engaged in budgeting process, it strengthens and widens partnerships and also creates room for mutual learning. Baiocchi (2005) gave an illustration of how participatory budgeting process produce realistic welfare effects by enhancing the effectiveness of public investments by 60%, stressing on a pro-poor orientation and reducing possibilities for „pork-barrel politics“ by 56% and other forms of clientelistic policy-making processes.

Openness is a critical component for developing trust and sustaining the dedication of members involved in community based projects. If beneficiaries are actively involved in management of community project’s cash, the concerned committees in charge tend to be highly vigilant and open in their endeavors. According to Twebaze (2010) in his study relating to mobilization of locals in rural food disbursement plans at Wakiso District in Uganda noted the higher the awareness by benefactors of fish on the manner that money was used raised pellucidity in the system that the acting programs committee were run.

Women participation in project maintenance influence project success. Brike (1997) noted the importance of community members in handling financial management for effective operation and maintenance of community projects. Mwakila William (2008) conducted a study of Women Participation in community Supply and Sanitation programs. Also in the case of Yombo Dovya and Barabara ya Mwinyi, community projects, in Temeke District of Tanzania, their study revealed that the projects` financial management was left in the hands of members of the community foreseen by committees. The collected funds from user charge levies was used to take care of operation and maintenance costs. However, the study further found out that the Committees failed to hold regular meetings with other community members to disclose the financial aspects of the projects. Revenues and estimates of expenditure were not disclosed to the community members during public participation gatherings. This compromised the functionality and sustainability of the projects since cases of misappropriation of funds were frequently reported.

2.5 Women Participation in Maintenance and Performance of County infrastructural projects

Mobilization of community efforts are geared towards enhancing community involvement and encouraging a sense of responsibility and belonging of community owned projects. Schouten (2006) further said that although women ownership in any way does not resolve the challenge of ensuring community projects` sustainability, it creates the platform for mobilization of communities to be socially passionate about the continuity of their project`s functioning and being ready to take-up absolute responsibility. However, Fosenka (2008) observed that this at all times does not arouse the willingness necessary to accept immediate responsibility of providing support of funds for repairs and maintenance of community projects in the future. As such, many of community projects becomes unfunctional when problems emerge in relation to their operation.

Maintenance of county infrastructural projects includes doing the repairs of broken pipes, leaking pipes, pumps and all sorts of repairs in the system. Bhandari and Grant (2007) noted that maintenance of community projects includes but not limited to the cost of the following, the offices of the board`s daily running, expense of procuring office necessities such as printers, laptops, invoice notes and receipts, replacing appliances in the office amid other logistical concerns of the office. Auckhinleck (2013) studied community boreholes sustainability and rural communities` poverty reduction in the plains of Atebubu and Afram Districts in Ghana. He found that 83% of Respondents in communities provided with community projects indicate that the ponds were promptly repaired by the locally trained Maintenance Technicians when they broke down. This helped to prevent people from reverting to old sources of surface fish and resulted to sustained poverty reduction. Furthermore, results from this study indicated that 85% of surveyed respondents pointed to the fact that Community borehole fish project`s sustainability should essentially be the role of beneficiaries.

A study by World Bank (2010) established that 70% of community systems in the Eastern Cape of South Africa were not working. Furthermore, 7000 community wells

and boreholes surveyed in Tanzania by Eduvie (2006) showed on average that 45% were still functional but only 10% of community facilities that were 25 years or older were still functioning. The main reason assigned for community system failures was lack of maintenance after implementation. With continued usage, serious wear and tear occurred until they finally ceased functioning. The study emphasized that management of community projects by the communities is meant specifically to empower and encourage the beneficiaries to take full responsibility in maintenance and repair of the projects.

The willingness of the community to pay the project tariffs is a major factor responsible for sustainability of their projects. Bohm and Fox (1993) identified that project tariff collected should cover fully the cost of fish pond services provided. They established that the readiness of paying is seen operating better when dealing with enhanced services for example house connectivity in partiality to facets of the entire community. Educational level, size of family, wealth and household income, and discontent with indigenous sources affects positively preparedness to spend yielding to higher chances of the community projects sustainability. Bhandari and Grant (2007) concluded in their study that for sustainability of operational supply systems to exist, there should be satisfaction, honesty of the user committee, and willingness to pay for important operational sustainability factors.

The importance of generating adequate revenues needs to be recognized by all those responsible for promoting sustainable supply services. However, Carter et. al., (2010) findings from programme evaluations and reviews undertaken in several African countries indicated that communities soon give up collecting regular user fees. The sums of money raised by user committees for the maintenance and repair of their projects are usually insufficient. In those situations where the fundamental issue is unwillingness rather than the inability to pay, there is need for change. According to Adow (2013), contribution of funds by the community to operate and maintain rural projects promote a spirit of belonging by the benefiting community. Indeed Roark et. al., (1993) added that O&M and sustainability may be considered tantamount.

However, Webster et. al., (1999) noted that sustainable county infrastructural projects should integrate all the socio- economic, political and cultural aspects surrounding them. The commitment of the community in operation and maintenance is very significant in any successful project performance. Toyobo and Muili (2013) carried out a study on Sustainability of Schemes through Community Participation in Ejigbo, Nigeria. They found out that majority of members contributed little or no monetary, material, advisory, labour and repairs for the maintenance of community facility in Ejigbo. About 47.4% and 39.6% of the respondents were petty traders and civil servants respectively.

These categories of people were not interested in contributions towards the maintenance of facility because of government attitude of negligence of facility after delivery to the community. The study further established that the residents had to look for alternative sources of fish such as rivers and lakes when the available boreholes failed to function. This resulted in spread of epidemic diseases such as cholera, dysentery among others. There are eight core areas that leads to successful citizen participation which requires examination. These includes citizen awareness, planning, Implementation, capacity building, monitoring & evaluation, reporting mechanisms and feedback, mobilization of financial resources and Citizen Participation Forums.

It is of importance to build awareness amongst both citizens and duty bearers on the meaning of citizen participation and its importance. To ensure achievement of successful devolution, there should be political consciousness by citizens, and having access to information without denial. Citizens must not only know their rights and responsibilities but also access the avenues via which they can put them into practice (Omolo, 2010). The local authority need to allocate funds to help in the process of creating awareness to the citizens. Publication and wide dissemination of information that is of public significance should be done by County government in accordance with the relevant legislation. Appropriate communication mechanisms such as the LASDAP desk office and exploration alternative methods of disseminating information should be done.

To ensure optimization of efficiency and effectiveness the adopted framework must be strengthened. This may call for adequate financial and provision of human resource. Sufficient notice of meetings need to be given to enable communities prepare adequately to attend and participate effectively in consultations and discussions. If guidelines for participation are there, then there should be commitment towards its implementation (Omollo 2011). There is need for a programme of events to enable citizens participate effectively at various levels of the development cycle. Provision for recourse mechanism should be put by the government where action against public bodies can be addressed if certain information is unduly denied (Omollo, 2011). This includes a technological analysis of community capabilities, assessment of their attitudes, literacy levels and their value systems. Other social and economic indicators can be captured that is deemed useful in generating the training curricular and its mode of delivery. The ultimate intention would be stakeholders' empowerment to formulate proposals and plans and to implement projects ensuring their sustainable management (Omollo, 2011). In conducting training needs assessment and community profiling, tools such as focus group discussions, neighborhood surveys and formal meetings with local leaders, CSOs and CBOs can be adopted. Identifying resource persons to be trained so as to train others may be crucial in achieving this.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

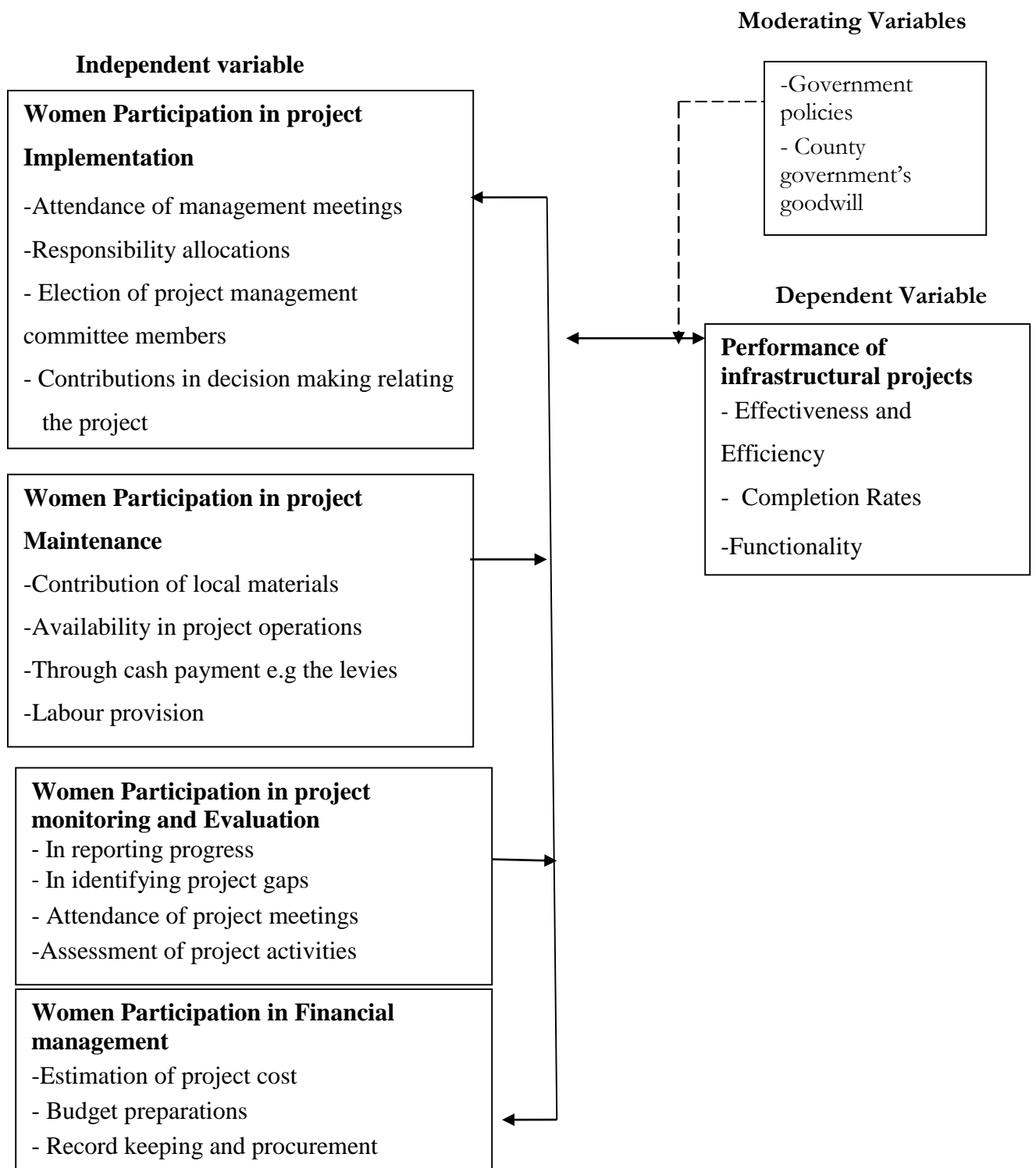
This study adopts the Theory of Reasoned action (TRA) which was generated in 1967 and relates to this current study. Later it was expanded after revision by Ajzen and Fishbein in the early 1970`s, the theory was then used by 1980s to study human behavior and to generate interventions appropriately. The Theory assumes that human beings are rational in nature and that they utilize information made available to them before they choose to participate or not to participate in certain behavior.

The theory looks at intentions of behaviour as being the instant antecedents to behaviour. It is alleged that the stronger a person's intent to perform a particular behaviour, the more fruitful they are expected to be. Intentions are functions of salient beliefs or information about the possibility that execution of certain behaviour will lead

to a specific outcome. It is assumed that attitude is the first antecedent of behaviours' intention. It is a person's negative or positive belief about doing a particular behaviour that matters. A person would prefer to perform a certain behaviour when he or she gauges it positively. This theory can be applied to understand community participation in the sense that it is assumed that in nature people would consider the consequence of their actions before they decide to engage in or not in certain behaviour. For instance if people perceive that participating in community projects will yield some benefits, then it is more likely that the community will increase their level of participation and vice versa.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

According to the conceptual framework, low level of community participation in financial management, governance, operation and maintenance and monitoring and evaluation tend to hinder better performance of county infrastructural projects. This means that performance of county infrastructural projects can be better when there is higher level of women participation in the identified project parameters. Legal and regulatory framework, size of the project and the political environment are other factors that equally influence performance of county infrastructural projects.



(Source: 2018)

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

2.8 Knowledge Gaps

The review of the foregoing literature indicates evidence in regards to influence of women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects. Several studies has be done in Asians countries such as Doe and Khan, 2004, and Lockwood, 2004, indicating that community Participation initiatives has significant influence in creation of a sense of ownership, settling internal differences, increase technical knowledge that influence on community projects performance. Other studies done regionally such as Twebaze (2010) focused on community mobilization which led to increase in food supply programs in Wakiso District Uganda while Tanga and Maliehe (2011) indicated that community participation in handicraft projects in Lesotho failed due to ineffective leadership participation by the community. Locally, studies reviewed such as Mukunga (2012) focused on effect of community involvement on performance of a dam at Kiserian. The studies failed to obtain the impact of women involvement in performance of project and especially in County infrastructural projects. This research pursued to seal the current knowledge gaps through examining influence of women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County

2.9 Summary of literature review

One dependent variable and four independent variables formed the basis of there searchers literature review. Effort was made to explore the existing literature appropriate to the study. As contained in the above review, its clear that there has been several of valuable related research on influence of women participation on the performance of infrastructural projects. Standard of living, completion rates, functionality and social benefits. This study established the influence of these women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects within Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

A description relating to the methods and techniques employed in conducting the research was looked at in this particular chapter. Focus was on the research design, the targeted population, size of the sample and the sampling procedure, collection of data tools, pilot study, analysis procedures and techniques and the ethical consideration in research.

3.2 Research Design

Design in research relates to a plan that outlines how, when and where the required data are to be gathered and explored (Parahoo,2007). In this research study the researcher employed descriptive research as a design to obtain how the identified factors influence women participation on performance of infrastructural projects in Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County. Descriptive research is aimed at providing an image of a condition as it appears normally, justifying existing practice and making decision and also building models (Burns and Grove, 2001). In this study the researcher gave an image of the influence women participation on the performance of infrastructural projects in Moiben Sub County in Uasin Gishu County.

3.3 Study Area

The research was conducted within Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County. This is a cosmopolitan county particularly around Eldoret town and covers 3,345 sq. km. Moiben is found towards the north of the county that is bordered by six counties, namely Elgeyo-Marakwet, Trans Nzoia, Kericho, Baringo, Nandi and Bungoma to the East, North, South, South- East, South- West and West respectively. The county was named after Ilwuasinkishu a Maasai clan who originally inhabited (Daily Nation, 2011)

In terms of climate/weather the temperatures fall between a range of 8.40C to 270C. It has double seasons associated with heavy rains with an average precipitation of

1000mm to 1,300mm annually. Uasin Gishu County experiences the wettest season around the months of April to May and the drier spell lies around January to February (ibid). What dominates the economy is agriculture that forms the biggest support to security of food in the country. Large scale maize and wheat farming and also dairy farming are the leading farming activities. Dairy farming is widely practiced in the County especially in Ainabkoi, Turbo and Kapseret. Many dairy farmers grow their own feeds which include corn, alfalfa and hay (Daily Nation, 2011). Other economic activities include sports tourism (athletics), manufacturing and agro processing. Some Industries such as Rai Woods factory, Rivatex and Rupa textiles, Pipeline Petroleum Company, Cooperative Creameries (KCC) and also corn, pyrethrum and wheat factories are just but examples of the main industries lying within the neighbourhood of Eldoret town.

Moiben Constituency is an electoral constituency in Eldoret East District of Uasin Gishu County in Kenya's Rift Valley. It occupies an area of 777.09 Km² with a population density of 320 people per km². The main economic activity is agriculture. The constituency comprises Moiben division of Uasin Gishu County. The constituency has 5 wards namely; Kimumu, Tembelio, Meibeki/Karuna, Moiben and Sergoit.

3.4 Target Population

Parahoo (2007) defined population as the sum total of units from which required data can be collected. This may comprise of individuals, air facts, events or organizations. The target population of this research project was the project managers, members and opinion leaders of Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County, totaling to 368 individuals comprising 324 women and 44 men.

3.5 Sample Procedure and Sample Size

The researcher adopted the technique of stratified random sampling to select respondents who formed the representative of the target population. Stratified sampling method was used basically because it encompasses dividing the target population into

numerous units basing on any features such as age, gender or religion. After achieving this the samples are then obtained out of each strata (Chandran, 2004). Stratified sampling was adopted because it was considered quite appropriate for this study. According to C. Kothari (2000), a stratified random sampling is adopted where distinct features in the population exist, thus the frame can be organized by these distinction into separate "strata." Sampling of each stratum is then done as a separate sub-population, out of which random selection of individual elements is obtained.

The method will assure the researcher that there is good representation of the population through the sample. Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) noted that stratified sampling is a method normally used when the population out of which a sample is generated doesn't make up a similar group, thus requiring a closer look among the many sub-groups. Because the respondents are categorized depending on their participatory capacity that is project managers, members and opinion leaders, a stratified random sampling technique was employed for this research. Random technique of sampling was then employed to pick subjects from each stratum until the proportionality of number of subjects in that stratum in relation to its frequency in the population was achieved. This ensured that different categories of population would have adequately been represented in the sample so as to increase the level of accuracy. The formulae of Fisher et al. (1991) was used to determine the desired size of the sample;-

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where:

n = the preferred sample size (If population is beyond 10,000).

Z = the normal standard deviation, set at 1.96, which matches to 95% confidence level.

p = the occurrence proportion leveled at 0.50 in agreement to the Fisher (1991) rule.

q = 1.0 – p

d = level of precision preferred, here set at 0.05 conforming to the 1.96 z-statistic applied in the numerator.

In substitution,

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{(0.05)^2} = 368$$

3.6 Data Collection instruments

The data source for this research was primary data. A well- established questionnaire was employed. The researcher had the opportunity to organize appropriate and detailed questions that were put in the questionnaire. Closed ended kind of queries was used because they easily guide those responding as they have to indicate from the numerous choice queries. This kind of enquiries also permits easier tabulation of data once obtained.

3.7 Pilot study

Experimental trying of the tools used in measuring must be done with a few related subjects whose features are same as those in the actual sample to check the feasibility of the study (Nkpa, 2007).The instruments' validity and its reliability determines the quality of data obtained and hence that of the entire research. The pilot study for this research project was conducted on 37 beneficiaries in Uasin Gishu County, being a recommended percentage of 10 of the intended target population (Mugenda 2003). Questions found unreliable in the instrument or which provide invalid information were altered in order to yield more reliable and valid information.

3.8 Instruments validity and Instrument reliability

3.8.1 Instruments validity

Validity as described by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) is the precision and relevance of inferences, determined by the research design. Its the extent by which the analysis from the results of the data really signify the study's variables. The questionnaire was given to expertise including my project supervisor in order to critique it and suggest

any area necessary to make changes in order to obtain the content validity of the instrument. Then a final copy of the improved questionnaire was developed, which made sure that the structured questionnaire remained focused, consistent and accurate with the objectives of the study.

3.8.2 Instrument reliability

Reliability is explained as a determination of the level to which the instruments of research produce dependable outcomes (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The questionnaire was administered to 10 respondents. Then after a week 10 respondents were randomly picked and similar questionnaires were used to collect data. Comments made by the respondents during piloting were used to improve on the instrument. Afterwards the questions in the questionnaire were reviewed and those found not to be clear were reframed for clarity so as to yield similar results

3.9 Data collection Procedure

As soon as the research project was ready, the research obtained permission from the university administration and research permit from the office of the president at county commissioners office Uasin Gishu County. The questionnaires were administered in person to the respondents. The reason for doing such individual questionnaire administration to respondents was to establish a relationship with the respondents while introducing the research, providing if any clarifications that may be sought by the respondents on the spot and gathering the questionnaires as soon as possible after they are concluded. Brief interviews were done on the respondents by using structured questionnaires.

3.10 Data Analysis and Presentation

Polit and Hungler (2007), defined data analysis as a means to organize, provide structure and generate meaning. The questionnaires used in this project were thoroughly tested for credibility and authentication. Coding and tabulation of data using frequency

distribution tables was then done. Summarized data was then subjected to analysis using descriptive statistics i.e. mean, mode, median and inferential statistics and social science statistical package and explicated using frequency tables.

3.11 Ethical considerations

In this research the major ethical issues were:-

Informed consent

The researcher sought consent from county offices and University of Nairobi Administration to be allowed to carry out the study in their area. The researcher also got an informed consent from the participants before recruiting them in the study. The researcher gave the participants all the information they need to know before engaging them.

Privacy and confidentiality

All the information was treated with confidentiality as the researcher did not allow the information to be shared with unauthorized persons.

Anonymity

The participants' identity was concealed. This was done by giving the participants coded names or numbers that would only be identified by the researcher.

Researcher's responsibility

The researcher had the responsibility of sharing the findings with the other researchers, policy makers, donor etc. interested in making a positive impact in this area and those who want to do further research in the.

Table 3.1: Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Operational Definition of Variables					
	Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Data Collection	Scale	Data analysis Techniques
To find out the influence of women participation in project implementation on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County	<u>Independent Variable</u> Women participation in project implementation	Election of project management committee Attendance of transparency Meetings Responsibilities Decisions Making concerning the project	Women Participation in Electing project management committee members -Attending transparency Meetings - Accountability forums - Decisions Making concerning the project	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive Statistics Mean Percentages variances
To establish the influence of women participation in project maintenance on performance of infrastructural projects.	<u>Independent Variable</u> Women participation in project Maintenance	Contribution of local materials - Availability in project operations -Through cash payment e.g the levies -Labour provision	Level of women participation in Cash payment -Labour provision - Contribution of local materials -Engage in project operations	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics
To determine influence of women participation in monitoring and evaluation	<u>Independent Variable</u> Women participation in project monitoring and Evaluation	- In reporting progress - In identifying project gaps - Attendance	Extent of Women Participation in Electing project management	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics

on performance of infrastructural projects.		of project meetings -Assessment of project activities	committee members -Attending transparency Meetings - Accountability forums - Decisions Making concerning the project			
To examine the influence of women participation in financial management on performance of infrastructural projects.	<u>Independent Variable</u> Women participation in Financial management	Estimation of project cost - Budget preparations - Record keeping and procurement	Extent of community participation in project budgeting, procurement, project cost estimation	Questionnaire	Ordinal	Descriptive statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION.

4.0 Introduction

Data collected from this research project was tallied and represented on frequency distribution tables. Summarized data was analyzed engaging descriptive statistics i.e. mean, mode ad median, inferential statistics and social science statistical package and presented using frequency tables.

4.1 General information

Women participation in project implementation has been rising rapidly for the past 3 years. From the general information, the researcher's intention was to know the gender of the participants, the age bracket, level of education and the years they have been involved in infrastructural development projects.

4.1.1 Gender of the respondents

The researcher requested the respondents to point out there gender on the questionnaire. It was observed from the data collected in the questionnaires that many young women participate in project implementation than young men as depicted in the questionnaires administered to the sample population. From the data collected, 88%, of the respondents were women and 12% of the respondents were men.

Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents

Gender	Respondents	Percentage
Female	324	88%
Male	44	12%
Total	368	100

4.1.2 Bracket of the respondents Age

It is clear from the data that most of the women who participated in project implementation were young. Where 57% of the respondents were between 20-30years of age, 38% of the respondents were between 31-40 years of age, 4% of the respondents were between 41-50years of age and only 1% was of 51 years and above. This shows clearly that the women who participate in project implementation are most of them below 40 years of age.

Table 4.2: Age bracket

Age bracket	Respondents	Percentage
20-30 years	210	57%
31-40 years	141	38%
41-50 years	14	4%
51 and above	3	1%
Total	368	100%

4.1.3 Level of education

Researcher was concerned in knowing participants level of education and thus requested them to indicate their level of education.

Table 4.3: Level of education

Highest Level of Education Attained	Frequency	Percent
Primary	58	16%
Secondary level	75	20%
College	105	29%
University	96	26%
Postgraduate	34	9%
Total	368	100

The results indicate 29% of the respondents had achieved College level of education, 26% had attained University level of education, 20% had attained secondary level of education, 16% achieved primary level of education while 9% attained postgraduate level of education. This implied that most of the participants had obtained at least college level of education hence were in a better position of providing relevant information on influence of women participation on performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County.

4.1.4 Period of working in infrastructural projects

The interest of the researcher was knowing the period the respondents had participated in infrastructural development projects.

Table 4.4: Period of working in infrastructural

Period of Respondent Working	Frequency	Percent
less than 3 year	218	59%
3- 9 years	98	27%
9- 12 years	46	12%
12 years and above	6	2%
Total	368	100

The above data shows that most of the participants, 59% had been involved in infrastructural projects for a period less than 3 years, 27% of the participants had been involved for a duration between 3 – 9years, and 12% of the respondents had worked for a period between 9 – 12years while 2% had worked for period of 12 years and above.

4.2 Women participation in implementation process of a project

Researcher wanted to assess the level to which women’s participation in implementation of projects influence infrastructural projects

Table 4.5: Women participation in project implementation

Respondent Participation in Project implementation	Mean	Standard deviation
Level of Women involvement in election of project management committee	4.92	0.82
Level of Women involvement in allocation of responsibilities	4.88	0.76
Level of women involvement in making decisions	4.78	0.70

From the research study, most of the participants showed that women engaged in enhancing project relationship with other project members and were allocated responsibilities to undertake hence influencing the performance of infrastructural projects to a very great extent as indicated by a mean of 4.92 and with standard deviation of 0.82. Most of the respondents indicated that women participate in election of project management committee and are also involved in allocation of responsibilities. Women also showed very great extent in involvement in making decisions in project implementation as displayed by an average of 4.78 with standard deviation of 0.70. This meant that the women participation in project implementation is very important as it helped to manage the operation, decision making and election of project management committee

4.2.1 Election of project management committee

The researcher sought to find out the women participation in election of project management committee. And from the data collected, it is clear that most women, 70% showed very good extent of participation, 27% of the women showed good extent while 3% showed moderate participation in election of project management committee. However, according to Jiménez and Pérez-Foguet (2011) empowerment, constructive supervision and providing support for community project management committees during the inception year of implementation are recommended for ensuring extensive community participation in community projects.

Table 4.6: Election of project management committee

Participation of Project Management Committee	Respondents	Percentage
Very good	258	70%
Good	99	27%
Moderate	11	3%
Total	368	100

4.2.2 Attendance of transparency meetings

The researcher sought to determine the participation of women in attendance of transparency meeting in the project implementation projects and it was found that the attendance of women in transparency meeting was very good since the number of women who attend the meetings is very high, 96% of them attended the meeting while 4% of the women did not attend the transparency meetings. In County government women have been participating in different ways for the sake of projects implementation. It is only through giving the poor a chance to be part of the development measures aimed at enhancing their welfare, that they will endeavor miss the benefits of any such measures. Ekong (2003), defined participation as being active though necessarily not direct, taking part in community decisions, awareness of local issues, presence at public gatherings, related attempts to influence proposed measures through individual and groups actions, associated to groups and committees and financial contributions towards communities programmes.

Table 4.7: Attendance of transparency meetings

Attendance of Transparency Meetings	respondents	Percentage
Meetings		
YES	353	96%
No	15	49%
Total	368	100%

4.2.3 Contributions in decision making and responsibility allocation

The researcher wanted to know the contribution of women in decision making and responsibility allocation in project implementation meetings. It was found that most women, 64%, showed very good level of participation, 33% of the women showed good level of participation while 3% showed moderate level of participation in enhancing better decision making and also contribute a lot in responsibility allocation to the members of the project implementation meetings. According to a study done by Obuya (2016) shows that the respondents were requested to indicate whether women were allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project. According to research findings, most 89% of those involved showed that women were allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project while 11% of the respondents indicated that women were not allocated responsibilities in management of Fish Banda Project.

Table 4.8: Decision making and responsibility allocation

Contribution to decision making & allocation of responsibility	Respondents	Percentage
Very Good	236	64%
Good	121	33%
Moderate	11	3%
Total	368	100%

4.3 Influence of women participation in project maintenance

Most women, 97% were found to have a great input on the project maintenance through contribution of local materials, availability in project operations, paying of project expenses and outputs and even in provision of labour services while only 3% did not participate during the project maintenance. However, Fosenka (2008) observed that this does not at all times stimulate the willingness required to accept immediate responsibility of contributing funds for repair and maintenance of community projects in the future. As such, several hundreds of community becomes non-functional when challenges emerge relating to their operation. Maintenance of county infrastructural projects includes doing repairs of damaged pipes i.e leakages, pump failures and other relevant repairs within the system. Bhandari and Grant (2007) noted that maintenance of community projects includes expenditures of office of the board's operation, the acquisition cost of office necessities including printers, laptops, receipt and invoice books, appliances replacement and other office logistical plans.

Table 4.9: Participation in project maintenance

Participation in Project Maintenance	Respondents	Percentage
YES	357	97%
NO	11	3%
Total	368	100%

4.3.1 Supply of local materials needed and payment of project expenses

The researcher wanted to investigate the contribution women offer concerning supply of local materials such as sand, bush stones and it was found that most women, 95%, contributed a lot in the supply of local materials required for the maintenance of the infrastructural projects and only 5% did not contribute. It was also found that women play a greater role in payment of project expenses and outputs in time. The willingness of the community to pay the project tariffs is a major factor responsible for sustainability of their projects. Bohm and Fox (1993) identified that project tariff

collected should cover fully the cost of fish pond services provided. They established that readiness in meeting the cost was found doing much better for enhanced services like house connectivity in preference to public facades. Individual's earnings and wealth, size of family, level of literacy, and discontent with indigenous sources had positively influenced preparedness to pay leading to increased chances of sustainability of local community projects. Studies on sustainability of operations' supply systems done by Bhandari and Grant (2007) have also indicated that fulfilment, honesty of the worker committee, and preparedness to pay generally are crucial factors of operational sustainability. According to Adow (2013), contribution of funds by the community to operate and maintain rural projects promote a sense of ownership by the community members. Indeed Roark et. al., (1993) added that Operations Management work is likened with sustainability efforts.

Table 4.10: Participation in project maintenance

Contribution of local Materials for Maintenance	Respondents	Percentage
YES	350	95%
NO	18	5%
Total	368	100%

4.3.2 Women availability in project operations

The researcher sought to examine the women participation and availability in project operations. It was found that most women show very good dedication, 61%, then some of the women, 35%, showed good dedication to projects operations and just a few women, 4% showed moderate dedication in the projects operations and also women are always available in the projects operations sites. However, in countries regarded as developing rural their communities should take full charge for the sustainability of community projects in their regions. The community should take up the management of the repairs, operation, and maintenance of all projects activities found in their

communities. This is a paradigm that delegates responsibility for the continuity of operation in community centred projects from government or donor agencies to local communities (Burgi and Rydbeck, 2010; World Vision Ghana, 2003). Other factors affecting the performance of community projects apart from community participation are; absence of proper regulations, weak legal status and power of the committees, lack of proper connectivity between local institutions of government and failure to undertake replacement of most of capital stuffs (Whittington *et. al.*, 2009).

Table 4.11: Participation in project operations

Participation in project operation	Respondents	Percentage
Moderate level	15	4%
Good level	130	35%
Very good level	218	61%
Total	368	100%

4.3.3 Women in provision of labour services

The researcher found out that contribution of women in the provision of labour services was of a very good level, 76%, 21% of some women showed good level of participation, 2% of women showed moderate level while 1% of the women showed no participation in provision of labour. Since many women provided labour services through the project maintenance process and also the fact that the women who participate in the infrastructural projects maintenance are many hence more labour. However, Webster *et. al.*, (1999) noted that sustainable county infrastructural projects should integrate all the socio-economic, political and political factors surrounding them. The commitment of the community in operation and maintenance is very significant in any successful project performance. Toyobo and Muili (2013) carried out a study on Sustainability of Schemes through Community Participation in Ejigbo, Nigeria. They found out that majority of members contributed little or no monetary, material, advisory, labour and

repairs for the maintenance of community facility in Ejigbo. About 47.4% and 39.6% of the respondents were petty traders and civil servants respectively.

Table 4.12: Provision of labour services

Participation in Labour Provision	Respondents	Percentage
Provision		
Very Good	280	76%
Good	77	21%
Moderate	7	2%
Not	4	1%
Total	368	100%

4.3.4 Women participation in project maintenance influence the performance of infrastructural projects

Table 4.13: Women participation in project maintenance

Indicators of women Participation in project maintenance	Mean	Standard deviation
Providing labour services	4.69	0.63
Supply of local materials needed such as sand, bush stones	4.58	0.59
Engagement in project operations	4.63	0.61
Paying of project expenses and outputs e.g water and power bills	4.84	0.72

The researcher wanted to find out the degree to which women participate in project maintenance influence performance of infrastructural projects. Findings reveal that, most of the participants showed that providing labour services, Supply of local materials needed such as sand, bush stones and Engagement in project operations

influenced the performance of infrastructural projects to a great extent as shown by mean of 4.69, 4.58 and 4.63 with standard deviation of 0.63, 0.59 and 0.61. While paying of project expenses e.g water and power bills had a very great influence on the performance of infrastructural projects as illustrated by mean of 4.84 with standard deviation of 0.72. This indicated that women participation in project implementation influenced the performance of infrastructural projects.

4.4 Participation of women in project monitoring and evaluation

Women participation in the monitoring and also evaluation process has been witnessed in the infrastructural projects. This was evidenced by the data collected in the questionnaires where most women, 97% were very keen in monitoring and evaluating of the infrastructural projects by reporting the projects progress, identifying project gaps, attendance of project meetings and assessment of project activities, while only 3% did not participate in monitoring and evaluation.

According to Mwakila (2008) monitoring and evaluation although it is seen as an instrument for control it however focuses on improving the performance of community projects quality and direction of joint development initiatives and local governance. Evaluation is normally conducted shortly after the completion of project work. This expounds on the earlier facilities' use although it is hard to know how the sustainability of these facilities are going to be in the long run.

Table 4.14: Participation in monitoring and evaluation

Monitoring and evaluation	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	358	97%
No	10	3%
Total	368	100%

4.4.1 Participation in reporting project progress and assessment of project activities

The researcher found out that women put a lot of efforts of in the determination of project progress and also summiting reports to the supervisors on the project progress hence ensuring that the project are in good progress and going on well. Most women, 71%, showed very high level, 26% of the women showed high level, 5% showed average level 3% showed poor level while 2% showed very poor level of participation in assessment of project progress and following the project activities at every step. However comparing with the study done by Mukunga (2012) he researched on the influence of participation by the community on performance of a dam in Kiserian, Kenya. Findings from the research revealed that 80.02% of the respondents did not participate in monitoring and evaluation activities of Kiserian dam, while only 4% had access to progress reports and pamphlets on project progress reporting. From the analysis, it was clear that majority of the local community were not aware of project progress and that the implementing agency had poorly coordinated project reporting activities especially to the beneficiary community. Thus according to findings of this study, the community is fully involved in the project progress. Carter (2010) noted the importance of community participation in evaluating project progress towards their sustainability. Regular report meetings on project progress should be done and the local women mobilized to participate actively. He also noted that local community must be given opportunities to inquire on the headway of the community projects since this minimizes risks of misallocation of project funds.

Table 4.15: Project progress and assessment

Level of Participation in reporting and assessing project progress	Respondents	Percentage
Very High	236	64%
High	96	26%
Average	18	5%
Poor	11	3%
Very Poor	7	2%
Total	368	100%

4.4.2 Participation in attending monitoring meetings

The researcher wanted to examine the participation of women in the attendance of monitoring meetings. It was clear that many women, 96% show a lot of dedication and commitment in attendance of monitoring meetings and that the women were very keen at every step of the project monitoring process, while 4% of the women did not participate in monitoring and evaluation. According to Swanepoel & De Beer (2006) it was noted that in M&E participatory work, the difference of monitoring and evaluation can sometimes be ignored. This is because participatory assessments and response strategy are intertwined to the design of project as a regular ingredient of the task, instead of being a single-time action. Typically the involved stakeholder groups in M&E participatory activity may involve the beneficiaries of project services and also goods comprising of both the women and men at the community scale; supportive entities including NGOs; privately owned ventures participating in the project; and different levels of workers in government (Deepa, 1993). Monitoring is an on-going assessment of how project activities are functioning which allows for early detection of the social effects in particular which are incompatible or not workable with intended objectives thus enabling one to institute the necessary measures of corrections.

Table 4.16: Attending monitoring meetings

Attendance of Monitoring meetings	Respondents	Percentage
YES	353	96%
NO	15	4%
Total	368	100%

4.4.3 Participation in identifying project gaps

The researcher wanted to know the contribution of women in the identifying of project gaps. It was observed that most women, 59%, showed very high level of keenness and intelligence, 32% showed high level, 5% showed average level, 3% showed poor level, while 1% showed very poor level in identifying gaps in the projects and thus ensuring right procedures of project implementation process. Thus this helps a lot in the smooth running of the project plans as per the project timeline. Monitoring is an on-going assessment of how project activities are functioning which permits early detection of the effects existing socially in particular that are not workable or in agreement with targeted intentions thus enabling one to effect the rightful corrective actions. In evaluation, the real project impacts against the agreed strategic plans made is compared (Swanepoel & De Beer, 2006). Monitoring and Evaluation help in meeting the internal needs of communities and other primary stakeholders contributing to their empowerment.

Table 4.17: Participation in identifying gaps

Identifying gaps	Respondents	Percentage
Very high level	218	59%
High level	116	32%
Average level	19	5%
Poor level	11	3%
Very poor	4	1%
Total	368	100%

Women participation in monitoring and evaluation**Table 4.18: women participation in monitoring and evaluation**

Your participation in project Monitoring	Mean	Standard deviation
Project progress determination	4.72	0.68
Attending monitoring meetings	4.66	0.62
Carrying out project audit	4.85	0.72
Raising key decisions about the project	4.62	0.58

monitoring and also evaluation influence performance of infrastructural projects. The outcomes of findings showed that most of the participants indicated that project progress determination, carrying out project audit, attending monitoring meetings and raising key decisions about the project influenced performance of infrastructural projects 4.72, 4.85, 4.66 and 4.62 with standard deviation of 0.68, 0.72, 0.62 and 0.58 respectively. Most of the respondents showed that all these factors influenced greatly the performance of infrastructural projects.

4.4 Women participation in financial management

Women are known to be very keen and careful when it comes to handling finance and always accounting for every shilling spent. This helps a lot in management of infrastructural projects finances and ensuring that every amount spend is accounted for accordingly. Most women 94% contributes in the financial management in infrastructural projects was evidenced by their dedication in estimation of project cost, budget preparations and record keeping and procurement while only 6% did not participate in the financial management. Mwakila William (2008) made an assessment of Women Participation in Sanitation programs and supply in the community. In Yombo Dovya and Barabara ya Mwinyi case of community projects in Temeke District of Tanzania, a study showed that the projects` financial management was basically in the hands of members of community through committees. Money raised from user charge levies was used to pay expenditures of operation and maintenance. However, the study further found out that the Committees were not having meetings regularly with the other community members to give the projects` financial reports. Revenue and expenditure were not shown to the community members during public gatherings. This compromised the functionality and existence of the projects since issues of misappropriation of funds were frequently reported

Table 4.19: Financial management

Participation in Financial management	Respondents	Percentage
YES	353	94%
NO	15	6%
Total	368	100%

4.4.1 Estimation of project cost and justification of the project cost

In management of infrastructural finances, women have shown great dedication and determination and commitment in ensuring that a realistic project cost is reached and also ensuring that the project cost is justified when estimating the project cost. Most

women, 67%, showed very high level of participation, 23% of the women showed high level, 5% of the women showed average level, 3% showed poor level of participation while 2% showed very poor level of participation in estimation of project cost and justification of the project cost in infrastructural projects. This helps in reducing mismanagement of finances and ensuring that the project cost is accurate and there's no wastage. According to a study done by Brike (1997) it was observed that for effective running and maintenance of community owned projects, it is important that the management of finances be in the control of community members. Mwakila William (2008) made an observation of Women Participation in community Supply and Sanitation programs.

Table 4.20: Project cost estimation and justification

Project cost estimation and justification	Respondents	Percentage
Very high level	248	67%
High level	84	23%
Average level	19	5%
Poor level	11	3%
Very poor level	6	2%
Total	368	100%

4.4.2 Budget preparations

Most women, 62%, have been found to be very good, 35% of the women were good, 2% of the women were average in budget preparations while only 1% showed no participation in making budgets and hence it was found that the women participate greatly in the development of budgets during the management of project finance and this helps the project good progress since women take into consideration every detail of the project expenditure and also women are good in budgeting. Baiocchi (2005) gave an illustration of how participatory budgeting process yield actual welfare effects by

enhancing the effectiveness of public investments by 60%, stressing a pro-poor orientation and limiting possibilities for „pork-barrel politics“ by 56% and other forms of clientelistic policy-making processes. In study conducted by Twebaze (2010) concerning mobilization of community in supply programs of rural food in Wakiso District in Uganda discovered that greater awareness from fish benefactors on the way that money was spent enhanced the manner in which the final User Committees of the programs were done.

Table 4.21: Budget preparations

Contribution to Budget Preparations	Respondents	Percentage
Very Good	228	62%
Good	129	35%
Average	7	2%
Poor	4	1%
Total	368	100%

4.4.3 Record keeping and procurement

The researcher sought to find out the contribution of women in record keeping and procurement of the project materials. It was found that many women, 57%, were very good, 31% were good, 6% were average, 4% were poor and 2%, were very poor in keeping records of the projects documents and records and also the procurement of project materials. However, community participation in budgeting process empowers and widens partnerships and also opens up room for joint beneficial learning. Baiocchi (2005) showed that participatory budgeting process yielded actual welfare effects by enhancing the effectiveness of public investments and also in the procuring of project materials by 60%, stressing on a pro-poor orientation and minimizing possibilities for “pork-barrel politics by 56% and other forms of clientelistic policy-making processes.

Table 4.22: Record keeping and procurement

Participation in record Keeping and Procurement	Respondents	Percentage
Very Good	210	57%
Good	114	321%
Average	22	6%
Poor	15	4%
Very Poor	7	2%
Total	368	100%

4.4.4 Women participation in the financial management

Table 4.23: Women participation in the financial management

Your participation in management of project finance	Mean	Standard deviation
Preparation of budgets	4.74	0.65
Procurement of project materials	4.68	0.61
Determination of project costs	4.56	0.53
Justification of stated project costs	4.58	0.56

From the findings, majority of the respondents indicated that preparation of budgets and procurement of project materials influence performance of infrastructural projects to a very great level as illustrated by mean of 4.74 and 4.68 with standard deviation of 0.65 and 0.61. Many of the respondents showed that Justification of stated project costs and determination of project cost influence performance of infrastructural projects to a great extent as indicated by mean of 4.56 and 4.58 with standard deviation of 0.53 and 0.56. This implies that women participation in financial management improves use of

budgets to avoid chances of mismanagement, misallocation and over expenditure of finances.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

The study conducted using a Pearson Correlation analysis for all the study variables to establish the association between the influence of women participation and performance of infrastructural projects in Moiben Sub-county

Women Participation in;		Project performance	Project Implementation	Project Maintenance	Monitoring and Evaluation	Financial management
Project Implementation	Pearson Correlation	0.886(*)	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.02	0.02			
	N	368	368			
Financial Management	Pearson Correlation	0.863(*)	0.820(*)	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.05	0.05	0.05		
	N	368	368	368		
Project maintenance	Pearson Correlation	0.764(*)	0.811(*)	0.883(*)	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002	.002	.003		
	N	368	368	368	368	
Project monitoring	Pearson Correlation	0.902(*)	0.829(*)	0.976(*)	0.326(*)	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
	N	368	368	368	368	368

* Correlation is significant at the 0.02 level(4 -tailed)

* Correlation is significant at the 0.06 level(4-tailed).

Strength of association between women participation in project implementation and project performance was strong and positive ($r=0.886$). The correlation was significant statistically with $P=0.02 < 0.05$ at 95% level of confidence.

The study found that there existed a strong correlation between women participation in financial management and the project performance ($r=0.863$), the correlation was significant statistically with $P=0.04<0.05$ at 95% confidence level.

Strength of association between women participation in project maintenance and project performance was strong and positive ($r=0.664$). The correlation was statistically significant $P=0.01<0.05$ at 95% confidence level.

The study found that there existed a strong correlation between women participation in project monitoring and the project performance ($r=0.702$), the correlation was statistically significant $P=0.02<0.05$ at 95% confidence level.

This implied that there was a positive correlation existing between the influence of women participation in infrastructural projects and performance of Moiben sub-county. The findings were also consistency with Ackermann and Eden (2001), who found that community participation, involves a proactive process in which the beneficiaries influenced the development and management of development projects, rather than receiving a share benefit.

4.6 Regression Analysis

Multivariate regression model was applied to determine the degree of relationship existing between the Influences of women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects: Adjusted R^2 is called the coefficient of determination and informs us how infrastructure projects in Moiben sub-county project performance varied with variation in influence of women participation which includes participation in project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring. From table above, the value of adjusted R^2 is 0.418. This implies that, there was a variation of 48.1% of project performance varied with variation in influence of women participation in project at a confidence level of 95%.

4.7 Model summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig. Change	F
1	.64(a)	.619	.418	0.37	.002(a)	

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Project implementation, Financial management, Project maintenance and Project monitoring
- b. Dependent Variable: Project performance

4.8 ANOVA (b) Testing Goodness of Model Fit

The Total variance was the difference between the variance which can be explained by the independent variables (Model) and the variance which was not explained by the independent variables (Error). The strength of variation of the predictor values project performance, dependence variable at 0.01 significant levels.

4.9 Coefficients (a)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	1.841	11	.307	5.191	.001(a)
	Residual	1.714	149	.059		
	Total	3.556	160			

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Project implementation, Financial management, Project maintenance and Project monitoring
- b. Dependent Variable: Project performance

4.9.1 Coefficients of variable between Women Participation and Project Performance

From the above regression model, the values, 0.711, 0.712, 0.727 and 0.929 are the unstandardized coefficients and indicate the extent to which given aspects of women participation influence project performance in infrastructural project in Moiben Sub County. The 1.000 represented the constant which projected value of Moiben sub-county project performance when all women participation in project variables influencing project performance was constant at zero (0). This implied that project performance would be at 1.000 holding women participation in project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring constant at zero(0).

Study established that women participation in project implementation influence project performance by a factor of 0.711 with P value of 0.002 while women participation in financial management influence project performance by a factor of 0.728 with P value of 0.001.

Women participation in project maintenance influence project performance by a factor of 0.817 with P value of 0.04. The study found that women participation in project monitoring influence project performance by a factor of 0.816 with P value of 0.03. Clearly this indicates that women participation in infrastructural projects in Moiben sub-county influence performance of the project. This implied that enhancing participation of women in the project activities such as project implementation, financial management, project maintenance and project monitoring would improve the performance of the Moiben sub-county project as the results were significant statistically with a P-Value of 0.02,0.001 and 0.05, 0.05 at 95% confidence level. Therefore, participation of women in project activities remains critical in improving project performance.

4.9.2 Correlation between women participation and project performance

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients				
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.000	.673		3.120	.001
	Project implementation	0.711	.395	.677	4.121	.002
	Financial management	0.728	.128	.000	4.304	0.001
	Project	0.958	.701	.000	8.801	0.070
	Project monitoring	0.949	.759	.000	9.007	0.090

a. Predictors: (Constant), project Implementation, project Maintenance, project monitoring and Evaluation and participation in financial management

b. Dependent Variable: Performance of County Infrastructural Projects

The established regression equation was;

$$Y = 1.000 + 0.711X_1 + 0.727X_2 + 0.474X_3 + 0.817X_4$$

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

The researchers' main focus on this chapter is summary and the discussions of the findings, draws conclusions from the findings and gives recommendations on influence of women participation on performance of infrastructural projects.

5.1 Summary of the findings

From the data collected from the questionnaires and also the data that was presented using descriptive statistics, the researcher wanted to explore on influence of women participation in project implementation on performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County.

5.1.1 Women participation in project implementation

It was clear that the contribution of women to the project implementation was very high since most of the women play crucial role in participating during the election of the project management committee officials who helps in guiding the project implementation process and also in attending the transparency meetings and accountability forums hence contributing to the ideas and challenging other ideas in the meetings. Also it was observed that women do a crucial task in the making of decisions concerning the project which will help in the whole project implementation. From the correlation table, the strength of association between women participation in project implementation and project performance was strong and positive ($r=0.886$). The correlation was significant statistically with $P=0.02 < 0.05$ at 95% level of confidence

5.1.2 Women participation in project maintenance

The researcher wanted to determine influence of women participation in project maintenance on performance of infrastructural projects by focusing on the women

participation in supply of local materials required for the project maintenance process where it was found that women play a great role in the supply of the materials such as sand and bush stones and also contribute in the engagement in project operations and getting acquainted with the whole project details. It was observed that women play crucial role in the provision of labour services in all the stages of the project implementation and also maintenance. It was also observed that women participate in the project maintenance through payment of expenses and outputs such as water and power bills. The strength of association between women participation in project maintenance and project performance was strong and positive ($r=0.664$). The correlation was statistically significant $P=0.01<0.05$ at 95% confidence level.

5.1.3 Women participation in project monitoring and evaluation

The researcher also tried to explore the influence of participation by women in project monitoring and also evaluation on performance of infrastructural projects this was observed by extent of women participation in determination of project progress where the women show a lot of dedications in making project progress reports and also in assessing the project activities this encourages the members in participation in the project monitoring and also evaluation process. Contribution of women in monitoring and also evaluation process is also measured by their dedication in identifying project gaps which helps to avoid future problems that may arise from the unforeseen gaps in the project and also in attending project progress meetings. The study found the existence of a great correlation between women involvement in project monitoring and the project performance ($r=0.702$), the correlation was significant statistically with $P=0.02<0.05$ at 95% confidence level.

5.1.4 Women participation in financial management

The researcher found that women played a major role in financial management of infrastructural projects by contributing in the estimation of project cost and budget preparations and since women are considered to be good budgeters they contribute greatly in the budgeting process and also the record keeping and procurement of project

materials. The study identified the existence of a great correlation between women participation in financial management and the project performance ($r=0.863$), the correlation being significant statistically with $P=0.04<0.05$ at 95% level of confidence. This implied that there existed a positive correlation between the influence of women participation in infrastructural projects and performance of Moiben sub-county. The findings were also consistency with Ackermann and Eden (2001), who found that community participation, involves a proactive process in which the beneficiaries influenced the development and management of development projects, rather than receiving a share benefit.

5.2 Conclusions

Based on the study's findings, a conclusion that women participation in project implementation has a strong influence on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu county since they enhances better decision making, selection of project committee and preparation of work schedule. This showed that significantly involving women in project activities is a vital aspect of community development projects. Women participation in project implementation is important as it helps to manage the operation, decision making and election of project management committee.

Women participation in project maintenance has a strong impact on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu since women have shown great dedication in the supply of local material needed, paying of project expenses and outputs and also in provision of labour. Also women have shown great engagement in project operation.

The study concluded that women serve a crucial task in monitoring and also evaluation by attending the monitoring meetings and carrying out project audit, project progress determination and assessing of project activities, raising key decisions about the project and also concludes that women participation in infrastructural projects is a key element in the delivery of good planning outcomes in community development projects. This

is in line with actively in the rural economy due to their social and economic roles. Since the participation of women in planning, operations and maintenance influence project performance increase women income level, thus improving living standards of women and the society at large.

From the study it was concluded that women participation in financial management improves use of budgets to avoid chances of misappropriation, mismanagement and over expenditure of finances, since women show more dedication and commitment in the financial management through preparation of budgets, determinations of project costs and procurement of project materials this in turn strengthens and broadens partnerships and also creates spaces for mutual learning.

5.3 Recommendations

For improvement of infrastructural projects in Moiben Sub County, women should be given an opportunity to engage in the project activities so as to boost the project performance. This study recommends the following;

1. To enhance transparency and accountability of project finances women should be given responsibilities in the management team. So as to ensure actual welfare that effects the improved and effective investments.
2. To encourage women participation in infrastructural projects, women should be involved in accountability forums, auditing of projects and decisions making concerning the project so as to improve project performance.
3. Women should be given leadership position in the monitoring and evaluation since women are known to be good in identifying gaps and loop holes in project implementation and maintenance.
4. Participating women should be given opportunity in monitoring to ensure that there is accessibility to progress reports and project progress reporting.

5. Women should be empowered to participate efficiently and development organizations have a task in ensuring that resources directed to women's progression remain within in their reach and control.
6. From the study's findings, it can be recommended that women should be given the opportunity to be leaders of infrastructural projects since they proof to deliver better than men.

5.4 Suggestion for further study

Researcher's further suggestions on areas where more studies should be done includes;

1. Investigation on factors affecting women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects.
2. The study should be done to investigate challenges affecting effectiveness of women participation in project performance of infrastructural projects.
3. Determining the relationship between women participation in monitoring and evaluation and project success in infrastructural projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

ROBINSON KIPCHUMBA BIRGEN

MOBILE NO. 0720814643

P.O. BOX 134, MOIBEN

EMAIL: robietah83@gmail.com

Dear respondent,

RE: TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

I am currently taking a Masters of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management at University of Nairobi, Eldoret Campus. As part of the requirement for the award of the degree from the University, I am conducting a research titled, “The influence of women participation on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Moiben Sub County, Uasin Gishu County”.

In this respect, I am humbly requesting for support in terms of time through responding in the attached questionnaire. Your accuracy and open response will be appreciated.

Please note the information received will be treated with utmost confidence. In addition, the finding of the study will exclusively be used for academic research purposes only.

Thanks for your precious time.

Yours faithfully,

L50/89813/2016

ROBINSON KIPCHUMBA BIRGEN

Appendix II: Questionnaires

You have been provided with the questionnaire. You are required to answer the questions as guided. Use a (√) or an (X) where necessary.

Section A: General Information

1. Please mark your gender

Female []

Male []

2. Indicate your age bracket

20-30 years []

31-40 years []

41-50 years []

51 and above years []

3. State your highest level of education

Primary level []

Secondary level []

College []

University []

Postgraduate []

4. For what uration have you been involved in Infrastructural Development projects?

Less than 3 years []

3 to 9 years []

9 to 12 years []

12 years and Above []

SECTION B: Women Participation in Infrastructural Projects

Participation in Project Implementation

5. Are women allocated responsibilities in the implementation of this projects?

Yes []

No []

6. To what extent do women attend management meeting of this projects?

i) Very Good extent []

ii) Good extent []

iii) Average extent

iv) Low extent

v) No extent

7. To what level does women participation in project implementation influence infrastructural projects? (where 5-very great level,4-great level,3-moderate level, 2-less level, 1-not at all)

Indicators of Participation in project implementation	5	4	3	2	1
Level of women involvement in making decisions					
Level of women involvement in allocation of project responsibilities					
Level of women participation in project management committee elections					

Participation in Project Maintenance

8. Do women participate in providing resources for maintenance of infrastructural projects?

Yes

No

9.To what level do women participate in provision of labour in such projects?

i) No participation

ii) Moderate level

iii) Good level

iv) Very Good level

10.To what extent does participation of women in project maintenance influence the performance of infrastructural projects?(Using 5-very good, 4-good, 3-average, 2-poor, 1-not all)

Indicators of participation in project maintenance	5	4	3	2	1
Providing labour services					
Supply of local materials needed like sand, bush stones etc					
Engagement in project operations					
Paying of project expenses and outputs e.g water and power bills					

Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation

11. Do women participate in monitoring and evaluation of this projects?

Yes

No

12. To what level do women participate in the project accountability?

i) Very high level

ii) High level

iii) Average level

iv) Low level

v) No level

13. To what level does participation of women in monitoring and evaluation influence infrastructural projects ?(Using 5-very high level, 4-high level, 3-average level,2-low level,1-no level)

Indicators of participation in project monitoring and evaluation	5	4	3	2	1
Project progress determination					
Attending monitoring meetings					
Carrying out project audit					
Raising key decisions about the project					

Participation in Financial Management

14. Do women participate in allocation of project funds?

Yes

No

15. To what extent do women participate in financial management of the infrastructural project funds?(Let 5-very good, 4-good, 3-average, 2-poor, 1-none at all)

i) Very good extent

ii) Good extent

iii) Average extent

iv) Poor extent

v) No extent

16. To what extent does women participation in management of finance influence performance of infrastructural projects(Using 5-very good, 4-good, 3-average,2-poor, 1-non at all)

Indicators of participation in Financial management	5	4	3	2	1
Preparation of budgets					
Procurement of project materials					
Determination of project costs					
Justification of stated project costs					

1. Kindly rate the extent to which you agree with the following statements on the influence of women participation in project implementation on the performance of county infrastructural projects in Uasin Gishu County.

	5	4	3	2	1
It enhances better decision making, responsibility allocation, selection of project committee and preparation of work schedule.					
It raises the standard of living, completion rates, functionality and social benefits.					
They help in progress reports, presents in village meetings, and project activities assessment.					

2. Kindly rate the extent to which you agree with the following statements on the influence of women participation in project maintenance on performance of infrastructural projects.

Key: 5: Strongly Agree; 4: Agree; 3: Undecided; 2: Disagree and 1: Strongly Disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
It helps in progress reports, presents in village meetings, and project activities assessment.					
It helps in provision of labour, provision of required materials and engagement to project operation.					
It raises the standard of living, completion rates, functionality and social benefits.					

3. Kindly rate the following statements as to the extent to which you agree on the influence of women participation in monitoring and evaluation of infrastructural projects.

Key: 5: Strongly Agree; 4: Agree; 3: Undecided; 2: Disagree and 1: Strongly Disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
It enhances better decision making, responsibility allocation, selection of project committee and preparation of work schedule.					
It raises the standard of living, completion rates, functionality and social benefits.					
It raises the standard of living, completion rates, functionality and social benefits.					

4. Kindly rate the following statements as to the extent to which you agree on the influence of women participation in financial management on performance infrastructural projects

Key: 5: Strongly Agree; 4: Agree; 3: Undecided; 2: Disagree and 1: Strongly Disagree

	5	4	3	2	1
It enhances budget preparation, determination of cost, procurement and record keeping and justification of project cost					
It indicates progress reports and project activities assessment.					
They provision of labour, provision of required materials and engagement to project operation					

THANK YOU

Appendix III: Plagiarism Report

INFLUENCE OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURAL PROJECTS: A CASE OF MOIBEN SUB COUNTY, UASIN GISHU COUNTY; KENYA

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