GENDERED EVALUATION OF POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES, PROJECTS AND THEIR IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES IN BARINGO NORTH SUB-COUNTY, BARINGO COUNTY, KENYA

Lilian R.Chesikaw

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DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION

DECLARATION

This is my original work and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for examination in part or as a whole in this or any other University.

Signature………………. ……………………..

Lilian R. Chesikaw Date

GD11/0435/14

RECOMMENDATION

This Thesis has been submitted for examination with our approval as University Supervisors.

Signature…………………… ………………………

Dr. Damaris S. Parsitau Date

Director Institute of Women, Gender and Development Studies,

Egerton University

Signature…………………… ………………………

Prof. Kibet Ngetich Date

Dean Faculty of Social Science

Egerton University

DEDICATION

To the women of Baringo and their children whose voice has been supressed by culture and gender blind policies that have subjected them to poverty and suffering. To my family who stood by me and encouraged me through this study.

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ABSTRACT

Poverty has been a critical challenge the world over. Huge amounts of resources and expertise have been invested in poverty reduction policies and projects to address Poverty. Globally, women are more vulnerable to the effects of poverty compared to men and this stifles the wheels of development. Apparently Poverty Reduction Policies through Community projects have significant impacts on poverty. However, there has been a growing concern about the roles that men and women play and their impacts on Poverty. To unpack this scenario, this study therefore sought to evaluate Poverty Reduction Policies and Projects and their Implementation Approaches in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County, from a gendered perspective. The study targeted project beneficiaries, implementers and key respondents as the main constituents of the sampling frame. The study's objectives were: to establish the awareness levels of project beneficiaries on the policies and projects implemented, to examine the roles played by the project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of those policies and projects, to determine the difference in roles played by the project beneficiaries in the implementation of the projects and, to find out the challenges facing the implementation of the projects, all from a gendered perspective. The study is predicated on the Rights -Based Theory that envisages equal rights in participation and benefits. To achieve these objectives, the study used random sampling in the selection of the study sample. Out of 6000 households in two selected wards thirty percent was drawn which was 1800 from which, a sample of a ten percent was used for the study totaling to 180 which included; household heads, community leaders, the sponsors and the District Development officer. The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods in data collection. They were; structured household questionnaires, secondary documents, interview schedules and Focus Group Discussions (FGDs).Data obtained was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) Version 22.0.Analysis used descriptive and inferential statistics and frequencies and percentages. The findings of the study revealed that individual awareness and participation at the various stages of the project cycle was dependent on their gender. The findings showed Poverty Reduction Policies were gender blind and that men took over most of the influential positions in projects. It also showed that the implementation processes were marred with corruption, nepotism and patronage. That there was no sustainability mechanisms after the project cycle hence their impacts were temporary and unfelt. Following this, the study recommends that the government should institute policy measures to prevent marginalization of women in community development projects and to ensure that Policies are gender inclusive. Community members should be involved from project initiation to the end.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ADT	All Together in Dignity
AIDS	Virus/Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
AMWIK	Association of Media Women in Kenya
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBOs	Community Based Organizations
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDRW	Concern for the Development of Rural women
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women
COMESA	Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
DDO	District Development Officer
ERS	Economic Recovery Strategy
ERSWEC	Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
FGM	Female Genital Mutilation
FPE	Free Primary Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIS	Household Interview Schedule
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency
IFPRI	International Food Policy Research Institute
ILO	International Labour Organization
KCPE	Kenya Certificate of Primary Education
KCSE	Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education.
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Standards
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals

NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan.
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
PLWD	People Living With Disability
PPP	Public Private Partnership
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers
R.As	Research Assistance
SDD	Social Dimensions of Development
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SIS	Structured Interview Schedule
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UF	Uwezo Fund
UN	United Nations
USAID	United States of America International Development
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
WEDF	Women Enterprises Development Fund
WHO	World Health Organization
WVK	World Vision Kenya

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

It has been suggested that poverty is one of the most problematic and challenging development issue the world over, affecting every sphere of people's lives. According to Chambers (1989), development projects play a significant role in poverty reduction. He defines poverty as a deprivation which varies according to location and people. He holds that poverty manifests itself in the following ways; lack of physical necessities, personal livelihood crises, social inferiority, humiliation, low self-esteem, powerlessness and vulnerability to external shocks.

The United Nations Human Rights Council (2012) describes poverty as "a human condition characterized by the sustained or chronic deprivation of resources, capabilities, choices, security and power necessary for the enjoyment of an adequate standard of living and other civil, cultural, economic, political and social rights". It further defines extreme poverty as "the combination of income poverty, human development poverty and social exclusion. A prolonged lack of basic security affects several aspects of peoples' lives simultaneously, severely compromising their chances of exercising or regaining their rights in the foreseeable future". Sen (1991) also defines poverty as a deprivation of basic capabilities. All these dimensions are mutually reinforcing, making up a deprivation trap or vicious cycle of poverty. Baringo experiences both chronic deprivation and extreme poverty, which projects itself through continuous lack of basic needs like food, clean drinking water, poor housing, cannot afford health care and resources that sustain good wellbeing. Women disproportionately bear the burden of looking for food to for households members yet they do not own any resources or have a say, hence the need for all inclusive participation and approaches to poverty reduction, irrespective of peoples' status and sex.

The African perspective of poverty, which is also upheld by the people of Baringo is a situation whereby people are in lack of basic needs such as food and water for their families, money to educate their children, access to quality healthcare and other basic capabilities that ensure dignified living. Lack of these basic needs go a long way in

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sustaining the poverty that prevails in Baringo. The minimization of these situations is the overall goal of development projects and the policies practiced there. Community Development Approaches are recognized internationally. Development projects utilize various approaches which have been acknowledged as significant for local social, economic, cultural, environmental and political development by International organizations such as; the UN, WHO, OECD, World Bank, and Council of Europe (Gondi 2005).

The major goals of development projects are to empower communities by reducing their state of powerlessness in which people are denied their rights and the ability to control their lives. However, the situation in Baringo North Sub-County showed little or no impact of those projects on the lives of the people, especially the women. This therefore necessitated the evaluation of implementation approaches of development projects in order to ascertain their benefits to communities from a gendered perspective.

The vulnerability of women to poverty arises from various factors, ranging from harmful social and cultural practices to lack of access to resources which normally have huge negative impacts on their lives. In Baringo, the culture practiced by the community is such that women do not inherit property ad have little or no voice on resource allocation and control. Many are excluded from project formulation and implementation and many times are used as rubber stamps to access funds different quarters. That makes them more vulnerable since they can neither decide nor own projects, yet the care of the family is solely their responsibility.

Oxfam (2000) describes poverty as a symptom of deep rooted inequalities and unequal power relations, institutionalized through policies and practices at the level of state, community and the household. According to the World Bank Policy Research Report (2002), poverty exacerbates gender disparities and discrimination; gender discrimination perpetuates poverty which disadvantages more women and girls and limit their capacity to participate in and benefit from development. Studies done by Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA,2002) have shown that 70% of the world's poor are women estimating a ratio of 2-3 poor females to every poor male which translates to 900 million women and girls to 400 million men and

boys. In relation to this, it has been established that there are more women than men in poor households in Africa (COMESA, 2002).

Another study done by the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI) similarly established that in general there were more women than men in poor households in half of the data sets from Africa, and that in eight of IFRI 15 data sets covering 14 countries, there were more than 110 women in households in the poorest expenditure/income quintile (IFRI, 2002). In Kenya more than 56.3% of the populations live below the poverty line of which majority are women, according to (Gender & Millennium Development Goals Report, 2005). This is the line which shows the threshold below which people which people are deemed poor. Similarly, the percentage of the people living below the poverty line in Baringo North district is 46%, according to the 2009 household survey as indicated in the (National Agency for Population, 2009). The sad reality is that as much as women and girls bear the brunt of poverty, its consequences will affect everyone's well being in the long run and hinder development (World Bank Policy Research Report, 2002).

These observations contribute to the basis of this study and are grafted in the now defunct Millennium Development Goal (MDG) number one, which aims to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger. This protocol called for appropriate legislative action to curb discrimination and promote economic and social welfare (Millennium Development Goals Report, 2003), and the recent Sustainable Development Goals, (SDGs) which were formulated owing to the failure of some MDGs to achieve their objectives by 2015 (ATD 2012). After the review of MDGs in 2012, it was found that Goal number one did not achieve good results due to the fact that it never involved the poor people in some of its approaches to poverty reduction, especially at the design and implementation levels. It also did not address the issues of poverty reduction effectively hence the new (SDG)s, (International Movement ATD Fourth World, 2012).

Development projects help to reduce the vulnerability of various populations by providing various services which include; education, healthcare, and other social amenities including the productivity of an entire generation. This is because of low investments in female education and social norms that restrict women's activities, prevent large segments of the female population from participating fully and

productively in the society. This can have important consequences on their capacities to access resources and provide for their households and themselves.

Even though women and girls bear the brunt of poverty, its impacts are felt by all people both males and females and eventually harms their wellbeing and consequently hinders development (World Bank, 2002). This is because a woman in a family set up is the care giver, placing a huge responsibility on her. If she is poor therefore, the whole family is left vulnerable. This is the case in Baringo North Sub-County where culture demands that the woman's responsibilities are largely domestic hence their work is not quantified and unpaid. They cannot effectively take care of the food, education health and other basic needs of their families or have a voice in the decision making processes.

Many countries are faced with challenges of poverty and consequently the support from various organizations in form of development projects is important. In Kenya, like in other parts of the world especially in the Global South, more women than men suffer the effects of poverty. In Baringo County which was the focus of this study, the same scenario is replicated. This is made worse by the fact that it is an Arid and semi-Arid county (ASAL), and equally one of those areas that have been marginalized by development Agencies and Governments for many years. It was ranked 49th in national poverty levels. Out of a population of 111,093 in Baringo North, an estimated 48,274 are poor, majority of whom are women and girls. Food poverty stood at 50 percent (Baringo Demographic Profile, 2008). They face a myriad challenges including, low levels of education, insecurity, harmful cultural practices like FGM, early marriages, gender discrimination in access to resources, male favoritism, unequal gender relations among others.

The Government of Kenya has put in place various interventions aimed at reducing poverty. Some of them include micro-credit programmes like the Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) and Uwezo Funds (UF) to help women borrow money to start up small scale income generating activities, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to help fund projects, Free Education for All, lowering of entry marks for girls to the university-also known as Affirmative Action.

Other interventions include the introduction of one third positions for women in government institutions, including the political domains through Affirmative Action. Recently free maternity for women and thirty percent reservations in government procurement contracts to women, youth and Persons Living with Disability (PLWDs) were introduced in Kenya as a way of reducing poverty and also bringing about inclusivity. The Social Security Programme to help support old people, which is being implemented by the Ministry of Devolution is ongoing. There is also the National Youth Service Programme being implemented; recruiting youths to work on community programmes, is ongoing as a way of reducing poverty. Many programmes have had little or no impacts on the lives of women since they addressed the community in general. One third gender rule has not been embraced because it is a rather new idea that those in decision making spheres are yet to comprehend and implement. The culture too is a constraint towards affirmative action and the two-third gender rule.

The few micro-credit programmes that are designed for women included the Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT) and UWEZO funds. Many women experienced challenges in accessing the funds because of the stringent conditions that the poor women did not meet. Some conditions included securities like title deeds, and the possession of bank accounts which they did not have. In some cases, some women's husbands misdirected the loans to different uses that were not the basis of borrowing. Then women found it difficult to repay the loans. However, there were some success stories of some women who were able to start some income generating activities. Some too used the funds to pay the school fees of their children.

 The UWEZO funds also was given to groups and when the women shared it among themselves, it became smaller as their numbers increased and did not help them satisfactorily.

According to the respondents, on-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) too have done a lot in trying to reduce poverty by initiating various development projects. Some of the development projects include construction of schools, hospitals, provisions of scholarships for needy children, small credits for small scale business and nutritional skills among others. Many people in those areas benefited immensely through accessing drugs in hospitals and better

health services. That helped to lower child and maternal deaths and improved nutritional health.

Other NGOs like World Vision and Action Aid among many others have helped the community with training opportunities and drilled water. They have also played an immense role in food security by enhancing diversification of food. This has resulted in good nutrition and children's' health and wellbeing Some community members benefited also through training in management skills entrepreneurial skills and reproductive health issues such as family planning that have helped them to make informed choices when running their activities and earning profits that contributed to poverty reduction. Some people benefited from these organizations by acquiring tangible products. Some were given cows to share among themselves and trained on good animal husbandry; others were given seeds to plant improving food security. Others drilled water for people and animals to use.

These two International organizations also did a commendable job in the fight against Female Genital Mutilation (FGM). They conducted lots sensitization of training for parents, stakeholders and girls in order to stop FGM. They also championed the rights of people especially women and training them on various gender issues as well as general empowerment programmes. Concern for the Development of Rural Women (CDRW) also played a huge role in training women on gender issues and leadership skills to help them make informed choices on leadership. That would enhance women's voices and uplift their lives. It also sensitized the community on the importance of living in peace since it would boost poverty reduction. United States Agency for International Development (USAID) too did a lot in empowering women with knowledge on their rights and leadership. These are some of the commendable efforts by NGOs in trying to reduce poverty in Baringo North.

Despite efforts made by the various stakeholders, many of these development projects did not achieve greater success because of social, cultural, political and economic challenges. Noteworthy, most of these development projects did not target women directly and the trickledown effect did not therefore bear the expected results. The women's low levels of education have been a hindrance to their full participation in these projects, the credit conditions are far beyond the reach of many poor women, lack of adequate training has also been a set back to their progress. Majority of the

women have no procurement and tendering skills and are often faced with the challenges of limited resources.

At the same time women are usually pre-occupied with household responsibilities while men have time to attend meetings and workshops. The few women who manage to attend barazas (public meetings) are not given the opportunity to talk since the community believes that men's views matter and they would talk on their behalf. The community also believes that women's views are not constructive as per the cultural practices and beliefs held there; hence there is no need to solicit for their views. That is the reason why majority of the women are not involved in many of the community projects within the sub-county. They said that they were used to rubber stamp project designs by attending community meetings where people affirm project initiations by a show of hands. The number of organizations rolling out community development projects in that area is also low therefore their impact is not hugely felt, especially for the women who are excluded

According to Mcgee (1997) the poor can lay claims to resources for poverty reduction through two channels; demand is either collective, through the `community participation' in the case of the public goods such as roads, electricity networks, local schools. They could also make claims individually or on behalf of everyone else, such as subsidies for health care, reduction in public tariffs and other transfer for population groups that are considered vulnerable. This is why it is important to establish how these development projects are distributed and what frameworks guide such processes. If the poor and marginalized groups have to access development projects communally then there must be inclusivity in the way they are distributed so that all can benefit equally irrespective of their gender. In the case of Bringo North Sub-County, the women remained to be recipients from men's efforts.

The reality on the ground appears to suggest that the women were neither participating fully nor benefiting from the proceeds accrued from those projects. This goes against Chambers (1998) who proposes that the reality of the poor matters and they must be included at all levels of project formulation, implementation and evaluation. Marginalization of the poor segments of society, majority of whom are women, means that their voice has been left out. This pushes them further into poverty.

Poverty has become and continuous to be a buzz word in many developing countries and it is central to International Development Policy. A huge amount of money is spent on projects in the quest for poverty reduction and lots of expertise continues to be offered to try and address poverty, yet there is nothing much to show for it. This reality was supported by Clerk (1991), who noted that governments are increasingly recognizing the positive role that NGOs play in development seen through increased flow of international funds channeled through them. He also claimed that some NGOs also channel their resources to the communities though local CBOs or they participate themselves directly.

This was the case even in Baringo whereby some of the NGOs were there themselves supervising their projects and others used the CBOs to channel their support to the community. The observation on the ground was that at least, there was some involvement of the community members in those projects though women were generally not in positions where they could make decisions. That had not changed the situation of women significantly and many did not even know the role of the organizations in their lives as they were not beneficiaries. Many of the organizations' policies did not have a gender dimension. Instead they addressed the community in general. That was why the gender component in design and implementation was missing thereby marginalizing women even further.

In most Third World countries, poverty has largely been seen as a social phenomenon perpetuated by addressing gender inequality from an exclusionist approach. Minh-ha (1989) and Kolawole (2004) concur with this position by noting that in modern scholarship, women are being treated as an out-group to be spoken for by mainstream in-group-men. Kabeer (2003), postulates that development has been about men, by men. In this respect, the identity 'otherness' in gender issues has not been adequately dealt with. According to Catagay (2000), such identity complexities riddle the relationship between gender and poverty hence the relevance of the current study. He further argues that the origins of such difficulties encompass different shapes and forms.

There is a growing acceptance by the government of Kenya and Non-Governmental Organizations to assist the poor, the marginalized individuals and their communities by developing the capabilities and the skills that they need to escape their condition.

This capability approach is the central paradigm through which the international community, state institutions and the poor should work together for development in order to reduce poverty, according to the Human Development Report, (2004) .Consequently, it is the reason why government, International Organizations, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations (FBO) and even the private sector must all be involved in partnerships to address human Poverty in their diverse dimensions. According to UNDP (1990, 1997), poor people bring a certain input in terms of human resource and social capital and together they bring a formidable synergy to reduce poverty. Otherwise poor people alone cannot influence policy shifts for poverty reduction and sustainable community development.

Kenya was ranked among the bottom 20% of the countries in the world in terms of Economic and Human Development (UNDP, 2004) earlier and that raised a serious challenge to the government, to work hard to change this scenario. The Kenya Bureau of Statistics (2012) showed that the poverty levels in Kenya stood at 58.5 percent. Kenya therefore took a robust approach towards poverty alleviation that targeted the empowerment of women through increasing their opportunities and access to micro-credit projects and income generating activities (Ministry of Public Service, Youth and Gender Affairs (2005), which is today's ministry of Public Services, Youth and Gender Affairs.

There are increased calls for Affirmative Action in employment opportunities and in political participation of women, right from the grassroots to national levels to enable them have their voice in decision making especially in those matters that affect them either socially or economically hence improving their living standards as stipulated in Vision 2030 (GoK, 2007).

According to Catagay (1996), many policies assume that women are generally poorer than men. This is an expression of the concept of "feminization of poverty", and although such a concept could possibly shape the analyses of poverty through initiation of development projects, poverty carries a woman's face. The incidence of poverty among women is higher than in men. This concept isolates the women constituency as receivers of tokens and their issues being treated through programmes and projects and not within mainstream policy. He further states that the universal validity of the same concept is currently being challenged, claiming that although the

idea that there are gender differences in experiences of poverty is not abandoned, a more nuanced and complex analysis of poverty and gender inequalities is emerging.

There are more complex issues that drive both women and men into poverty in the society which need to be addressed in order to bring women out of poverty. Societal beliefs and cultural practices are some of the areas of interrogation in order to unpack reasons for feminization of poverty. This is true as proposed by the World Bank (2002), that poverty has been said to intertwine with gender inequalities to produce a more nuanced poverty for women. Regrettably, many community development projects on gender mostly reflect issues of education and health, and little has been done to interrogate the implementation of these development projects from a gender perspective. Issues of access to and control of resources and the cultural practices, beliefs and norms need to be part of the interrogation.

In this case, sensitivity to gendered relations evaluation of development projects in social context is continuously being viewed as a plausible approach to eradicating gendered implications that cause poverty to escalate in many contemporary societies. Given the patriarchal perceptions and practices in the society, it is also important to note that the patterns of gender discrimination still remain pervasive across many dimensions of people's lives in Kenya in general and in Baringo in particular. Moreover, Globalization, Modernization and Postmodernism continue to obscure authenticity in relational cultural values among contemporary African communities (Momsen, 2004). These have made gender discrimination a complex occurrence and construct to tackle in most of these societies. Such complexities continually make gender policies impractical or even ambiguous in tackling issues the woman and the girl child face today and consequently calls for a gendered evaluation of the development projects implemented in community areas.

According to Jato (2004), women in Africa are underrepresented in local and national levels of leadership positions making them to have little say in decision making and as a result, there is no effective policy framework in place to address women's issues and to curb this inequality. UNDP (1990,1997), supports this position and postulates that increased grass root women's participation in decision-making processes affecting their lives, for example in areas like advocacy in poverty reduction,

participatory governance and people-centered sustainable development are quite critical to their wellbeing.

After independence, Kenya identified three fundamental vices affecting peoples' lives and undermining progress. These vices included; Poverty, illiteracy and disease and hence the government directed enormous resources into these three ills as compared to other vices. Even though a lot has been done especially in the area of education, Kenya's struggle is on poverty reduction and achieving sustained economic growth for national development. However, gender dimensions of poverty riddle this same process (Mariara & Ndege, 2004).

Many development indicators in Kenya portray a feministic approach of dealing with gender dimensions in poverty reduction resulting in women's issues including poverty being dealt with through projects as opposed to serious development issues that need policy framework like any other important development issue. This negates the decision of the United Nations (UN through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other development agencies that gender mainstreaming in policy planning and project implementation is of paramount importance if any meaningful development has to take place. This is necessary because if gender is left out in policy planning then it will lack at all levels of project implementation. That would mean that some important voices and contribution of some groups of people would be out.

The World Bank (2002) proposed that opening public deliberations and greater participation by women can directly empower women and enhance the impact of policies and projects. Echoing the same, Muteshi, (2006), asserts that unless women's economic security is addressed, poverty will not be eliminated. She contends that alleviating poverty requires the creation of policies and legal frameworks that enable representation, visibility and support for the poor during the implementation of various development projects.

According to the now defunct ministry of Gender, Sports, Culture and Social Services (2006), in Kenya women who form majority of the population, (approximately 52.9%) are the most disadvantaged in terms of equality and equity of opportunities and resources. For this reason, a gendered evaluation of development projects and

their implementation approaches in addressing poverty levels is critical. Njeru (2004) and Kamau (2007) note that poverty among female-headed households has been mainly due to an inherently discriminatory culture as well as policy imbalances that work against women. Such is shown in the continues reports of the Kenyan Government on the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW, 2007).

A gender perspective is quite critical in the fight against poverty because it considers the social relations within the society and offer a nuanced approach to gender inequality and the role it has played in contributing to peoples' situations including poverty. For development to be truly equitable and inclusive, it is vital to undertake an evaluation of various development projects from a gendered perspective.

In this light, it is important to reflect whether the society could possibly ever reach a level where it can claim that women have achieved full equality with men through the implementation of various development projects and that there will be no need for further activism. Labouring towards this end therefore it would be timely to make a continued evaluation of development projects and their implementation approaches through a gender perspective to ascertain their impacts on the target groups to curb gender discrimination as an apt approach to poverty reduction.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Government of Kenya (GoK), Non- Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) have all invested significantly in Poverty Reduction Projects in Baringo North Sub-County. They have put huge financial resources and expertise in the quest of reducing the poverty levels of the residents there. However, the impacts of those projects are neither commensurate with the input involved nor reflected in the lives of the intended beneficiaries, especially women whose poverty situations have not changed much. They continue bearing the brunt of poverty and have no voice in decision making. More so, there lacks sufficient sex disaggregated documentation and reports to explain the impact of those projects from a gendered perspective. Although much policy making has been informed by the idea of feminization of poverty, the precise nature of the nexus between gender and poverty not been understood and operationalized in policy making and

implementation. There is also a gap between the perceptions of those who enact policies and their beneficiaries. Policy makers have a distorted outsider views of the poor, which informed the gender blind Poverty Reduction Policies, hence the importance of this Research. Studies have shown that the causes and outcomes of poverty are heavily engendered but traditional conceptualizations consistently fail to delineate poverty's gender dimension, resulting in policies and projects which fail to improve the lives of majority of women and their families. In seeking to unpack this scenario, this study was carried out through a gendered evaluation of Community Projects and their Implementation Approaches in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County, Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Broad Objective of the Study

The broad objective of the study was to investigate from a gender perspective the reasons why poverty prevails despite the existence of Poverty Reduction Policies and Projects in Baringo North Sub-County.

1.3.2 Main Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

i. To establish the awareness levels of the project beneficiaries on the Poverty Reduction Policies and projects implemented in Baringo North Sub- County, from a gender perspective.

ii. To examine the role of project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of those policies and projects in Baringo North Sub- County, from a gendered perspective.

iii. To determine the gender difference in the specific roles performed by the project beneficiaries in poverty reduction projects in Baringo North Sub-County from a gendered perspective

iv. To find out the challenges facing project interventions that are carried out in Baringo North Sub-county, Baringo County.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:

(i) What were the awareness levels of the project beneficiaries on the Poverty Reduction Policies and projects implemented in Baringo North Sub-County from a gendered perspective?

(ii) What was the role of project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of those policies and projects in Baringo North Sub-County from a gendered perspective?

(iii) What was the gender difference in the roles performed by project beneficiaries in the Projects in Baringo North Sub-County?

(iv) What were the challenges facing the implementation of projects in Baringo North Sub-County?

1.6 Justification of the Study

The study sought to inform, on the importance of a gendered evaluation of development projects and their implementation approaches. Baringo County is semi-arid, cultural and one of the poor counties in Kenya. Therefore an understanding of gendered evaluation of roles is vital in creating and implementing effective development co-operation initiatives. It also helped to suffice the role of target beneficiaries, levels of awareness, participation in planning and implementation of development projects, their benefits, besides determining the challenges they faced in the implementation of these projects. Besides this, analysis of the different situations of men and women provided an understanding of the different impacts that legislation, cultural practices, policies, and projects have on women and men.

The study contributes literature on the impact of community development projects from a gendered perspective of marginalized individuals and groups in the arid and semi-arid regions. Gender analysis offers information on women's and men's access to and control over resources that can be used to address disparities, challenge systemic inequalities (most often faced by women), and build efficient and equitable solutions. The information gathered from the research should make the differences between

women and men explicit (using sex-disaggregated data) so that policies, programs and projects use effective approaches that promote gender equality.

The study articulated on how a gendered evaluation of projects can help to achieve gender equality that can be promoted for sustainable development to ensure maximum efficiency in pursuing community development goals from inception and design to implementation and evaluation.

Gendered evaluation of projects brings to fore the different issues that women and men face in regard to their inclusivity and exclusivity within community development projects and the different effects that policies and projects may have on them because of their situations. Such information is critical to informing the processes in community projects, and to essential in ensuring that the different needs of both women and men are met, hence this study.

The study aimed to stimulate discussions and further research in gender relations in terms of, who has access to, control of, likely or not to benefit from a new initiative. Gendered evaluation asks questions that can lead to further search for information to understand why a situation has developed the way it does. It can also lead to exploring assumptions on issues such as the distribution of community development projects and the impact of culture and traditional practices. It provides information on the potential direct or indirect benefit from a development initiative of women and men. It informed on the appropriate entry points for measures that promote equality within the context of community development projects, and how particular development initiatives may challenge or maintain the existing gender division of labour. With this information, measures of equity can be created to address the disparities and promote equality in society.

The study further sought to create a reference source of scholarly materials to social scientists, gender experts, and project experts in understanding various emerging community development issues from a gendered perspective. If the community is adequately educated and motivated on gender issues from the community development project perspectives, the community can act as an enlightened pressure group. It can also play a catalytic role by providing the necessary technical support at all levels in implementing community development projects and consequently

development of community strategic plans. This is for the simple reason that community development projects are about people involvement.

In summary, the results of this study identified gender issues with regard to community development projects and the implementation approaches which will assist in mitigating poverty in the context of community development project initiatives. Understanding how such practices influence projects can provide a key input into designing project interventions that will strengthen other project activities in the communities as explained in the theoretical framework. This study is vital in the promotion of women's participation in issues that affect them, especially in the reduction of poverty. Involving poor women resonates with the concept of human development since it enlarges people's choices and enhances the quality of their lives.

1.7 Scope and of the Study

This study focused on a gendered evaluation of community development projects geared towards poverty reduction in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County. The aim was to ascertain the inclusion of gender issues in their implementation approaches.

It is noteworthy that the gendered evaluation of development projects under consideration targeted households in Baringo North Sub-county irrespective of their education levels. The study mainly focused on; the awareness levels of the beneficiaries on the development projects implemented the role of project beneficiaries in their planning and implementation, the levels of roles played by the project beneficiaries and the challenges facing the implementation of those projects.

This was important since it showed how much input was put in by those intended to benefit from the projects and their results. That helped to make conclusions on what worked and what did not for future planning and implementation of such projects.

Considering the fact that gender is a broad issue in the development domain today, this study is crucial in establishing the reality on the ground for more future studies and better strategies in project implementation and enhancement. In this light therefore, it sought suggestions on project interventions that could be carried out in

future to enhance gender inclusion in development projects in order to improve the lives of the people of Baringo North Sub-County.

In spite of the crucial role of other thematic areas in gender and development project studies, the choice of the theme in this study suffices in addressing the achievement of the set objectives. Furthermore, literature on related themes was extensively reviewed to inform the background of the study.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study focused on households in Baringo North Sub-County and those who were the beneficiaries of projects and not the general public. That therefore, closed out other information from those who were not beneficiaries. However, the benefits of projects had a trickle-down effect and so the questions elicited responses that touched on other members of the community who were not target groups.

Since the study relied on various groups of respondents to the questionnaire ranging from the community households and the District Development officers, it was not possible to check the authenticity of their responses suddenly. This was mitigated through triangulation of the data collection methods by use of interview schedules for key informants, Group Discussions and the use of household questionnaires which became handy in filling the subtle gaps in the responses.

In the remote areas around Kapturo, Kapng'tio and Kaporion people had moved away from their homes due to insecurity from their neighborhood community. Others had gone in search of grass and water for their animals. However, the study overcame this, through proper planning and taking more time to trace them.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Affirmative Action: Action taken on temporary basis in favour of a disadvantaged group so as to enhance equity.

Femininity: In this study, these are the characteristics associated with female's qualities and interests.

Feminism: In this study it means campaigning for women's rights and interests.

Feminization of Poverty.   In this study it means evaluating project to find out why women are poorer than men.

Gender: In this study it refers to the allocation of roles, rights, participation and opportunity for both female and males

Gendered approaches: Any method that considers gender issues in its activities in relation to policy planning, implementation and evaluation.

Gender Consciousness: It refers to the recognition of the importance of gender inclusion in policies.

Gender equality: It means equal treatment of women and men in laws and policies and equal access to resources and services within the families, community and the society.

Gender inequality: Refers to unequal policies and unequal access to resources and services by individuals within community based on their gender.

Gender Discrimination: Refers to unequal or preferential treatment to individuals or groups based on their gender that results into reduced access to or control of resources and opportunities.

Gender Mainstreaming: This refers to the process of including both women's and men's issues as integral in the project's design and implementation so as to benefit them equally.

Household head:	In this study refers to either of the parent or guardian found in the home at the time of the research.
Masculinity:	The characteristics associated with male qualities and interests.
Patriarchal:	This refers to social relations where the male wields power and authority over the female which places the female below the male in many levels of society.
Policy:	In this study policy is what informs and guide the operations of Poverty Reduction.
Poverty:	This refers to deprivation either in relation to some basic minimum needs or in relation to the resources necessary to meet these minimum basic needs.
Poverty Reduction:	This will refer to the efforts aimed at lowering the levels of poverty and its related effects on the community, household and the society in general.
Projects:	These are activities that are carried out in a bid to realize programme goals and objectives in a public or private organization
Programmes:	These are the actual activities that are used to define policies in terms of their formulation, implementation, improvement or termination
Strategy:	In this study it refers to a systematic way of doing things with an intention of realizing certain specified objectives.
Target group:	This refers to the community meant to benefit from the project and stakeholders who helped in sponsoring and managed the projects. In this study these include; household heads, leaders, donors, and government officials.
Gender Blind policies:	In this study, this refers to policies that are silent on the different issues of women

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of Poverty Reduction policies in Projects. It also reviews the implementation approaches of those policies and projects from a gender Perspective. It evaluates the roles played by the project beneficiaries in development projects and their awareness levels of projects implemented in their areas. The chapter focuses on the review of studies that have been carried out on poverty reduction. The review is done to also ascertain gender inclusion or exclusion in the implementation of community development projects. Finally the chapter concludes with the theoretical and conceptual frameworks.

2.2 Gender Evaluation on Development Projects

Poverty is a complex phenomenon of deprivations varying according to location and people. They include, lack of physical necessities, personal livelihoods, crisis, vulnerability to external shocks, powerlessness in contexts of exploitation and bargaining, isolation, humiliation and low self-esteem among others. These dimensions are mutually reinforcing making up a deprivation trap or a vicious cycle of poverty (Chambers, 1989). In the area of study, most of the above experiences are found and especially poverty that is skewed to females. From observation, families experience more challenges especially when the women are poor. This is because women are caregivers and when they are in lack then those around her suffer especially children.

There exists literature that explores the gender dimensions of poverty, irrespective of their definition, and their implications for public policy (Ayako & Katumanga, 1997; Kabeer 2004; Kerre, 1994; Nyamongo, 1998; Republic of Kenya ,1985). These studies advance the premise that poverty is gendered mainly because women and men experience and respond to poverty differently. However, there lacks sufficient research that critically examines comparatively gendered strategies of poverty reduction. This is the case in projects where huge amounts of resources are used yet sections of the community continue to experience poverty. Women in that community do not inherit property and cannot make decisions, therefore the way they poverty

affects them and how they deal with it is totally different from the males. When poverty reduction policies are being implemented, women are not effectively included as serious partners in poverty reduction hence they continue to suffer.

Equality is a serious consideration in the global gender agenda defined approximately two decades ago, contained in instruments like CEDAW and ratified by most Nation-States, including Kenya which is still valid, yet one is bound to doubt their progress. This is because, a brief review of some indicators demonstrates that this agenda has not really implied substantial changes in the society's gender disparities regardless of which state model prevails. Goetz (1995) observes that this is because when it comes to institutionalizing women's interests in the definition of policies, many countries have a deep bureaucratic resistance which exists with regard to the equitable integration of women as subjects of public policy. She also claims that the public institutions that enforce and apply rules and regulations reflect and reproduce the values, norms and biases of the societies in which they are immersed and that includes notions about masculinity and femininity.

This is the case in the study area where culture overrides what is entitled in the policy. Those implementing projects are influenced by cultural practices and beliefs. They belief that men the heads of households are the ones making decisions and should work outside the home including within public projects. The women should work within the home. The challenge is that most of time the benefits from the projects do not reach the family.

This is further confirmed by Goetz (1997), who contends that the resistance and mechanisms that distort or de-legitimize the gender agenda are built on their hidden agenda based on patriarchal opposition, which blocks and deviates the demands for change. The state is responsible for formulating policies and programmes and coordinating resource allocation equally for both the female and male populations but that is not indicated by the empirical findings on the ground. More so, the implementers of such policies may have gender biases among themselves hence the bureaucratic resistance that is seen in the world today. This could be because their definitions of poverty differ and their view on who should be allocated resources and on what grounds could contribute to their ineffective-service to the people. More so,

the women who are the participants and beneficiaries of the projects are missing out in dialogue and discussions on how they want things to be done.

Barker & Edith (2006) adds that one of the key areas where there is singular lack of gender dimensions in Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) is that of sex disaggregated data collection to inform poverty diagnoses, Policy and development and monitoring and evaluation. Data may not only increase the validity of the available poverty information, but could lead to greater public involvement in social policy making, hence more effective policy. This is the reason why social researchers should conduct more research on gender. However, policies on gender remain on paper and are not applied practically. Bachelet (2010), the new head of UN women, emphasized the role of the government in poverty reduction. She reiterates that ''where there is poverty, the government cannot be neutral. It is the government's responsibility to provide permanent social protection and to reduce the inherent social weaknesses. The State has to guarantee people's rights, especially for the most vulnerable and the people who are living in the most difficult situations. We need to develop focus while diminishing poverty which in so many places has a woman's face''.

Foeken (2008) claims that one of the big problems affecting poverty reduction is the fact that policy formulation and implementation has followed an iterative process. This is a process whereby ideas and theories inform policies, whose implementations lead to results of which their evaluation and analyses give rise to new insights, new policies and new results. On another level, NGO and donor development policies are increasingly dependent on the ideas of those offering financial aid. This being the case therefore, one could actually argue that policies have entrenched a cycle of starting projects, evaluating them, manufacturing ideas and formulating new policies. The cycle continues more and more and the list is endless, while people continue languishing in poverty, especially women whose agenda may not even be included in the cycle. Moreover, they do not reflect their realities or solve them either. More so, the policies that depend on the blueprints of their financiers do not impact on the peoples' lives since they are foreign to their realities.

In line with this, Eversole (2005) criticizes recent directions in Development Policy claiming that although improvements have been made, significant questions still need to be asked. He observes that political context of development and motivations of actors involved in poverty reduction at different levels, especially when the target is the reduction of poverty of marginalized groups like women is questionable. He consents that normally the end result of their input may not be felt by the intended recipients and if they do, it can either be temporary or inadequate. It becomes a sorry situation for the poor especially the women whose poverty status had been used to bring aid, which is repaid so dearly yet they did not benefit from them. This is another contributory factor to poverty since countries continue paying donor funds as their citizens continue languishing in poverty.

2.2.1 Kenya's Poverty Reduction Policies and Projects

Though Kenya has experienced impressive growth in many areas of development, figures in the last five years, show that ordinary Kenyans are still wondering how to escape the poverty trap, UNDP (1993) asserts that new politics on poverty prioritizes economic growth and government stability over the real interests of poor people. It is however worth noting that Kenya started the struggle of reducing poverty since 1963 after attaining its independence. Some of those efforts have undergone a lot of changes to inform its current inputs towards poverty reduction. The recent efforts according to The National Poverty Eradication Plan of the Government of Kenya (1999-2015) include:

(i) Availing cheap loans for Women and youth. This is has been enhanced through UWEZO Fund, Kenya Women Finance Trust and others. Many women and youth groups have benefited from the funds and are changing their lives and those of their family members. However, the study found out that some of the groups did not access the funds because the conditions for their access were hard for them to achieve, so they had to miss out. This was claimed by some respondents during the interview process. One of those deterring conditions was to have a running bank account with 30% amount of the expected money, which the youth could not have.

(ii) National Youth Service Programme. This programme is ongoing in many parts of the country where youths are engaged in many development activities and get paid for it by the Government. That has greatly helped to change the lives of the jobless youths who are using their time in profitable activity and earning income. This noble programme has been riddled by corruption and many youths are now facing desperation of joblessness.

(iii) Drilling boreholes in various parts of the country to ensure that Kenyans access water for their use and many irrigation projects have come up based on that input. For example in Tana River, Kerio valley, Turkana and Samburu, just to mention but few. However, there is no much attention given to them on budgetary allocations and the communities in those places have to carry out their activities with their own efforts. More so those boreholes are few and many places do not have water.

(iv) Road Infrastructure: The Government of Kenya has built many roads in the Country to enable people to move fast and do business .This has helped many people to create wealth and improve their livelihoods. In the study area, one of the huge complains is on road infrastructure. The roads there are in poor conditions and many are impassable, yet accessibility is a catalyst to speedy development

(v) Education: Considering the benefits of education in changing people's lives, Kenya has done a tremendous work in this area. It has built many schools, even though some children still learn under poor conditions and provided free Primary Education for all school going children. It has also built many Public Universities and licensed many private investors to open up many Institutions of learning including those of higher learning. However most recently the performances for Baringo North in both KCPE and KCSE have been appalling. The stakeholders need to address the problem conclusively; otherwise the government efforts will be in futility.

(vi) Provision of free medical treatment: Even though patients pay some little money in public hospitals, the government of Kenya has highly subsidized medical services. That goes a long way in ensuring a healthy nation that

can work hard to reduce poverty and contribute to the development efforts. However, there are insufficient drugs and few qualified doctors to provide services. Some of the facilities are missing, like equipment and the medical centers are far and few. People have to walk for long distances and many do not make to get treatment .The medical facilities are few and are unable to serve all the residents in those areas.

(vii)   Agriculture: The Government of Kenya has made huge strides in ensuring that food Security is enhanced. There are exemplary efforts in subsidizing farm inputs and buying farms produce at good prices, so that the farmers can improve their lives. This is a plausible effort that ensures food security even though it is a service that does not reach all the farmers. Many of them still engage their usual efforts in farming and continue with their poor harvest. Their food reserve end before they get the next harvest and they continue suffering from hunger and poverty.

(viii)   Constituency Development Fund: Some substantial amount of money has been allocated to every Constituency in Kenya based on the population therein. It is meant to initiate and support Development projects in those areas in order to improve peoples' lives. The impact of this money has not been felt satisfactorily by the residents of Baringo North and they complained that they did not know how the money was spent.

2.2.2 The Social Dimensions of Development (SDD) Programme

The SDD programme launched in 1994 recognized that the institutional and economic reforms of the 1980s reduced the provision of basic needs for the poor, resulting in the loss of jobs, erosion of purchasing power and reduction/removal of a number of important government subsidies (Njeru, 2005).The aim of the programme was therefore to cushion the poor against the adverse effects engendered by the economic reforms of the 1980s. Despite the government's commitment to the SDD programme, funds were spent on non-poverty alleviation projects. Therefore the poor did not feel its impact and increasing numbers of people drifted into poverty (Njeru, 2005).

2.2.3 Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2000-2003

The PRSP has been termed the hitherto most comprehensive and most focused policy document in the fight against poverty since independence (Omiti, 2002). It complements other poverty reduction efforts such as National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP). It aims at facilitating sustainable, rapid economic growth; improving governance and security; increasing the ability of the poor to raise their incomes; and improving the quality of life of all citizens especially the poor.

One of the positive aspects of the PRSP is that it draws from the failures of the past policies. A consultative and participatory approach was used in its preparation, which involved various stakeholders within and outside the government. The NGOs Working group on the World Bank, under the auspices of the NGOs Council, gave very useful inputs into the PRSP documents (Hughes, 2002).However, even with this effort, people continue to languish in poverty especially women and children. There is need to address the root of this problem.

In Baringo North, insecurity is rampant and many people have lost their lives, others lost livestock and many have been rendered homeless. That has impacted negatively on the economic progress of the people there, and women with their children bear the brunt of the vice. Many of them live in bushes, others are in camps, depending on well-wishers for their needs and their social and economic fabric has been torn apart. They suffer hunger and cannot meet their daily necessities. The government input is to sufficiently impact people's lives and poverty continues to accelerate leading to the poor quality of life of the residence, especially women and children.

2.2.4 Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation (ERSWEC), 2003-2007

The poor performance of the Kenyan economy over the last two decades has led to deterioration in the quality of life of Kenyans. The government thus formulated the Economic Recovery Strategy Paper (2003) as the blueprint meant to guide the Government's economic policies over the next five years. The Government placed economic recovery on top of its policy agenda in order to reverse decades of slow and in some cases stagnating economic growth that has adversely undermined the well-being of Kenyans (GoK, 2004).

The overall objective of the strategy plan, ERS as it is often referred to, was to harmonize strategies for accelerated economic growth with the country's poverty reduction strategies. In the ERS the government proposed the following Poverty Targeted Programs: The Social Action Fund, Arid and Semi-Arid Lands, Slum Upgrading and low-costing Housing, Vulnerability Program and Investment Programme. The ERS is a participatory approach involving all stakeholders nationally and at the community level towards a common goal, which is economic recovery and poverty reduction (Gondi, 2005).This is a policy that has never been known by the people of Baringo North. And despite the fact that they live in Arid and semi-Arid lands, no one has involved them in any economic recovery and poverty reduction programme. They still live the same hardship lives and only have to contend with their situation.

2.2.5 Engagement of the Civil Society in Poverty Reduction Efforts

Presently, there is little or no doubt that the participatory approach is top among the prevailing methodologies in development organization for local level and enhanced community mobilization and decision-making (Njeru, 2005).The government embraced decentralization and Local Government Reform programmes with the aim of "bringing the government closer to the people, improving economic governance, public service delivery, economic efficiency, accountability and transparency" (Mitullah, 2005).

Today the participatory approach, which brings together policymakers, implementers, Civil Society, local communities and other stakeholders, is used in all development activities. The Civil Society organizations which include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), Community Based Organization (CBOs), trade unions, human rights organizations, religious organizations and consumer groups are very active in poverty reduction activities, especially at the grassroots levels. Civil Society mobilizes resources by empowering grassroots organizations to articulate issues, strengthen their organizational capacity and influence the direction of their lives.

The CBOs such as women groups engage in income-generating activities, which contribute to their empowerment both economically and politically and by implication, poverty reduction. The Civil Society organizations have also been very

active in monitoring and evaluation of poverty reduction efforts (Alila ,2005).However, nothing happens in Baringo North of such levels and being a marginalized district, the presence of NGOs and Government Agencies are minimal hence no such effects have been experienced there.

All of policies discussed herein are aimed at accelerating economic growth, however, the current situation reflects people who experience deprivation, majority of whom are women. The government claims that the economy is improving yet its citizens still suffer. Policies must focus on both economic and human development if they have to serve people effectively. Nevertheless, in her struggle to eradicate poverty, the Government of Kenya has made commendable efforts to alleviate poverty and improve the welfare of Kenyans generally.

2.2.6 The National Poverty Eradication Plan (NPEP) 1999-2015

The government came up with a strategy to reduce poverty incidences in rural and urban areas by 50% by the year 2015 and also strengthen the capabilities of the poor to earn income. NPEP provides a national policy and institutional framework for urgent action against poverty in the country. The plan presented a vision for the early 21st century when Kenya hopes to halt the current increase in the incidence of poverty and then eradicate it step by step on the grounds of sound economic principles that recognize the critical role and the potential contribution of the poor to national development. The aim of NPEP is to provide a national policy and institutional framework for action against poverty. NPEP was formulated through extensive consultations and participatory action involving civil society, NGOs and Government agencies, (Neru & Alila, 2005).

The plan has three major components from which a framework for further action is set by the government, civil society, and private sector and other development partners. These components include social integration, improved access to essential services by low income households that currently lack basic health, education and safe drinking water and a Strategy for broad based economic growth. The implementation plan is expected to cover the period 1999-2015.Some of the projects which aim at alleviating poverty among the poor include:

Urban Slum Development of Nairobi, Land Resettlement Programmes, Street Children's Fund, Constituency Education Bursary Fund, Constituency Development Plan, Women development enterprises and Youth programmes (Omiti, 2002).

During the research it was found that many of the women and youth in Baringo North have never participated in these programmes since many of them are not even aware of their existence and for the few who know about them have no information on how to access them. Those implementing projects have not had training sessions for the recipients to create awareness. During group discussions, some respondents claimed that many people are aware of Constituency Development Fund but its impacts has not been felt by the community especially the women whose activities have not been financed by it, yet they are the poor majority in the Sub-county. Some women respondents too confirmed it by saying that CDF funds did not address their challenges as women. They gave examples of their groups' activities and issues of widows among others.

2.2.7 Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and Vision 2030

Another strategy is embracing the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) which covered the period 2004-2015. The MDGs were meant to address the challenges of poverty eradication and sustainable development. Kenya has made an attempt to implement the MDGs, through Vision 2030 which aims at making the country a knowledge based economy by providing high quality life for all its citizens by the year 2030. This vision is based on economic, social and political pillars.

Two main principles guide the MDGs, namely national ownership so that processes and products for tracking progress are nationally-inspired and driven, as well as the development of capacity for monitoring and use of data for informed programming of activities and making of policies. The government of Kenya has taken a leading role in the realization of MDGs and, with the assistance of development partners frameworks and initiatives such as the PRSP 2001, the government's Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth Creation and Employment (2003), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) African Peer Review Mechanism (APRM), Common Country Assessment by the UN, the UN Development Assistance framework, and frameworks from Kenya's other development partners (UNDP,2003)

have been put in place. Though aimed at poverty reduction, none of the above policies, integrated poverty reduction from a gender perspective.

These frameworks, in part, are aimed at attainment of MDGs. From these gender blind policies therefore, it is apparent that gender issues have not been factored as a mainstream concern in the design and implementation of such strategies on poverty reduction. This is based on the fact that in many of the policies above, nothing is mentioned about reduction of poverty from a gender perspective. But these Goals have been replaced by the current Sustainable Development Goals whose number one Goal is to end Poverty in all its forms. Achieving Gender equality and empowering all women and girls is also one of the sustainable Development Goals both, (SDGs 2015).These Goals are crucial in enhancing capabilities to improve lives. They are better since they deal with gender in itself without mixing with other issues. If applied well, they can have a positive impact in reducing poverty of women and girls. Sustainable Development Goals stipulate that the human rights of women and girls must be at the Centre of the new sustainable Development, promoting gender equality and justice to make a better life for all (SDGs 2015).

Even though Kenya has put in place a Ministry of Gender to deal with issues of women including empowering them economically, with an aim of bailing them out of poverty, programmes in place have not served all the women equally. A case in point is the Kenya Women Enterprise Development Fund (KWDF) where the conditions for loan borrowing are out of reach for the majority of especially rural women. In fact some who cannot repay their loans have had to face court cases. This is turning out to be counterproductive as most of the affected women resort to selling family property/assets or borrow money from other quarters to repay, which could result into more poverty. More so, such policies do not address the real issues that drive women into poverty. Women are regarded as victims of poverty whose problems can only be addressed within programmes, instead of putting their issues within mainstream policy as any other development issues.

2.3 Poverty Reduction Policies and Gender

The attention given to poverty as a problem of development has never been greater than it is today. This was demonstrated in 2000 by the International community

through the formulation and adoption of Millennium Development Goals which hierarchically ranks poverty first. This is in Millennium Development Goal One that aims to eradicate extreme hunger and Poverty by halving the people whose income is less than one US dollar a day and the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by the year 2015. However they lack a goal that addresses gendered poverty on its own.

In the same spirit, Sustainable Development Goals (SGDs) were formulated in 2015 to carry forward what was not accomplished by Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Burkey (1993) and Chambers (1991) contended that, hunger is the most extreme expression of poverty as the most basic bodily needs are not met. Internationally, a high proportion of the poor experience extended periods of hunger, as they are caught in a vicious cycle of chronic and severe poverty- the poverty trap. Some effort is seen in the development of countries' Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers that guide policy makers in designing poverty reduction policies. More recently, during the concluded Millennium Development Goals Summit, the United Nations, World Bank and other development partners laid down ambitious strategies to eradicate poverty by 2015.

However, research has shown that some of the policy makers either do not identify with realities of the poor or ignore their plight. Aliber (2001), in his research in South Africa observed that one of the constraints and challenges to addressing chronic poverty is that it is not a distinction that government officials are aware of when devising policies or evaluating progress. Aliber (2001) goes ahead to say that if community members would participate in projects actively, there is need for them to be made aware of the expected benefits associated with such projects. Therefore this might explain why many people are stuck in the poverty trap while development programmes do not generally target those most likely to be chronically poor and if they do, little results are achieved. Whereas poverty is recognized, in whichever manner, the policy designers either do not consider or are `unaware' of the different ways in which poverty affects different people within the society.

The relationship between gender and poverty is a complex and controversial topic that is now being debated more than ever before. Although much policy making has been informed by the idea of feminization of poverty, the precise nature of the nexus

between gender and poverty needs to be better understood and operationalized in policymaking. The difficulty originates from the different shapes and forms gender inequalities and poverty takes depending on the economic, social and ideological context. Yet another difficulty involves the scarcity of gender disaggregated data for a number of countries (Barker and Kuiper, 2006).

For the last three decades, many women's advocates have been arguing that women are poorer than men The most common empirical expression of this idea is the concept of "feminization of poverty." This idea has become popular both in shaping analyses of poverty and poverty alleviation strategies. Thus, targeting women has become one vehicle for gender-sensitive poverty alleviation. Poor women have become the explicit focus of policymaking, for example, in the areas of microcredit programmes and income generation activities (Cagatay, 1998).

However, there are many poverty reduction policies premised on equity and equality but do not recognize that most communities intrinsically have inequalities, hence remain `blanket' policies. These policies do not identify basic women or gender issues relegating people to poverty. Issues such as social relations and cultural aspects that influence the power that determines who gets what, and who decides for who, need adequate consideration when addressing gender issues.

Moreover, Sen (1999), upholds that people irrespective of their sex, have human rights that they are born with and are not given, which are free for all and must be seen as inherent. They represent more fundamentally an ethical framework for human relations, applicable to all. It also covers the right to equal opportunity in access to resources that can help people escape poverty and make life better, the right to voice in the issues that affect them, and rights to processes, among others (CARE, 2002).

Affirming the same, Palmer (1991), noted that the issue is not whether the socio-cultural influences on gendered relations of production and exchange alter, it is` how', 'who' decides? This idea is supported by Goetz (1997) by asserting that local perceptions and informal rules of male dominated households are still likely to disadvantage women over their male counter parts, thus targeting women is viewed as an effective strategy of poverty reduction. According to Jonson (2003),human rights standards define benchmarks for desirable outcomes and human rights principles

should inform the process designed to achieve the outcomes, such as in participation. This questions the structures that ignore the participation and contribution of women to the processes that help alleviate their poverty since they have equal right with men that are not begged or negotiated. Policy makers and those that deal with issues of poverty should be weary of this fact (Sen, 1991).

A case in point is given by Hodgson (1995), on Maasai livestock and management. He postulates that policies were shaped by a narrow, historically gendered image of pastoralism and the project produced interventions considered appropriate which were designed solely to improve livestock production. All the project components, resources and training were directed to Maasai men, not women. The consequences of such interventions were firstly limited by the failure to meet any of the pre-set goals. Hodgson also demonstrates that the project contributed to the intensification of economic insecurity of the Maasai households, which increased disenfranchisement of the Maasai women and their rights to livestock.

As indicated by Hodgson this is a reflection of what is happening in Baringo North district, where culture is still valued and men have more say than women. It clearly calls for proper understanding of gendered structures and relations of the communities and involve both the females and males in the processes of development. Such inherent cultural systems and practices can render well-intended projects and policies meaningless and unsuccessful. Projects should be contextualized to get desired results.

As Hodgson (1995) postulates, the rural women in Baringo whether uneducated, unaware of their rights, or are poor, their voice and participation matters since their contributions can help to change their situation. No one human being is lesser than the other in issues of social, economic and political development irrespective of place and time. There is evidence seen in the projects that target poor women that the policy makers either do not identify with the real issues of poor people or ignore their plight. These projects end up being palliative instead of permanent cures to their problems hence, the poverty cycle and promotion of feminization of poverty.

Mcgee (2003), while assessing poverty Reduction Policies in Cambodia, observed that there is a gap that exists between the perceptions of the experts who make policy

and the beneficiaries of that policy. Chambers (1993), postulates that those who formulate poverty reduction policy have no experience of poverty and by virtue of their positions, they have only distorted 'outsider' views of the poor. The way in which poverty is conceptualized and the form in which information on poverty is gathered and presented to policy makers, shape and limit the definition and identification of target groups, the formulation of strategies and their translation into practice. This is very significant in determining whether and how policy makers take up the views and the position of the poor and whether poverty reduction strategies reflect these perspectives.

Kabeer, (2003) too asserts that while addressing policies on development, one must consider patriarchal practices that are built on power relations that promote gender inequality which also determine the outcomes of poverty reduction strategies. Similarly, Barker (2006) asserts that this is a problem which is embedded even in World Bank policies which portray technical compartmentalization of gender efforts rather than viewing them within the political context of structural inequalities and patriarchy. They focus only on economic efficiency rather than empowerment and rights.

Barker further claims that with the advent of the poverty reduction strategy process, gender is not addressed as a cross-cutting issue. It is often limited to a few specific sectors such as health and education where it is traditionally addressed. The same is reflected in the findings of a review by World Bank's Gender Division of 15 interim (1- PRSPs) and three PRSPs of 2001 which found out that less than half discussed gender issues in any detail included the diagnosis of poverty (Kabeer, 2003).

A practical situation is seen in Lesothos' PRSPs, where, despite the fact that gender is mentioned in poverty diagnostic chapter, it is not analyzed or even discussed consistently in the rest of the PRSP. At most, the detailed policy for women is that of health and there is limited discussion of other issues such as education and governance. Gender is omitted in many areas (Eade, 2010). The same context is experienced in Kenya, where, gender has become a `buzz'-word especially within government systems and no real action is being taken. Strauss (2003), affirms the same with his statement that until recently, gender –sensitive policies and strategies tended to be perceived as mainly relevant to the social sector and the civil society.

This has made it difficult for gender to penetrate the political and administrative spheres where policies are defined and coordinated. However, gender consideration is an essential pre-requisite in order to achieve more sustainable and equitable development for all people irrespective of their sexes.

Policy makers still look at gender from an activism point of view as opposed to a central issue that can adversely affect everyone stifling development. Gender is relegated to the periphery and not treated development issue that deserves equal attention and inclusion into mainstream policy and budgeting. The implementers too share the same attitude hence policy implementation processes are not accorded the effort it deserves. This is very relevant to our Kenyan government policies and their implementations. In fact gender is misunderstood by many and it is treated as women's issue and so the policies that deal with gender are not given the seriousness they deserve, as shown by Kabeer (2003).

At the same time, Molyneux (2002), distinguished between women's practical and strategic interests and asserts that development must address both. She suggests that addressing only women's immediate concerns for survival did not challenge the patriarchal frameworks of power and in a way it perpetuates them and can bind women to their subordinated position. She further argues that for this reason, women's strategic interests should be addressed by legislating against discrimination. Such effort helps to include women's issues in the mainstream policy instead of being treated as projects and as poor people who are conceived as mere receptors of benefits rather than equal participants in development and decision making processes (Eversole, 2005).

Cott (2000), argues that rather than providing a sphere for democratic deliberation on public Policy among autonomous groups, state- sponsored participation gives specified groups the ability to take part in a prescribed methodology of participation in the state- specified public policy. This process sets strict checks and balances on the limits and the character of their participation and visions for the future. Such situation is reflected within many NGOs activities, International Aid and even government sponsored programmes.

The Government of Kenya in its attempt to promote equality as key to fighting gender poverty introduced a one third rule which was meant to create more positions for women at every level of government institutional management. The policy to ensure that one third of positions in government institutions are occupied by either gender (The Constitution of Kenya 2010). This has not been felt by women who still experience gender discrimination even in the few positions so far awarded. The new constitution promotes equal rights for all citizens irrespective of their sex but it will remain to be seen. Within the political arena, women have a slim chance to win elections because of lack of resources and gender intimidation.

There is also some fear that those who will be nominated will not be able to articulate the issues of women, since they will pay allegiance to the parties that will nominate them and as such they might not articulate the poor woman's issues. The government has directed that all its tenders should be given to women and the youth. This directive is implemented at slow phase and considering the high illiteracy level and lack of training, it might pose a challenge to many women especially the women of Baringo.

2.4 Poverty Reduction Projects and Community Participation

The World Bank has identified the reduction of extreme poverty facing marginalized and vulnerable groups as among its key priorities and it has targeted local communities with social funds (Plant, 1998). According to Muteshi (2006), unless projects on poverty reduction are accorded enough budgetary package and the conditions within them friendly to poor women, poverty reduction and meaningful development may not be realized any time soon. This could be true also in relation to policies of the government when dealing with poverty alleviation, especially in marginalized rural areas like Baringo North and specifically the lower ASAL areas where pastoralism is a major source of livelihood. The presence of the government there and its activities are limited and the people continue to be poverty according to Demographic profiles (2008) which shows that 46 percent of the population there are estimated to be poor. The current findings from Kenya Bureau of Statistics (2012) show that poverty in Baringo stands at 58.5 percent. Ironically, huge amount of resources are allocated to poverty alleviation in the national budget yet its impacts are not felt by the poor especially the women.

Baringo County is inherently patriarchal like many Kenyan communities and so the women's participation in development projects is minimal even if the projects are targeted to benefit them. Women suffer gender inequality, end up becoming vulnerable and bearers of the brunt of poverty with their children. They are victims of social relations that undermine them, limit their participation, voice and their needs. In Baringo for example, women have little or no education, many die when giving birth due to lack of basic health facilities, suffer from hunger and insecurity among others.

The results of the projects pointed out to the limits of poverty-targeting mechanisms and to the need for special efforts to achieve greater participation by the local people especially women who are always not included in the projects, deterring them from making their demands known. More so, it should be noted that since the mapping of gender disparities in poverty and their resolution is well suited to participatory methods, the quality and the sensitivity of the processes are crucial.

The GOK and NGOs involved in projects to alleviate poverty were sensitive to the prevailing strengths and challenges within their set of approaches. Goals aimed at equipping people with tools to help them make informed choices to improve their wellbeing must be effective. Identification of those needed to carry out empowerment activities must also be people who are known and trusted by the society if those goals are to be achieved. They will be able to identify the right people to be empowered through the projects and who will cause positive impact. This is because as Chambers (1992) cautions, whether empowerment is good depends on who is empowered and how their new power is used. He claims that the tendency of a participatory method has always been about men rather than women.

Research has shown that normally this method targets man and its effects are adverse on women. Chambers (1992) further asserts that projects should aim at alleviating poverty, providing employment and improving the health status of community members and if these three areas are not addressed, then the projects may not bear much relevance to the community.

Poverty Reduction activities and projects in Baringo County have been some of the key approaches in changing people's vulnerable situations and bettering lives. North Baringo Sub-County too has many such projects aimed at reducing poverty and this research attempted to unpack the impacts of such projects. The study identified project challenges in the Sub County and provided appropriate recommendation. This literature brings to fore the insights of poverty reduction efforts and provide best practices to the quest of improving peoples' lives.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

Poverty is said to be gendered mainly because it is experienced and addressed in ways that exhibit patterns of similarity and different reflection of masculinity and femininity within societies. It is a reflection of how gender relations can influence peoples' rights in the access to, control of and benefit from resources.

The theoretical framework of this study is predicated on Rights-Based Theory proposed by the Gready and Ensor (2005). The theory is founded on human rights based approach in trying to look for the solutions to the prevailing context of poverty. This theory deals with socially acknowledged ethical principles of equity, fairness and justice which serve as its strength and legitimacy. It proclaims that all human rights are universal, indivisible, interdependent and interrelated. This theory claims that people are born with rights, are not given and free for all . Rights which are not and cannot be seen in post institutional terms as instruments; but must also be understood as a prior ethical entitlement (Sen, 1991).

It also embraces participation and inclusion, equality and non-discrimination, empowerment and sustainability, local ownership, accountability, equal attention to outcome and process, and rule of law (Sengupta, 2003). World Bank also supports the promotion of voice, and accountability in projects that support community to ensure poverty reduction. World Bank (2015).The current trend in development projects is about, voice, equal participation and accountability. Kenya's Constitution has a whole chapter on the Bill of Rights which is in line with this theory in trying to address the problems of Kenyans including Poverty (Constitution of Kenya, 2010).The people of Kenya through the bill of rights have a right to human dignity, equality and no discrimination, fair administrative action, participation, economic and social rights.

These rights are anchored in the Constitution of Kenya (2010) and supported by the interpretations of the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), an international protocol guiding human rights of women in which Kenya is a signatory. This is a valid approach to development since it considers, recognizes and addresses the position and the capabilities of the poor and involves them in looking for their solutions. It is applicable to the women's situation, who have been marginalized and ignored by development, its initiators and implementers. Through this way, their space, participation and voice recognized and given opportunity to enjoy rights and resources accrued from any development undertaking, equally and transparently. The framework accords women the power to air their views and to question structures that promote gender discrimination that has subjected them to untold suffering of inequality and poverty.

This theory is predicated on mechanisms for `strategic action' that encourage active participation which at best empowers the poor to analyze their own personal situations, attribute responsibility and work out the means to improve it. It assists the poor to air their voice, define their own development objectives and identify the desired changes as opposed to being forced to adopt desired practices (Jonson, 2003).It also addresses the root structural causes of poverty. It would therefore be important to examine the social contexts and interactions through the gender lens to be able to identify who gets what and who has power over the other .Through this, it is possible to create an environment of equal distribution of resources and opportunities to all particularly women who have been underprivileged and remained voiceless over the years.

Poverty is understood as a symptom of deep rooted inequalities and unequal power relations-powerlessness, and rightlessness (Chambers, 1991). Human rights interventions focus on the poorest, the marginalized on discrimination and inequalities, and seek to mobilize and empower them (Jonson, 2003). Human rights approach helps to equip the poor with the necessary tools to question and hold governments and organizations accountable to their deeds. This approach is important as most projects, especially government oriented ones usually have policies that are imposed on poor people who have no control and cannot even question the project activities. The situation becomes even worse when those meant to benefit from the

projects are poor illiterate rural women who are regarded as passive people and not right holder.

This theory helps to give the poor including women the opportunity to express their views and to suggest ways in which they want things to be done. Since the study was designed to investigate why women are disproportionately poor compared to men, the theory brought forth the possible reasons from the views of the respondents. The aim of the study is give voice and opportunity to women on issues that lead them into poverty including questioning structure that discriminate against them even if they are those of the government or organizations that are meant to help them. From such a position this study examined the critical interaction within the policies and their implementation approaches and the extent to which this helps in poverty reduction. The study delved into the dynamics of the formulation of policies, their implementation and the extent to which they are gender inclusive with the aim of bringing about recommendations that will lead to a paradigm shift.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

The analytical approach of conceptualizing this research assumed a holistic approach of interpreting organizational mandates, policies and strategies. It is with this effect that this study did a comparatively analyzed account of a gendered process of poverty reduction strategies of the Government of Kenya (GOK) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). The hypothetical assumption is that, the society, NGO's and the government work holistically together towards the social wellbeing of people. In this case poverty reduction also assumes a functionally holistic strategy. Poverty has various causes and some measurements can be undertaken to address it. This study employed a Conceptual Framework that shows the interplay of various factors that contribute to poverty and those that help to reduce which are illustrated in the diagrammatic disposition depicted in figure 2.1 below:

```
┌──────────────────────────────┐                    ┌──────────────────────────────┐
│ Policies and Implementation  │                    │ Poverty Reduction            │
│   • Planning and             │                    │   • Better standards of      │
│     Implementation           │                    │     living                   │
│     Approaches               │                    │   • Gender inclusion in      │
│                              │                    │     project participation    │
│                              │                    │   • Lower mortality rates    │
│                              │───────────┐ ┌─────▶│   • Availability of clean    │
│                              │           │ │      │     drinking water           │
│                              │           ▼ │      │   • Better literacy levels   │
│                              │           │ │      │   • Availability of          │
│                              │           │ │      │     economic resources       │
└──────────────────────────────┘           │ │      └──────────────────────────────┘
                                            │ │
                         ┌──────────────────┴─┴──────┐
                         │ Socio- Cultural Factors    │
                         │   • Negative political     │
                         │     influence.             │
                         │   • Participation by       │
                         │     beneficiaries          │
                         │   • Beneficiaries'         │
                         │     Awareness levels       │
                         │   • High illiteracy levels │
                         │     of beneficiaries.      │
                         │   • Gender discrimination  │
                         └────────────────────────────┘
```

Independent Variable   **Intervening Variable**   **Dependent Variable**

Figure 2. 2: Conceptual Framework

The above Conceptual Framework shows the interrelationship between various variables that play a huge role in contributing to and could also reduce poverty in the area of Study. According to this framework, the Independent Variable is policy planning and implementation Approaches which determine poverty reduction .For those policies to be effective, they must be gender inclusive. Gender Sensitive Policies and gender inclusive Implementation Approaches impact the Dependent Variable (Poverty Reduction) to reduce poverty and improve the living standards of both men and women, but both must participate equally to be able to benefit equally. There are also many other benefits accruing from such policies including, low mortality rates of infants and women in the community, improved nutrition, improved literacy levels and the access to socio- economic resources which can lead to decent lives and promote human dignity among others.

However, there are some intervening variables that can impact poverty reduction negatively and prevent the above benefits. They are obstacles that need to be addressed so that the effectiveness of policy and project implementation can be useful in the reduction of poverty. They include political factors that can negatively influence how projects are ran and determine the beneficiaries of those projects. Experience from the field showed that political interferences contribute to projects failure, especially in management and benefits. Lack of awareness of project beneficiaries and the roles they play can also contribute negatively to poverty reduction. If they are not sensitized about the goals and benefits of the projects and assigned crucial roles in the projects then it poses a serious challenge to poverty reduction.

Low literacy levels of the project beneficiaries can also impact negatively on the successes of the projects. They may not have the capacity to undertake certain responsibilities like management since they lack the skills. This locks their voice out at decision making levels and other people who may not comprehend their issues will make decisions for them. Many times such decisions may not help in poverty reduction because the beneficiaries do not support the projects since they feel they have no ownership over them because they did not contribute to their decisions and management.

Cultural beliefs and practices contribute to poor project management. In a community that marginalizes women in leadership like the one in the study area, their voice is completely shut out and they continue bearing the burden of poverty since they are not accorded the opportunity to air their issues and decide what should be done about them. Lack of transparency in projects results in their failure etc. This was the experience identified in the projects in the study area.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter examines the research methodology of this study. The chapter covers the research design, location of study, study population, sampling procedure, sample size, instrumentation, data collection and procedures, validity of data collection instruments, reliability of the data collection instruments, questionnaire, qualitative interviews, data analysis, and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is a specific plan for studying the research problem. It constitutes the blue print for collection, measurement and analysis of data A simple randomized design was adopted to investigate and analyze the research problem (Kathuri & Pals, 1993). The design is a form of survey research where independent variables are selected randomly and observations and analyses of relationships among the variables are carried out in their natural settings. The method allows ascertaining wide spread opinions under natural conditions. Cross-sectional data were collected (Cohen & Manion, 2000).

This study therefore used a case research design of Baringo North Sub-County and employed both quantitative and qualitative methods to collect information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or any of the variety of education or social issues (Orodho & Kombo, 2002).

The design was applicable because it enabled the researcher to establish relationships between two or more variables to achieve an in depth analysis of community development projects from a gendered perspective. It also provided self-reported facts about respondents and their inner feelings, attitudes, opinions and habits. It was appropriate for finding out characteristics and attitudes of a population and a rich source of information according to Kothari (2007).

According to Njeru (2004), qualitative methods enable the researcher to gain empathetic understanding of social phenomena. He recognizes that the design facilitates recognition of the subject aspects of human behavior and experiences. Since the research topic required more exploration in order to provide a more detailed view of the issues (Creswell, 2003), the study used both qualitative and quantitative research methods.

Furthermore, new qualitative, as opposed to quantitative, approaches to poverty assessment have emphasized the poor's own criteria of poverty as well as their own solutions (Chambers 1996). The policy implications of this new approach have emphasized projects that enable the poor to exercise their own solutions and creativity by creating an enabling environment as well as making available critical external resources such as credit. Community involvement during project planning and implementation is viewed as critical to the success of poverty reduction. Another recent approach, the social exclusion approach, emphasizes the importance of institutions and norms that exclude certain groups from a variety of social networks and the importance of social solidarity in sustaining livelihoods.

3.3 Study Area

This study was carried out in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County which comprises of four administrative Wards namely; Bartabwa, Barwesa, Kipsaraman and Kabartonjo. It borders Pokot East to the North, Marakwet, Keiyo to the west, and Baringo Central to the South. The Study was carried out in Kipsaraman and Bartabwa administrative Wards. The Sub-County covers an estimated total area of 1695.3 km^2 with a population of 111,093, Baringo data profiles (2006). The study focused on projects that have been set up by the Government of Kenya and Non –Governmental Organizations whose objective is to address issues of poverty.
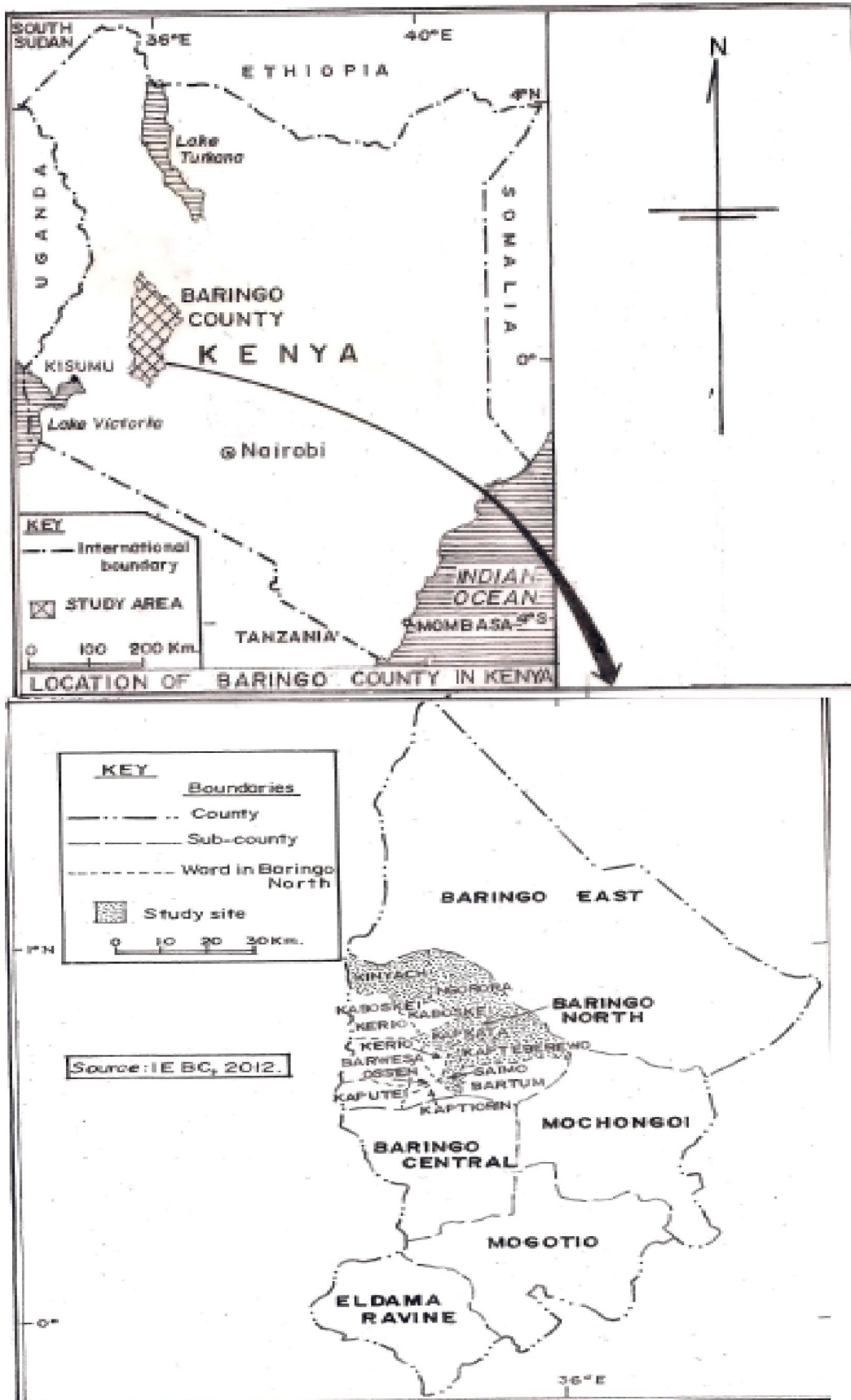
Figure 3. 1: Map of Baringo County showing study area
Source: IEBC (2012)

Baringo North borders Baringo East which is purely Pastoralist and shares the same issues and climatic conditions. Marakwet neighbours to the west and though they are pastoralists and small scale farmers, their poverty levels are significantly higher since they suffered marginalization, insecurity and drought like the Baringo North.

The southern part of this same district is predominantly occupied by small scale farmers who practice mostly subsistence farming. It borders Baringo Central and the level of illiteracy is fairly higher compared to the lower divisions. The transport infrastructure is also fairly better. Poverty levels are still high but lower than the Northern area. The two areas gave important information on the interplay of cultural determinisms in relation to poverty reduction through various community development projects.

The study focused on the northern part of the district where pastoralism is more pronounced and the southern region where subsistence farming is the major economic activity. The location was chosen because it was rich with the information that was sought by this study; it is an Arid and Semi-Arid area inhabited by pastoral communities. The region has also various Poverty Reduction Projects targeting those communities.

The region has a history of marginalization in the areas of basic services which include, education, water and health which were observed during and said by the respondents. Those challenges resulted in the initiation of the various projects to address the existing gaps. The harsh climatic conditions experienced in this region results to massive loss of the only source of livelihoods which is livestock. This leaves the inhabitants of this location to be heavily depended on relief food given by NGOs and/or the Government. The people of the same area are very cultural and patriarchy plays a major role in determining what people should get in terms of resources and opportunities based on their gender

Some of the gender issues faced by the inhabitants of this region include harmful cultural practices which include; Female Genital Mutilation (FGM), preference of the boy child to the girl child, inadequate participation and representation of women at all levels of decision making among others. These poses serious implications on the status of the woman and the girl child since their culture recognizes respects and

upholds the male power which determines and allocates resources to the family members. The same culture does not recognize the females, hence a valid area for the interrogation.

3.4 Target Population

Best and Kahn (1998) define population as any group of individuals who have one or more characteristics in common that are of interest to a researcher. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) define population as entire groups of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. Target population is defined by Best and Kahn as a small portion of the population selected for observation and analysis.

The study's target population therefore was made up of 6000 households of Baringo North sub-county. The subjects of investigation were household heads within the project areas because they were the family providers and were able to explain whether they felt the impacts of the projects. The others included community stakeholders, women and district development officers and the officials involved in the projects. These are people who participated in the projects or made decisions touching on the projects hence had useful information on them. The population of the people estimated to be poor is 48,274 translating to 46% of the total population (Demographic profiles, 2008).

The district is ranked 49 in national poverty levels and constitutes about 0.2% and 1.1% in the national and provincial poverty levels respectively according to the North Baringo Constituency, Strategic Plan 2009-2019. In this district, there are high levels of illiteracy due to lack of schools, learning resources, inadequate number of teachers, high dropout rates, high child and maternal mortality, inadequate health facilities, high levels of hunger due to poor and harsh weather conditions without adequate rainfall to sustain food crops.

3.5 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Sampling is the act, process, or technique of selecting a suitable sample, or a representative part of a population for the purpose of determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population (Patten, 1990). A sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole

population (Webster ,1985). When dealing with people, it can be defined as a set of respondents selected from a larger population for the purpose of a survey. In order to obtain a representative sample of the population, Kathuri and Pals (1993), recommend that a survey research targeting a major sub-group of at least 100 cases should be investigated. Similarly, Frankel and Wallen (2000), recommend that for descriptive studies, a minimum of 100 subjects are needed.

For the purpose of this study, two divisions from the Sub-County were selected based on their climatic conditions. Kipsaraman Ward is mostly a highland area with some Semi-Arid sections while Bartabwa Ward is a Semi- Arid Ward. The two Wards served as good study areas since their development levels differ. The total number of households in the two selected sub-counties is 6000 according to Demographic profile (2008). According to Kerlinger (1983), ten percent of this sample size in social science was allowed and randomly selected as the sample size of study. This means 180 households for the two divisions were used for the study.

The study sample size were identified and selected using both purposive and random sampling techniques. Sampling was done by stages. The first stage was to purposively select key informants and Focus groups, and then the household respondents were randomly selected from the target population.

In some cases it was difficult to trace some members of various households due to various reasons ranging from being away from their homes in search of food and water elsewhere. In such cases therefore convenience sampling was used which involved taking individuals that were available and willing to participate in a study (Black, 1995, Mujis, 2004). Wellington (1996) argued that in situations where the probability sampling may not be practical, a researcher may sometimes combine "judgment and probability". This technique provided each element of the target population with an equal chance of being selected. This sampling method secures a representative group, which enables the researcher to gain information about an entire population when faced with limitations of time, funds and energy (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

3.6 Research Methodology

The study employed both primary and secondary research instruments to be able to get concrete information about poverty reduction projects and policies and their implementation processes.). They comprised both self-administered schedules and Questionnaires. Self-administered schedules have the advantages of relatively low cost and easy access, physical touch to widely dispersed samples (Fowler, 1993). Additionally, questionnaires facilitate easier coding and analysis of data collected (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The questionnaires contained both structured and unstructured questions for the sake of obtaining quality information. The instruments were developed in consideration of the study objectives. Results from such collection were quantifiable (Kombo & Tromp, 2006). They included the following:

(a) The Primary data collection methods

(i)   Household Interview Schedule

Household Interview Schedule (HIS) was developed after the review of relevant secondary data. Discussions with specialists in this area, gender and project experts, and guidance from supervisors were used in the development and refining of the instrument. Household Interview Schedule was used to collect data from the households of Baringo North Sub-County. The questions comprised both open-ended and close-ended questions. Open ended questions gave the respondents an opportunity to give more insight into the research problem while closed-ended responses facilitated consistency of responses among the respondents. The questionnaires were clear for respondents to interpret and respond to. The instruments aimed at collecting information in line with the purpose and objectives of the study. Household Interview Schedule was administered to 180 households of Baringo North Sub-county. Most of the questions measured a single variable or opinion. Effort was made to enhance clarity by making the items clear, and concise. The goal was to eliminate ambiguities in item interpretation in deciphering meaning. Out of the 180 questionnaires, 173 successfully collected expected information and the others were poorly filled hence they were regarded as spoilt.

(ii)   Focus Group Discussions

Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) were also conducted by the researcher with five groups of seven community stakeholders. This is a tool that was meant for community stakeholders including, village elders, women leaders, area chief and youth leaders. Those were very stakeholders in the community and were decision makers in the community especially on issues that affected them.

The discussions were fruitful since the respondents discussed issues openly and freely as they answered open ended questions that generated many answers which gave huge insight information on the projects. This in turn gave more information on what was happening within the projects and how they felt about them. The researcher was also able to observe the body language of the respondents and managed to pick inferred information which helped to enrich the findings (Appendix 11).

(iii)   Key Informant Interviews

 Key Informant interview Schedules were also used to get information of those who sponsored the projects or their representatives. They included the District Development Officer and the NGOs representatives. They were able to give the insights of the projects in the study area which was very useful for the research. The researcher was also able to extract information from them through observation which added more value to the findings (Apendix 1&111).

(b) Secondary Research instruments:

Secondary Information was obtained from the following:

- Relevant documented previous reports. These were reports and data compiled by various organizations who carried out surveys in the area of study.

-Reports by other researchers carried out earlier in the study area.

-Library research-relevant documents in government offices containing statics and demographic profiles.

-Official Government documents on Poverty Reduction Policies from various offices that dealt with Poverty Reduction activities in the Sub-County.

All that information enabled the researcher to have information on what had been done in the area already and it served to guide the work that was carried out in the research. They were also important in showing the recommendations that had been suggested earlier which helped the study to ascertain whether things had changed or not. It added more information that enabled the research to be more grounded on the issues that sustained poverty in the area.

3.7 Data Collection Procedures

The main purpose of the data collection phase was to administer the research instruments to the sampled participants so as to generate data. Before embarking on data collection, the researcher obtained an introductory letter from the board of postgraduate studies of Egerton University. This facilitated the issuance of a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) (Appendix X111), authorizing the researcher to carry out the research in Baringo North Sub-County. The researcher then visited Baringo County and introduced herself and sought permission to collect data from the Sub-County.

An introduction letter from the District Development Officer was also obtained. Two research assistants were hired and trained on the contents of the developed research instruments and the process of administering them. For effective data collection, the researcher pre-tested the instruments to validate them. The exercise was carried out in two Divisions which were not part of the research areas. These were Kabartonjo and Barwesa Divisions .Thereafter, any correction on the tools was done to ensure that they were fit to collect the expected data.

After the validation of the tools, the researcher administered copies of the instruments with the help of the research assistants. They were taken through all the items and all inquiries were clarified. Interviews, FGD and the questionnaires were administered during morning hours, considering the harsh climatic conditions of Baringo, majority of the people travelled to other places in search of water and pasture for their livestock.

The researcher made use of questionnaires to collect data. Since it was important to collect data as accurately as possible, the researcher administered the questionnaire personally with the support of two research assistants. Data was collected using a

structured anonymous questionnaire (Appendix 1). Both qualitative and quantitative techniques were used. The questionnaire was administered to a sample of 180 participants.

The data collection was done through observation, discussions and face to face interviews in order to get information from those who were unable to read.

Participant observation was done and it was seen the activities that the participants involved themselves were not giving them a lot of income to be able to effectively reduce their poverty levels. For example they did subsistence farming in some of the study areas but their farms are so small that the produce could not be able to support their large families. In the Arid and Semi-Arid areas, the communities are nomads and suffered harsh climatic conditions and they suffered from hunger. From observation, the participants housing and clothing were of poor quality especially women in the remote areas who were also suffered poor self-esteem.

Qualitative data was recorded thematically in the note books as per the study themes. The interview schedule composed of open ended questions. These were questions that asked for unprompted opinions with no predetermined set of responses and the participants were free to answer however he/she chose. They were intended to solicit subjective data with the advantage of receiving unexpected and insightful suggestions (McNamara, 1999). This instrument was purposively administered to selected key informants who were considered be holding relevant information.

The research took place for three months which gave humble time to the researcher to collect quality information. The FGDS was composed of seven members who comprised community chiefs, village elders, women leaders and youth leaders. The discussions took place in some church halls, under trees, depending on the area. The Focus Group Discussions took two hours and information was written down on notebooks

On deciding about data collection design, the researcher made sure that the data collected enabled the hypotheses to be tested and the objectives to be achieved. To achieve this, the researcher established the following requirement criteria:

1. That the outcome of the research would be measured using both inferential and descriptive statistics.

2. Sub-divided each research objective into more specific investigative questions about which data was gathered.

3. Identified the variables about which data was collected to address each hypothesis.

4. Established how to analyze the data for each variable.

The above criteria were intended to raise the validity and reliability of the data collected and to enhance the response rate.

3.7.1 Validity of Data Collection Instrument

According to Saunders *et al* (2000) research is only valid if it actually studies what it set out to study and only if the findings are verifiable. Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). It is the degree to which the results obtained from an analysis of data actually represents the phenomenon under study. Validity further refers to the quality that a procedure or instrument or tool used in the research is accurate, correct, true, meaningful and right.

Validity according to Nitko (1996) is the ability of an instrument to measure what it is supposed to measure. The types of validity that were examined in this study were face and content validity. Face validity is the extent to which a construct appears to measure what it is supposed to measure.

The questionnaires were clear for respondents to interpret and respond correctly. Validity was enhanced by limiting to a large extent the occurrence of systematic errors by the use of simple understandable language. The instrument aimed at collecting information in line with the purpose and objectives of the study. Construct and content validity of the questionnaire was determined by use of experts and Research Supervisors. The value attached to construct validity is emphasized by Mutai (2000), whereby he contends that the construction and content of the questionnaires were reviewed with the assistance of the Research Supervisors- the

outcome translated into improved instruments. External validity was guaranteed by taking a representative sample so as to ensure results obtained in the study are generalizable and representative enough.

3.7.2 Reliability of the Data Collection Instruments

Reliability indicates the stability and consistency with which the data collection instrument measures the concept (Zinkmund, 1998). According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) reliability of an instrument is the degree of consistency with which it measures a variable. The instrument combined both structured and interview schedule items. This facilitated the respondents to have an opportunity to give a more insight of the research problem while interview schedule responses type facilitated consistency of responses among respondents. The questionnaires were pilot tested to check on their reliability. A pilot test was conducted at Barwesa division, Baringo county before the actual study to improve on the reliability. This group of subjects was not involved in the actual study to prevent interaction with the actual subjects.

The results of the pre-test survey helped in restructuring of the questionnaire by incorporating the missing information, omitting irrelevant questions and paraphrasing questions that appeared ambiguous to the respondents. The data collected was converted into numerical codes to facilitate the determination of reliability. An internal consistency procedure was used to determine the true score variance in the characteristics measured by the instrument. Cronbach Reliability coefficient value was computed to determine how items correlated among themselves. Cronbach's alpha reliability coefficient normally ranges between 0 and 1. However, there is actually no lower limit to the coefficient.

The closer Cronbach's alpha coefficient is to 1.0 the greater the internal consistency of the items in the scale. Based upon the formula, $=rk / [1 + (k -1) r]$, where k is the number of items considered and r is the mean of the inter-item correlations the size of alpha was determined by both the number of items in the scale and the mean inter-item correlations. According to Fraenkel and Wallen, (2000) and Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003), an instrument with a value of 0.7 and above is considered reliable, hence the consistency of the items.

3.8 Training of Research Assistants

In order to avoid language barrier and for better results research Assistants from Baringo were used to administer questionnaires. More so, to maximize the accuracy with which questions were answered, and to minimize possibilities of influencing respondents' answers (Flower, 2002), the researcher trained the RAs on basic principles of administering tools and challenges, among other skills and experiences.

The researcher also went through the questionnaire reviewing each question and the information it was soliciting. The RAs and the researcher then translated the questionnaire together which helped to further familiarize the RAs with the instrument. The questionnaire was then piloted, creating another opportunity for the RAs to practice administering it. A peer review followed during which the challenges in administering the questionnaire were discussed. All these allowed for general standardization of the questionnaire in order to minimize lose of useful information during the actual interviewing situation. The researcher, with the help of RAs, also administered copies of the questionnaire to every household so as to have a picture of the issues that were emerging instead of leaving everything to the RAs.

3.9 Data Analysis Techniques

The data collected were organized and cleaned of any errors made during data collection. The data collected was coded, keyed into the computer and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0. Qualitative and quantitative statistical techniques were used during the analysis to describe and summarize data. The results of the analysis were presented and interpreted in the form of descriptive statistics (frequencies, percentages, and mean) and non-parametric tests (Chi-Square (χ^2) tests. The findings were presented in the form of frequency tables and other tabular summaries. A detailed quantitative and qualitative data analysis is presented in the following sections:

3.9.1 Quantitative Data Analysis

The data collected were organized, cleaned, coded, keyed into the computer and analyzed using descriptive statistics with the aid of the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22.0. The collected data was coded with regard to the type of

answer and theme. It was analyzed and interpreted quantitatively in the light of the research objectives. Quantitative measures were limited to descriptive statistics which was limited to the use of frequencies and percentages. Inferential data analysis using chi square statistics was done to confirm or disconfirm the study hypotheses.

3.9.2 Qualitative Data Analysis

Qualitative data consist of words and observations. Qualitative data was collected by writing field notes from the interviews and FGD (Bogdan & Biklen, 1992). Qualitative data was coded according to themes (Buzan, 1995). Coding was used in the current study as a means of identifying themes within the interview notes and FGD. Data was indexed and organized from the start. Data was coded according to themes in relation to the objectives of the study (Bogdan& Biklen ,1992).

Participant's responses were classified and analyzed according to the themes and by contrasting, comparing and corroborating with quantitative data, the theoretical framework and research questions, hypothesis and objectives. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), more often the data in qualitative research are in the form of words rather than numbers and these words are grouped into categories. The act of organizing the data into themes is itself a form of analysis, because the researcher selected data which was considered as important, leaving out others.

Qualitative interviewing is defined as "a way of finding out what others feel and think about their world through what you hear, learn; you can extend your intellectual and emotional reach across time, race, sex and geographical divisions" (Rubin & Rubin, 1995, p. 1). In this case the researcher used interview schedules because of their flexibility in terms of possibilities for probing by the interviewer. In description of interviews, Opie (2004) explains that "they are a more flexible version of structured interview which will allow for a depth of feeling to be ascertained by providing opportunities to probe and expand the interviewee's responses".

The Interview items in this study were semi-structured; the purpose of utilizing this design was to get more information which could otherwise be left out through quantitative design. The information which was sought was about the respondent's views on community development projects from a gendered perspective. In this study the unit of analysis comprised the projects and their beneficiaries. Generally, it is

claimed that observation has the advantage of enabling the researcher to find out how something works factually or within its context (Flick, 2002). This study used observation with this advantage in mind. The researcher observed poverty reduction posters, Information, Communication, Materials bearing poverty reduction messages placed on various households, observing real situation of lack of basic needs (eg) lack of food, good clothing, clean drinking water, lack of finances to afford medical treatment and poor housing among others.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Since the study was an evaluation of community development projects from a gendered perspective, it was critical that strong ethical framework be followed. Informed consent was the first ethical issue and it involved gaining approval from the participants in the study. In this case, participants had the right to have a say in the study activities. The participants were asked to voluntarily participate in this study and were not requested to place their names or other personal identifiers on the questionnaire to ensure confidentiality. The objectives and importance of the study were explained to them.

In all cases, consent was verbal. As such, it was feasible to obtain consent from the Baringo County administration, Egerton University and the National Council for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). All the participants were assured of confidentiality and anonymity in the questionnaires, interviews and observations. The study avoided all forms of deception in all of its processes. For instance, participants were given true and detailed information about the study's purposes and activities that was being sought from them. At all times the researcher was professional and objective as possible during interviews .Participants were appreciated for finding time to respond to the questionnaire and the interview schedule.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the analyzed data under the following subheadings, response rate, demographic characteristics of respondents, project characteristics and results based on the objectives of the study. In addition and where relevant, selected findings from the personal interviews with key participants were used to inform and contrast between variables in testing some of the hypotheses.

4.2 Response Rate

Out of the 180 questionnaires, 173 were duly filled which represents a return rate of 96%. According to Babbie (1986), cited in Best and Khan (2006), a response rate of 50% is considered adequate, 60% good and 70% very good (p 324). Hence this response rate can be judged to be very good and hence, one may place a high degree of confidence in the results of the study. Based on this high rate of response, the findings of this study can be generalized to other areas with similar or varied conditions with a high degree of precision.

4.3 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The demographic characteristics that the study sought to find out included gender, age educational level and the job description of the respondents. The results of this analysis are presented in tables 4.1,4.2, 4.3, 4.4, and 4.5

Table 4. 1: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Female	73	42.2
Male	100	57.8
Total	173	100.0

It can be observed from table 4.2 that majority (58%) of the respondents from the sampled households were males while   42% were females. The percentages representing each gender could be attributed to the sampling process or simply that most women from the communities living in Baringo did not have time to participate

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in the study. The latter view is the most likely the cause of the skewed response since there is a general belief among the communities living in Baringo that women should not participate in public affairs rather, their place and work are in the household. The high illiteracy rates also could have contributed to poor understanding of the importance of participating in such surveys. Most times men responded to surveys since they were readily available and had understood and participated in community and public forums. It could also qualify that many women were not aware of the existence of community projects and did not participate in them.

4.4 Age of the Respondents

The study also sought to find out the age brackets of the respondents from the sampled households. The results of this inquiry are presented in table 4.2:

Table 4. 2: Age bracket of the Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20 years	6	3.5
21-30 years	67	38.7
31-40 years	52	30.1
Over 41 years	48	27.7
Total	173	100.0

Results from table 4.3 show that 38.7%(67) of the respondents were in the age bracket of 21-30 years, followed by those in age bracket of 31-40 years 52 (30.1%), over 41 years 48 (27.7%) and below 20 years 6% respectively in that order. This shows that majority of the respondents 100 (57.8%) are people who have established their own homes and therefore responses from them can be deemed to be reliable to a large extent. This finding may also serve to show that a considerable proportion of the respondents are people who have seen projects in Baringo county initiated, implemented, terminated and in particular what most of them have achieved for the residents.

4.5 Educational Qualifications

Educational qualifications of the respondents are critical because, in the case of Baringo County, it could imply the extent to which a respondent was aware of what is happening around their community in relation to development projects. The awareness of an educated person is considered higher compared to that of an uneducated person.

The study found out that 6.9% of the respondents indicated to have had no formal education. However, 93% of the respondents had attained some level of formal education, with 26.6% primary level, 37% having attained secondary level of education and 22.5% college education as presented in table 4.3. Based on these findings it was evident that the level of awareness among the respondents about project implementation within the community can be judged to be high thus giving credence to the study findings.

Table 4. 3: Household respondents' level of education

Level of education	Frequency	Percent
None (Did not go to school)	12	6.9
Primary Level	46	26.6
Secondary Level	64	37.0
College Level	39	22.5
University	12	6.9
Total	**173**	**100.0**

A considerate proportion of the respondents according to the findings in table 4.4 were people who had attended schooling and therefore may have had some level of understanding on the extent to which projects had helped improve the development in the county. These individuals may have also contributed in some way to the success of most projects since they may have understood the intentions of the said projects right from the onset.

4.6 Respondents' Occupations

The study further sought to determine the type of economic activity that one does for a living. The results of this investigation are shown in table 4.4:

Table 4. 4: Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Farming	51	29.5
Carpentry	7	4.0
Herding	12	6.9
Teaching	44	25.4
Business	33	19.1
Pupil/Student	10	5.8
Casual Work	13	7.5
Others like Nurse, Driver	3	1.7
Total	**173**	**100.0**

As can be observed from table 4.5, a total of 25.4% of the respondents are teachers followed closely by those who are engaged in farming (29.5%), business (19.1%) while other occupations such as carpentry, herding, casual work, nursing, driving, and student constituted 15% in total. This finding reveals that both men and women in the study area are engaged in one economic activity or the other for purposes of generating income. It is evident from these findings that almost all cadres of the populace in the study area may benefit in one way or the other from the said projects. This is because the very reason for projects implementation in the study location is to improve the source of livelihoods for the locals by boosting all forms of economic activities. These findings agree with those of Gondi (2005) who posits that the main aim of initiating projects in any given locality is to boost economic activities of the people and thereby lower poverty levels.

4.7 Data Analysis and Research Findings of the Study

The study sought to evaluate Poverty Reduction Policies, Projects and the Implementation Approaches in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County, Kenya from a gendered perspective. In view of this, four objectives were formulated to guide the study based on the Qualitative and Quantitative data collection methods. The Study achieved its objectives.

4.7.1 Levels of Awareness of Poverty Reduction Policies and Projects by the Respondents

The first objective sought to find out the awareness levels of Poverty Reduction Policies through projects implemented in Baringo North Sub-County from a gendered perspective. To be able to realize this objective, a number of aspects were examined specifically, the various dimensions of awareness levels covering the various phases of project cycle development. The various dimensions that this objective sought to find out in relation to implementation approaches included; information on Project Initiation and whether the respondents were aware of the initiator of the project in the area, purposes that the projects sought to serve, sponsor of the project, including whether the stakeholders were consulted during project planning and how they were involved in project initiation phase. Furthermore, the objective sought to establish the various levels of doing consultations including the level of awareness on the number of development projects and the project sector sponsorship in addition to the number of projects the target beneficiaries participated in from a gendered perspective. All these processes show clearly how the policies were adhered to. The guidelines used in the implementation process of the projects are based on the polices that are aimed at reducing poverty.

4.7.2 Project Initiation

Determination of when the project was initiated was considered critical especially when the project was being evaluated in order to accurately measure the impact that the project had on the primary beneficiaries. The results of the findings are as shown in table 4.5:

Table 4. 5: Respondents awareness about when the project Started

When started	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1 year ago	32	18.5	18.5
2 years ago	50	28.9	47.4
3 years a go	38	22.0	69.4
4 years ago	10	0.6	69.9
5 years ago	27	15.6	85.5
More than 5 years ago	25	14.5	100.0
Total	**173**	**100.0**	

From table 4.6, it can be observed that a total of 150 (86.7%) respondents were aware of the projects in the study location that had existed for two or more years. Only 13.3% of the respondents were aware of the projects that had been in existence for a period of one year.

In contrast however, analysis of the focus group discussion revealed that all the projects in the study area were more than two years old. A few of these were more than two decades old. Notable among these projects were Kisumoi women group and Kapkiyai projects which were started in 1992 and Barkelyo nursery, Barkeiyo women group, Kipsaraman cattle dip and Kipsaraman museum all of which were started in 1990. These findings show that since most respondents were aware of the existence of the projects, they were well placed to give a fair view of whether particular projects had been implemented as designated, whether the community had benefited from the same, whether challenges had been experienced in the course of implementation and how the said challenges had been overcome. Such cadre of respondents may accurately advise the direction in which projects in the future should take so that the overall intended objectives may be realized. The implication of these findings is that the respondents have had a long term experience with the projects and they were able to give accurate views quantitatively or qualitatively about the overall impact of the project interventions in Baringo North Sub- County.

4.7.3 The Initiator of the Project in the Area

It was necessary to inquire about the awareness levels of the respondents' knowledge on the initiator of the project in the area in line with the first objective of the study. The purpose of this was to delineate and disaggregate projects to find out the level of contribution of the government, NGOs, and the local community in initiating community development projects. The results of this finding are as shown in table 4.6

Table 4. 6: Awareness about the initiator of the project in the area

	Frequency	Percent
Locals	61	35.3
NGO's	35	20.2
GOK	51	29.5
Church	20	11.6
Other e.g. CDF, Governor, Individual Sponsor	6	3.5
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Results from table 4.7 show that about 35.3% of the projects in the study area were initiated by the locals followed by the Government of Kenya (29.5%) and NGOs (20.2%) in that order. The church and others such as Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and governor (county government) have been able to contribute 11.6% and 3.5% respectively. Initiation by the local community is in line with the *harambee* (common effort) spirit of the Founding president of Kenya, Jomo Kenyatta. In this philosophy, it is common for the local people to come together and combine efforts in order to solve a problem that is bedeviling them for the common good of the society they live in. Through the harambee spirit the community was able to initiate projects to alleviate their poverty levels and to be able to take their children to school. It is regrettable, however, to note that the devolved system of governance through CDF funding had not been felt on the ground owing to the 4% of the respondents who claimed to be aware of this. However, this may be attributed to lack of public

awareness about these projects or that the CDF projects could be few and not well distributed to be seen and felt by the community. Considering the fact that CDF has been around in Kenya for a considerable length of time and if it was being implemented through projects then its impact should have been felt and seen by the local community, which was not the case in the study area. The devolution process at the time of this research might not have been fully implemented and this might be used to explain the meager percentage on community and County Government funding, therefore any poverty reduction projects were funded through CDF or other Development partners. Observations showed no much impact of the projects in the area. With the full implementation of devolution, the county government should therefore make concerted efforts of creating public awareness and involve the community actively in some of the projects that are being initiated.

The analysis in table 4.7 however, seems to be in contradiction with the findings obtained from the interviews with the sponsors (see table 4.8) which seemed to suggest that all the projects were initiated by both the community and the government with the largest contribution being that from the community. In spite of this view however, the role of the local community in initiating the projects cannot be underscored as the households findings demonstrate that most of the projects (35.3%) were initiated by the community. The sponsor might not have had access to the records that show the other groups including the Government, NGOs, Faith Based Organizations, the Governor, CDF and philanthropists who had participated in project initition. Another reason is that many sponsors would prefer projects to be initiated by the community and they just support the burden of responsibility is reduced and others do not want to be seen as imposing their projects on communities. This view is held by Hughes (2002) who posits that the projects in most Arid and semi-arid lands+ are in most cases initiated and sustained by the locals with the help of NGOs in collaboration with the government. More so there were few NGOs in the area and that would have informed this view.

Table 4. 7: Initiators/ project promoters as per the views of sponsor

	Frequency	Percentage
Community	4	66.7
Donor	0	0
Government	2	33.3
Others	0	0

4.7.4 Awareness of the Respondents About the Purpose of the Projects in the Area

The study further sought to find out about awareness levels of the respondents regarding the reasons for and/or purposes that the projects were set to achieve in the study area. The respondents in this item were mainly selected sponsors. The knowledge about the reasons for the existence of the project was considered an imperative in community development since the beneficiaries were likely to appreciate the project rationale and thus ensure stakeholder buy-in which would eventually lead to sustainability of the project. Results of this investigation are presented in table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Reasons for choice of project

	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty levels	3	43
Community problem	1	14
Illiteracy /enhancing knowledge	2	29
Helping sick	1	14
Total	**7**	**100**

It is evident from table 4.9 that most projects were started with the aim of alleviating poverty (43%), reduction of illiteracy (29%), solving general community problems and helping the sick each at (14%). This observation is consistent with the interview information gathered from the District Development Officer (DDO) who attested to the poverty levels in the district were so high with 47% men and 53% women living below the poverty line. The DDO further attributed the high number of poor women in the district to factors such as; harsh climatic conditions, migration of professionals

from the community, cultural norms that impact women negatively in access to wealth and inheritance of property, high illiteracy levels, lack of employment and insecurity especially in Bartabwa Ward.

Indeed, the findings confirm the KNBS (2009) findings which also observed that nearly 46% of the population in Baringo County live in abject poverty. This is perhaps one single most reason why most projects in the area are geared towards addressing poverty concerns so as to improve the livelihoods of the people. The observation was that many people survived on one meal a day and others would even survive on one meal in two days especially, around the Bartabwa area where there were many challenges that have driven people to greater poverty.

Many of those challenges were contributed by different factors, for instance the high illiteracy levels of women was based on the cultural beliefs and practices of the community that hindered them from accessing to education. For example, the community valued the boy child and preferred sending them to school as opposed to the girls whom they saw as peoples' wives and no need to waste family resources in educating them since they would benefit other people. The girls were married off early in order to fetch dowry to educate the boy child and subsidize the family income.

Research has shown that there are many benefits accruing to the society from an educated woman including poverty reduction, since family members' lives depend on the contributions of women as their handlers, care givers and nurturers, and once a woman is poor, it affects everyone irrespective of their gender (World Bank 2002). Other negative practices also included Female Genital Mutilation the girls go through at an early age, prompting them to be married off early, hence dropping out of school. There were also challenges of rampant early or unwanted pregnancies which made many girls drop out of school.

According to Tugen culture, women are forbidden from property inheritance and control of resources and not allowed to make decisions and that causes the high rates of poverty especially, among the women. Those challenges also contribute to gender inequalities and intersect with poverty to perpetuate and sustain high levels of poverty in Baringo North Sub-County. The harsh climatic conditions in the Semi-Arid areas

was a huge hindrance to the progress of women who had to struggle to get food for their families, walked long distances in search of water and firewood. This kind of work takes much of women's time took and therefore cannot get time to go to school to empower themselves and this increases poverty in that community.

Another contributory factor to poverty levels was the absence of educated professionals from the area who moved away to places where they would get better lives for their families, leaving their villages without contributing much to change and to serve as role models to their communities and that has contributed to poor development levels of the area. Many of the youths who have completed their secondary education and who attained professional certificates are jobless. They have become a liability to the community since they idle around trading centres, participating in taking cheap and illegal alcohol and living hopeless lives. They also engage in illegal activities like robbing people, becoming a security threat. Many families have been reduced to abject poverty after spending their meager resources in the education of their children, who end up not accessing job opportunities in order to add value to the lives and those of their families.

Insecurity in Bartabwa ward had reduced families to paupers after losing their livestock to cattle rustlers from the neighbouring communities who kill and maim at will and drive away their livestock, leaving them destitute. Many of the families have been displaced and some lived in camps and others in bushes at the time of this research. A considerable number of schools had been closed down owing to insecurity and livelihoods also destroyed escalating poverty in those areas.

4.7.5 Sponsor of the Project

This section sought to find out the respondents' level of awareness concerning who the project sponsors were for the various projects implemented in the Sub-County. Results of this analysis are presented in table 4.9.

Table 4. 9: Sponsor of the project

Sponsor	Frequency	Percent
NGOs	48	27.7
Church	29	16.8
Community	38	22.0
GOK	51	29.5
Others-Governor, CDF etc	7	4.0
Total	**173**	**100.0**

As can be observed from table 4.10, the role of community and non-governmental organizations cannot be understated. Most of the projects in the area are sponsored by the government of Kenya (29.5%) and NGOs (27.7%) followed by the community in which the projects are located (22%) while the church and others like CDF contribute about 20.8%. These findings may be a pointer to the fact that project initiation in terms of formulation and implementation require an immense amount of resources especially financial aspect that is why the two bodies (government of Kenya and the Non-governmental organizations) who are known to be well-endowed with financial resources were way ahead of the rest in terms of sponsoring the projects.

There is also an indication that the other groups especially the CDF has not done much considering the financial allocation since its inception fifteen years ago. It is very encouraging to see that the community puts a lot of effort in trying to bring themselves out of poverty. Several bodies promoting poverty reduction should support the efforts of the community by investing in more projects in the area. There is also the need for more and constant engagement with GoK and the NGOs in order to increase their financial support and initiate more Poverty Reduction Projects .

The current findings are in agreement with the information given by the District Development officer (DDO) regarding sponsors involved in poverty reduction projects in the study area. According to the DDO, various groups involved in sponsoring projects include: NGOs, the government, community through women and youth self help groups (SHGs) and the church.

4.7.6 Stakeholder Consultation During Project Planning

Consultations with the stakeholders is a critical factor that should be considered by project initiators and sponsors in order to gain community buy-in during project initiation and for overall project sustainability when the donor leaves. This section therefore sought to find out whether and who among the various stakeholders the project planners were consulted during the planning phase of the projects.

Findings from the interview schedule with the NGO's, government and /or their representatives revealed that all the target beneficiaries were involved right from project initiation stage as shown in table 4.10 and they were approached using public meetings also known as "public barazas".

Table 4. 10: Involvement of target group during project planning

Whether involved from beginning of project	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	100
No	0	0
Total	**6**	**100**

It is clear from table 4.11 that all the respondents representing the sponsor or government and donor agreed to have consulted with or involved the target groups before starting any project intervention in the study area. It is worth noting that stakeholder participation is a critical factor in determining the continuity of the project and its eventual sustainability. This is because it is quite difficult to know the mind of the project formulator unless he/she is there from the initiation of the project to its completion. This is the very reason why target groups were consulted from the beginning so that right from the onset they would have an idea of the overall goal of the project and how it would be implemented and sustained. However, it was found that their involvement mostly was to attend meetings where they were told about the new projects, what would happen and not what they thought about the projects. Therefore they did not have their way in designing the projects, especially the women.

4.7.7 How the Target Group was Involved in Project Initiation

In addition to consultations with the community, the study prodded further to understand some of the salient areas of the project in which the beneficiaries were

consulted about. The study further sought to find out how the target group was involved in the project phases especially during initiation phase. The findings of this analysis are presented in table 4.11

Table 4. 11: How target group was involved in project initiation

	Group involved	Frequency	Percent
Formulation of objectives	Community	6	100
	Sponsor	0	0%
	Total	**6**	**100**

From table 4.12, it can be observed that 100% of the respondents, who represented the sponsor, indicated that the community was totally involved in every aspect of the projects that were being implemented. The table further reveals that the involvement of the community was on objectives formulation. This implies that the communities were very much involved at the objective formulation stage which is a critical factor in participatory community development. In view of this, it can be observed since the community was fully involved in the formulation of the objectives of the project all the issues affecting the community were adequately covered. It can therefore be concluded that the objectives were relevant to the needs of the society. This view concurs with that of Starling (1979) who posits that in every policy design, community involvement is critical since the issues on the ground are likely to be addressed through generating relevant objectives.

4.7.8 Level of Consultations with Target Beneficiary

Since it was necessary to delineate the levels at which consultations were done by delineating the beneficiary levels as church, community, community leaders, men, women the youth and others, specific analysis of the household questionnaire regarding who and the extent to which the various stakeholders were consulted is presented in table 4.12

Table 4. 12: Extent of stakeholder consultation

	Frequency	Percent
Church	12	6.9
Community	64	37.0
Community Leaders	65	37.6
Men	4	2.3
Women	9	5.2
Youth	12	6.9
None-No one Consulted	1	0.6
Others e.g Governor, MP, GoK	6	3.5
	173	**100.0**

It can be observed from table 4.13 that majority of the stakeholders who were consulted were the community leaders (37.6%) followed closely by the community (37.0%). Others who included the church were consulted about 7 times in 100 occurrences while the youth were also consulted 7 times in 100 occurrences. It is also observed that consultations with the women were about 5% while that with men only was less than 3%. It is worth noting that elected leaders were consulted in three occasions out of a possibility of 100 occasions. From these findings it is evident that majority of the respondents (99%) were consulted during project planning phase save for only 0.6% of the respondents who corresponded with the percentage number of illiterates in the study area as shown in the table 4.5.

A critical observation of the findings in table 4.13 further indicates that 74.6% of the respondents who were consulted were the community and community leaders. This implies that majority of the projects implemented in the study area were generally tailored to improve the lives of the people in the community in general and not for a particular section of the community. However, it could be seen that there were projects tailored to address the needs of specific groups such as the church, youth, and

women which required them to be consulted. It is worth also to note however, that men were consulted the least implying that projects mainly tailored to address the needs of men only were negligible.

That meant that men do not have serious poverty challenges since they own and control resources in society hence their problems may not be as many as the ones for women and youth who do not enjoy such opportunities. It could also mean that men are already aware and even participating in many of the projects in the area. This also may have been due to the general belief that in most communities in the African context, women are more vulnerable compared to the men and in most cases the former are well-versed with the challenges that affect the community.

According to African culture, men have voice, so they make decisions for women, youth and children and also inherit property. In fact in most cases they are the ones who would run and manage the projects even if they were meant for women or children. Largely, women, children and youth are dependent on men and that marginalizes them even more into poverty. In light of this therefore it would be obvious that consultation with men was not necessary since they were not considered to be within the vulnerable bracket. Another most likely reason is that the people of Baringo like any other Patriarchal African Society, do not delineate people along gender lines and even when the projects are put in place they would not treat them literally as gender issues being addressed.

Another observation from the respondents was that when a baraza (public meeting) was called, normally there was prior information about the objective of the meeting and so if it was about helping women and youth, then they were likely to attend since they would benefit from what would be discussed. Indeed, most community projects targeted various sections of the community which are considered marginalized such as women, youth, and people with disability (GoK, 2013).

This is premised on the perception that these groups are victims of poverty and needed help. The pertinent issue here therefore is that their issues are solved through programmes and projects and they are not a mainstream consideration in policy making. It calls for critical reasoning and questions on what would happen to the women and youth if those programmes and projects do not come by since most

projects are temporary by nature and so sustainability of benefits would not be guaranteed. This point contributes and explains their high participation in the meetings, since each one of them hopes to stand a better chance to access and enjoy the benefits of the projects by being considered through their attendance.

4.7.9 Level of Awareness on Number of Development Projects

The study also included an item in the questionnaire which sought to find the level of awareness of the respondents on the number of projects which had been implemented in their areas. Awareness of the interventions is quite critical as it signified a number of alternative solutions that the project beneficiaries had at their disposal towards problems that affected them. Ignorance about the interventions in place meant that the beneficiaries had no options regarding solutions to their problems. Awareness of the existence of any project helps the members of a given community establish their stake in it. This aspect is especially critical since all parties will not only know their level of contribution to the project in question but also their anticipated benefits from the same. It also helps residents to question relevantly where they felt there was need to, depending on their context for the betterment of their community. Thus, the level of awareness of the respondents regarding the number of community development projects in their community are presented in table 4.13:

Table 4. 13: Number of Development Projects You are aware of

Projects	Frequency	Percent
1	54	31.2
2	68	39.3
3	31	17.9
None-Don't know of any	11	6.4
More than 3	9	5.2
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Table 4.14 reveals that majority (93.6%) of the households respondents were aware of at least one project being implemented in the community. A total of 39.3% of the respondents were aware of at least two projects being implemented, 31.2% of the respondents were aware of one project, a small proportion (17.9%) of the respondents

were aware of three projects while another smaller proportion (5.2%) of the respondents were aware of more than three projects being implemented. Interestingly, 6.4% of the respondents did not know of any project being implemented. Incidentally this corresponds with the percentage of illiterate members in the study area as shown earlier in table 4.5.

The implication of this finding is that, with the high levels of awareness about community projects, respondents could actually have various options towards solving their problems, and that their views were to be considered highly reliable when analyzing data from a gendered perspective since respondents were deemed to have supplied information about their experiences with the projects. With the high levels of awareness by most respondents on the existence of projects one would have expected that may have been an indication that poverty levels in the Sub-County have been lowered to a considerable extent and with increased levels of awareness poverty eradication may go down even further in the future as supported by the view held by Gondi (2005). In his study on poverty eradication, he found that there was an inverse relationship between levels of awareness of existing projects and poverty levels among the marginalized groups of people.

However, from the observation on the ground, that was not the case. These findings have undoubtedly shown that there is a line between level of awareness and real opportunity for people to remove themselves out of poverty and to change their situations. It shows that one can be aware of a project and may not necessarily be a beneficiary of it.

Additionally the study sought to find out the specific projects that the respondents knew about and were being implemented in the community. Responses analyzed from data collected in view of this open ended item showed that the number of community initiatives were being implemented included the following:

   i.   Water projects

  ii.   Building of schools, churches

 iii.   Construction of dispensaries

iv.   Construction of cattle dips

v.   Bee keeping

vi.   Women groups (chamas)

vii.   HIV & AIDS related development projects

viii.   Youths group/self help groups

ix.   School feeding programs

These findings corroborated well with the findings from the key informants in the focused group discussions and project sponsor interviewees which established that specific projects which were being implemented in the Baringo north sub-county were categorized under health, agriculture, education, environment and business sectors of the economy. It is important to note that according to the views of the sponsor, about 50% of the projects funded were in the health sector, while those belonging to environment, education and animal husbandry had about 17% each regarding sponsorship as shown in the table 4.14:

Table 4. 14: Project sector sponsorship

Project sector	Frequency	Percentage
Health	3	50
Environment	1	17
Education	1	17
Animal husbandry/livestock	1	17

Similar views were also expressed through the interview held with the District Development Officer (DDO) who asserted that some of the specific projects that the target beneficiaries were involved in included: poultry business, vegetable business, rearing of cattle, and planting trees among others. It is worth noting that the target group beneficiaries were aware of most development projects that were being implemented in the target area. These findings are similar to those of Njeru and Wainaina (2005) who found that the success of any project is determined by the level of awareness of projects' existence by beneficiaries which included the community in which the projects were being carried out.

4.7.10 Participation in Projects

The study further sought to find out whether the respondents actively participated in any of the projects that they were aware of. Results of their participation on the projects are presented in table 4.15:

Table 4. 15: Number of projects the Respondents participated in

No. of projects	Frequency	Percent
1	58	33.5
2	52	30.1
3	11	6.4
4	38	22.0
None-Do not participate in any	14	8.0
Total	**173**	**100.0**

Evidently, it can be observed that respondents were not only aware about the existence of the projects in their locality but they also participated actively in those projects as demonstrated by about 92% of the respondents and also in the various capacities as shown in tables (4.39 & 4.40). Interestingly, a total of 8% of the respondents did not participate actively in any of the projects. This proportion is nearly equal to that of the illiterates as shown earlier in table 4.5. It can therefore be implied that education and community participation are close correlates. Those who are not in a position to read or write are not aware of the existence of projects and their aims. The large proportion of the respondents participating actively may be attributed to their knowledge of the extent to which they will benefit either directly or indirectly and individually or as a group from the projects in question. The same view is held by Alber (2001) who postulates that the level of participation of community members in projects is informed by their level of awareness of the benefits associated with such projects.

4.7.11 Gender Disaggregation in Project Participation

In order to find out the number of development projects the target group members participated in from a gender perspective in Baringo County, a cross tabulation analysis was done to establish the interaction effect on project participation disaggregated using gender as an independent variable and number of projects as the dependent variable. Table 4.16 represents a summary of the findings.

Table 4. 16: Gender disaggregation in project participation

Gender of respondent	Number of projects the Respondent participate in					Total
	1	2	3	4	None	
Female	22(13%)	17(10%)	4(2.3%)	23(13.3%)	9(5.2%)	75(43.8%)
Male	36(20.8%)	35(20.2%)	7(4.0%)	15(8.5%)	5(2.8%)	98(56.2%)
Total	58(33.8%)	42(24.3%)	11(6.3%)	38(22.0%)	14(8%)	173(100%)

It can be observed from table 4.17 that majority of the men participated in either one (20.8%) or two (20.2%) of the projects compared to 13% and 10% of the females respectively. Interestingly though, majority of the women participated in four projects (13.3%) as compared to their male counterparts at 8.5% which signifies the ability of the women to multitask. In spite of this however, the level of participation in the projects by women was significantly low percentage wise at 38.6% compared to that of males at 56.2% which is one –half times that of the females. Many reasons can be explained for these findings; many women may have been aware of the projects but may not have comprehended on the importance of participating in those projects as compared to men. According to the culture practiced in that area; women were expected to be pre-occupied with household responsibilities and would not have enough time for project participation and so important information many times rests in men who participate in public meetings. In fact many women rely on their spouses to explain the importance and benefits of those projects for them to make important choice to participate, since they believe that men know a lot of things and so their guidance and advice is beneficial to them.

High illiteracy levels among the women also contributed to the women's less numbers in project participation. They might not have comprehended the value that the projects would add to their livelihoods. Lack of education also contributed to poor self-esteem

from which could have made the women shy away from project participation. This meant that their voice was locked out hence their issues were not considered.

Another perspective to poor women's participation could was contributed by to the culture of the community which does not give opportunity to women to make decisions especially about duties and responsibilities and so the men did not allow them to participate in public projects since it was believed that it would compromise their family responsibilities. They were not allowed to address men in public forums or become leaders and this could have hindered some of them from participating in the projects since they knew their views may not be considered. One of them retorted, *''What is the use of participating in processes that one is not allowed to air her views?''* a respondent complained.

The findings showed that more men than women have better awareness levels of the projects, a fact which was reflected in their numbers in project participation. The small percentage (2.8%) of men who did not participate in any project compared to women's (5.2%) meant that majority men took part in projects than women. The percentages of men diminished as the number of projects diminished. They had information about the benefits of the projects and concentrated in more profitable projects, leaving the none- profitable ones. Women participated in projects in the quest of getting

4.8 Role of Target Beneficiaries In the Planning and Implementation of Projects

The second objective sought to establish the role of project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of the Poverty Reduction Policies through projects in Baringo North Sub-county from a gendered perspective. In view of this, various dimensions regarding this parameter were studied including the actual project beneficiaries and project target group as per the sponsor, Identification of target group was carried out, areas where the project had benefited the community and reasons for starting projects as per sponsor. The study too examined the extent to which men and women had benefitted from the projects. Target groups' satisfaction with community projects was investigated, their role in planning and implementation those projects.

4.8.1 Project Beneficiaries

This section sought to establish who the target groups/ beneficiaries of the projects were. An examination on this dimension would give information as to how the target groups were identified and whether the projects targeted the vulnerable and most needy members of the society who included girls, women, and the youth. The results of the findings are as shown in table 4.17.

Table 4. 17: Target Group for the Project

Target group	Frequency	Percent
Women	15	8.7
Men	4	2.3
Youth	23	13.3
Boys	2	1.2
Girls	1	0.6
Community	120	69.4
Not Aware	8	4.6
Total	**173**	**100.0**

In line with findings of table 4.17, it can be observed that the target beneficiaries for most projects in the study area were the community in general representing 69.4%, followed by youth (13.3%), women (8.7%), men (2.3%), boys (1.2%) and girls (0.6%) in that order. A small proportion (4.6%) of the respondents did not know who the projects were targeting. It is interesting to note that the number of projects targeting girls was negligible especially given that the area is notoriously known for perpetuating FGM practices. From the focus group discussion, it was revealed that this scenario was aggravated by the fact that most of the projects' initiatives came from the men who were never sensitive to the plight of girls in the community.

The interest of girls on the basis of this argument was factored in to a very miniature extent. This implies that the preference for female genital mutilation practices in the study area could be as a result of lack of awareness about the dangers of the practice owing to fewer intervention projects aimed at addressing the vice. This can also explain the role of culture in the marginalization of girls' issues in Baringo North Sub-

county. Given that this is a patriarchal community, the issues of women did not warrant a lot of attention. It also showed that the community did not adhere to the Anti FGM law. These findings could also allude to the fact that men did not have many problems compared to women hence the few projects targeting them specifically.

Indeed these findings corroborated well with those from those obtained through the interviewees representing the sponsor as revealed in table 4.18

Table 4. 18: Project Target group as per the various sponsors

Target groups	Frequency	Percent
Youth	1	11
Women	1	11
Men	0	0
Children	0	0
Community	5	56
Others e.g. old age, HIV, orphans	2	22
Total	**9**	**100**

It is therefore confirmed from table 4.18 that most of the projects were of general community interest as observed earlier in table 4.17 followed by those interventions targeting the old and the needy at 22%, the youth and women each at 11%. These findings contradict the recommendation of the ROK (2000) that projects in any given community especially, those in Arid and Semi-Arid lands target women and other vulnerable groups and not just the community in general. It is evident from this finding that projects in Baringo North Sub- county may not have addressed the plight of vulnerable groups, including women.

This explanation could mean that the community is not aware of equality in terms of resource allocation, control, opportunity and benefits for the vulnerable groups including women. It also suggests that the project donors were either not seeing the importance of disaggregating people according to gender while addressing their issues or ignored the fact that there were vulnerable groups within the community whose issues needed prioritization. The findings showed that the Poverty Reduction Policies through the projects implemented were of general public benefit and did not address

poverty from a gender perspective. May be the formulators were expecting that the benefits would trickle down to everyone including women, men and children equally.

4.8.2 How Target Groups was Identified

Furthermore, the study sought to determine the process through which the target groups were identified and how they were notified about the projects. The findings would help inform if the process of identifying and notifying the beneficiaries for the projects was above board and devoid of any partisan interests. The results of this finding are presented in table 4.19.

Table 4. 19: How target group was identified and notified

Identification method	Frequency	Percent
Writing letters	1	17
Personal initiative	0	0
Community leaders	5	83
Government	0	0
Total	**6**	**100**

From table 4.19, it can be observed that majority (83%) were identified through their community leaders while a few (17%) were notified through writing. This finding shows that most of the projects in this region are initiated through the community leaders as the first contact persons. This shows the community leaders determined which projects suited which category of people and that the community relied on their leaders to determine their needs. Apparently, both the government and the leaders had a huge say on what projects should be carried out for which groups of people as the contact people in the community. The parameters of identification rested on the leaders and so the community did not make a choice on who should benefit from what project. It also meant that the views of the community were not given space and that could have a serious repercussion on implementation and success of projects.

4.8.3 How the Projects Have Benefited the Community

It was imperative that this dimension be explored since the study sought to determine projects interventions on poverty reduction benefited the community. Knowing particular aspects in which the project benefited the people could inform the study on the various that worked and areas to be improved. The results are shown in table 4.20

Table 4. 20: How the Project benefited the Community

Benefits	Frequency	Percent
Improved water supply	58	33.5
Reduced Poverty levels	51	29.5
Provided employment to the Locals	11	6.4
Access to Health	15	8.7
Access to Education	17	9.8
Improved Social Responsibility among the youths	15	8.7
None-Has no benefit at all	2	1.2
Others (Specify)	4	2.3
Total	**173**	**100.0**

The results from the household questionnaires revealed that about 33.5% of the projects implemented in the area were geared towards improvement of water supply. It should be noted that the area is Semi-Arid and therefore there is scarcity of water for anials and for domestic use. This finding may serve to explain why the largest proportion of the projects targeted improvement of water supply. However, at the time of this study some of the water projects had stalled owing to management issues and breakdown of pumping machines and some were unreliable. It should be noted that even if the water was drilled for the community's benefit, it was not free, and people had to pay for it and so not everyone could afford it especially women who do not have enough money. It therefore benefited only a few who could afford. Women still trekked for long distances in search of water, wasting a lot of valuable time that they could use to perform other duties like searching for food for their families.

In Tugen community like many other African communities, women have the responsibility of providing food for their families and this could be the reason the impact of the projects was not felt by many women. In some of the water projects, the managers had misappropriated the money collected from the consumers and there was no money to buy the diesel to pump the water. It should be noted that the water projects are fairly new and some are still being identified and drilled but corruption and mismanagement are already taking place in the process. The intention of the GOK in prioritizing water supply in those areas was to enable the community members to have safe and clean drinking water within easy reach for them and their animals.

In some areas it could be used to carry out irrigation activities in order to have food for their families in the quest of addressing food insecurity and hunger, which are some of the signs of poverty. It could also help farmers to grow commercial crops and improve their livelihoods and to boost economic growth. However, the projects were few and were not fairly distributed a fact observed among residents especially in many semi-arid areas where the residents felt discriminated against owing to the small number of projects implemented there.

The other dimension in which the projects were helping the community was on poverty eradication (29.5%). According to KNBS survey, a total of 46% of the households in the study area live below the poverty line. This was confirmed through the information obtained from the DDO which revealed that out of the 46226 men and 47561 women in the study area, 47% and 53% respectively were living in abject poverty. Projects in this context were started with the aim of helping the community members participate in some activities and earn a source of livelihood from the same thereby lowering their poverty levels.

However, as mentioned above, the impact of those projects were not felt in many parts of the study area as expressed by one resident,Ringoi of Kapturo area, "*Tuna sikia watu wengine wanajimbiwa maji na serikali na kuchengewa mahospitali kama Bartabwa na kuchengewa mashule lakini sisi hapa tumepaki tukiangaika kutafuta maji,watoto wetu wanasoma jinni ya miti,hatuna hopitali na tunaumia kwa hali ya kukimbiswa na kuhuliwa na adui jirani.Tumepoteza wanyama wengi waliokuwa tegemeo letu na tunaishi maisha ya umasikini sana.Sisi wamama na watototo wetu tunaumia mara kwa mara.Tunakimbiswa na adui,tunalala msituni na hatuoni usaidizi*

ila tu umaskini unasidi." (We hear that the government has drilled water for other people, built hospitals and schools like in Bartabwa area while we suffer walking long distances in search of water, our children learn under trees, we have no hospital and we suffer insecurity from our neighbourhood enemy. We have lost a lot of livestock to cattle rustlers, which were our source of livelihood and many times women and children sleep in the bush and we do not get help. All we see is escalating poverty).Those were the sentiments expressed by a respondent which were a representation of the situation in that area. Kapturo is at the border of Pokot East and Baringo North Sub- County, which is a semi- arid area with very harsh climatic conditions and suffered marginalization and underdevelopment since independence.

Other areas which the projects tried to address include; employment creation (6.4%), access to facilities (8.7%), access to education (9.8%), and responsible behavior among youth (8.7%). There were those who felt however, that the projects were not of any benefit at all representing about 1.2% (like the above respondent) of the target population.

Additionally, similar areas of intervention were also identified as revealed from the focus group discussions' key participants who comprised of community leaders, youth leaders and women leaders as shown in table 4.23. However, there was a loud expression of the opinion that many of the projects did not benefit the residents much as intended by their objectives. This was evident in the sentiments coming out of the discussions. The group complained that issues of unemployment, access to quality education contributed to irresponsible behavior among the youths. They felt that the projects that addressed the issues of youth were few and poorly distributed and were not effective. Some also felt that the projects were ill informed since they did not change the lives of the youth, for example the 'Kazi kwa Vijana' initiative, which they wondered how a graduate of a university or secondary school could participate in for example digging trenches and removing stones from the roads to earn a living, dashing their hope of getting better lives after getting education. They wondered why parents spent their scarce resources to educate their sons and daughters, only for them to come back to dig roads and be paid meager earnings.

Other projects like the small scale enterprises for youth and women did not benefit them much because of the many reasons including the threshold for accessing the

loans of which they could not meet. Many of the intended beneficiaries were also not trained in business skills and therefore could not succeed in their businesses and remained with unpaid loans, subjecting them to further poverty.

Table 4. 21: Areas in which the project has benefitted the communiy as reported by the leaders

Benefit areas	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty alleviation	5	29.4
Youth empowerment	2	11.8
Women empowerment	2	11.8
Promotion of education	4	23.5
Water services	4	23.5
Total	**17**	**100.0**

Poverty alleviation was one of the key areas that the projects had intended to target as revealed by their leaders. Table 4.20 reveals that 29.4% of the project interventions in the study area were geared towards poverty eradication followed by education promotion and provision of water services each at 23.5%. Youth and women empowerment projects each represented 11.8% of the project interventions. It can further be observed that although the percentage of household questionnaire responses and focus group discussion responses differed, the responses converged on similar themes upon which the interventions were carried out.

It is also worth to mention that the areas that had been highlighted above in which the projects have benefitted the beneficiaries were in tandem with the reasons why the sponsors started the projects, as revealed in table 4.22

Table 4. 22 : Reasons for starting project as per sponsor

Reason	Frequency	Percent
Poverty eradication	3	25
Reduction of illiteracy	1	8
Creation of employment	3	25
Improving living standards	2	17
Health	3	25
Total	**12**	**100**

As revealed from table 4.24, it is evident that the project implementation in the study area were geared towards improvement of the people's livelihoods and in line with the intended purposes for which they were established. Similarly, it can be observed that the intended project activities were implemented in total. From the findings in table 4.24, it is noted that projects in Baringo North sub-county were started to address three key areas viz: poverty eradication, job creation and improvement of health standards among the residents. These three areas according to the sponsor took the centre stage as justification for initiating and implementing projects due to the fact that the entire community was basically affected. The same view is held by Chambers (1992) who posits that projects in any community should centre on the issues that affect the community directly. He goes ahead to cite poverty eradication, job creation and improvement of health standards as the basic reasons for initiating and implementing whatever projects in any given area.

4.8.4 Benefits of the Project

It is not possible to implement a project without necessarily knowing what benefits it has on the target community. It is on this basis that the study undertook to evaluate and establish from the target beneficiaries, their views about the benefits the projects had on the general community. The results of these findings are presented in table 4.23:

Table 4. 23: Ways in which men and women have benefitted from the projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Management skills	2	9.1
Information management skills	1	4.5
Financial management skills	2	9.1
Small business startup skills	2	9.1
Proper Nutrition	3	13.7
Water service provision	5	22.7
Employment of youth	2	9.1
Scholarship for needy	1	4.5
Improvement of maternal health care	4	18.2
Total	**22**	**100**

It can be observed that majority of the respondents (22.7%) had benefited from water service provision. As was found in the study, there were boreholes that had been drilled for the communities and some of the women who lived near the water sources had benefited from the water. Indeed one of the respondents retorted that she no longer travels long distance in search of water. A considerable proportion of the respondents (18.2%) was of the view that maternal health care had improved as a result of the intervention and at least in some of the areas, women were able to get maternal health advice from the nurses in health facilities, though those facilities were very few and far especially in areas like in Bartabwa ward. So that meant that few women benefited and there was still a huge challenge on availability of medical services in majority of the study area.

Another 13.7% said that there was improvement in nutrition which was attributed to the medical campaigns that were carried out by the NGOs and through Government Campaign Programmes to the communities. Others, especially men said that they had improved knowledge on financial management and business startup skills (9.1%). That was achieved through the GOK programmes for Youth and Women which offered loans to them to start up projects of their own choice. They went a long way in changing the lives of many of them, who were then able to take their children to school and to access food, clothing and even shelter through the programme.

The lowest levels of benefits were found to be in information management and Scholarship. The reason that was attributed to this was that those who sponsored the projects did not do prior training of the beneficiaries before giving them the services. Their projects ended up failing since they had no management skills. Considering also their levels of education and other cultural practices, the beneficiaries had a myriad challenges and proper training should have been carried out before they started any project if success was to be achieved.

Scholarship for Needy Students was (4.5%). That was a huge problem there since majority of the community members were poor. Some of the bright students dropped out of school for lack of school fees and necessities that would help them learn. As observed that was a huge setback for a community that was already poor, especially in the Arid and Semi-Arid areas of Bartabwa Ward.

These results may serve to show that most projects in the area have targeted the provision of water since the county is largely arid and semi-arid (ASAL) and since water for both animals and human consumption is a basic need. It must therefore be addressed before all else is given attention. Once the water issue is addressed, any other project should be geared towards improving maternal health so as to reduce mortality rate which at the time of this study was still high in Baringo County (KNBS, 2009)

4.8.5 Project Impact and Target Group's Satisfaction with Community Projects

The study further sought to establish the impact and achievements that the project interventions had on the community in general and the target beneficiaries in particular. Views of selected household members who had benefited from the interventions were gathered and triangulated with those of the sponsors' representative interviews and the focus group discussion of group leaders as key informants. The results of the findings are presented in the subsequent pages in the tables 4.24 and 4.25.

Table 4. 24: Achievements of the projects as per views of leaders in FGD

Achievement	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty reduced	3	14.3
Literacy levels enhanced	4	19.0
Improved medical care	4	19.0
Youth empowerment	3	14.3
Water services provision	5	23.8
Improved food security	1	4.8
Good animal husbandry	1	4.8
Total	**21**	**100**

It can be observed from table 4.24 that the projects have had a great impact in water service provision (23.8%), improved medical care and enhancement of literacy (19.0%), poverty reduction, and youth empowerment (14.3%) while the impact on food security and animal husbandly was found to be 4.8% as per the views of the project leaders expressed through analysis of Focus Group Discussions. These results concur with those earlier obtained from the sponsor where water provision came out as the top reason for project initiation and implementation in the county followed by improved medical care and enhanced literacy levels. The views of the sponsor and those of the community leaders seemingly are similar to a larger extent.

Further, views of the sponsor were also sought on what achievements the projects in question had realized for the community in general. The findings of this investigation are presented in table 4.25.

Table 4. 25: Project achievements as per sponsor

Achievement	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty reduced	3	20.0
Literacy levels enhanced	4	26.7
Improved medical care	6	40.0
Employment creation	1	6.7
Reduced FGM	1	6.7
Total	**15**	**100**

As can be observed from table 4.25, a considerable proportion of project sponsors (40.0%) were in agreement that the projects have caused an impact in the provision of medical care. In their view, many of the residents in the study area are able to access medical services within their proximity and this has been able to reduce maternal deaths and other preventable diseases significantly. Another 26.7% of the project sponsors believed the projects had an impact in enhancement of literacy levels while 20% indicated that there had been an impact in poverty reduction, 6.7% said that the projects had an impact on employment creation while another 6.7% were of the view that the greatest impact was on female genital mutilation reduction.

It is important to note that although the percentages differ about the achievements of the project interventions among the two cadres of respondents, there was however, a general feeling expressed by all the respondents that the projects interventions being carried out in the study area had recorded major achievements as indicated by enhanced living standards and reduced poverty levels. Projects of various cadres and magnitude according to these respondents have caused an impact in one area or the other even though not to the full expectation of the target beneficiaries. The observation was that the projects did not reach many people since they were not well spread. The sustainability structures of the projects were also not there and their impacts were temporary.

4.8.6 Projects which had Major Impact

Since various players were involved in sponsoring the projects, the study sought to identify the projects that the beneficiaries felt had the greatest impact. It is worth noting that various players such as the NGOs, the government and the church were involved in sponsoring various project interventions in the study area. The views of the FGD are presented in table 4.26

Table 4. 26: Sponsored projects which had major impact

Sponsor	Frequency	Percentage
NGOs sponsored projects	7	100
Government sponsored projects	0	0

As can be observed from table 4.28, all the respondents were of the view that the projects which had the greatest impact were those sponsored by the Non-Governmental organizations (NGOs) while the government sponsored projects had little impact, in fact none according to the Focus Group Discussion participants. It was observed that the residents had little faith in Government projects not because they were not good but they claimed that they were riddled with corruption and benefitted only a few individuals and that informed their high rating of NGO projects.

On the basis of the above finding, the study prodded further to find out reasons why respondents rated the impact of the NGO projects highly as opposed to government projects. A question was therefore presented to the respondents in the FGD following the above finding in order to establish why NGO funded projects were considered successful in the opinion of the FGD participants. The reasons are given as shown in table 4.27

Table 4. 27: Reasons why NGOs succeed

Reasons for succeeding	Frequency	Percentage
Channeling money directly to projects	6	86
No bureaucracy involved	7	100
Community participation	6	86
They are committed in what they do	5	71

It is clear from table 4.27 that all (100%) of the respondents were of the view that one of the single most reason behind the success of most NGO interventions was due to the non-bureaucratic nature of these institutions. From this observation, it can be inferred that for donor funds to succeed in doing what they are expected to do, they should be channeled to the intended project directly. This observation confirms those of Jonson (2003) who established that donor funding should be channeled to the projects directly without for instance, first handing it to the government or any other proxy. In many instances bureaucracies slow the development process and their success and that was one of the reasons why many government sponsored project took a long time before benefiting recipients. In many cases, the handlers of funds may misuse the funds before they arrive on the ground to serve their purposes. But the story is different for the NGOs whose policies and guidelines are geared towards

reaching the community directly and that had enabled them to develop a sense of confidence with the communities.

Other reasons were that NGOs channeled funds directly to the projects (86%) as opposed to government which did through elected representatives who used that opportunity to reward their political cronies. Channeling funds directly ensured it reached the intended recipients within the stipulated time for use and it also saved time and promoted confidence within the community on the capabilities of the NGOs in changing their lives.

The other reason that contributed to the success of NGOs projects, was high community participation as expressed by 86% of the respondents. It was clear that involving the community in the projects builds confidence and contributes to their success. That was one of the tools that enabled the projects in the study area to have impact, the community members participated in most of the activities and enjoyed the benefits directly. That enhanced trust and support for the NGOs' projects.

Further, 71% cited the commitment of these NGOs to their course as a reason for their success. In this regard most NGOs ensured that they monitored the funds that had been directed to specific projects until their completion. That was a positive effort and NGOs proved that they are serious and effective in handling issues of communities. However, there were not many NGOs in the Sub-County hence the few sponsored projects in the study area. But the fact that their projects were felt did not mean that many people enjoyed the opportunity of having them in their areas. They also did not put in place sustainability measures for them to be felt for a long period of time and so in many places they remained as part of history. That went against Chamber's idea of participatory development that enables communities to participate, own and sustain projects even long after their cycles are over for better impacts, (Chambers 1992).

One of the major challenges with the NGO systems was that most of them had no sustainability put in place to ensure that the projects continued even after the donors have left. That led to their impacts being short lived and unsustainable. Many community members found themselves at the same place where they started after a period of time. On the flipside, the study also delved into identifying the factors that work against government projects. The findings are presented in table 4.28.

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Table 4. 28: Reasons for minimal performance of government projects

Areas	Frequency	Percentage
Too much red tape	7	100
Corruption and nepotism	6	86
Lack of training of project staff	4	57
No community participation hence stalled projects	5	71
Staff not empowered to make decisions	2	29

The factors as can be seen from table 4.28 which were considered an impediment to the success of government projects included; too much red tape (100%), corruption and nepotism (86%), lack of community participation (71%) and lack of training among project staff members (57%). The least cited reason for government project failure was staff not empowered to make decisions (29%).

It was observed during the interviews and discussions with community members that they were frustrated and had no confidence in their leaders handling GOK projects and finances because of their corrupt practices and nepotism. They said that the efforts of the GOK were frustrated by the leaders who were handling government development issues. In fact one interviewee retorted, [``*why is the government not seeing that the projects and money meant to help the people are not changing their situations? These things benefit only few leaders and cronies. For example, we see posters aligned along our roads written CDF projects and yet we the community did most of the work and in many cases did everything by ourselves. Sometimes we get to learn that there are a lot of finances meant for various projects that most people are not aware of and there is nothing to show on the ground. The government should involve the community in its projects in order to achieve better results". He asked,``who said we do not know anything except our leaders? We know ourselves and our problems and we even know what could be done to solve them, it's only that we have no capacity to do so. Our leaders have let us down!"].*

From this view, it was evident that the community was desperate for effective development and transparency in community resources distribution. More so, it was apparent that the community felt left out in the projects yet they could offer better solutions to their problems. One could also see from this quotation that the people in the project areas have no clear knowledge about how the CDF was used and they have

not felt its impact. They also lacked information about the types of finances, their amounts and the projects they were budgeted for. The community members in the projects area felt that corruption and patronage was a serious challenge to the success of projects in the study area.

It is necessary to enhance community involvement as this would create a sense of ownership on their part in all aspects of the projects including design, implementation, monitoring, evaluation and review. Communities know themselves and their capabilities and they can allocate project responsibilities among their members depending on their choices.

Training of staff that managed the projects was wanting and as expressed by the community it was necessary. From the findings, most of the staff that handled the activities had not undergone the necessary training in the areas they dealt with. Many of them needed knowledge on how to give effective services that enhanced project success. Many of the people who handled the projects were given responsibilities based on their relationships with the leaders in the area. Some of them did not have the knowledge necessary to run the activities of the projects hence compromising quality of services and effectiveness.

Apart from the staff, the community had no formal sensitization on the projects in order for them support the implementation processes. Some of them perceived some of the projects to belong to some groups of people and felt that they were not part of them. The reason for this perception was based on their ignorance of what exactly happened and the benefits of the projects. Since they were not involved, they never saw the need to be concerned.

There were also complains on the way the staff made decisions concerning the projects. The observation was that since some staff were employed courtesy of some people, they influenced the direction they took in their decisions. Many times they made decisions based on what those who put them in these positions wanted. That impacted negatively on the perception and support of some of the community members.

From these findings it is worth noting that for projects to succeed in Baringo North Sub-county from implementation to completion there is need to root out red tape,

corruption and nepotism which were perceived as the greatest contributors to projects failure. Communities also need information on projects in their areas, right from their inception to the end in order for them to support and enhance their successes.

4.8.7 Satisfaction with the Project Impact

Finally, in an attempt to address objective two of the study, an item was included in the questionnaire which sought to find out if the respondents were satisfied with the impact of the projects. Results of this investigation are presented in table 4.29:

Table 4. 29: Satisfaction with the impact of the projects in the community

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	104	60.1
No	69	39.9
Total	**173**	**100.0**

As can be observed from table 4.31, the largest proportion (60.1%) of the respondents indicated they were satisfied with project impact while the rest (39.9%) were not satisfied. The study further sought to find out the reasons for either satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the projects impact from the beneficiary groups.

i. Employment opportunities through the projects.

The inception of projects in the study area had brought blessings to the community since they created employment opportunities for them. Many of the young people who had finished school were employed as office managers, secretaries, clerks, cooks, sweepers, drivers etc. For the period that the projects were active, some people had opportunities that brought them economic gain and were appreciated tremendously by those beneficiaries.

ii. Access to education-students have been enrolled in secondary schools

Some projects dealt with the promotion of education. Even though there were some children still learning under poor conditions, some NGOs like World Vision Kenya and the GOK tried to improve education by building schools, especially in Semi-Arid areas. That went along way in boosting education for

the children in those communities. Some organizations provided learning materials in those schools hence boosting the quality of education. Others provided feeding programmes that went a long way in keeping children in School and promoted completion rates in those areas.

The GOK further kept many girls in school through its Sanitary Towels programme which had seen many girls remain in school completing their education. It also promoted their performances which made some of them join secondary schools. Some organizations gave children from poor families scholarships, help that gave many of them opportunities in schooling. That enabled them to change their lives and those of their family members. Furthermore, the NGOs especially the Faith Based Organizations were very keen in the way their schools were managed and that led to good performances, for instance, Kasok Girls and St. Johns Secondary schools which were started by the Catholic Church in Kipsaraman ward. World Vision Kenya also built two primary schools, one in Moigutwo and another in Bartabwa both within Bartabwa ward. Those schools have gone a long way in giving opportunities to children from those areas.

iii.   Reduction in water borne diseases

Some of the organizations like the Ministry of ASAL dug water troughs for the people and livestock, for example at Kaborion area in the very dry parts of Bartabwa Ward and that, helped reduce livestock deaths and enabled people to access fairly clean water. Though the area by the time of this study was vacated because of insecurity, initially livestock benefited heavily from the water.

iv.   Water supply-Women are able to access water at short distances

Digging of boreholes was an ongoing exercise in many areas of Baringo North Sub-County by the time of the study courtesy of Ministry of Water resources and the few which had been completed helped people to access clean water. An example was the borehole in Kipsaraman where people were already accessing water with a cost. Women were buying the water for their household use.

It helped to save time spent in walking long distances in difficult terrain in search of water. However, the machine had broken down and the residents declined to contribute money to repair it complaining that they had been paying for water and the managers should have repaired it. They also said that there were times when the diesel to pump the machine would get finished and they would go without water for a while. Some of them complained that they could not afford to buy the commodity always and preferred to go to the rivers to fetch water despite the distance and time.

v.   Access to medical care

In the past, people walked for long distances looking for medical care due to scattered medical facilities. However, this has now changed as was actually seen in many areas especially in Kipsaraman where there are several dispensaries located near the people and even the Catholic Church had medical a facility built there. That area was densely populated and people lived in villages and the dispensaries served people based on villages.

However, Bartabwa ward had a major challenge in the access to medical services because the only health center is situated in Bartabwa Centre, many kilometers away from the rest of the residents. It is worth noting that Bartabwa Ward is expansive and sparsely populated and most of it is semi-arid. So people walked for long distances to get to health facilities. There was also a dispensary at the far end of the Ward, at Kinyach Centre serving the residents there and so people had to choose between the two which meant that whichever choice they made, they would still walk long distances depending on where they lived.

However there were many challenges that affected the efficiency of services in many of those medical facilities. There were no enough drugs in almost all the medical facilities and many times, many patients had to travel to far places like Kabarnet or Eldoret for treatment and that proved more expensive and many of them resorted to local herbal medicine. As a result of the poverty levels in the region, many people could not reach the hospitals and those who

made to hospital could not afford treatment and some succumbed to their diseases.

Another huge challenge in those health facilities was the fact that they had no maternity facilities. Many women therefore had to give birth in their homes with the help of traditional birth attendants who are not trained. As a result, some of those who experienced complications that could not be dealt with locally ended up dying or losing their babies. It is important to highlight here that these communities practice Female Genital Cut and so issues of reproductive health are high.

vi.   Women and youths are empowered

As much as majority (56%, figure 4.20) of the projects in the study area were meant for the community in general, a few of them (11%) targeted the youth and women. Both groups benefited from the GOK programmes, where they were given loans in groups in the name of youth and women funds. Some of them were able to start small businesses that helped them to improve their living standards. The issue of unemployment of youths was addressed at least even if in a very minimal way. However, not many of them got the loans because of their lack of information about the procedures. There was also a huge challenge of lack of training on the use of the funds. Therefore, those who got it were not able to put it in good use to be able to repay and ended up in debts. Some of the groups had issues of management and disbursement of funds which saw them give up. There were also conditions for accessing the funds which the youths did not have like collaterals and some never applied for them at all.

The government Funds given to women helped them to feed their families and to take their children to school courtesy of those loans. Some of them even built houses for their families while others engaged in small business enterprises to be able to improve their lives and those of their families. However, they faced many challenges. Like the youths, they were not trained on the skills of how to handle loaned funds and to do business, hence the failure of their businesses and the misdirection of use of funds. Those who

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could not repay the loans had to borrow money from relatives or their husbands had to sell family properties to repay, plunging them into more poverty. Others who could not repay their loans completely had to go to jail which was another suffering both to the family and to the women themselves. However many women in the study area did not have information about the funds, especially on the processes of accessing them and did not benefit from them.

vii.   Improved living standards.

The projects' proceeds helped the community members to improve their lives in one way or the other depending on services. For instance, there were projects that dealt with tangible issue like giving cows to families and that benefited them directly with milk, helping to address hunger and kwashiorkor in children. Others like funds availability were felt immediately. The main challenge that faced those projects was sustainability which caused the efforts of living standards to fluctuate. The reality on the ground was that people's living standards did not improve when the projects ended.

Those who expressed dissatisfaction indicated the following reasons:

i.   Many of those who got employment opportunities were the ones who knew someone or some people and that showed huge favouritism and patronage in the employment process.

As shown earlier in table 4.30 also, those who were there at the initial stages of the projects positioned themselves as managers of or in other critical positions that could influence many processes in the projects including employment and distribution of benefits. They therefore ensured that their kin got employment positions and influenced the direction of whoever else was employed. They also took instructions from leaders in their political areas and community leaders to put their relatives in job openings and that left out the many people whose relatives or friends were not those running the affairs of the projects.

ii.   Many of the locals are not involved in implementation process of the projects.

Majority of the local community members were not involved in the implementation processes because as mentioned already, management of the projects were based on the direction of the leaders and those who made decisions on the activities of the projects and these were few. Many community members felt that they were not part of the beneficiaries of the projects hence did not want to contribute to their activities. This is one of the reasons given as a contributory factor to the poor impact of project benefits and failure in some cases.

iii. Community is not able to pay water bills since they had meager resources.

In the areas where there was availability of borehole water, people were paying for the water at the point of collection, which was one central place since it was not piped to their homes. Sometimes the machine would break down and the bill for repairing it would be loaded to the water bill, which the residents felt was not fair since they had been paying for water. So many of them became disgruntled and resumed their old ways of fetching water from the river since they felt the project water was too expensive for them.

iv.   Some of the community leaders mismanaged the funds allocated for the projects.

The Community leaders in the area played a huge role in influencing the use of funds in the projects. Having in mind that most of the staff employed in the projects were their kin, it was easy for them to manipulate the way the affairs of the projects including finances for their own selfish benefit. Many times the funds would be used for things that would not add value to the community, for example organizing for seminars using the money that was envisioned for tangible materials that would benefit the community directly. In some cases, during procurement processes, contracts were awarded to persons who were known to some of the leaders or the managers of the projects. The suppliers of materials would hike the prices of the materials in order for them to be able to benefit more with those they owed their allegiance to. In other situations, the

staff literally stole funds to enrich themselves but in many of those cases the law took its course.

v.   There was favouritism in project benefits.

Many of the projects benefited community members as mentioned earlier. However, like in management of funds, in some of the projects, the people who benefited most were those who knew influential people in the projects. From observation during the interviews and discussions, there were people who felt left out of the project since they were neither participating nor benefiting from them. That contributed negatively to the objectives of the projects concerned and affected their image.

vi. Project impacts were temporary and ended when project cycles ended hence people did not feel them for long. Many of the NGOs' projects were felt up to when their cycles were over. After that period everything went back to where it started. For example, the services of feeding poor children and paying for their fees in Kinyach area by the World Vision ended immediately their aid was over, and some of the beneficiaries of their help dropped out of school since they did not have the resources to continue with their education. Another example was in Kipsaraman where the Catholic Church had started a centre to help children with disabilities but after sometime it was closed down and parents had to pick their children.

Some of the government projects were not left behind in that scenario. Though the projects were to bring change, their impacts were temporary also. Many projects stalled after a while, courtesy of either corrupt individuals who stole finances or lack of adequate budgetary allocations. Water projects which had started in Mogoswok area stalled and people went back to their original ways of walking for long distances in search of water. The only cattle dip in t Ngorora Location which had been built and used by the community also stalled, and at the time of this study, one could only see the timber that used to hold and direct the cattle to the dipping trough. That old timber perhaps only held to tell the history of what was there before.

Some of the government projects remained to be pronouncements for example, in Kapturo area, a police station was earmarked to be built about five years back but by the time of this study it had never been built yet the area reeled from insecurity and people literally had moved away to safer places. That made them to live in bushes and camps where they were undergoing heightened suffering having been robbed of their livestock which was their source of livelihood and having been displaced from their homes.

vii.   Staff had no free hand to make decisions due to external influence.

The community complained of the way decisions were made in the projects. They felt that the decisions were not accommodating their views. According to them, that was a challenge which hindered their participation and ownership in the projects and which was critical to project sustainability.

From observations made during this study, many of the projects that had been started earlier had closed offices. Their impacts had faded for some of them and some remained in record as part of past history of the activities that had taken place in the area. It was apparent that in some of the projects, people had got some help however, their continuity was not there. The benefits of some of the on-going projects, especially those that dealt with tangible resources like giving life cows or goats to families, their impacts were felt, even though in a small and slow manner. So the perception of benefits to the community was on a short-term basis.

The stakeholders who participated in Group Discussions had resonating views on the projects. Some of the areas discussed included the following:

Awareness of the projects and their duration

The analysis of the focus group discussion revealed that they were aware of the existing projects in the study area. They gave some of the projects as Kipsaraman water project, Kusumoi women group, Chesekem honey project, Barkelyo nursery, Barkelyo women group, Kipsaraman cattle dip and Kipsaraman museum all of which were started in 1990. Others included Moigutwo day secondary school, Kasok Girls Secondary School, Bartabwa health facility and Poi maternity wing.

Involvement of the community in the projects

From the discussions, it came out that the community was involved in the projects by attending public barazas to discuss about the projects. The men mobilized the people to attend the public meetings. They also spearheaded the mobilization of resources for the projects for example ballast, timber and hardcore. They formed the committees to run the projects. They set out the ways in which the projects were to operate. The women too attended those meetings that but majorly to listen, applaud and affirm what was passed by a show of hands. Their roles were majorly to listen and to take instructions about their roles in the projects. They entertained the congregation with songs, fetched water and provided food to those who worked in the projects whenever there was need.

Purposes of the projects

These findings show that since most respondents were aware of the existence of the projects, they were well placed to give a fair view of whether particular projects had been implemented as designated, whether the community had benefited from the same, whether challenges had been experienced in the course of implementation and how the said challenges had been overcome. Such cadre of respondents may accurately advise the direction in which projects in the future should take so that the overall intended objectives may be realized. The implication of these findings is that the respondents have had a long term experience with the projects and they were able to give accurate views quantitatively or qualitatively about the overall impact of the project interventions in Baringo North Sub- County.

On the achievements of the projects

During the discussions, the respondents said that the projects helped the community in many areas including:

- Improved water supply

  In some of the study areas like Kipsaraman, water was drilled and women saved time that they used to walk for long distances to fetch water in the rivers.

- Reduced Poverty

  The groups agreed that some of the activities of the projects like bee keeping ,animal husbandry, chicken farming, loans for women and youth groups, donation of life cows, helped reduce poverty but it was a temporary measure since there was no sustained support after the end of project cycle.

- Provided employment to the Locals

  The Focus group members appreciated that some of their sons and daughters got some employment opportunities in the NGOs but decried that those who managed them gave more preferences to their relatives.

- Access to Health

  It came out from the discussions that the community benefited from health service especially offered by the Catholic church at Kipsaraman and by World Vision in Bartabwa,The Community too built a maternity wing at Poi health centre.

- Access to Education

From the schools that were built by the World Vision and the Catholic Church the community enjoyed access to education in the areas where those schools are. However they complained that those were only at Kipsaraman.Moigutwo and Bartabwa but larger community did not access those facilities especially at the very remote areas of Kapturo,Chepkesin,Kapng'etio,Tuluk and Kaborion. In some of those areas children still learn under trees, lack learning materials and have no enough teachers. In fact one respondent wondered, *'are we part of Kenya or does the Government really count us as its citizens?'*

- Improved Social Responsibility among the youths.

  During the discussions the respondents appreciated that some of their youth who got some financial support through loans are able to stand on their own and have become responsible citizens since they are now employing themselves and adding value to society. However they implored upon the government to remove the stringent conditions in the access to loans for the youth so that they could all benefit to be able to work for themselves and reduce unemployment.

  They all agreed that the hardest condition was for the youth is to have an account in the bank with thirty percent deposit before requesting for loans. They wondered where the youth could get money to put in open an account yet they are not earning any income! They also wished that they youth should be trained on financial and business management before being awarded loans so that they are able to take care of the finances ,grow their businesses to be able to change their lives and become responsible human beings.

4.8.8 Role of Project Beneficiaries in Planning and Implementation Processes

The success of any project intervention depends on active participation of stakeholders in the whole of the project cycle right from initiation, planning implementation, monitoring, evaluation and project review. In view of this, a descriptive analysis using frequency counts and cumulative percentages was tabulated and the results of this finding presented in table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Role of target groups in the planning and implementation of the project

	Frequency	Percent
Formulation	16	9.2
Implementation	88	50.9
Idea Contribution	46	26.6
Guiding Implementation	8	4.6
None	5	2.9
Others e.g Target group ignored	10	5.8
Total	**173**	**100.0**

As can be observed from table 4.30, majority of the respondents (50.9%) were involved during project implementation, idea contribution (26.6%), and project formulation (9.2%) while others were involved in guiding the process of implementation (4.6%). Interestingly however, a small proportion (5.8%) of the respondents felt that they were ignored from participating in any phase of the project development while another 2.9% of the participants participated in none. It is therefore evident that to a large extent, there was a high rate of stakeholder participation (91.3%) in the projects that are implemented in Baringo County.

However, the figures above show where they are concentrated-at the implementation level. It is common knowledge that priorities in any project are set at the formulation level. In the projects of Baringo North Sub-County, majority of the community members were not involved at the formulation level of projects. That is a critical stage where everyone's views are accommodated in order to make the projects more acceptable and creates trust and confidence. At the implementation level, the figures above show that many people participated but that did not mean that their voice was included in what they were implementing so in essence they were implementing other people's ideas and that might have contributed to the poor performance of some of the

projects especially, government projects that stalled. Most of those projects took an up-bottom approach where the communities were given instructions on what should be done by those in authority.

The target group that felt was ignored raised a very pertinent issue. In the study area, the norm was that many of the projects were run by men including the ones that targeted women. It was an occurrence that was observed in many areas, especially in regard to projects meant for women. In fact there were some women groups which had men in them as members and when asked why, the women said that they helped them with advice on how best they could run the affairs of their groups especially finances. In many of the women projects men took a front lead and were consulted before the women themselves and the activities would follow what the men deemed okay for the women. The women would just be explained about what had been decided so theirs was to rubber stamp those decisions. Their ignorance had been occasioned by their high illiteracy levels and they were seen as people who had no much capacity and needed help in making informed choices concerning projects.

That could suggest that the people of Baringo North Sub-County uphold African culture that women should be ruled by men and should implement their decisions and the women had no option but to obey. The women were also socialized to believe that men were their leaders and whatever they said was right and had to be followed. It could also mean that some people who first got information on projects took an upper hand in the projects in their quest to benefit from them before others could. In fact as mentioned earlier, the meaning of participation for many people did refer to managing projects or making decisions on them. Many community members especially women would attend meetings and they interpreted it to mean implementation or participation.

From the discussions with the target group members, they blamed the process of managing projects based on top-down decisions. They said that even if they were poor, illiterate or assumed not to know anything, they knew what was best to solve their problems and how to do it. It therefore came out from them that, their lack of involvement was one of the main reasons why government projects stalled since they lacked ownership.

On a similar dimension, analysis of the Focus Group Discussion responses revealed that the target group members were involved in various ways during the project development cycle. The findings are presented in table 4.31

Table 4.31: Involvement of stakeholders at various levels of project cycle as per FGD

	Frequency	Percentage
Attending meetings	2	33
Helping in resource mobilization	3	50
Working on projects	3	50
Teaming up with NGOs	1	17
Committee members	1	17
Idea generation	2	33

It can be observed that nearly 17% of the participants agreed that the target group members were assisting in resource mobilization and directly working in the project areas. A total of 33% of the respondents were involved in idea generation and attending meetings while 17% of the respondents were committee members. Overall, the findings seem to be in support of those from the household survey which found that there was stakeholder participation in the project with various participants taking various roles during project implementation. These findings concur with those of Mitulla (2005) who in his study on stakeholder involvement in project design and implementation established that stakeholders had directly been involved in working with projects and mobilizing resources especially personnel necessary for the success of the projects.

However, many perspectives can be understood from the above findings. Firstly, the numbers of the stakeholders involved at the various levels within the project cycle were low compared to the study population. That could mean that many of them were not aware of the projects or did not know their importance to them. From the discussions, the resource mobilization referred to here was in the name of Harambees (coming together in unity to collect funds) through which people mobilized themselves and collected funds and other resources to run the projects especially the community ones. Working on the projects meant that since they were their own

projects, they were more willing to be involved in them. In fact the community projects which were initiated by them performed better than other projects in the area.

However, during the FGD sessions the members said that in some of the projects especially those sponsored by the government, government officers, the chiefs, chairmen of some committees or chairladies of some village women's' organizations were responsible for the disbursement of funds to the various target groups. It was said that Some of those who controlled the government funds were corrupt and diverted some of the funds to other uses and some even used them for their own personal gain. That explains why funds did not complete the projects and some of them stalled.

Within the NGOs projects also, the target groups organized themselves and they were given opportunity to have a say through their own group leaders on what should happen including how the funds were to be shared. They made decisions on the best way they wanted to run the projects. The project employees served as facilitators and supervisors to ensure that the objectives were achieved

A Similar analysis of interview schedule from sponsor on the same dimension corroborated the fact that all the stakeholders were actively involved in the various cycles of the project in various capacities as shown in table 4.32

Table 4. 32: Various ways on how the target group was involved in projects

Involvement ways	Frequency	Percent
Decision making	6	46
Working on project area	2	15
Attending meetings	2	15
Managing project	3	24
Total	13	100

As can be noticed from table 4.32, the various capacities in which the target beneficiaries were engaged in the projects included: decision making (46%), managing the project (24%), attending meetings (15%), and working in the project area (15%). As shown earlier in table 4.5, the above figures reflected what happened

in community projects and in those sponsored by other bodies other than government. In the projects that were initiated by the community members, they were the ones who made decisions on how they should be run.

Also within the NGO projects, the target groups were given opportunity to air their views. That went a long way in inculcating a sense of ownership which promoted sustainability within the project cycle period in many of those projects. That also explained the reason why NGOs' lasted longer than those of government and were better felt .The only problem of those projects was their sustainability after their cycles were completed and it is important that a high level of stakeholder engagement in the projects is a recipe for project sustainability.

4.8.9 Gender Disaggregation of Target Group on Role in Project Planning and Implementation

Further analysis was done to disaggregate the role of the households groups in the planning and implementation of the development projects on the basis of gender in line with the second objective of the study. To accomplish this, analysis by cross tabulation of the variables was conducted to establish the interaction effect of gender on the role of the target beneficiaries in planning and implementation of the development projects. Results of this analysis are presented in table 4.33.

Table 4. 33: Gender disaggregation of the Role of target group in project planning and implementation

Gender	Role of target group in the planning and implementation of the project						Total
	Formulation	Implementation	Idea Contribution	Guiding Implementation	None	Others e.g Target group ignored	
Female	7(5%)	19(13%)	19(13%)	4(3%)	9(6%)	3(2%)	72(42%)
Male	9(6%)	42 (29%)	19(13%)	6(4%)	5(3%)	2(1%)	101(58%)
Total	16(11%)	61(42%)	38(26%)	10(7%)	14(9%)	5(3%)	173(100%)

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It can be observed that gender plays a great role in the planning and implementation phases of the development projects in the Sub- County. Notably a significant majority of men (29%) were involved in project implementation compared to that of women (13%). Similarly more men (6%) were involved in formulation of the project compared to women (5%). Similar observations can be noted in participation in project guidance during implementation where men form (4%) of the total while females constituted 3% of the total number of respondents.

Interestingly though, there appeared to be an equal representation for both gender in terms of idea generation which stood at 13%. That was based on the decisions made in public meetings where both genders attended. In such meetings, people are given briefs by the sponsors or their representatives and community was asked if they agreed which they would affirm with a show of hands. This in turn would be translated to mean the decisions of the stakeholders.

 A keener scrutiny of the results show that about 2 % of the women in the study area reported being ignored compared to their 1% male counter parts. The more number of women than men not involved in the projects meant that the community did not trust so much the capabilities of women. Their culture also did not allow women to participate in public domain issues. Moreover, many of them did not go to school, so they were assumed not have ideas that could add value to the projects. That made them to miss out of the benefits accruing from the projects and hence continued to remain poor. Furthermore, 6% of the women folk did not participate in any phase of the project development process against 3% men. That was appalling since most of the projects were meant to reduce poverty in the community, majority of whom were women.

It gets even worse if the 6% are added to the 3% of women who were ignored in the projects because their percentage increased to 9% compared to the men with 3% in total. That reflected the gender inequality and explains the reasons why poverty persisted among the women folk. It also showed that many projects in Baringo North sub-County were not initiated based on gender. It also portrayed the disadvantage existing within projects that are not gender sensitive. Many women were relegated to their household chores, while men handled projects and the benefits did not trickle down to the women and children, majority of whom bore the brunt of poverty.

This was evidently shown in the findings where in total 34% of the women actively participated in various phases of project development while 54% of the male played an active role in the projects. Considering the areas where each gender concentrated their participation in the projects' activities, it was apparent that fewer women than men took part in them. For example, at every level of project activities as shown above women were fewer than men and that disparity was more pronounced at the implementation than at any other level.

The crucial level of the project was the implementation level since it was the level where benefits were attained yet majority of the women were missing out. They stood to benefit less since they merely relied on the decisions of the men on who should get what and how much.

However, their numbers paralleled when contributing the ideas which according to the discussion with the target groups was done during public *Barazas (*public meetings*)*. As explained earlier, what happened in Barazas, was that the community members attended and they would affirm what was being fronted by the project donors with a show of hands and that would be assumed as the true view of the people. Many times the community members rubber stamped what was already decided by the donors of the projects since they needed the help.

Another disheartening observation was the percentage of 8% of the women who were either ignored or did not participate in the project as compared with that of the men of 4%. That portrayed the belief that women were not allowed to participate in public sphere and that was influenced by cultural beliefs and practices that relegated the women to the household domain. Considering that the community observed their culture, patriarchy played a major role in contributing to the poor women's participation in projects.

Majority women did not hear much information on the projects since most of their time was spent in the household. However their men had better opportunity owing to their presence at the nearest Centres where a lot of information was being discussed by fellow men that either carried out businesses around there, relaxing or travelling.

Furthermore, in the community under the study men are regarded as leaders and decision makers and were assumed to know more than women. Based on that

perception, the community therefore deemed it fit for the men to run the projects. The men also had more time to dedicate to the activities of the projects since they were not engaged in the household chores and that could explain their higher percentage at every level of project. From the findings therefore it can be implied that the women folk are marginalized when it comes to participation in project development.

4.8.10 Gender Differences in the Specific Roles Performed by Beneficiaries

The third objective sought to determine whether there were gender differences in the roles performed by the project beneficiaries in development projects in Baringo North sub-county. A descriptive analysis of various parameters studied under this dimension was done under the following sub-headings; groups which played a major role in success of the projects, roles played by the target beneficiary members in development projects, roles played by both men and women in projects. Finally the section concluded by disaggregating the roles as per the gender of the respondents.

4.8.11 Groups that Played a Major Role in the Success of the Policies and Projects

The success of any intervention depends on the effort that the group members exert towards its successful accomplishment. Community projects are likely to fail to a large extent if the target group or beneficiaries do not play a major role in their interventions. It is on this basis that the study sought to establish views regarding groups which played a major role in the success of the projects. Table 4.34 presents the findings of this parameter.

Table 4. 34: Major players in the success of the policies and projects

Players	Frequency	Percentage
Government	2	33
Target group	4	66
Community leaders	3	50
NGOs	2	33
Project committee	2	33

It is evident from table 4.34 that the target group (66%) played a major and significant role in the successful implementations of the project interventions in the study area.

These are people whom the projects were designed and initiated with in mind. Since the projects were basically initiated to address their plight, they contributed to the success of the projects to the largest extent.

This was followed by the input of the community leadership (50%) since these were the contact persons at the time of project design, initiation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. The least contributors were NGOs, the project committees and Government each representing 33% of the effort. From the discussions the major input of the community was to fundraise for the projects since most of the projects were initiated by the community 66.7% (table 4.8). The implication of this finding is that there is a possibility of having the projects continuing for a longer period since the community owned them.

In the case of the NGOs sponsored projects, they were likely to end after the donor has stopped funding the projects. The reason given was that NGOs did not establish sustainability structures that would help sustain the projects after they were long gone. As for the GOK sponsored projects, corruption hindered completion of some of the projects and those that were running sometimes ran short of finances and end up stalling, as demonstrated earlier,(table 4.30). It is important to note that most of the Government projects are supervised by Government employees hence the role of the community is minimal and that affected sustainability of the projects. These findings support the view of Njeru (2008) who postulates that in any project implementation the target group should have the largest contribution followed by the community leaders, the government and NGOs in that order.

4.8.12 Main Activities for Men and Women in Policies and Project Area

An item in the interview was included which sought to establish particular activities/ roles that men and women were assigned in the entire life of the projects. Results from Focus Group Discussions are presented in table 4.35:

Table 4. 35: Activities for both men and women in project area as per FGD

Activities	Frequency	Percentage
Business operations	2	33
Fund raising	5	83
Team work	4	67

The results from table 4.35 indicate that 83% of the time, both men and women were involved in fundraising and resource mobilizations. That was done through Harambee where everyone would contribute resources to run the projects. That was one major way of sustaining the projects in the community areas. It is apparent that the community members committed 67% of their time to engage in team working activities. That helped to sustain progress and to build confidence on the projects. It also increased the benefits and ownership of the projects hence boosting sustainability. More so 33% of the time was utilized in business activities. Many of the community members, especially their leaders, participated in the business of the projects, either in meetings or managing them. They ensured the success of those projects where they were involved as compared to those that were run by the sponsors themselves.

4.9 Roles of the Target Beneficiary Members in Development Policies and Projects

The study also sought to find out the particular roles that respondents performed in the projects that they were participating in. The results are shown in table 4.36

Table 4. 36: Role the respondents play in the Project

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Leader	25	14.5	14.5
Member	79	45.7	60.1
Contact Person	5	2.9	63.0
Community Representative	12	6.9	69.9
None-No role I play	52	30.1	100.0
Total	**173**	**100.0**	

A descriptive analysis of the results of table 4.36 indicates that a simple majority (45.7%) of target group members were participating as project members, 14.5% as leaders, and 6.9% as community representatives while 2.9% played the role of being contact persons. About 30% did not have a single role to play in those projects. To this end it is clearly evident that most of the people who participated in the projects either in design or implementation were the target group members and this may serve to show that these members had embraced the whole purpose of the projects. This may also serve to explain why the earlier findings of this study indicated that most projects succeeded because the target groups were at the centre of their implementation approaches.

However it is appalling to see a high percentage of the community members not participating in any activity of the projects. During the discussions with the Focus Groups, it came out that some people were not willing to join the projects due to distrust of those who led the projects. Some did not have information on how the projects would help in their lives. Others did not participate since the projects were not very many and they felt they would not get space so they stayed away. So there is need to always sensitize communities on the benefits of projects and to be encouraged to participate in them. That could be done before initiating the projects and in the process of project implementation, since that would go a long way in the sustainability and growth of projects.

4.9.1 Gender Disaggregation on the Roles the Respondents Played in the Policies and Projects

Further analysis was done to establish the roles played by the target beneficiary members in development projects from a gendered perspective in line with the third objective of the study. To accomplish this, a cross tabulation of the variables was conducted to establish the interaction of gender on the roles played by the beneficiary group on the development projects. Results of this analysis are presented in table 4.37.

Table 4. 37: Gender disaggregation on the role the respondents played in the Project

Gender of respondent	Role the respondent plays in the Project					Total
	Leader	Member	Contact Person	Community Representative	None-No role I play	
Female	6(8.2%)	26(35.6%)	0(0%)	7(9.6%)	34(46.6%)	73(42.2%)
Male	19(19%)	53(53%)	5(5%)	5(5%)	18(18%)	100(57.8%)
TOTAL	25(14.5%)	79(45.7%)	5(2.9%)	12(6.9%)	52(30.0%)	173(100%)

It can be observed from table 4.37 that the percentage of men in leadership positions constitutes 19% which is almost three times more than that of women (8.2%).This was a true reflection of the cultural beliefs and practices of the people of that area. As mentioned earlier, the observation during the study was that patriarchy was upheld by the community, and women mostly played secondary roles in many activities including leadership. The culture regarded women as 'children' and were assumed to think like children and it was believed that it was a taboo to accord them leadership positions. In fact one respondent asked," why should we give women leadership positions even as if all men have died? Women are children and we are the ones to tell them what to do. They have enough responsibilities in their families" .This showed that women were not trusted to lead and the men made decisions for them to implement.

That was the common practice within the family unit and in community projects. Many of the women also did not come out to compete with men owing to the cultural socialization that men were the ones vested with leadership responsibility and any woman who exhibited leadership qualities was regarded as a stubborn one. They therefore saw leadership as the domain of men and they had no business in venturing there.

Also significant was the number of men who were registered as members (53%) of the various projects compared to that of women (35.6%).As mentioned earlier, men normally are the first people to receive information on anything since most of them they spend most of their time in Centers, where issues was discussed before even meetings are called for. They therefore positioned themselves before the women who

received information later when it was already late for them to get positions. Another implication of this finding is that majority of the women in the study area played their traditional roles as home makers and therefore they left the rest of the activities outside the home to their men.

In some of the projects, membership was pegged on some registration fee and that locked out many women who had no money to pay. This observation may serve to explain why for most projects, as the study established earlier, the majority of the participants are men and most policies on projects were more inclined to serving the interests of men. This concurs with Kabeer (1994) who claims that development has been about men, by men and for men.

It was saddening to discover that none (0%) of the women was a contact person for the projects. It explains the magnitude of marginalization of women in that community. One reason that came out from the discussions was that women were assumed unable to make informed decisions that could help in the progress of the projects. They were considered to be better off as members or community representative since they would relay information to the womenfolk to boost their participation in meetings.

This assertion can be corroborated from the fact that 46.6 % of the women sampled claimed not to be having any role to play in the projects as compared to 18% of the men. That explains the attitude that society holds about women. Majority are left out in development because they were assumed to play minimal roles and their input was regarded as negligible. That also supports the view of Kabeer (1994) when she said that the basic problem of development for women was that policymakers simply did not 'see' women. Even within the community the development practitioners who run the affairs of the projects made women invisible, yet research has shown that ignoring gender equality hinders development. (World Bank, 2001).That locked out the voice of women which was a majority constituency and who bore the highest brunt of poverty. The World Bank report of (2001) showed that when women and girls are poor, its effects harm everyone, men and boys included.

Overall about 42.2% of the women had a role to play within the project compared to 57.8% of their male counterparts who took various roles in project development. The

implication of this finding is that major decisions about projects are undertaken by males as opposed to females since males hold various positions of influence and decision making. It also infers that the policy practices and their implementation processes in the project area were gender insensitive.

It also infers that, based on the cultural belief that women were assumed to be the weaker sex, they were not allowed to make decisions, especially on public issues and could not lead, hence not regarded as equal participants and beneficiaries of project proceeds. It shows too that culture plays a huge role in determining rights, responsibilities and powers that are enjoyed by both men and women. That goes against the spirit of gender equality and freedom from discrimination as envisaged in article 27 of the Constitution of Kenya's (2010) in the Bill of Rights that explains that men and women have the right to equal treatment, including the right to equal opportunities in political, economic, and cultural spheres.

A similar trend could be noticed from the findings of the focused group discussions involving village elders, women leaders, the chief, and youth leaders as key participants. Their views tended to agree with the household findings regarding the various roles the participants considered both men and women played in the projects. Table 4.38a and table 4.38b presents the findings of the focused group discussions:

Table 4. 38 a: Roles played by men in projects

Role of men	Frequency	Percentage
Committee members	3	50
Resource mobilizers e.g. funds	2	33
Project managers(chairman, secretaries)	5	83
Doing manual labour	1	17

It can be observed from the table 4.38a that majority (83%) of the men in the study area, according to the views of the focused group participants, played the managerial roles of chairman and secretaries in the projects compared to 33% of the women who took the treasure's position as the highest managerial role. About half (50%) of the men were simply committee members, 33% resource mobilizers, especially in searching for funds, while about 17% were involved with the role of doing manual labour.

These finding shows that majority of the men positioned themselves at the very important levels in the projects. It is apparent that the responsibilities that they undertook in the projects were areas with major voice and financial gain. They decided the direction that the projects would take and they would ensure that it happened since they were the managers, committee and the mobilizers of resources. That meant that they were the ones to determine who did what and who got what from the projects. It also means that men were the people vested with the success or failure of the projects.

Table 4.38 b: Roles played by women in projects

Role of females	Frequency	Percentage
Committee members	2	33
Providing men with food	2	33
Managers (treasures)	2	33
Manual labour	1	17
Attending meetings	3	50

In contrast however, only 33% of the women had a managerial position while majority (50%) were reported to be attending meetings perhaps to be listeners instead of taking an active role. It is interesting also to note that whereas men were tasked with resource mobilization in form of funding, women were just tasked with the role of providing food to the men as a way of resource mobilization thus confirming that women were relegated to traditional tasks that the society assigns them as home makers.

From the findings, it can be noted that although the one-third gender policy by the government had been recognized regarding appointment of women in leadership positions, gender parity was yet to be achieved, since there was unequal representation of gender in managerial roles. This is a very serious trend since research has shown that gender disparities intertwine with poverty to produce a more nuanced poverty, harm peoples' wellbeing and hinder development (World Bank Report 2001).

Men formed the majority at the highest echelon of the projects' management meaning that they wielded a lot of power in decision making, the access to and control of

resources in the projects. Women remained spectators by attending meetings, cooking food for the managers and leaders and entertaining those in attendance. Ironically, women were entrusted with the custody of finances thus playing the position of treasurers. That was the highest position in the project for them. It was ironical how they took care of resources that they had no say over their use and remained stewards only.

It was also unfair for people to entrust resources to others and not allow them opportunities to be part of the decision making processes concerning them. That would mean that women were implementers of men's decisions, so they waited for instructions on what to be done. This also was a reflection of what happened within the family, where decisions were made by the men for the women to implement. It also confirmed the cultural practice that women did not own resources and depended on men for their survival.

There was high disparity in the allocation of very important roles in the project, whereby the men occupied leadership positions and the women were allocated more of service support positions. This was unfair because the people who bear the highest brunt of poverty in society are women and children and yet when opportunities that could change their situations come up they are relegated to less powerful roles. It is unfair and there is need for project financiers to ensure that all people irrespective of their sex are included at all levels of project activities

4.10 Challenges Associated with Projects Interventions and their Remedies

In objective four, the study sought to find out the challenges facing various project interventions in Baringo North Sub-County and how these challenges could be addressed. The study also sought to find out areas of interventions that beneficiaries considered pertinent. The results of these findings are presented in tables 4.39, 4.40 and 4.41.

4.10.1 Challenges Faced During Policies and Project Implementation

The item on the challenges that had faced the policies and projects in the course of their implementation was put forth to the sponsors or their representatives. Being the key financiers of the projects and their interventions, it was felt that they were in position to supply information regarding challenges they faced as the project interventions progressed. Results of this finding is presented in table 4.39

Table 4. 39: Challenges the policies and projects faced as per sponsor's views

	Frequency	Percentage
Lack of GOK support	3	50
Illiteracy	1	17
Lack of support from target group	0	0
Cultural issues	2	33
Lack of community support	1	17
Others (e.g. lack of funds)	1	17

As can be observed from table 4.39, nearly half of the challenges faced by the project sponsors stemmed from the lack of support from government (50%) followed by cultural issues (33%). Other challenges related to illiteracy, lack of community support and lack of funds which were rated each at 17%.

From the above observation, it can be seen that the major challenges were lack of government support and cultural issues. Lack of government support could be attributed to the suspicion by the government about the NGOs some of which had been suspected by government agencies to be involved in political matters instead of humanitarian matters. This finding may serve to explain that the success or failure of projects in the county largely depended on the extent of support by both the county and central governments.

Moreover, based on the discussions with the Focus Groups, it was clear that the government never complimented the NGOs' projects. The view of the community was that the government had abdicated its development processes and left them to the NGOs especially in the Semi-Arid areas. From the observation it was evident that the community members were marginalized in development and in government services.

They were bitter that they had been left out to suffer and appreciated the NGOs' contributions in easing some of their problems. However, they lamented that when the project cycles of the NGOs' projects were over, their services ended too and their lives reverted back to where they had started before the projects. They said that the projects were temporary and followed some time frame and had no sustainability structures.

Cultural issues could be attributed to the society's wide held beliefs about some project interventions such as FGM. Members of the society are therefore likely to oppose any project aimed at preventing the age old practice since it would be against their traditions. In view of this finding, it can be concluded that if the communities living in Baringo North Sub-County would deal with negative cultural practices and never allow them to interfere with projects implementation, then these projects would, to a large extent succeed. It was evident from earlier findings that the community's cultural practices hindered women from leadership positions and that worked against the success of the projects since their contribution missed out. That meant that the potential of the women was not utilized for better achievement and promotion of the project activities.

The cultural beliefs and practices that women were not allowed to access and control resources impacted negatively on development progress in the study area. Culture determined even the powers women should enjoy, a fact claimed by the World Bank (2001) which claimed that gender disparities intertwine with poverty to cause more pronounced poverty and as much as women and girls bear the largest and most direct costs of inequalities, those costs cut broadly across society and ultimately harming everyone irrespective of their sex and impeding development.

4.10.2 What can be Done to Surmount The Challenges?

Respondents were asked give their suggestions regarding how the challenges that were identified could be addressed. Table 4.40 presents the results of the findings

Table 4. 40: How to counter project challenges

	Frequency	Percentage
Consulting community before starting any project	6	86
Training of project beneficiaries	7	100
Transparency in project operations	5	71
Increase funding	4	57
Collaboration of government and Private sector for more projects	3	43
Regular meetings to appraise projects	7	100
Teaching project volunteers on project management skills	6	86

It can be observed from table 4.40 that all (100%) the respondents agreed that training of project beneficiaries and having regular meetings to appraise the projects could surmount some of the challenges which the projects were facing. Equally important was the involvement of the community before starting the project (86%), training of project volunteers on project management skills (86%), and maintaining transparency in project operations (71%). Other ways in which the challenges could be addressed included increase of funding (57%) and collaboration of government and Private sector for more projects through the process of public private partnership (PPP) (43%).

The high percentages reflected here shows the weak points of the projects and also that the community knew what could be done to achieve better results. These findings support the earlier observations that public participation in development is paramount since it would enhance better productivity and sustainability. The community appreciated the importance of training in management skills and of the beneficiaries to be able to know their expectations and roles in the project areas. They also underscored the benefits of transparency and appraisals in project processes, which were some of the areas they claimed, were ignored. This means that the community was a brilliant lot and getting them involved could go a long way in the successful project implementation and benefits.

4.10.3 Project Interventions that Need to be Carried out for Improvement of Livelihoods

This open ended question sought to establish from the respondents about the various interventions that could be undertaken by various sponsors in order to improve the future livelihoods of the communities. The analysis was done on the basis of the areas that were examined and the following are suggestions from the respondents as shown in table 4.41

Table 4. 41: Various interventions required to be implemented in future

Nature of Intervention	Percentage
Construction of roads to facilitate the trade in the community	100
Build more schools	96
Mobilizing people to form profit generating projects	65
Involve people in idea contribution and also include them at the implementation stage	92

It can be noticed from the table 4.41 that all the respondents were in agreement that road network was poor and roads construction was an unbeaten requirement and intervention for poverty reduction in their area. They alluded to the fact good road network would help open the area and people would be able to carry out their businesses with easy accessibility. They felt the need of having a sponsor construct a road so as to facilitate trade in the community. Poor road network hampered development in the study area especially in the Semi-Arid areas of Kapturo, Chepkesin, Kamwetio, Yatya, Chemoe and many areas of Bartabwa Ward. People walked for long distances to access markets and other essential services.

The study focus area is a Semi-Arid area of Baringo North Sub County and suffers from rampant insecurity from neighbouring community who used to attack them and drove away their livestock. Many times the animals could not be recovered simply because of unavailable or impassable roads and for that reason the security agents were unable to reach those quickly to stop the cattle rustling menace. In some areas like Sitek in Kapturo, people also could not carry their goods by vehicles or motorbikes due poor road network. In most instances they had to engage the services of donkeys or to transport goods on their backs. The respondents therefore felt that

constructing good road networks would be a well thought starting point to ending the heinous vice since it would facilitate the security agents to access the area promptly and control it.

Insecurity has caused serious challenges in Baringo County and many people have been displaced from their homes. They are therefore unable to undertake productive activities. Properties have been destroyed and many people are living in abject poverty. Others live in camps without food, water, shelter, clothing and suffering from diseases. Insecurity reduced them to beggars, especially women and children. Unfortunately, every time they were attacked, the security vehicles could not access some of the areas and the raiders knew where they could hide with the stolen livestock, in areas that were impassable.

Roads can also help to bring out new development ideas since people from different areas and communities are able to intermingle and share ideas. People from the community could travel far and wide to undertake development activities that could be of great beneficiary to the community. People could travel to far places to buy goods and take home to sell them and earn a living likewise people from other places could also access the area to sell their goods. A road network therefore could help reduce poverty in so many ways.

Equally and of significant import was the building of schools (96%) following by interventions geared to income generation. The quest for more schools was informed by the fact that there were few schools available could not accommodate the number of children and they were also far from the and children who were forced to walk for longer time, and in a place with high insecurity, many parents feared sending their children to school alone. They also hoped that the benefits of education would help them come out of poverty. However, many of the schools were ill equipped and almost all the buildings mud walled. On the same breath, those interviewed decried the poor performance that had reduced them to more poverty. They claimed that parents used huge resources to educate their children and in the end, they performed poorly and remained unemployed. The situation increased poverty to the already poor community.

There was nearly a general consensus from the respondents that they should always be involved in idea contribution and also during the implementation phase of project development. This is a point that came out in almost all the discussions and interviews of stakeholders. They felt that their participation at the initiation and implementation levels would make them be part and parcel of the project processes and would make them own them. That would go a long way to influence their input in the projects and their success. It would help too in the sustainability of projects even long after their financiers have left.

The idea of mobilizing people to form profit generating projects was informed by the fact the respondents in group discussion and even the households strongly deplored the high unemployment rates of their youths, some holding bachelor's degrees, others masters degrees, some college and form four certificates. They claimed that those youths had a burden and a source of insecurity, especially around Kipsaraman area. They suggested that income generating activities could curb unemployment, insecurity and foremost reduce poverty.

They also decried the rate at which they were ignored in the projects as reflected in table 4.36 where (30.1%) of the people had no role to play . They reckoned that it was even worse especially when roles were allocated based on the gender of the community members where more women (46.6 %) than men (18%) had no role to play as seen in table 4.37. They knew that their ideas and implementation efforts were paramount and wanted to drive their own projects to success and to benefit from their proceeds. This is supported by Chambers (1995) who postulates that the reality of the poor counts and participatory development is key to promoting progress in development (Chambers, 1992).

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter of the thesis presents a brief overview of the study as an aide to the reader. It is devoted to the summary of the study problem and methodology, summary of the research findings, implications of the study, conclusions and recommendations emanating from the study. Suggestions have also been made on areas of further study.

5.2 Summary of the Study

Poverty eradication is one of the significant undertakings under the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) initiative, and the current new Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that envision poverty eradication by 2030. To this end most governments and partners have for the past decade been involved in initiatives geared towards the eradication of poverty by the year 2015 as per the MDGs. Baringo North Sub-County is one of those counties which have had a number of such initiatives being implemented so as to improve people's livelihoods. However the extent to which these initiatives are making impact on the beneficiary community was not known at least from a gender perspective. The purpose of this study therefore, was to evaluate the development projects and their implementation approaches in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County, Kenya from a gendered perspective.

5.3 Summary of the Research Findings

Majority of the respondents from households that were sampled represented males but there were also a considerable number of females and their ages ranged from twenty years and above. That was owing to the fact that men were readily available and willing to take up the interviews as opposed to women who were shy and preoccupied with their household chores. The summary of the study was done according to its objectives.

5.3.1 Objective One

The first objective of this study which sought to establish the awareness levels of project beneficiaries on Poverty Reduction Policies and Projects implemented from a gendered perspective found out that the respondents' awareness and participation levels in the projects were significantly related to the gender of the respondents. That was evidenced by the more males than females who were aware of the projects and participated in them than females. This was attributed to the cultural practices and beliefs that men performed outside responsibilities or were most of the time in public domain.

Despite the cultural constraints on women, the study found that majority of the respondents were aware of the projects in the study location that had existed for two or more years. Only a few of the respondents indicated that they were aware of projects which had been in existence for one year. In fact some knew those who initiated the projects in their areas. The respondents indicated that majority of the projects in the study area were initiated by the locals and rated the Government second and NGOs third in that order. They also claimed the rest like the church and others contributed the least number of projects.

All the respondents representing the sponsors or government and donors agreed to have consulted with or involved the beneficiary groups before starting any project intervention in the study area. However the community members said that they were informed about the projects through public barazas (public meetings) but claimed that most of those consulted in the planning were the community leaders.

The findings also show that majority of target beneficiaries were identified through their community leaders while a few were notified through writing. The community leaders were relied on in relaying information on most development issues.

The target beneficiaries for most projects in the study area were the community in general , followed by youth , women at low numbers , men , boys and girls being the least, in that order. There was some small proportion of the respondents who did not know who the projects were targeting.

The findings also showed that most of the projects were started with the aim of addressing the following issues: Poverty, reduction of illiteracy , solving general community problems , and helping the sick. To be able to do that, the community with their own initiatives, started most of the projects in the area.

Many of the household respondents too were aware of at least one project being implemented in the community. Some of the project initiatives that had been implemented in the community included the following: Water projects, Building of schools, churches, Construction of dispensaries, Construction of cattle dips, Bee keeping, Women groups-chamas, HIV & AIDS development projects, Youth groups/self-help groups and School feeding programs.

5.3.2 Objective Two

Objective two also sought to examine the role of project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of the policies and projects in Baringo North Sub-County, from a gendered perspective. It found out that majority of the project beneficiaries played a significant role in the successful implementations of the project interventions in the study area. Most of the time, both men and women were involved in fundraising and resource mobilizations and sometimes they were engaged in team activities. Similarly, majority of the beneficiaries participated as project members, others as the leaders of those projects, some as community representatives while the least played the role of being contact persons while a significant number did not have a single role to play in those projects, majority of who were women. More so, it is worth noting that in all the roles, women formed the least number from idea formulation to implementation.

The roles played by the project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of the projects significantly differed on the basis of the gender of the respondents. This therefore implies that the gender variable determined allocation of opportunities and responsibilities in the projects. Gender determined the type of roles one was allocated to perform in the projects too. For example the leadership roles played by the project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation of the development projects significantly differed on the basis of the gender of the respondents and most of the those roles were given to males and women took other roles like attending meetings, cooking food, fetching water, entertainments etc.

Majority of the respondents were involved during project implementation but fewer women were consulted during idea contribution and project formulation while the least women members were involved in guiding the process of implementation. Moreover, there were various capacities in which the project beneficiaries were engaged in the projects which included: decision making, managing the project, attending meetings, and working in the project area.

From a gender perspective, a significant majority of men were involved in project implementation compared to that of women. Overall, most of the women actively participated only in some levels of project development that were less powerful compared with those of their male counter parts by offering their labour and attending meetings. However, majority of the males played an active role at almost every level in the projects especially in the powerful positions. For example, they constituted more than four times the number of women in leadership positions, taking over the managerial roles of being chairmen and secretaries in the projects.

Notably men occupied positions in areas that required them to make important decisions on the projects, which gave them an upper hand in the issues of the projects, making them more powerful than the females. Interestingly, some women were allocated the positions of treasurers in the projects, something that the respondents claimed that it was based on the fact women were more trusted to take care of money than men. However that never made them more powerful since the decisions on the use of the money was vested on men and so the women served only as stewards.

Women were relegated to the household sphere, performing duties within the homestead and were not allowed to be in the public sphere. So the men would be the first people to get information first and allocated themselves the responsibilities before others. Based on the cultural practices and beliefs of the community, women also were not allowed to participate in public issues and were regarded as weak and could not make informed decisions concerning community issues. There was a notion that women were equated to children and so they were to be led at every level of development.

5.3.3 Objective Three

Objective three sought to determine the type of roles played by the project beneficiaries in Poverty Reduction Projects in Baringo North Sub- County from a gendered perspective. This was to ascertain whether there was fairness in participation and benefit. As established in the second objective, it was found out that men took all the powerful dockets in the projects either as chairmen, managers or secretaries. These positions gave them the opportunity to decide the direction that the projects took. The women were however allocated positions that were not very powerful and had to take instructions from their superiors-the men.

Nearly half of the projects funded were in the health sector and the respondents participated actively in those projects by offering labour. The level of participation in the projects by women was significantly lower compared to that of men. This was a reflection in all other projects.

5.3.4 Objective Four

Objective four sought to find out the challenges facing project interventions that were carried out in Baringo North Sub-county, Baringo County. The findings found out that some of the impediments to the success of government projects included; too much red tape, corruption, and nepotism, lack of community participation and training among project staff members. Some of the respondents indicated they were satisfied with project impact while others were not.

Nearly half of the challenges faced by the project sponsors from Non-Governmental Organizations were due to lack of support from government. It was established that the government did not trust some of the sponsors or simply left the work to them, something which negatively affected some projects' success.

Another challenge was cultural practices and beliefs of the community members. Practices like FGM reversed the gains that some of the projects had made, since it made girl children drop out of school yet a lot of resources had been spent in addressing illiteracy rates and empowering women. There was also the belief that women were not allowed to lead and that locked their voice out and they remained to

be led in the projects, something that was a setback in the projects' quest of empowering the women and reducing poverty.

The other challenge that came out severally was on the sustainability of the projects, especially after the project cycles. It was observed that many projects collapsed after their cycles for lack of sustainability structures. Sustainability was a huge problem especially for the NGO projects and within the government ones which stalled along the way for a lack of funding or failed to take off. All these challenges contributed to dissatisfaction from the project beneficiaries, who felt that they did not effectively benefit from the projects. It was evident that lack of sustainability, corruption, nepotism and inequality in role allocation and distribution of resources accruing from the projects, resulted only in temporary benefits for the community

5.4 Conclusions

The study focused on the evaluation of Poverty Reduction Policies, projects, and their implementation approaches from a gendered perspective in Baringo North Sub-County, Baringo County, Kenya. The study used sets of instruments namely Household Interview Schedules, Focus Group Discussions (FGDs), interview schedules (SIS) and library documents as the methods to collect data. Based on this study, the following specific conclusions were derived:

The research was successful in addressing its objectives.

Objective one established that most respondents in the study area were aware of the existence of the projects. However, many did not participate in them in any way and a number of others were not even aware of the existence of the projects, especially those at the remotest areas. Many men than women participated in the projects so they were better informed about them compared to the women.

In the second objective, the study found out that there was a high level of marginalization of women during the various phases of project planning and implementation. Major decisions about projects are undertaken by males as opposed to females since males hold various positions of influence and decision making thus disenfranchising women. More so, the women attended public meetings where the project ideas were flouted to the community members. The women's attendance of

such meetings was construed to mean women's endorsement hence part of the planning. This was based on the culture of the community which does not allow women to plan things and vested such responsibilities upon men to deal with issues affecting the community. Women's attendance was translated to mean their agreement on the project activities.

There were projects that targeted women so their presence in those meetings meant that they had endorsed them but when the projects took off the women were left out and men took charge. The reason given was that many women did not go to school and could not understand some pertinent issues in the projects and could therefore not make informed decisions on the day to day running of the projects. Therefore when they needed people with some level of education, many women were automatically locked out.

Impact of projects

There is an ambivalent feeling regarding the overall satisfaction levels and impact of the intervention measures among project beneficiaries. There was a general feeling that some of the NGO projects had more impact than the GOK projects. However, their impacts were short term and ended as soon as the project cycles ended. That was the main weakness of the NGO projects; however, they had much strength in involving the community and the beneficiaries especially in the projects.

The projects implemented in the study area were geared towards the improvement of water supply. Other areas the projects addressed included; poverty reduction, employment creation, access to health, access to education, and responsible behavior among the youth. Some of the respondents had benefited from water service provision, others were of the view that maternal health care had improved as a result of the intervention, and others said that there was improvement in nutrition.

Water services

From the findings, it clear that water projects had the greatest impact in water service provision as compared to other projects. That was based on the fact that some boreholes that had been dug by both the Government and some NGOs and community members accessed water at a near proximity.

Medical Services

Medical services had also improved in some of the Government facilities though sometimes there was shortage of drugs but things were better than before. Some of the dispensaries did not have enough qualified personnel and patients sometimes had to travel far for quality medical services. The health facilities were also few and situated far apart and people had to carry sick people on their backs for long distance is a bid to access the facilities.

Literacy Services

The projects had an impact in the enhancement of literacy levels in some of the areas where some organizations like World Vision Kenya built schools was found at Moigutwo where permanent classrooms were constructed for a mixed day secondary school. Catholic Church also built a mixed day secondary school at kipsaraman and a girls secondary school at Kasok area. Others gave sponsorships to some poor school children though some of their sponsorships ceased when their project cycles ended.

Literacy was enhanced through Free Primary Education (FPE) in Government institutions that helped to see children from poor families' access free education. The major setbacks were lack of enough learning materials like books and understaffed schools. Most of the schools in the Arid and Semi-Arid were of temporary structures and even in some areas school children learnt under trees.

Poverty Reduction

Poverty reduction and youth empowerment were also some of the areas that the projects helped to address. Some people were able to access some of the benefits of the projects especially in the area of food security and animal husbandly was considered to be important as reported by some of the respondents. However, their impacts are minimal and many people are still experiencing high levels of poverty and unemployment.

Projects which had the greatest impacts

Overall, all of the respondents were of the view that the projects which had the greatest impact were those sponsored by the Non-Governmental Organizations

(NGOs) and the reason behind their successful interventions was due to the non-bureaucratic nature of these institutions. Other reasons given were that those NGO channeled funds directly to the projects; high community participation as expressed by of respondents while of the respondents cited the commitment of these NGO organizations to their course.

The level of participation by women in the projects which was sought in objective three showed that it was significantly low compared to that of males which was nearly one –half times that of the females. This was evident at the leadership positions where there were few women compared to men.

The gender of an individual plays a greater role in placing him or her in managerial positions within the projects. Individual involvement at the various stages of project development did depend on the gender of an individual. That was seen when many of the projects were run by men. As mentioned above, the priority areas were given according to someone's gender and was informed by the cultural beliefs and practices of the community. This contributed to the gender inequality in the access to the projects and benefits accruing from them. It also relegated women to be recipients and that did not help much in reducing their poverty levels.

 From the explanations of the respondents, the cultural practices and beliefs deterred women from leadership positions. Women were regarded as children and thought to think and reason like children hence they were not allowed to hold positions of leadership and decision making. This belief locked out their voice in the projects yet some of them were to benefit women. The attitude and perception of the community about women had made them to lag behind which affected many people suffer especially children. Research has shown that when women are poor, the effects are felt by everyone-men, boys, and girls. From observation of the study area, there were many poor women and their families were more vulnerable.

Chapter four found out that there was a general recognition of Poverty Reduction Policy guidelines being applied through projects in Baringo North Sub-County to ensure that people are lifted out of poverty, to enjoy livelihoods and improve their wellbeing .However; the projects faced many implementation challenges.

The beneficiaries claimed that the NGO projects had no sustainability plans put in place to ensure beneficiaries continued to enjoy the benefits of their projects. At the time of this study, some of the NGOs had closed shop and there was nothing much to show about them but the residents gave narratives about their work.

The findings too showed that most of the projects targeted the community and not gender as a consideration in project initiations. In the community, 'gender' was a not important, because they believed that women would automatically benefit from projects that men handled. They considered women as vulnerable people who depended on men in supplying their needs. There were very few projects targeting women and youth including Youth and Women financial loans offered by the GOK.

Moreover, there were many people who did not participate in the projects in any way and a number of others were not even aware of the existence of the projects. This was a very serious trend since it meant that those financing the projects did not carry out sensitization and this might have contributed to the failures of some of the projects.

The problem with those projects was that they had conditions that some of the women and the youth could not meet. In fact at the time of this study, it was found that some women had gone into hiding in Kipsaraman area in fear of being arrested since they could not repay their loans .The relatives of others had sold their properties for the women to repay their loans. That drove families into greater poverty.

It was also discovered from the findings that many people especially women were not aware of the projects offered by various entities and that a few of them enjoyed their benefits.

Another significant challenge that was glaring in every project was the gender inequality in the roles played by the beneficiaries which were heavily dominated by men. That explained a pertinent reason why women continue to languish in poverty with their children more than men.

It was clear from the findings therefore that there were projects costing a huge amount of money which had been implemented in Baringo North Sub-County by the Government of Kenya (GOK), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and Faith Based Organizations (FBOs) and even through the Community initiatives but people

continued to be poor, especially women and children. It is clear that serious initiatives must be undertaken in order to address such situations for better results in projects for effective reduction of poverty especially from a gender perspective. The challenges that hindered the lasting impacts of projects on peoples' lives must be addressed in future projects and programmes, if poverty has to be reduced and eventually eradicated.

The Study unpacked the serious problems ailing Poverty Reduction Policies and projects that have seen them not having effective impacts in changing peoples' lives, especially the women who continue bearing the brunt of poverty even when there are projects meant to address their plight. Gender blind policies and poor project implementation processes are the key constraints. This study suggests recommendations that must be used to address the problem as discussed in the next section.

The GOK projects too were not felt for a longer period due to corruption. The respondents said many of those who were engaged in running the government projects were corrupt individuals who stole the money for the projects and imposed their relatives in key project positions. Those interviewed claimed that corruption contributed to the stalling of GOK projects. That created mistrust between the community members and the GOK officers. It created a negative attitude towards GOK projects hence their poor support.

For example many complained that some of the Funds meant for the constituency were not felt and they were not aware of the actual amounts. They said that most people were aware of the Constituency Development Fund but did not know how it was divided to address various issues and were not even privy to the issue it was to address. All they knew was that there was CDF money allocated for development but its impact was not felt much and had little trust in the way it was used. Moreover, a large number of them said that there was limited or no community involvement in Government projects and the government staff managed and supervised their implementation processes, making them feel left out. All of those interviewed agreed that red tape was a huge issue in government sponsored projects and that meant that they never trusted those handling government projects. That explained why the impacts of those projects were not effectively felt by the community members.

All the respondents were in agreement that the road network was poor and they felt the need of having a sponsor to construct roads so as to facilitate trade in the community in order to reduce poverty.

Most of the schools in the study area, especially the Arid and Semi-Arid areas were temporary structure of mud and iron sheets. In some areas of Kapturo,kamwetio and Mogoswok some children are still learning under trees and that prompted the community to suggest the need for better school infrastructure. Another challenge concerning the schools was the distance which was far and children had to walk for long in insecure places and some have ended up being killed by bandits along the way to or from school.

Insecurity hampered project initiation and implementation in some of the study area especially at Kapturo, Chepkesin, Kaporion and Kamwetio all in Bartabwa Ward and those are the areas where poverty escalated.

From the beginning up to the end of the study, it was clear that the implementation process of the projects was a huge problem that sustained poverty in Baringo North Sub-County.

5.5 Recommendations

The following section provides recommendations that are based on the gaps emanating from the analysis, results and findings of the study. Projects should address as follows:

5.5.1 Policy Recommendations

The findings of study found that the community members in the project areas were unaware of the existence of some of the projects majority of whom were women. In view of this therefore I suggest the following:

- **Awareness raising among the community**

Before projects are initiated, the community members should be informed and sensitized about them. The sponsors of the projects must initiate sensitization programmes first. The reason for doing that is to create awareness about the projects

and their objectives and how the community members would benefit from them. They should even be told about the capital and resources involved in the projects for them to appreciate the input and the seriousness in with the projects must be implemented. This exercise must be carried out for both the GOK's projects and the other organizations.

Sensitization of the community will help to clear off the mistrust they hold about projects and will build confidence that will contribute to success. They should be mobilized and given opportunity to have a say about them especially on those that impact them. This will excite views from them on how best results can be achieved. Involving the community is the first step in creating the sense of recognition and ownership which will go a long way in enhancing the success of the projects. Those in charge of projects should make intentional effort to ensure women are present from the start of the programme until the end. This would build their confidence to even take up responsibilities in the projects.

- **Integration of gender perspectives in projects**

The study also found out that the Poverty Reduction policies were gender blind and relied on trickle down effects which never worked effectively. I suggest that Poverty Reduction Policies should be formulated from a gender perspective. Initiatives that address women's poverty should not be treated as programmes since programmes are temporary. The issues of women should be at the center of policy making including poverty reduction. The government should institute policy measures to prevent marginalization of women in community based projects and should be involved at all levels of project cycle. That will include their voice in project activities and promote gender equality. It will also enhance poverty reduction, improve people's wellbeing and promote development in the project areas.

- **Contextualization of community perspectives**

Poverty Reduction Policies too should be formulated in cognizant with the prevailing cultural practices and beliefs within communities if equal participation and benefit is to be achieved. That would help to clear the exclusion of women and other vulnerable people in the society. The implementation processes in projects is wanting and

monitoring frameworks should be put in place especially within Government projects to ensure transparency and accountability.

- **Upholding constitutional provisions and Affirmative Action**

Findings from this research also found that the One –Third gender rule is not considered in project yet it is supposed to apply to every sector of development. As observed the happenings from the study area and found in the findings, I do recommend that structures should be put in place to monitor the implementation of the one-third gender rule even in community projects in order to have the women folk equally taking over leadership positions. This will help to the women to add their input in the projects and to promote development. It will also help them develop a sense of belonging and ownership in the project processes because as it was seen in the projects in the study area, many women looked at projects management as the prerogative of the men and that left out their voice.

- **Encourage women's participation in leadership and management**

Putting women in the project leadership and participation will also empower them and build self-esteem that can help change their perception of patriarchal responsibilities and ensure that they take part in any activity like their male counter parts without fear. To achieve this, there must be sensitization of the women on the importance of their participation in the projects at every level, right from their design, implementation, evaluation and even post evaluation. That will build confidence in them and promote gender inclusion in projects for better results. It will also help women to acquire leadership skills that would make them even aspire for political positions and that would ensure that the 2/3 gender rule will be achieved at some point.

The ministry of devolution through the directorate of gender should come up with more women empowerment initiatives to help the women folk participate actively in community development projects. They must be made accessible by and affordable to all women. This will help them to take charge of their economic and social issues and reduce poverty. Secondly, women's issues too must be at the center of policy making and they must be mainstreamed in all areas and at all levels of development so that they do not remain mere programmes or projects which are normally temporary and dependent on other parameters like availability of funds, etc. Thirdly, the Government

and Organizations that deal with development should implement the two-third gender rule at every level of their activities in order to give women an opportunity to participate, contribute and benefit from development. These will a long way in giving them voice that will enrich development and wellbeing of the society.

- **Public education that confronts cultural practices and beliefs**

The Study also found out that cultural practices and beliefs posed serious constraints to women leadership and participation in the public domain. My view is that the GOK should put in place policies that can address age old negative cultural practices that hinder participation of women in leadership positions. Public education should be carried out against negative practices that impact people's lives negatively and hinder them from accessing opportunity especially women and girls. This is a vice that must be eradicated to accord people equal opportunities irrespective of their gender since the findings showed that voice in leadership is very important and everybody's input is of great importance and success. Many women in culturally practicing communities have lost their esteem due to the practices and beliefs that they should only perform nurturing and caring roles and that public domain is not theirs. That has contributed to poverty and vulnerability of women and girls and they become a huge burden to progress of a country.

- **Putting in place policy monitoring mechanisms**

Policy mechanisms should be put in place to monitor and ensure that all girls go to school and finish their education, irrespective of their backgrounds. That will go a long way in solving many of the challenges that the country faces including poverty. When a woman is educated, she is able to impact on many areas of development, including leadership, health, poverty and many areas since she would then be empowered to make informed choices about issues that would help change the lives of people.

The findings established a gap in policy design. The Policies that guide projects are the same without considering the beneficiaries and their contexts. That is a very huge challenge during project implementation. With the current system of Devolved Government, Policies should be enacted based on the issues in various places instead of the blanked policies that may not serve the issues of some areas. For example the

development issues in Asal or Semi-Arid areas are not the same as those in the highland areas, hence the need for policies and programmes that deal with diverse issues .All areas and people should be should be included in development projects and should enjoy the benefits of development. The areas of Bartabwa Ward had been marginalized by development since independence and suffers from myriad challenges, making it lag behind other Wards in the Sub-County.

- **Strengthen security in the region**

The study also found that insecurity was one huge hindrance to development in the Asal-Areas of the study area. The projects could not be implemented to the end based on attacks, yet those were the areas that were in dire need for help. There were even unfinished projects like the water pans around the areas of Chepkesin and Kamwetio, and the place was deserted since people moved away to safer places. Those areas were marginalized and underdevelopment. The residents had no good words for the government and felt that nobody bothered to address their plight. I suggest that the GOK therefore should put measures in place to address insecurity and open the road infrastructure so that development can be enjoyed by the residents there like in other places.

- **Involve public participation at all levels of project cycle**

There was huge feeling of discrimination in project implementation. It is important for community members should be actively involved in the entire project cycle in order to eliminate the feelings of discrimination on the impacts of the projects. Many of the people that said that they were left out in the project activities complained that they did not benefit from them. They had a few that the projects belonged to other people and did not see how they would support them. That contributed to some of the project failures that were seen in the study area. I suggest that all community members should be involved at all levels in the project cycle even if it is attending meetings so that they can know what is happening and air their views. That will go a long way in promoting a sense of ownership and to ensure success and sustainability. It will also promote transparency and accountability which help in the proper use of resources and benefit.

During the study the community members expressed dissatisfaction on the projects especially the GOK sponsored ones, complaining of corruption, red tape, patronage etc. The GOK and the Organizations that render services to the public should put place measures to monitor and curb corruption since it was one of the major hindrances to progress of the project. It denied people their rights to quality lives and services. Strict legal frameworks must be put in place to deter any practices that fails the projects.

More so, those involved in poverty reduction projects must set up structures and mechanisms of evaluating their projects' impacts on the targeted groups and advise them accordingly. If the projects are successful then, people are encouraged to do even more. If they do not have intended impacts then something must be done to correct the situation. It could be changing the implementation approach for better results, depending on where the problem emmanting from. If evaluations are carried out, the reports should be discussed with the project beneficiaries or other partners for better management.

5.5.2 Suggestions for Further Studies

This study identified that gender inclusion is still a huge issue in project implementation and suggests that a similar study could be replicated in other counties to be able to unpack challenges in projects. This will spur development in the country since all people irrespective of their sex will participate, contribute and benefit from projects. It will promote transparency and accountability.

Such studies should also be carried out in other sectors of development, for example in Education, Security, Agriculture, Health and others. That will help to ensure that that people are involved in poverty Reduction processes to be able to change their lives for better irrespective of their gender.

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APPENDIX I:Interview schedule-The sponsor/donor/programme officer.

1)   What is the name of your project…………………………………………

2)   What objectives guide your project? …………………………………………

5)   Who formulated these objectives?..

3)   Whose idea was this type of project? (i) Community ( ) (ii) Donor ( ) (iii) Government ( ) (iv) Others ( ) Specify…………………………………………

4)   What were the reasons for starting the project?(i) To eradicate Poverty ( ) (ii) To create employment ( ) (iii) To improve standards of living ( ) (iv) Others ( ) Specify………………………………………………………………………….

5)   How did you identify the current target group for this project? Through: (i) Writing ( ) (ii) Personal Initiative ( ) (iii) Community leaders ( ) (iv) Government ( )

6)   How did you approach the target group when starting this project? ....

7)   Who are your target group (s) (i) Women ( ) (ii) Men ( ) (iii) Children ( ) (iv) Community leaders ( ) (v) Others ( ) Specify…………………………….

8)   Explain the reasons for your choice (i) Poverty levels (ii) To promote well being (iii) To enhance knowledge ( ) (iv) Illiteracy levels ( )

9)   Did you involve them in the project? (Yes) (No) Tick appropriately

10)   If yes, how were they involved in the project? (i) To make decisions ( ) (ii) To carry out work (iii) To attend meetings ( ) (iv) To manage the project

11)   How did the target group serve the purpose for your project?…………………

12)   How did you start the implementation of the project (i) Sensitization of community ( ) (ii) Training of target groups ( ) (iii) Approached community leaders ( ) (iv) Others ( )

13) How did it happen?...

14) What challenges did your project face? (i) Lack of support from government Agencies ( ) (ii) Illiteracy( ) (iii) Lack of support from target group ( ) (iv) Cultural Issues ( ) (v) Lack of support from the community ( ) (vi) Other reasons ( )

15) How did it happen?..

16) What are the achievements of your project? (i) Poverty reduction ( ) (ii) Knowledge enhancement ( ) Improvement of wellbeing ( ) Others ( ) Explain………………………………………………………………………

17) To what extent have the objectives of the project been achieved?

Explain………………………………………………………………………

18) What do you think played a major role in the success? (i) Support from Government Agencies (ii) Target groups (ii) Community leaders ( ) (iii) Inclusive Policies ( )

(iv) Others ( ) Specify……………………………………………

19) What do you think can be done to achieve better results in future?............................……………………………………………….

APPENDIX II: Focus Group Discussion

Village elders, Women's Leader, Chief and Youth Leader

1)   Mention some of the community projects you know of in your area

      (i)………………… (ii)……………… (iii)…………….. (iv)………………

2)   When were these projects started?..

3)   How were the males in the community involved at the inception of the projects?

4)   What were their roles?...

5)   What roles did the females play at the inception of the projects?

6)   What purpose do the projects serve in the community?

7)   What activities are being undertaken by both males and females to achieve the goals   and objectives of the project?..

8)   What are the achievements of the projects…………………………………

9)   To what extent have males and females benefitted from the project?...............

10)   What are the strengths and weaknesses of the project(s)?…………………

11)   Between government projects and those of NGOs, which one has had more impact in reducing poverty?...

 12.   What can be done in future to improve the performance of projects in your area?………………………………………………………………………………

APPENDIX III: Interview schedule for the District Development Officer

1) What is the population of your district?

   F ☐   M ☐

2) How would you rate the poverty level of your district by gender?

3) (i)Males---------% (ii)Females……...%

4) What could be the reason for the high number of poor women/ men in your district?..

5) What role has each of the development policies played in reducing poverty levels in the district? (i) Use of CDF funds (ii) Giving loans ( ) (iii) Government policies on projects ( ) (iv)Kazi kwa vijana (v)Others

6) Mention some of the government projects that have been put in place to avert these poverty levels .

7) Which groups are involved in poverty reduction projects?

8) What strategies have been put in place to achieve the intended goals of the projects?

9) What implementation approaches are being used in the projects?

10) How effective are these projects in poverty reduction from a gendered perspective?

11) What roles do development partners play to ensure that poverty levels are reduced?

12) What specific projects are the target groups involved in?................................

13) How do you rate their impacts on poverty reduction?.......................................

APPENDIX IV: Household Interview Schedule.

1)   Indicate your sex: Female ( ) Male ( )

2)   Indicate your age bracket

      (i) below 20yrs ( )   (ii) 20-30 yrs( )   (iii)30-40 yrs( )   Over 40yrs( )

3)   What do you do for a living?

      (i) Farming ( ) (ii) Carpentry (   ) (iii) Herding ( ) Teaching ( ) Business ( ) Pupil/Student ( ) Casual work ( ) other   (specify)

4)   What level of formal education did you attain?

      Primary level ( )   Secondary level ( )   College level (   )   University ( ) None ( )

5)   How many development projects do you know of?

      1 ( )   2 ( )   3 ( ) None ( ) Others (   )

6)   Name some of them……………………………………………………

7)   How many projects do you participate in?

      1 ( )   2 ( )   3 ()   4 ( ) None ( )

8)   What role(s) do you play in the project?(i) Leader (ii) Member (iii) Contact person (iv) Community representative (v) None ( ) (vi) others ( )

9)   When did the projects start? 1yr ago ( ) 2 yrs ( ) 3yrs ( ) 5yrs ( ) others specify ( )

10)   Who started the project(s) in your area? Locals ( ) NGOs ( ) GOK ( ) Church ( ) others specify ( )

11)   Who is the sponsor of your project(s)? NGOs ( ) Church ( ) Community ( ) GOK ( ) others ( ) specify

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12) Which stakeholders were consulted during the planning of the project? Church () Community () Community leaders ( ) Men ( ) Women ( ) Youth ( ) none ( ) others ()

13) Who were the target group for the project? Women ( ) men ( ) youth ( ) boys ( ) girls ( ) Community ( ) Not aware ( )

14) What was role of the target group in the planning and implementation of the project? Formulation ( ) Implementation ( ) Idea contribution ( ) Guiding implementation ( ) None ( ) others ( )

15) In which areas has the project benefited the community?

Improved water supply ( ) Reduced poverty levels ( ) provided employment to the locals ( ) Access to health ( ) Access to education ( ) Improved Social responsibility among the youth ( ) None ( ) others ( )

16) Are you satisfied with the impact of the projects in your community? Yes ( ) No ( )

Give reasons…………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………………

………………………………………………………………………………

7) What do you think can be done in future to achieve better results in Poverty reduction projects?...

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

……………………………………………………………………………

APPENDIX V: LETTERS

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telephone. 053-21285
Fax. (053)-21285
E-Mail:
baringocountycommissioner@yahoo.com
baringocountycommissioner@gmail.com

When replying please quote:

REF.NO.ADM.18/2 VOL.I/85

**MINISTRY OF INTERIOR
AND CO-ORDINATION
OF
NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

COUNTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
BARINGO COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 1 - 30400
KABARNET.
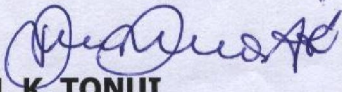
18TH MARCH, 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

This is to confirm that **LILIAN ROTICH CHESIKAW** of Egerton University has been authorized to carry out research on *"Gendered evaluation of poverty reduction policies and their implementation approaches in Baringo North District, Baringo County* for a period ending 20th April, 2015

Please accord her the necessary assistance during the exercise.

N. K. TONUI
**For: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY**

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BARINGO COUNTY

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY DIRECTOR
(**BARINGO COUNTY**).

Our Email:countyedubaringo@gmail.com
Tel / Fax: 053/21282

P.O. BOX 664
KABARNET

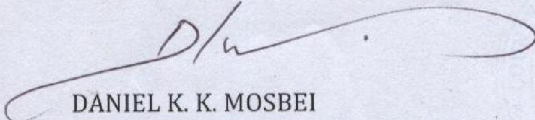REF: BAR/CDE/RESEARCH.GEN/VOL.1/NO. 27/118

18th March , 2015

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: **RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION.**

This office has received your letter Ref: **NACOSTI/P/15/7182/4655** dated 28th January,2015 requesting for authority to allow you carry out research on "**;Gendered evaluation of poverty reduction policies and their implementation approaches in Baringo North District, Kenya,**"

We wish to inform you that **Lilian Rotich Chesikaw of Egerton University** has been granted permission to conduct research for a period ending 20th April,2015. The authorities concerned are therefore requested to give you maximum support.

We take this opportunity to wish you well during this research.

18 MAR 2015

DANIEL K. K. MOSBEI
COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
BARINGO.

CC:
The Principal Secretary
 Ministry of Education, Science & Technology
 State Department of Education - Jogoo House "B"
 Nairobi.

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NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

Date:

28th January, 2015

NACOSTI/P/15/7182/4655

Lilian Rotich Chesikaw
Egerton University
P.O. Box 536-20115
EGERTON.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Gendered evaluation of poverty reduction policies and their implementation approaches in Baringo North District, Baringo County, Kenya,"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Baringo County** for a period ending **20th April, 2015.**

You are advised to report **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Baringo County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are required to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

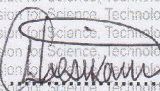**SAID HUSSEIN**
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Baringo County.

The County Director of Education
Baringo County.

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THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MS. LILIAN ROTICH CHESIKAW
of EGERTON UNIVERSITY, 0-20100
NAKURU,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Baringo County*

on the topic: *GENDERED EVALUATION
OF POVERTY REDUCTION POLICIES AND
THEIR IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES
IN BARINGO NORTH DISTRICT, BARINGO
COUNTY, KENYA.*

for the period ending:
20th April,2015

....
**Applicant's
Signature**

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/7182/4655
Date Of Issue : 28th January,2015
Fee Recieved :Ksh 2,000

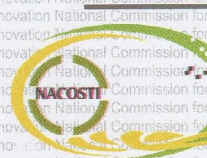...........................
**For Secretary
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation**

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit

2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.

3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.

4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.

5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.

6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

**National Commission for Science,
Technology and Innovation**

**RESEARCH CLEARANCE
PERMIT**

Serial No. A 4107

CONDITIONS: see back page