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Abstract

The role of women in development is very important although their impact in societal development has been ignored ever since. It is therefore worth for a detailed research to be carried out to examine their relevance in development in the 21st century. Therefore, this study was carried with the aim of examining the determinants of gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation in Kenya: a case of Kilifi County. The study was guided by four objectives that included examining the influence of: cultural practices; gender awareness; availability of resources; and organizational procedures on gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation in Kilifi County. This study used a descriptive survey design. The target population was 150 respondents drawn from the NGOs and county government's projects employees. A sample size of 109 respondents as calculated by Yamane formula was used. In relation to data analysis, the fully filled research questionnaires were first subjected to scrutiny to establish whether they met the requirements of the study. The research instruments that were suitable for the study were coded in order to be keyed into the SPSS software. This was carried out by 2 data analysis experts and the analysis was done by use of both inferential and descriptive statistics using SPSS (version 24.0) and presented through

percentages, means, standard deviations and frequencies. The data was split down into different aspects of gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation. This offered a systematic and qualitative answer to the study objectives. To help generalize the findings the collected data was grouped using percentages and measures of central tendency. Descriptive and inferential statistics including cross-tabulation, frequencies and percentages, mean and standard deviation was used for comparison. The hypothesis was tested by use of the regression analysis model given as follows: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e$ Where: Y = represented the dependent variable i.e. gender mainstreaming in projects implementation, $\beta_0 \dots \beta_4$ are the Regression Coefficient, X_1 = Cultural practices, X_2 = Gender awareness, X_3 = Resources availability, X_4 = Organizational procedures, e = Stochastic term. From the field results 100 questionnaires were dully filled and returned to be used in drawing conclusions. The first objective touched on cultural practices and gender mainstreaming in projects implementation and majority of the respondents strongly agreed to the idea. The hypothesis further confirmed that cultural practices have a significant influence on the implementation of county development projects in Kilifi County ($\beta = 0.459$; $t = 3.530$; $p < 0.05$). Also, when testing the second objective's hypothesis, it was noted that gender awareness has a significant influence on the implementation of county development projects ($\beta = 0.491$; $t = 2.98$; $p < 0.05$). In relation to availability of resources, when testing the hypothesis, it was established that availability of resources has a significant influence on the implementation of county development projects ($\beta = 0.401$; $t = 2.21$; $p > 0.05$). In relation to the final objective that sought to establish the influence of organizational procedures on the implementation of county development projects, the general trend indicated that majority of the respondents supported the idea. In testing of the hypothesis it was agreed that organizational procedures have a significant influence on the implementation of county development projects ($\beta = 0.440$; $t = 2.44$; $p > 0.05$).

Key words: *gender mainstreaming, projects implementation, cultural practices, gender awareness, resources availability, organizational procedures*

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Various examinations have been done over the globe to demonstrate the significance of gender mainstreaming in development. For instance, in India, women have been said to deliver up to 85% of the sent out items from the cabin business that utilizations locally accessible materials to make different ornaments, gems and garments. These ventures have not just prompted expanded salary at the family levels yet earned the nation up to 12% of its income between 2011 to 2016 (Vinesh, 2017). Wordsworth (2018) states that in Afghanistan, business women have not exclusively been supporting the vocations of their families yet have contributed extraordinarily to the national salary by making good on regulatory obligations which run the government. The ILO (2016) affirms that China has created to the degrees of a super control due to legislatives, policies, cultures and rules that help the job of women in development ventures structuring, arranging and implementation at all levels. Klasen and Francesca (2018) postulate that Per capita pay in North Africa nations like Egypt could have developed significantly more had women had more noteworthy access to monetary chance that could have increased country domestic gross

product (GDP) .they also found that poor access to education and finance together with destructive social practices hinders development of women.

The Republic of Kenya constitution (2010) enacted a third gender rule that empowered women to actively participate in development by being appointed to head different activities both at management level and different areas of specialization. Thus gender mainstreaming has seen women participation in development, ILO (2018) as evident in Kenyatta University, Eldoret University and Jomo Kenyatta College of horticulture and technology where women have been elected in various positions. Despite FIDA (2018) report on challenges women face in monetary development, the idea of gender mainstreaming in development is performing inadequately. Investigation done by (UNDP, 2018) in Turkana, Wajir, Garissa, Marsabit, Laikipia ,Tana River and Lamu, found that solitary only 15% of the women have been considered in different development ventures implementation. Various reasons concerning why poor gender mainstreaming is being articulated in Kenya's reverted units as per Marina (2018) include: poor education fortune and poor schools participation among the young ladies; poor social and customary convictions in the general public; poor laws, policies, guidelines and even enactments at both the national and district levels thinking about the job of women, poor capacity building for women, poor women observation, high destitution levels and low salary among women in the general public. FAO (2017) includes that, absence of access to education and poor maintenance of young ladies in schools; gender-based viciousness; unsafe social practices, and avoidance of women from harmony tables are among the difficulties confronting region government in accomplishing the gender mainstreaming idea in development ventures implementation as laid out in the Sustainable Development Goals.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Concentrates over the globe have demonstrated that regardless of the way that women perform huge obligations by partaking in development ventures implementation all the more explicitly at the family level, they are fundamentally underrepresented in basic leadership positions (JICA) Conserver Network Ltd, 2015. For occasion, women are underrepresented in the sustainable power source division (22.1 % of the workforce) in Africa notwithstanding the way this is one zone where women have been performing very well in created nations since they are the lion's share buyers of noteworthy vitality sources. They are commonly utilized in lower-talented employments while increasingly gifted and better paid occupations are principally held by men. In the field of education, women are overrepresented as educators at the degrees of essential and lower optional education, however their portrayal inside basic leadership positions is fairly low, particularly in tertiary education. At the point when there is an unequal interest of women and men in the arranging and basic leadership forms on strategy activities, this may influence the results that affect the two women and men. Policies profit by assorted points of view: an increasingly adjusted portrayal of both genders would acquire various encounters that may improve the basic leadership procedure and generally speaking outcomes. This calls for increased examinations that will distinguish territories where there is no legitimate harmony between the women and men and concoct better change techniques that will prompt better

financial development.

In Kenya, the idea of gender mainstreaming is doing ineffectively (FIDA, 2018) with greater part of the women being forgotten about in real basic leadership positions in development policies development (UN Women, 2018). The women make just 30% of the workers in different positions in three regions in Kenya (Nairobi, Kiambu and Kirinyaga) with just 7% of these women settling on it to the basic leadership positions. The circumstance is more terrible as one move to minimized areas in the nation where Kilifi falls with just 4.2% of the women making it to huge positions in the districts' development ventures implementation (COG, 2018). These implies that the idea of gender mainstreaming in development has not been all around incorporated in areas' development ventures; calling for such an investigation. In another rate, the Republic of Kenya (2018) Hansard conveys a report demonstrating that the nation's political field and different establishments have completely disregarded the third gender rule; implying that women are absolutely underrepresented in different segments of the economy. This requires a heightened examination to analyze the significant reasons for such poor portrayal in the nation. Regardless of the way that various associations have shown that women portrayal in development undertakings' basic leadership and implementation, it is obvious that these investigations have been done in the created areas like Kiambu, Nairobi and so forth while districts like Kilifi have not been considered comprehensively. Moreover, these examinations or rather reports have been given by NGO's and other backing bunches that now and again have slanted outcomes in order to accomplish their goals or advance their plans. Greater part of the academic work has not been concentrating on gender mainstreaming in districts development ventures implementation; requiring this examination to be done. This study therefore was carried with the aim of examining the influence of gender mainstreaming on women participation in implementation of development projects in Kenya: a case of Kilifi County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to examine the influence of gender mainstreaming on women participation in implementation of development projects in Kenya: a case of Kilifi County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- i) To establish the influence of cultural practices on the implementation of county development projects.
- ii) To assess the influence of gender awareness on the implementation of county development projects.
- iii) To determine the influence of resources on the implementation of county development projects.
- iv) To establish the influence of organizational procedures on the implementation of county development projects.

2.0 literature review

2.1.1 Influence of Cultural Practices in Implementation of Development Projects

The principal meeting held in 1975 to inspect the job of women in development in Mexico discovered that women are possibilities for monetary development however have been sidelined all through in development because of various reasons. One noteworthy reason laid out for women segregation and sidelining in networks is the idea of social practices and conventions (UN, 2017). As indicated by the report, women in LDCs (lion's share found in Asia, Africa and Latin America) have been seen to be devices implied for family childhood and members in homecare by performing undertakings like cooking, getting water, dealing with children, dealing with the matured in the general public, dealing with the skin among others. This has consistently pushed away women from significant monetary development; in spite of the fact that they are the dominant part purchasers of a great part of the development projects implemented in networks (UN Women, 2015).

World Bank (2018) contends that conventional social practices reflect qualities and convictions held by individuals from a network for periods regularly spreading over ages. Each social gathering on the planet has explicit customary social practices and convictions, some of which are advantageous to all individuals, while others are unsafe to a particular gathering, for example, women and young ladies. There are different segments of unsafe social practices that have constantly fended off women from taking part in significant development projects in Manila Philippines. These social practices include: early relationships among the young lady kids, sex misuse and sexual viciousness among women, poor education fortune to young ladies since they are seen as individuals who will be hitched and move away, absence of property possession to enable women, the kid bearing and raising idea, the idea of polygamy and poor security of women from gender based savagery (OECD, 2019).

Poor social practices like early relationships, poor view of women jobs in the general public, poor practices like FGM, utilization of women as riches in peaceful networks, utilization of women as specialists of conceiving an offspring and polygamy has been related to poor interest in monetary development by women in many pieces of Ethiopia (Klasen & Francesca, 2018). Culture is one segment that been denying women in North Eastern Kenya a chance to take part in development projects implementation (Kipuri & Ridgewell, 2018). The way of life among the pastoralist network in the district is said to be prohibitive and censures a lady into kids raising edge with no or no place for them to practice their capacities in administration and inevitable development projects management.

Michael (2017) completed a study among the Maasai Community living in Kenya and Tanzania. In this study, it was seen that women do various projects at the residence levels (counting building of houses, raising of conventional wellbeing focuses and so forth) yet they are totally dismissed with regards to real development projects implementation in the network. One central point restricting them for such support is the poor culture. The way of life has constrained the

women to get hitched early-implying that she drops out of schools, she begins bearing kids at delicate implying that she is inclined to different wellbeing dangers, she never possesses property-implying that she is totally undermined, some are hitched under polygamous family arrangements-implying that they are preferably uninvolved over dynamic in choices making and some more. Ngunjiri (2017) has laid out various hurtful social works on obstructing women in peaceful networks in the Tana River and Oroma case from taking part in development. These hurtful practices include: female genital mutilation (FGM); Early or constrained relationships; child inclination, widow legacy, spouse battering; early pregnancy; and endowment cost.

2.1.2 Influence of Gender Awareness in Implementation of Development Projects

A study did in Sri Lanka by Asian Development Bank in 2017 showed that regardless of the way that there are various policies illustrated by the bank in its different financing to projects implemented in the nation, provincial women were least educated in such polices. This has prompted poor cooperation in development projects financed by the bank that cut crosswise over wellbeing, agribusiness, education, foundation and so forth. (AsDB, 2017). There are different segments that have an unmistakable meaning of gender mindfulness in the general public and they include: correspondence of the different laws ensuring women and youngsters in the general public; laying out of the different levels wherein women can take an interest in network development; structuring education that supports women at all levels in the general public; delineating standards and conveying rules that oversee the assignment of resources to women and men at equivalent measure among others (Chatty, 2016).

Ayyagari, Beck and Demirguc-Kunt (2017) discovered that gender mindfulness is significant in gender mainstreaming in development. Gender mindfulness includes the gathering of accurate data about women in that given society, their status of these women in social and monetary settings, what has been done to transform them and what should be finished. Later on this preparation ought to be displayed in both formal and casual trainings that are planned for engaging women in the general public. Also, associations ought to create educational plan that involve the job of women in development which ought to be underscored on different gatherings and trainings (World Bank, 2018)

ECOSOC (2017) proposed various techniques to expand gender mindfulness in projects implemented. As indicated by this report, reasonable national or nearby organizations could be recognized to give gender preparing. The gender preparing educational program must be arranged or investigated mutually by the preparation establishment and undertaking management/government staff, so as to guarantee its reasonableness at a specific stage in the task. Fitting gender preparing material is structured, for instance, on information gathering, checking and assessment, participatory arranging forms. Gender investigation and studies directed in the undertaking zone, either by the task or by different projects or by associations, must be converted into the neighborhood language and be made accessible to all staff individuals and government offices.

2.1.3 Influence of Resources in Implementation of Development Projects

For powerful gender mainstreaming in development, it needs resources to be siphoned into the entire idea. As per World bank (2018d), budgetary resources are required to guarantee the entire key plans are changed in accordance with make positions for women, there ought to be money related resources to expedite the certified women board, monetary resources are required to prepare the women on their jobs in development projects implementation and there should be a ceaseless wellspring of budgetary resources to have the coherence of women empowerment accomplished.

Somewhere else, Vinesh (2017) did a study in India and discovered that resources are key determinants of gender mainstreaming idea in network development. Resources in this study cut over the budgetary resources, the skill on gender empowerment, the properties got to and claimed by women and the capacity of women to get to quality education as an asset. Crosswise over sub-Saharan Africa, greater part of the development projects implemented by either the national governments or nearby governments have their resources obtained from the universal governments/bodies like the IMF, AsDB, World Bank, USAID and some more. These bodies have severe connected rules which decide the individuals who should oversee and supervise the implementation of the projects they subsidize. For the most part, the World Bank (2018h) focuses that the wellspring of money related resources for development projects impact gender mainstreaming in these development projects. Other than wellsprings of financing, the measure of subsidizing is another asset that impacts women support in given projects implemented in different nations in the landmass (AU, 2017).

A study in Bomet County by Kinyanjui (2018) discovered that women who claimed property had the option to get to different advances and other financing from different associations prompting their capacity to take part in different development exercises like choices on projects implementation, nearby administration and even business exercises. A study by USAID (2017) directed in Marsabit shows that the accessibility of all around prepared faculty on the job of women in the general public makes mindfulness about gender jobs in development. Plus, such aptitude give pertinent data on policies, rules, guidelines, methodology and different strides to be followed in either the network or associations in guaranteeing that women are given equivalent open doors like men to take part in development. Musimba and Nyariki (2017) attest that the accessibility of individuals who are prepared to coordinate women in development, accessibility of monetary resources to support different projects that diagram the jobs of women, the measure of money related resources and a lot more impacts gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation in Kenya.

2.1.4 Influence of Organizational Procedures in Implementation of Development Projects

Studies did in Australia by Arenas and Lentisco (2017) have shown that organizational techniques and policies impact gender mainstreaming in development fundamentally. CCGD (2016) proposes that policies and methods are intended to impact and decide every single significant choice and moves, and all exercises occur inside the limits set by them. Techniques

are the particular strategies utilized to express policies in real life in everyday tasks of the association; therefore impacting the course an association takes toward the day's end.

There are various instances of organizational systems/arrangements that impact the gender mainstreaming in different nations as plot by CCGD (2017). A few instances of these organizational requirements are: the association's vision, objectives, goals and needs, business and execution plans, frameworks, procedures and requirements for quality affirmation among others. CCGD (2017) contends that organizational systems have progressively unfavorable impacts in gender mainstreaming on development projects implementation in Africa similarly as culture does. It is among the top most issues encompassing gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation. As per Michael (2017), organizational systems directly affect what involvement of a given gender rate will be apportioned in implementing different projects in the general public. Along these lines, organizational strategies/structures or rather arrangements decides when women will be associated with development projects implementation, what positions they ought to possess in the task implementation process, to what extent they should serve, the point of confinement of basic leadership, compensation and numerous others. FIDA (2018) reasons that gender mainstreaming is affected by various elements that incorporate; social practices, political generosity, policies, guidelines, systems, gender mindfulness among different elements.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study was guided by two theories firstly Women in Development and Gender theory and secondly Development, and Gender mainstreaming theory. The first theory of Women in Development and Gender and Development, Lusindilo (2017) argue that modernization contributed to a crumbling of women position. WID as a theory concentrated on the profitable jobs played by women, for example, monetary empowerment as an approach to improve their living standards. In 1970s, the idea WID changed to Gender and Development (GAD) to lessen the emphasis on women in disconnection some development laborers scrutinized the attention on women in detachment, which was the main part of the WID approach. The second theory of Gender Mainstreaming Theory idea was first proposed in 1985 in Nairobi at the Third World Conference on Women it encouraged both genders take an interest similarly in making choice, planning and implementation of policies (UN Women, 2018).

3.1 Research methodology

This study used a descriptive survey design. Target population consisted of employees who had served Kilifi County government for 3 years and above. Also the study considered were employees from the major six women empowerment non-governmental organizations .The respondents were 150 selected from the County government were 102 and from the non-governmental organization. The respondents that were selected from the county government were 102 and from the non-governmental were 48.

4.1 Analysis of Influence of Cultural Practices on Implementation of Development Projects

Table 1 presents the cultural practices' influence on gender mainstreaming in projects implementation

Table 1: Cultural Practices' Influence on Gender Mainstreaming in Projects Implementation

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
1. Poor perception about women influences their participation in development projects implementation in this county	0 0%	0 0%	21 21%	19 19%	60 60%	4.39	0.908
2. Early marriages among women in the county influences their contributions to development projects implementation	0 0%	2 2%	18 18%	15 20%	65 65%	4.43	0.881
3. Participants in homecare by women influences their participation actively in development projects implementation	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	50 50%	50 50%	4.5	0.999
4. FGM practice is associated with poor implementation of development projects due to poor women involvement	20 20%	10 10%	60 60%	10 10%	00 00%	2.6	0.212
5. Gender based violence influences women involvement in projects implementation thus affecting their success	0 0%	0 0%	5 5%	5 5%	90 90%	4.85	0.897
6. Child bearing and rearing influences women's participation in development projects implementation thus affecting their success	0 0%	1 1%	1 1%	38 38%	60 60%	4.57	1.02
7. Polygamy practice influences development projects implementation and women participation	0 0%	0 0%	14 14%	6 6%	80 80%	4.66	0.989
8. Denial of education access to women influences their participation in development projects implementation thus affecting their success	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	3 3%	97 97%	4.97	1.12

As shown in table 1 majority of the respondents in the study strongly agreed that: poor perception about women had a mean of 4.39 (SD=0.908); early marriages among women in the county had a mean of 4.43 (SD=0.881); participants in homecare by women had a mean of 4.5 (SD=0.999); gender based violence had a mean of 4.85 (SD=0.897); child bearing and rearing

had a mean of 4.57 (SD=1.02); polygamy practice had a mean of 4.66 (SD=0.989); and denial of education access to women had a mean of 4.97 (SD=1.12) meaning it influences gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation in the county. However, majority of the respondents fairly supported the idea that FGM practice is associated with poor implementation of development projects due to poor women involvement as indicated by a mean score of 2.6 (SD = 0.212).

4.2 Influence of Gender Awareness in the Implementation of Development Projects

Table depicts the results for gender awareness's influence on gender mainstreaming in development projects

Table 2: Gender Awareness's Influence on Gender mainstreaming in Development Projects

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
1. Gender based curriculum creates awareness of women participation in projects implementation, influencing their success	10 10%	5 5%	10 10%	40 40%	35 35%	3.85	0.908
2. Gender based education influences awareness on projects implementation and women participation	03 03%	07 07%	20 20%	40 40%	30 30%	3.87	0.781
3. Gender empowerment campaigns creates awareness of women participation in projects implementation, influencing their success	2 2%	2 2%	16 16%	50 50%	30 30%	4.4	0.669
4. Capacity building on gender creates awareness of women participation in projects implementation, influencing their success	0 0%	0 0%	15 15%	25 25%	60 60%	4.45	0.762
5. Gender advocacy experts hiring creates awareness of women participation in projects implementation, influencing their success	5 5%	12 12%	8 8%	25 25%	50 50%	4.03	0.802
6. Gender based information desk creates awareness of women participation in projects implementation, influencing their success	0 0%	5 5%	5 5%	15 15%	75 75%	4.6	1.02

Table 2 indicates that that: gender empowerment campaigns had a mean of 4.4 (SD=0.669); capacity building on gender had a mean 4.45 (SD=0.762); gender advocacy experts hiring had a mean 4.03 (SD=0.802); and gender based information desk had a mean 4.6 (SD=1.02) meaning that this variable creates awareness of women participation in projects implementation in the county-a factor that significantly determines the success of these projects. Further, a higher composition of the respondents agreed with the ideas that: gender based curriculum which had a mean of 3.85 (SD=0.908), and gender based education having a mean 3.87 (SD=0.781) was

believed to have created gender awareness on development projects implementation.

4.3 Influence of Resources in Implementation of Development Projects

Table 3 shows the results for resources availability's influence on gender mainstreaming in development projects.

Table 3: Resources Availability's Influence on Gender Mainstreaming in Development Projects

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
1.Sources of funding influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	30 30%	70 70%	4.7	1.008
2.Amount of funding influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	45 45%	55 55%	4.55	0.80
3.Duration of funding influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	01 01%	03 03%	07 07%	30 30%	60 60%	4.48	0.781
4.Trained experts in gender issues influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	0 0%	0 0%	10 10%	30 30%	60 60%	4.5	0.612
5.Permanent/reliable income sources influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	0 0%	0 0%	15 15%	5 5%	80 80%	3.65	0.771
6.Property ownership influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	40 40%	60 60%	4.6	0.909
7.Proper education influence development projects implementation in the county significantly	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	5 5%	95 95%	4.95	1.089

Table 3 indicates that majority of the respondents strongly agreed with the ideas that: sources of funding (Mean=4.7, SD= 1.008); amount of funding (Mean=4.55, SD=0.8); duration of funding (Mean =4.48, SD=0.781); trained experts in gender issues (Mean =4.5, SD=0.612); permanent/reliable income sources (Mean=3.65, SD=0.771); property ownership (Mean=4.6, SD=0.909); and proper education (Mean=4.95, SD=1.089) have a significant influence on gender mainstreaming on development projects implementation in the county.

4.4 Influence of Organizational Procedures in Implementation of Development Projects

Table 4 presents the results of organizational procedures' influence on gender mainstreaming development projects implementation

Table 4: Organizational Procedures' Influence on Gender Mainstreaming Development Projects Implementation

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
1.Gender inclusive vision influences development projects implementation significantly	4	4	32	30	30	3.78	0.761
	4%	4%	32%	30%	30%		
2.Gender empowerment goals influences development projects implementation significantly	5	12	0	33	50	3.31	0.711
	5%	12%	0%	33%	50%		
3.Gender mainstreaming objectives influences development projects implementation significantly	0	0	12	38	50	4.38	1.09
	0%	0%	12%	38%	50%		
4.Gender balance priorities influences development projects implementation significantly	0	0	18	12	70	4.52	0.901
	0%	0%	18%	12%	70%		
5.Gender empowerment plans influences development projects implementation significantly	0	0	5	45	50	4.45	0.597
	0%	0%	0%	45%	50%		
6.Gender equity support systems influences development projects implementation significantly	0	0	10	20	70	4.6	1.14
	0%	0%	10%	20%	70%		
7.Gender inclusive roles influences development projects implementation significantly	0	03	07	30	60	4.47	0.98
	0%	3%	7%	30%	60%		
8.Gender defined responsibilities influences development projects implementation significantly	0	0	10	13	77	4.67	0.702
	0%	0%	10%	13%	77%		

The findings from table 4 indicate that majority of the respondents strongly supported the idea that organizational procedures influence gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation, As evident by gender mainstreaming objectives that had a mean of 4.38,

(SD=1.09); gender balance priorities with a mean of 4.52, (SD=0.901); gender empowerment plans had a mean of 4.45, SD=0.597); gender equity support systems mean was 4.6 (SD=1.14); gender inclusive roles mean 4.47 (SD=0.98); and gender defined responsibilities mean was 4.67 (SD=0.702)

4.5 Implementation of Development Projects

The findings of Development Projects Implementation are depicted in Table 5 as shown

Table 5: Development Projects Implementation

Statement	1	2	3	4	5	M	S.D
1.Cultural practices, gender awareness, resources, and organizational procedures have a significant influence on successful implementation of development projects	0	0	20	20	60	4.4	0.941
	0%	0%	20%	20%	60%		
2.Cultural practices, gender awareness, resources, and organizational procedures have a significant influence on projects failure in the county	0	0	20	30	50	4.3	0.991
	0%	0%	20%	30%	50%		
3.Time overruns of development projects implemented in the country are influenced by cultural practices, gender awareness, resources, and organizational procedures significantly	5	4	11	35	45	4.11	0.909
	5%	4%	11%	35%	45%		
4.Cost overruns of development projects implemented in the country are influenced by cultural practices, gender awareness, resources, and organizational procedures significantly	0	0	18	12	70	4.52	0.78
	0%	0%	18%	12%	70%		

Finally results as indicated in table 5 shows that majority of the respondents strongly agreed that cultural practices, gender awareness, resources, and organizational procedures have a significant influence on successful implementation of development projects (Mean=4.4, SD=0.941).On a similar trend, respondents strongly agreed that projects failure (Mean=4.3, SD=0.991), projects time overruns (Mean=4.11,SD=0.909), and cost overruns (Mean=4.52, SD=0.78) of development projects implemented in the country are influenced by cultural practices, gender awareness, resources, and organizational procedures significantly/

4.6 Regression Analysis

Table 6: Model Summary

Model	R	R ²	Adjusted R ²
1	0.574	0.497	0.451

From the model summary in table 6 above, it is clear that the adjusted R² was 0.451 indicating

that a combination of cultural practices, gender awareness, resources availability, and organizational procedures are explained 45.10 percent of the variation in development projects implementation in Kilifi County.

Table 7: Analysis of Variance

ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	df	Mean square	F	Sig.
Regression	10.001	4	3.01	14.61	.000
Residual	14.999	5	.159		
Total	25.00	9			

From the results in table 7 above that has given the ANOVA calculated values, it is evident that the overall standard multiple regression model (the model that involves constant, cultural practices, gender awareness, resources availability, and organizational procedures) is significant in predicting how cultural practices, gender awareness, resources availability, and organizational procedures determine development projects implementation at the county governments. The regression model achieves a high degree of fit as reflected by an R^2 of 0.380 ($F = 14.61$; $P = 0.000 < 0.05$).

Table 8: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	sig
	B	Std. error	Beta		
(constant)	1.701	.058		3.53	.000
Cultural practices	.478	.021	.459	3.53	.000
Gender awareness	.471	.071	.491	2.98	.000
Resources availability	.389	.089	.401	2.21	.000
Organizational procedures	.412	.067	.440	2.44	.000

Dependent Variable : implementation of development projects

Table 8 presents the regression results on how cultural practices, gender awareness, resources availability, and organizational procedures determine gender mainstreaming in county development projects implementation- particularly in Kilifi. The multiple regression equation was that: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$ and the multiple regression equation became:

$Y = 1.701 + 0.478X_1 + 0.471X_2 + 0.389X_3 + 0.412X_4$. As depicted in table 9, there was positive and significant influence of cultural practices on gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.459$; $t = 3.53$; $p < 0.05$). There was positive and significant influence of gender awareness on gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.491$; $t = 2.98$; $p < 0.05$). Further, there was positive and significant influence of resources availability on gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.401$; $t = 2.21$; $p < 0.05$). Finally, there was positive and significant influence of organizational procedures on gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation ($\beta = 0.440$; $t = 2.44$; $p < 0.05$).

4.7 Test of Hypotheses

As stated earlier, the study tested the hypothesis by use of the regression coefficients. The beta and t- test values were used to deduce on the type of hypothesis to be considered for the study as outlined below:

Table 9: Summary of Regression Coefficient and Test of Hypothesis

Model	Standardized coefficients	T	Sig	Deductions
	Beta			
(constant)		3.53	.000	
Cultural practices	.459	3.53	.000	Reject H0₁
Gender awareness	.491	2.98	.000	Reject H0₂
Resources availability	.401	2.21	.000	Reject H0₃
Organizational procedures	.440	2.44	.000	Reject H0₄
Dependent Variable : implementation of development projects				

5.1 Conclusions

The study concluded that a social practice determines the degree to which gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation in the county is accomplished. Gender mainstreaming in development projects is influenced by indicators like poor observation about women, early relationships among women, members in homecare by women, gender based brutality, tyke

bearing and rearing, and forswearing of education access to women. So also, the researcher infers that gender mindfulness impacts the degree to which gender mainstreaming shows itself in county development projects implementation. Indicators with a progressively huge influence include: gender empowerment battles, capacity building on gender, gender backing specialists hiring, and gender based information work area.

The researcher has the end that accessibility of resources has an influence on gender mainstreaming in development projects in the county together with the presentation of these projects. The resources accessible for gender mainstreaming are estimated by looking at segments like wellsprings of funding, measure of funding, span of funding, trained specialists in gender issues and so on. Finally, the researcher infers that organizational procedures have an influence on gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation in the county. The most noteworthy parts of organizational procedures include gender mainstreaming targets, gender balance needs, gender empowerment plans, gender value emotionally supportive networks, gender inclusive jobs, and gender defined duties.

6.1 Recommendations

The researcher recommends for an introduction of various rules and regulations that should address the primitive cultural practices that limit the ability of women to participate in development projects. Some of these primitive practices like denying women access to education and early marriages weaken their ability to participate in development. Various civil education programs should be run across all the households in Kilifi County to explain to them the condemned cultural practices and strict penalties be attached to them. Gender awareness forums and process should be adopted at all levels of the county organs. There should be deliberate moves to ensure all the communication channels and forms of media spread the concept of gender empowerment and gender mainstreaming in projects. The various advocacy groups should prioritize awareness creation at all levels of the county for better integration of gender component in county development projects implementation.

The county governments and other agencies advocating for gender mainstreaming in development projects implementation should ensure that there are available resources for development projects that have rules for gender inclusiveness. The amount of funding allocated for gender in development projects, the duration of these funds, the number of experts that understand gender roles in development projects implementation should inform the direction and acceptability of a given development project. The researcher finally recommends that the county government should embrace organizational procedures that make it very easy for women to access the various positions of the projects' cycle. The procedures should have a clear objectives and goals for women participation in development projects implementation.

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