WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SELECTED VILLAGES OF MPIGI DISTRICT

By

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JULY, 2013

DECLARATION

I **NANKUMBA PHILOMERA** declare that this research report is my own work and that it has not been presented to any other University or institution for a similar Award.

Signed .....

Date 19th/AUGUST/2013

APPROVAL

I certify that Nankumba Philomera carried out this research under my supervision.

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UNIVERSITY SUPERVISOR

Signed:.....

Date: 19th/08/2013.....

DEDICATION

This piece of work is dedicated to my dear parents Mr. and Mrs. Paul Nkalubo for good education foundation, and my wonderful family at large for their support and prayers towards my education; my sisters and brothers; Annet, Pauline, Noreen, Irene, Regina, Phillip, Deogratius and Carol, not forgetting Andrew (R.I.P) who encouraged me to pursue my degree. Special thanks go to my sons; Primo and Priam for being patient with me.

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Since dissertation writing, data collection, presentation and analysis is a tiresome exercise, I had to get into contact with well informed elites for guidance and also published literature by several authors, thus I send appreciation to them.

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CHAPTER ONE

1.0 Introduction

This Chapter consists of Background of the study, Statement of the problem, Purpose of the study, objectives, research questions, null hypothesis, Scope, Significance and operational of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The importance of people's participation in development management and implementation is widely recognized. In the continental context, the Africa charter on popular participation was legislated in1990 during the United Nations Conference on popular participation held in Arusha, Tanzania in 1990. This charter realizes that a nation cannot be built without the popular support and that people involvement results in the democratization of the development (Makumbe, 1996).

In 1970, the advancement of women and their role in the development received new impetus when the general assembly unveiled a comprehensive plan for better economic and social conditions for all the internationals development strategy for United Nations Development. The measure was the first initiative to mention women explicitly, endorsing the full integration of women in the development effort (United Nations, 1995).

However, the participation of women in power and in the decision making is one of twelve critical areas of concern covered by both the Dakar and Beijing's platforms for action in 1994, 1995 which notes that: "the power relation that prevent men and women from leading fulfilling lives operate at many levels of society, from the most personal to most highly public ". Moreover, it states that without the active participation of women and the incorporation of women's perspective at all levels of decision making the goals of equity development and peace cannot be achieved (International Labor Organization, 2002).

According to the former General Secretary of the United Nations Koffi Annan say that: "no strategies of development would be effective if women are not given the first role plan. He added that the World Bank argued that: When the sex equality is well achieved, the economic growth is likely to growth rapidly the poor quickly come out of poverty and

standard of living of men, women and children also rise." (Mission of the United Nations in Congo, 2005). During the World summit, the leaders of the entire world have declared that: "what is progress for women in the progress for every body". (UNDP, 1995).

In 2004, the Ugandan government also adopted its Poverty Reduction Strategies Plan (PRSP) which recognizes the importance of women's participation as a strategy to achievement the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the reconstruction of Uganda. Thus, in the article (51) of the DR Congo's constitution states that, the state has an obligation to take very appropriate measures to ensure the full participation of women in the development of the nation in all areas. The state has to ensure the integration of women in all development programs implemented in Uganda. For instance women represent: 5 women ministries out of 36 seats (14%), 1 woman vice minister out of 36 seats (3%), 0 woman governors out of 11 seats (50%), 60 women national assembly out of seats of 500 seats (12%), 3 women senate out of 120 members (2.5%) 160 women magistrates out of 1199 (13 working women have the university qualification and assume 61% are in minor positions. (The Ministry of Agenda and Family & United Nations Development Program, 2004). Generally, 70% of women are involved in agriculture activities, 2% in mining, 3% in industries 3% in service, 8% entrepreneurship and 60% in informal sector. In education, the literacy is lower for women (45.9%) and higher for men (17.5%), (Poverty Reduction plan strategy, 2004).

But participation also suffers from number of handicaps which need to be dealt with if meaningful development is to occur. Participation must be linked to the results fine words, speeches and policies about involving women whether at local, national and international level can undermine motivation unless it means to translate them into practical action are developed. This different argument point to the need to assess women's participation in the implementation of the sustainable development project in Mpigi District.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Women's participation in the development is wildly believed to be an essential ingredient of the development process. It is an integral part of development projects. It is critical to the successful impact and sustainability of the projects.

Although women in Mpigi District are involved in all areas of development projects as individuals, families and groups, their contributions are still low and the influence of their participation is largely negligible form for improvement of their living standards. Many women, men, girls and boys continue to suffer from poverty, food insecurity, illiteracy, poor health, violence, insecurity, etc... Indeed, the means and strategies women are using to cope with the situations as well as the challenges facing through their participation remain unknown and unexamined. Besides this, most of the projects implemented by other developmental agencies fail to sustain and fail to meet the needs of the women.

Unless these challenges are identified and addressed, women's contributions to development remains invisible unrecognized and inadequately rewarded. When women's contributions are not valued similarly their own value is not appreciated. This imbalance endangers for women, families the community's current and future well being and this negatively affects the sustainability of the projects. This study therefore attempted to assess the effective women's participation in the implementation of development project and demonstrate how women's participation could be improved in selected villages of Mpigi District.

1.3 Purpose of the study

This study determined the correlates between women's participation in the implementation of sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General:

This study was to determine the correlation between Women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Concepts, Ideas, Opinions From Authors/Experts

2.0 Introduction

The researcher reviewed the literatures to clarify the problem and indicate what has already been studied or written on the subject by the other people or scholars in different areas: women participation, sustainable development project, theoretical perspectives and Related studies.

2.1 Women Participation

Participation refers to women affected by the changes, making decision and acting on them to try and solve their problems.

Women participation refers to the involvement of the women in the programs being initiated or implemented in the community in order to ensure ownership and sustainability of such programs (Mlenge, 1992).

Women Participation is about working with people than working for people if people themselves are the main actors in the development efforts. This means it is the right of people to fully and effectively participate in the determination of decisions which affect their lives at all levels and at all times (Makumbi 1996).

2.2 Sustainable Development project

After the project implementation, sustainability is emphasized. Sustainability is used to mean continuity of the project as far it demands for output such as finance, technology, and acceptability are concerned. (Chavangi, 1992)

Development refers to both qualitative and quantitative improvement in the standard of living o a given people it implies quality of life in terms of income, employment, reduction in death rates, unemployment, better health services and education for all and increased participation by the masses in the governance and decision making of their society (Tuyizire 2007).

2.3 Women Participation and Sustainable development project

Mlenge (1992) says "Participation is essential in development work". Although many people agree that community participation is critical in the sustainability of development project, but in practice it is a concept that has been misused to different people in different situation very few agree on its definition. In its widest sense, participation is the involvement of people in development projects. For example someone can be said to participate by; attending a meeting, taking part in the decision making process, contributing materials, money or labor, providing information and answering questions. Mlenge (1992) said that participation involves taking part in an activity physically (being present and using one's mechanical effort) mentally (conceptualization of the activity and making joint decision, mental skills) and emotional (assuming power responsibilities and authority over exercise).

According to Sapru (2006) development –project is the tool or channel to achieve specific development policies and objectives within a designated period it is undertaken in the basis of self needs. It addresses the felt needs of people's problems. These felt needs emerge from situation analysis and in concentration with the beneficiaries, government or other development stake holders.

Development project is a process for planning, budgeting, identifying resources and performance in specific ways in order to achieve the needs to facilitate national development of time. The goal is to address the local, regional and state wide priorities and needs. In other words, development project is a project which improves the standards of living of people: it stimulates changes in agriculture, education, economy, heath, environment, social project. It helps to satisfy basic needs and provide new skills required in traditional societies to initiate and benefit, and sustain the project to the present and future generations.

In other words sustainability of the projects depends on the benefits that women enjoy after spending their time, ideas, and resources in the project activities.

Women participation allows the projects choice to reflect the preferences of women within the community. The project will be designated to reflect the local information, ensuring local condition, preference are taken into account. Local participation leads to commitment as part of the transformation process and sustainability.

2.4 Theoretical Perspectives

This study was based is two theories, firstly on participatory theory, rational choice theory, that has been used in the analysis of political participation ever since Down's democracy, 1957. According to Downs a rational man can always make a decision when confronted with a range of alternatives (Down, 1957).

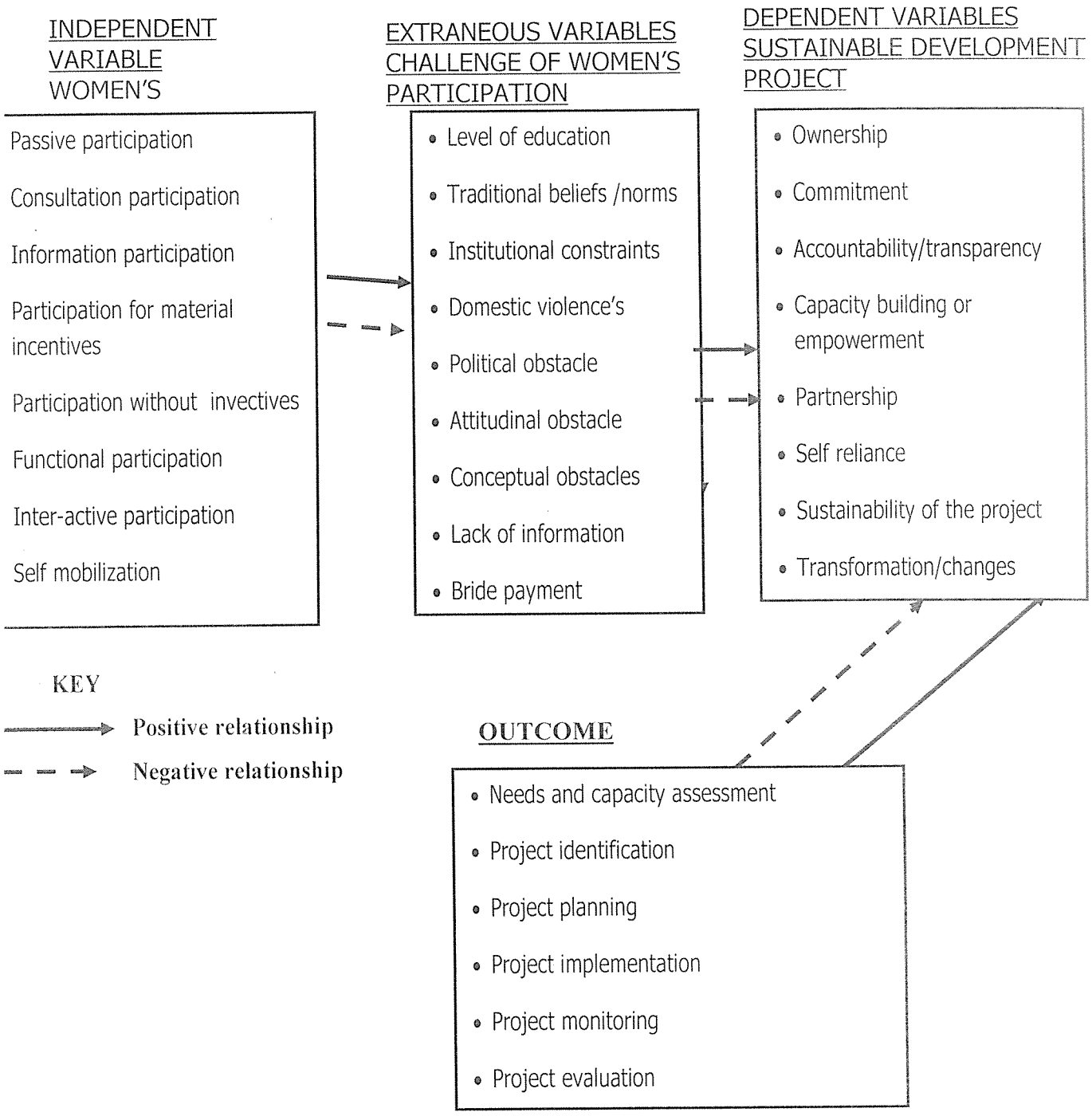
The above theory stated that people can only participate if they are many alternatives, they will choose to participate in the best according to their priority and preferences. This theory goes with the human development paradigm which is based on understanding that people are the real wealthy of a nation. It is about creating an environment in which both men and women can develop their full potentials, productive and creative live in accordance with their needs and interests (UNDP, 2008).

However, this theory has some weaknesses although alternatives are these and priorities are set, obstacles can prevent people to participate. Political scientists have long confirmed that certain characteristics make some citizens more likely to participate in politics than other. Education, for example following by income and certain occupation are good relative predictions of frequency and types of citizen participation (Ford, 2002).

Secondly the study was also modeled in the theory of:" the plan is the people's plan", advance by the republic of Zambia (1971) in its second national development plan. The theory was used by Chambers (2007). The theory postulated that when the people are the initiators and planners of an activity or project, they will count more and more on the activity which they are sure that is for them and the best will be its results for their likelihood.

The only meaningful way for people to feel responsible and participate fully and enjoy the results of their work for long is the participatory approach here people themselves (women and men) participate systematically in identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of policies, programmes and projects related to their livelihood. The theory holds that participation approach influence people by choosing their priority needs and making decisions concerning the development of their areas. The study was to prove whether or not these theories fits in what happening with women in Mpigi district in view of women's participation in the implementation of sustainable development.

Figure 2-1 THE THEORETICAL FRAME WORK WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROJECT



SOURCE: Maliya, etal (1992)

The above conceptual frame work of women participation is hypothesized to influence the success of sustainable development. Successful executions of development programmes require strong linkages between problems identified planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This can only be reached when the extraneous variables are favorable. Thus means that when all those challenges or obstacles which hindered women's participation are removed, then women will be able to participate fully and actively and enjoy the benefits of the works for long with the present and future generations. This can be shown through the following outcome; ownership, commitment to the project, accountability of both the women and the implementing factors, capacity building and empowerment through learning partnership between women and the development actors, self reliance after the implementing partners have left the project to the community or have withdrawn support, maintenance of project by rising local resources,, transformation or changes in live of women; reductions of poverty, good health food security, increase income, freedom, etc.

2.5 Related Studies

Women Participation and Sustainable development project

World Bank (1996) states that development is a multi dimensional process developing major changes in structure attitudes, a well as accumulation of economic growth and eradication of poverty it does not focus on sample issue but the who person and his environment (political psychological, economic and social dimension of people's lives).

In other words, development as improvement of the well being of the people it is about raising the standards of living of people, improving their health education, income and the related human potentiality and open out to them equal and new opportunities the richer, more varied and sustained life, it is about freeing people from the limitations, it is a process by which the people have generated control over themselves, environment and their future in order to realize fully their potentialities in life.

Participatory development concept

"Putting the people first" participation is or should be a beat putting the people first. According to Hartley (2002). This is based on the assumption that it is the beneficiaries who know their problems better.

While the World Bank (2003) stated that participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and make decision and contribute resource on that affect them. Unless the women are given an opportunity in the development intervention design to improve their livelihood they will continue to miss the benefits of any intervention.

However Okley (1989) defined participation as; - Voluntary contribution to public programs but people does not play a role in shaping the program.

Involvement in shaping, implementing and evaluating programs and sharing of benefits.

An active process where intended beneficiaries influence programs outcomes and given personal growth.

In other words, participation is what happens when members of a community including women become part of the process of change, they become aware of the problems that affect them, begin to feel responsible for change and then do something about it, not some one else working alone on their behalf. They exercise their rights to take active part in initiating, planning and implementing the decisions which affect their communities. However, participation is simply about involvement of the people affected by the change in making decision about the change.

Finally women's participation in this case, refers to the actual involvement of all the women in the social economic, institutions and political affairs that affect their lives. It presupposes that the local poor women were to be left behind in most development programs yet their active involvement would help to endure the sustainability of the programmes or projects, thereby promoting sustainability development.

Level of participation.

Traditionally, community participation has been assessed in quantitative numeric forms for example, by asking the question "how many people have come to a meeting or how may people join in a community activity? The dilemma however is that presence does not indicate participation. People can come, but have no commitment or understanding of what is going on.

Maliya (1992) had identified the following types of participation levels:-

Manipulative: where by participation is simply pretence and will not seek to transform the power structures. People are influenced in the negative way, there is no real input or power.

Passive participation: information shared among the professionals and other people are just

told what has been decided.

Participation by consultation: people are used to answer questions but they are not involved in decision making even through there is the desire to change the power structure, the others are not that courageous because the outsiders are the ones who set the agenda and direct the process.

Participation for material incentives: people participation to gain material incentives

Participation without incentives: people contribute resources such as labour, sand, stones, wood etc. for the good of the community without receiving any incentive.

Functional participation: In this kind of participation, the ends or goals or objectives are usually pre-determined. The community is not given a chance for any decision making role. The community involvement is usually at the beginning of the project.

Inter active participation: there is a join partnership between the community and implementing agencies. The community members are involved in needs or problems analysis, project design aspects development of action plans, and monitoring and evaluation of impact. The community has a decision making role and may also be involved in the control of the resource. The community has a big stake in the projects.

Self mobilization: the community initiated the project independently usually without outside help or resources. They are in charge of the project vision, decision making as well as resources.

To identify what level of participation is appropriate for different stakeholders, we need to think about the extent to which they should participate for each stage of the project cycle and consider the amount of interest or influence they have. Often, so-called participatory projects do not actively involve stakeholder, especially women in decision making and project implementation. This can lead to unsuccessful development projects. Stakeholder's participation in decision making throughout the whole project cycle is likely to result in:

-**Improved effectiveness**: participation increases the sense of ownership of the projects by beneficiaries, which increases the likelihood of the projects objectives being achieved.

- **Enhanced responsiveness**: if people participate at the planning stage, the project is more likely to target effort and inputs at needs.

- **Improve efficiency**: if local knowledge and perceived skills are drawn on, the project is likely to be good quality, stay within the budget and finish on time. Mistake can be avoided and disagreements minimized.

- **Improved sustainability and sustainability impacts**: more people are committed to carrying on the activity after outside support has stopped.
- **Empowerment and increased self-reliance**: active participation helps to develop skills and confidence amongst beneficiaries.
- **Improved transparency and accountability**: because stakeholders are given information and decision –making power.
- **Improved equity** if the needs, interest and ability of all stakeholders are taken into consideration.

The project's life cycle and women's participation

The project cycle is the term given to the process of planning and managing projects, programme and organization. This process can be drawn as a cycle. Each phase leads to the next. According to Baum (1978) Project's lifecycle is the stages through which all projects must proceed namely:

Problem identification

The first step in the project cycle is to identify an issue that a project could address. This is an initial process of studying the situation, the environment of the target group, analyzing and identifying the problems and deciding what kind of the project is most needs in given development at particular time and place. It is usually involves a needs assessment which finds out what community needs are and whom they affect. Only when we know what people really want then we can develop an effective project. In other words, the project should come out of what people say they want and not from the assumption that we make.

In analyzing the situation, it is possible that there could be many problems or needs and they can not be able to implement all the projects they would wish to. This necessitates that we clearly identify all the needs and rank them all in order of priorities that is the most pressing needs. To identify what a project will focus on, we need to find out who should benefit and what their needs are. Needs assessment will give an overview of the community problems. A capacity assessment will help identify which problem the projects should address. It further considers what the community needs are, and whom they affect. When we know what adults and children really want, then we can develop an effective project.

Preparation

This is a systematic way of analyzing developing and organizing project ideas which ensures appropriateness of solutions to the problems identified. It help the planner to progress from the problem identification to proposing the relevant questions like what, why, when, where, by whom, and how much. In other words, before we design the project, we need to analyze the problem identified during the project identification. Problems analyze help to the stakeholders to identify the causes and the effects of the problems they face.

The preparation stage starts by:

- Defining clearly the problem identified during the problem identification stage.
- Assessing and analyzing the causes and the effects of the problem
- Establishing the goals and objectives
- Describe the impact on the a target group s the result of the implementation of the project
- Examine and analyze technically, economically, financially, socially, institutionally, the feasibility of the project or the viability of the project
- Planning the activities and the tasks to be carried out to produce the desired results.
- Planning the resources (human and physical external and internal needed for the project implementation
- Setting the cost and the budget for the project
- Choosing the appropriate strategies for accomplishing or achieving the stated goals and objectives

Project appraisal/feasibility analysis

It is part of the project planning which should be undertaken before proceeding to the project design and implementation in which the development goals, objectives, results and activities of the project are tested systematically against internal factors at every level of the project. It serves to establish all facts for reaching a decision whether the project should be implemented by closely examining economic, political, cultural, technology, finance, administrative government policy, social and donors and resource.

Project design

Once a priority of the community has been identified and it decided to go ahead with the project, a further research should be carried out into the people affected by the problems and find out how they are affected by it, the risks of the projects and how they will measure the project's performance .At this stage, the preparation of the project document takes place. A project document describes the entire process of problem-solving from problems description to the planning process. The document is a guide for the implementation stakeholders.

Project implementation

It involves translating a work plan into action or practice. This stage is the heart of the project management. Implementation is what realizes plans and what generates the project. Out puts and what utilizes the source resource. Its role is to mobilize there resources which were anticipated and operationalise the activities which were designed. Further, it has the objective of anticipating deviation from planned performance and making proper adjustment.

Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring is a continuous follow-up of the progress of activities during the implementation phase of the project in order to identify the strength as well as the weakness if any, for the purpose of taking timely corrective measures with a view to optimize the effectiveness and the efficiency of the project. Monitoring ensures that work schedules and input delivery are sufficiently met according to the plan in order to produce the budget outcome of the project. It is tracking mechanism of daily activities of the project to improve the efficiency and the effectiveness of the project.

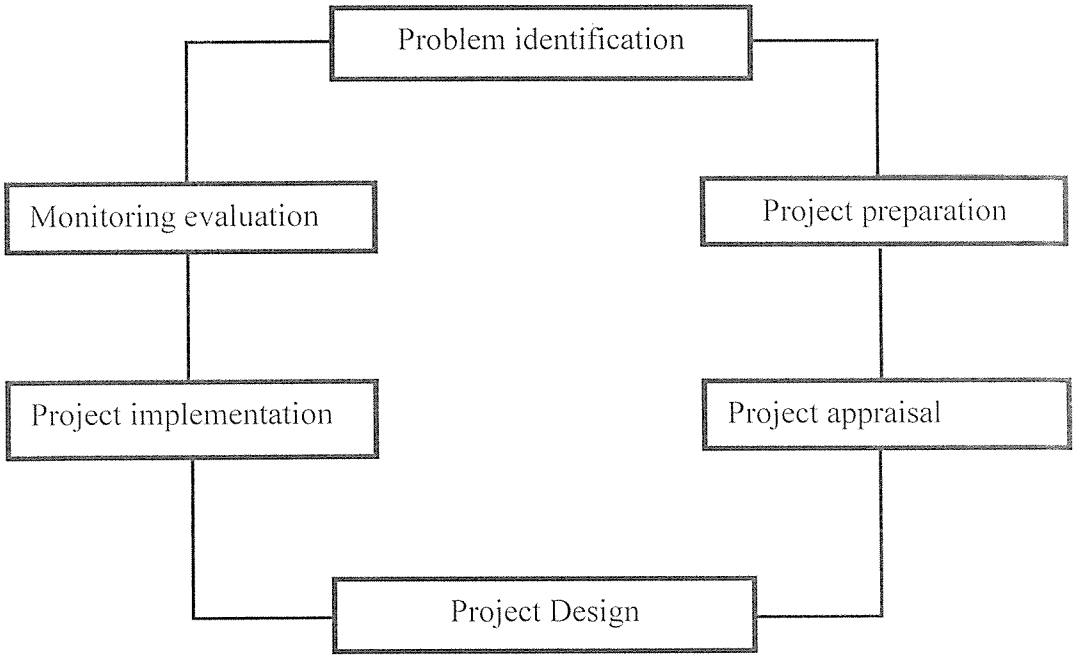
While evaluation is a process of collecting the evidences, determine systematically and objectively the relevancy of the values the impacts of the project in the light of the set goals, objectives, mission, or vision. Project valuation is usually conducted at intervals and after the completion of the project. However, monitoring and evaluation are conducted in different perspective and involving all the stakeholders with different views. This include donors point of view management point of view, consultant point of view, community point of view, target groups, beneficiaries point of view, farther more, monitoring and evaluation are generally undertaken through report review, meetings and fields visits.

The major weakness of the activities of most NGOs and development agencies is that the majority of them do not evaluate their completed development activities at all. This is an

essential part of the development process and those that do evaluate their activities seem to do it without the participation of the people (men and women) even if they planned and executed the activities together with the people

Hence, the project will never succeed if the people to whom the project is designed are not involved. The beneficiary must be involved from the problem identification stage. when the root causes of the problems are wrongly diagnosed and analyzed, the intervention are likely to be out of line and will not address the problems. Also at the stage of feasibility, appraisal and selection may introduce a bias toward the choice of the project, but are of low priority for women's needs or interest. Therefore, the involvement of women from the beginning of the project identification to monitoring and evaluation lead to ownership of the project and leads to sustainability of the project.

Figure 2-2 project's life cycle



Source: Baum, (1978)

Successful execution of development programmes requires strong linkages between problem identification, planning, implementation monitoring and evaluation and spell out responsibility of the various actors. Development projects sometimes fail because they are badly planned and do not take into account some important factors, particularly the needs and

the views of the projects beneficiaries both men and women. The project cycle is based around projects which ensure that all aspects of the projects are considered. A central value of the project cycle is that all aspects of the projects cycle are considered throughout the projects to ensure that any changes which occurred are included in the project design .As the results, projects are more likely to be successful and sustainable.

Gender mainstreaming and sustainable development

Gender mainstreaming is a process in which women's and men's development challenged and needs as well as development impacts on both well and women are verified throughout the process of formulation, project planning implementation, monitoring and evaluation on the premise that all policies intervention and projects have different impacts on men and women (Tuyizere, 2007)

According to UNDP (2008) defines mainstreaming as a gender perspective, as the process of assessing the implementations for women and men of any planned action including legislation, policies and programs in all areas and at all levels, it is a strategy for integration women's and men's concerns and experiences into the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of policies and program in al political, economic, educational; and societal spheres, so that women and men benefit equally and inequality is not perpetuated. The ultimate goal of gender mainstreaming is to achieve gender equality refers to the equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities of women and men.

However, equality between women and men is seen both as a human rights issue and as a precondition fees and indicator of sustainability people centered development.

According to UNICEF (2002), a gender perspective take into account the fact that human society is comprised of men and women, girls and boys and that gender roles and status are socially constructed. The perspective enables the identification of gaps and disparities as they pertain to the situation of both genders as development partners and targets strategies interventions at both the prudence greater acceptability and sustainability.

In other words gender comprise two major aspects, firstly integrating gender into analysis and formulation of all policies, plans programmes and projects which are political, socially and economically. Secondly initiatives intended to enable girls and women as well as boys and men to formulate and express their views and participate and express their views and

participate in decision making across all programs and institutional, social , legal, political, religious , cultural and economic condition of the people but particular women.

The emphasis on gender is based on recognizing that gender as a development concept plays an important role in satisfying and understanding the social role and relation of women and men of all ages, and determining how it impacts on development. Sustainable development necessitates maximum and equal participation of both genders in the process of development (Tuyizere, 2007).While UNDP (2008) understands gender equality to be an irreducible condition for inclusive, democratic, violence free and sustainable development.

The benefits of integrating gender into development

According to Tinyezire (2007) by integrating gender concerns into development.

- Women and men involved and democracy and human rights are respected.
- Participation by both female and male is promoted and fault community participation is ensured.
- Information on who does what, when and where is provided by program managers through documentation.
- People, particularly women and marginalized groups are motivated.
- The flow of information within a given group is improved through contributions, teaching and monitoring of the programmes.
- The show of information within a given group is improved enough continuous teaching and monitoring of the programmes.
- Opportunities for fairer access to and distribution of resources and income are provided.
- People find it easier to identify themselves with projects.

Barriers to women's participation in the development projects process.

Political scientists have long confirmed that certain characteristics make some citizens more likely to participate in politics than others. Education, for example, was following by income, and certain occupation are good relative predicators of frequency and types of citizens' participation. Fermists consciousness also appears to motivate some types of political participation. Among the many potential barriers to women's participation are the

daily messages present in popular culture and directed at shaping women's identity, expectation, ambition and habits (Ford, 2002).

It is important to remember that we can talk about women's hearing their views but there are all sorts of constraints preventing them from participating fully; lack of time, heavy leads, lack of confidence, unfamiliarity with the language and concepts of projects planning, fear of outsiders' religious and others cultural restrictions and men's attitudes to women. Manday (1994)

According to Tuyizere (2007), obstacles to women's participation in the development process include the following:

Political obstacles:

Few governments involve women in decision making. Women's interests are usually over shadowed by broader allegations t class and political movements few government policies consider women's interests.

Attitudinal obstacles:

Politicians' intellectuals and development planners are resistant to women's greater participation in economic and political life owing to defined traditional roles of women. Many men assume that the roles of women are child bearing and the women's place is at home, thus they should be economically dependent on men. This traditional division of rights and responsibilities based on sex, place women in an inferior position socially, economically and politically.

Conceptual obstacles:

Assumption about the social responsibilities of women and men affect employment practices in both public and private sectors. It is, for instance, assumed that only men support families, rather than both men and women, or sometimes even women alone. This leads to the idea that a wife' income is supplemental to that of the husband and consequently women's wages are generally lower than those of men.

Institutional obstacle;

In some societies and families, the male head is considered the primary institutions and he wife and children are considered subordinates. Women are assumed to be dependent on men and this assumption leads to government policies failing to recognize the role played by women in the economy.

Lack of information about women and their contribution to development.

As a result there is a tendency to ignore women. The development planners often see women as passive beneficiaries of social and health services. Women's domestic and reproductive roles are not acknowledged and excluded from development planning.

Bride price's payment:

Dowry hinders the emancipation of women since it gives the impression that women are the property of men and that they can be bought. It strengthens men's authority over women: it affirms the dependence of women on men. Women work like hired laborers as if they have to pay back to dowry. Payment of bride price is a major source of inequality it also impoverishes the family of the groom.

Ways to overcome women barriers.

According to Manday (1994), there are some specific ways to overcome barriers to women involvement.

- Training to make our own staff aware of how to work with women.
- Training women at village level or whatever level we are working at, using a number of different trainings, from literacy to management to public speaking.
- Findings times when women can actually attend.
- In some circumstances, having meetings for women only that may be the only forum in which they seek confident of speaking. (even inside our own institutions, many women staff feels more confident about speaking when they are only, mainly women present).
- Beings more creative and in a given nature about the methodologies we use, for example adopting of the participatory rural appraisal (PRA) techniques that were developed for trying to listen better to village people during research at village level.

CHAPTER THREE
METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter consists of the research design, population, sample size, sampling technique, research instruments, validity and reliability of the instrument, data gathering procedures and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study employed the descriptive survey design specifically the descriptive correlational strategies. Descriptive studies are non-experimental researches that describe the characteristics of a particular individual, or of a group. It deals with the relationship between variables, testing of hypothesis and development of generalizations and use of theories that have universal validity.

3.2 Research population

The target population included total of 450 women who participated in the implementation of sustainable development projects of Mpigi District.

3.3 Sample size

The Slovin's formula was used to determine the minimum sample size.

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N\,\alpha^2}$$

where: n= sample

N= Target population

α = the level of significance 0.05

3.4 Sampling Procedures

The purposive sampling was utilized to select the respondents basing on the gender, age, number of years in Mpigi District. The systematic random sampling was used and finally selected the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size. Amin (2005) defined purposive sampling as a type of sampling where the researcher applies her

own judgment or common sense regarding the participants from whom information is collected.

3.5 Research Instruments

The research tools that were used in this study include the following: (1) face sheet to gather data on the demographic characteristics of respondents (gender, age and educational levels) (2) researcher devised questionnaires to determine the levels of women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects. The response modes and scoring are as follows: for women participation and sustainable development -1) strongly agree (2) agree (3) disagree and (4) strongly disagree.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

Content validity was ensured by subjecting the researcher devised questionnaires of women participation and sustainable development (who shall estimate the validity on the basis of their experience) of women.

The test-retest technique was used to determine the reliability (accuracy) of the researcher devised instruments to 20 qualified respondents, 20 were all women of Mpigi District. These respondents were not included in the actual study. In this test- retest technique, the questionnaires were administered twice to the same subjects. And the test was reliable and the trait was being measured stable, the results were consistent and essentially the same in both times (Tuyizere, 2007)

3.7 Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Humanities and Social Sciences for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study from respective heads of projects.
2. When approved, the researcher was secured a list of the qualified respondents from the projects authorities in charge and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. Reproduced more than enough questionnaires for distribution.

During the administration of the questionnaires

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants emphasized getting back of the questionnaires within five (5) days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all questions were answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered was collated, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

3.8 Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution were used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The means and interpretations were applied for the levels of women participation and sustainable development in Mpigi district.

The following mean range was used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the level of women participation and sustainable development.

Mean Range	Response Mode	Interpretation
3.26 – 4.00	strongly agree	very high
2.51 – 3.25	agree	high
1.76 - 2.50	disagree	low
1.00 - 1.75	strongly disagree	very low

To determine whether there is a significant relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development. Pearson Linear Correlation Coefficient (PLCC) was used to compute the influence of the independent variable to dependent variable.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. Sought permission to adopt the standardized questionnaire on women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development through a written communication to the author.
2. The respondents were coded instead of reflecting the names.
3. Solicited permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the projects of women in selected villages of Mpigi District.
4. Acknowledged the authors quoted in this study and the author of the standardized instrument through citations and referencing.
5. Presented the findings in a generalized manner.

3.9 Limitations of the Study

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error at 0.05 level of significance. Measures were also indicated in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.

1. *Extraneous variables* were beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.

2. *Attrition/Mortality*: Not all questionnaires were returned neither completely answered nor even retrieved back due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate.

3. Language barrier was also another problem among women who were unable to read and write.

CHAPTER FOUR

PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF RESULTS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter shows the demographic characteristics of respondents, the level of women participation in the implementation of development activities and projects, the level of sustainable development projects and the relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi district. The presentation here is based on data as collected from the field and as analysed by the researcher.

Respondents were asked to provide their gender, age, marital status and academic level. Their responses were summarized using frequencies and percentage distributions as indicated in table 1

Table 4-1 The demographic characteristics of respondents

Demographic of respondents	Frequency	Percent
Gender		
Male	30	14.3
Female	180	85.7
Total	**210**	**100.0**
Age group		
18-20	33	15.7
21-25	89	42.4
26-40	81	38.6
40 and above	6	2.9
Total	**210**	**100.0**
Education qualification		
Certificate	45	21.4
Diploma	115	54.8
Degree	18	8.6
Masters	16	7.6
PHD	16	7.6
Total	**210**	**100.0**

Results in Table1 indicated that female respondents (over 86%) were higher than male respondents (over 14%). This indicates a big gender gap in selected villages of Mpigi District. This big gap may be due to women's participation in government activities.

Regarding age group, respondents in this sample were dominated by those between 21-25 years (42%), suggesting that most of the respondents or women in selected villages of Mpigi District are youths.

With respect to Academic qualifications, majority of the respondents (55%) were diploma holders, indicating that respondents are relatively qualified. Diploma holders were followed by certificate holders (21%) confirming the relatively high level of qualification.

4.1 Levels of women participation in the implementation of development activities and projects

The first independent variable in this study was women participation of the implementation of development activities and projects, for which the researcher wanted to determine its level. Women participation was broken into three parts, programs currently implemented (with eight questions), projects exactly implemented, (with nine questions) and achievements and challenges (with six questions). Each of these questions was based on the four Likert scales. Respondents were asked to rate the extent to which women participation is high or low by indicating the extents to which they agree or disagree with each question. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means as indicated in table 4-2

Table 4-2 : The level of women participation in the implementation of development activities and projects in Selected villages of Mpigi District

Categories	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Programs currently implemented			
Humanitarian programme	3.41	Very high	1
community -based programme	2.60	High	2
Faith-based / Religious based	2.58	High	3
Private enterprise	2.54	High	4
Emergency, relief and development	2.50	Low	5
Emergency and Relief	2.39	Low	6
Development programme	2.30	Low	7
Welfare	2.24	Low	8
AVERAGE MEAN	**2.49**	Low	
Projects currently implemented			
Rehabilitation and infrastructure	2.71	High	1
Peace, conflict and resolution	2.71	High	2
Education	2.70	High	3
Human right	2.59	High	4
Advocacy	2.50	Low	5
Economic / business	2.50	Low	6

Health	2.43	Low	7
Agriculture	2.37	Low	8
Mobilization and sensibilization	2.33	Low	9
AVERAGE MEAN	**0.23**	Very low	
Achievements and challenges			
Are female personnel or staff encouraged to take-up technical position?	2.83	High	1
Are female staff needs represented in the management structure?	2.61	High	2
Do women participate in the planning process	2.60	High	3
Do women represent equal number in the decision making committee?	2.60	High	4
Do women have equitable access and control over the materials and technical resources of the projects?	2.60	High	5
Does your organization involve women in monitoring the progress and the short fall or the mistake of the project activities and evaluate the impacts of the projects on women?	2.50	Low	6
What position do most of women occupy in your organization	2.42	Low	7
AVERAGE MEAN	**2.59**	High	
OVER-ALL AVERAGE MEAN	**1.81**	Low	

Key for interpretation of means

Mean range	**Response mode**	**Interpretation**
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

Results in Table 2 women participation are generally low and this is indicated by the overall average mean of 1.81. The results indicate that the highest aspect of programs currently implemented was Humanitarian programme with a mean of 3.41; the majority of the aspects with high were three: community - based programme with 2.60 followed by Faith-based / religious based with a mean of 2.58 and Private enterprise with 2.54. While the lowest aspects were four, plus the average mean and these included; Emergency, relief and development 2.50, Emergency and Relief, Development programme and Welfare with 2.24.

Regarding projects exactly implemented the majority of the aspects six of them was rated as the low with an average mean of 0.23, while four was rated as the highest. Among all the aspects of projects exactly implementation, the following are the aspects which were rated as high; Rehabilitation and infrastructure (2.71) Peace, conflict and resolution (2.71) and Education (2.70) and human rights (2.59).

The third independent variable in this study was Achievements and challenges in the study area, measured by 7 qualitative questions, with each question based on four Likert scales, ranging between one to four, where 1= Strongly agree, 2 = agree, 3 =disagree and 4 = strongly disagree. What position do most of women occupy in your organization was rated as the lowest with 2.42 and they were only two aspects on low, most of the aspects were rated high. The first one, are female personnel or staff encouraged to take-up technical position with 2.83 followed by women participating in the planning process with 2.61.

Generally the level of women participation in Mpigi district is low depending on the overall average mean which is 1.81. This is so because women do not fully participate in the activities, they always not fulfill their responsibilities as women where by most of them say To Whom It May Concern and leave most of the task to men hence leading to low sustainable development.

4.2 The level of sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District

The dependent variable in this study was the sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District. This variable was operationalised using six questions or items in the questionnaire, with each question Likert scaled between one to four, where 1=strongly agree, 2=agree, 3= disagree and 4= strongly disagree. Respondents were required to rate the extent to which there is good sustainable development projects, by showing the extent to which they agree with each item. Their responses were analyzed using means as summarized in table 4-3.

Table 4-3 The level of sustainable development projects in Mpigi district.

Categories	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Does the project design target the real needs of women?	2.72	High	1
Is there funds available or budget allocation to support gender-based Programme?	2.68	High	2
Are there procedures and safeguard/policy/rules or regulations to ensure that projects benefits will not be monopolized by men only?	2.68	High	3
Do the project has an information system will allow it to detect and evaluate the effects or impacts of the project on women?	2.50	Low	4
Do you think that the involvement of women in the project life cycle	2.40	Low	5
Do your personnel or staff have skills on gender approach or gender -sensitive programme?	2.37	Low	6
AVERAGE MEAN	**2.50**	**Low**	

The results in Table 3 revealed that concerning sustainable development, most of the respondents disagreed where by they were rated low over four aspects including the average mean with 2.50, project has an information system will allow it to detect and evaluate the effects or impacts of the project on women with 2.50 followed by the involvement of women in the project life cycle with 2.40, and lastly is personnel or staff have skills on gender approach or gender -sensitive programme with 2.37. Yet, there are three aspects rated high including the project design target the real needs of women 2.72 and funds available or budget allocation to support gender-based Programme with 2.68. The average mean indicate that the sustainable development is generally low with 2.50 because women have not been given chance to participate fully in the project activities.

4.3 Relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects

The last objective in this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District, for which it was, hypothesized that women participation and sustainable development projects in selected

villages of Mpigi District are not significantly correlated. To test this null hypothesis, the researcher correlated the mean indices on women participation and those on sustainable development projects using the Pearson's Linear correlation Coefficient (PLCC), results of which are indicated in table 4.4.

Table 4-4 The significant relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District

Variables correlated	r-value	Sig.	interpretation	Decision on the null-hypothesis
Women's participation Vs Sustainable development	.101	.145	No significant correlation	Accepted

The PLCC results in Table 4.4, indicated that there is no significant correlation between women participation and sustainable development projects (sig. >0.05). For example, results indicated a negative significant correlation between women participation and sustainable development projects. ($r = 0.101$, sig. = 0.145). Basing on the results, the null hypothesis was accepted and a conclusion made that woman participation and sustainable development projects in Mpigi district are not significantly correlated yet the results are significant at 0.05 level of significance. This is so because women do not fully participate in the activities that take place in the district hence leading to low sustainable development projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of major findings, conclusions and recommendations plus the suggested areas that need further research.

5.1 Findings

The purpose of this study was to establish whether there is a significant relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District. The study had four specific objectives, which include: i) to determine the demographic characteristics of respondents in terms of gender, age, marital status and education qualification, ii) to determine the level of women participation in the implementation of development activities and projects; iii) to examine the level of sustainable development projects, iv) and to establish the relationship between women participation in the implementation of development activities and sustainable development projects in selected villages of Mpigi District.

The findings indicated that most respondents were female (86%), between 21-25 years of age, and majority were diploma holders (55%).

The level of women participation in the implementation of development activities is generally low and this was indicated by the average mean of 1.81. The lowest aspect of women participation in the implementation of development activities was the projects that are currently implemented in the area with a mean of 0.23, while the highest aspect of women participation in the implementation of development activities was the achievements and challenges with 2.59.

The level of sustainable development projects was also found to be generally low with the overall mean of 2.50. This was so because women did not fully participate in the project activities hence leading to low sustainable development projects yet now days women in certain areas are hard working compared to men, this shows gender gap in working activities.

The findings also indicated a positive insignificant relationship, positive significant correlations between women participation and sustainable development projects, since all since all the sig. values were greater than or equal to 0.05, which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a relationship insignificant. This is shown by the fact that the sig. value was greater than the maximum sig. value of 0.05 considered in social sciences.

5.2 Conclusions

From the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that most respondents in selected area of in selected villages of Mpigi District were females, between 21-25 years in age, married and majorities are diploma holders in education.

The level women participation in the implementation of development activities is generally low in selected villages of Mpigi District, however the lowest aspect of women participation was the projects that are currently implemented.

The level sustainable development projects were also found to be generally low in selected villages of Mpigi District, and women participation and sustainable development projects performance are positive and insignificantly correlated this implies that the lower the women participate in the projects activities the lower the sustainable development projects.

5.3 Recommendations

From the findings and the conclusions of the study, the researcher recommends there is need to uplift the competencies among women participation in selected villages of Mpigi District were diploma holders.

Women should not only target to work in the decision making positions, they must also target other technical positions in the development activities.

More research on women should be conducted in order to discover or find out new information or the reality about women in selected villages of Mpigi District. This will help to come up with a relative realistic intervention and strategies to respond to the real needs and interest and priorities of women for development.

Women should be sensitized and mobilized to take leadership position so that they can use their leadership position to advance gender equality.,

Despite of all these challenges, women have proved to achieve many things through self-mobilization in the development activities. Women in selected villages of Mpigi District are active, hardworking and trustworthy. They are the active human resources and donors or sponsors of most of the resources needed for the implementation of the project, especially in the religious based projects.

5.4 Areas for Further Research

The research does not and cannot guarantee that the study was completely exhausted. In any case, the scope of the study was limited in accordance with the space, and objectives. It is therefore, suggested that a national research covering the whole country be undertaken.

Also, prospective researchers and even students should be encouraged to research into the following areas:

1. The Relationship between women's participation and effective decentralization of service delivery systems in selected villages of Mpigi District.

2. Assessment of the challenges of women's participation in politics in selected villages of Mpigi District.

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II. A. LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECTS.

Direction: Please write your preferred option on the space provided before each item. Kindly use the rating guide below:

Response Mode	Rating	Description
Strongly Agree	(1)	You agree with no doubt at all.
Agree	(2)	You agree with some doubt
Disagree	(3)	You disagree with some doubt
Strongly Disagree	(4)	You disagree with no doubt at all

---

1. What programme(s) are currently implementing in your village in Mpigi district

___a. Humanitarian programme

___b. Emergency and Relief

___c. Development programme

___d. Faith-based / religious based

___e. Emergency, relief and development

___f Private enterprise

___g. Community –Based Programme

___h. Welfare

2. What type of projects exactly implemented in your village in Mpigi district?

___a. Education

___b. Health

___c. Agriculture

___d. Human right

___e. Economic / business

___f. Peace, conflict and resolution

___g. Rehabilitation of infrastructure

___h. Mobilization and sensitization

___i. Advocacy

B: WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN THE PROJECT ACTIVITIES.

_____1. Do women participate in the planning process?

_____2. Does your village involve women in monitoring the progress and the short fall or the mistake of the project activities and evaluate the impacts of the projects on women?

_____3. Are female personnel or staff encouraged to take-up technical position?

_____4. Are female staff needs represented in the management structure?

_____5. What position do most of women occupy in your village?

_____6. Do women represent equal number in the decision making committee?

_____7. Do women have equitable access and control over the materials and resources of the projects?

III. THE INTERVENTION AND STRATEGIES TO FACILITATE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SUSTAINABLE PROJECT

Response Mode	**Rating**	**Description**
__Strongly Agree	(1)	You agree with no doubt at all.
__ Agree	(2)	You agree with some doubt
__ Disagree	(3)	You disagree with some doubt
__ Strongly Disagree	(4)	You disagree with no doubt at all

_____1. Does the project design target the real needs of women?

_____2. Are there procedures and safeguard/policy/rules or regulations to ensure that projects benefits will not be monopolized by men only?

_____3. Do the project has an information system will allow it to detect and evaluate the effects or impacts of the project on women?

_____4. Do your personnel or staff have skills on gender approach or gender –sensitive programme?

_____5. Are there funds available or budget allocation to support gender-based programme?

_____6. Do you think that the involvement of women in the project life cycle is very important for the success and sustainability of the project?

.....

THANK YOU