

DETERMINANTS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN IMPLEMENTATION OF DEVELOPMENTAL PROJECTS IN MOMBASA COUNTY, KENYA

¹Ali Mohamed, ²Dr. Moses Otieno, ³Johnbosco Kisimbii

¹Student – University of Nairobi

²Lecturer University of Nairobi

³Lecturer University of Nairobi

Abstract: Most policymakers have inadequate information about the determinants of community participation in developmental projects. The purpose of this study was to investigate the determinants of community participation in implementation of developmental projects while the objectives were to determine the extent to which the level of education, decision making, culture and project leadership influences community participation in developmental projects in Mombasa County. The dependent variable was community participation while the independent variables included the level of education, project leadership, decision making and culture. The researcher used community members' awareness of the project, access to project data and involvement in project planning as proxies for community participation. Stratified random sampling technique was used to draw a sample of 72 projects from the list of education, infrastructure, water and sanitation and sports projects implemented between 2014 and 2018. The sample population included 2 heads purposively picked from the 72 projects adding to 144 respondents. Data was collected using questionnaires and analyzed using spss version 24.0 with the hypotheses being tested using the Chi square test. The results indicated 90% of the respondents overwhelmingly supported the idea that the level of education of the community members influenced their ability to participate in the implementation of various development projects and 75% supported the idea that culture has a significant influence on community members' participation in community development projects implementation. On the project leadership influence on community participation in the implementation of developmental projects, results showed a significant influence. 85% supported the idea that decisions making has a significant influence on community participation on community developmental projects implementation. The researcher recommended that community members should be subjected to both formal and non formal education in order to participate effectively in the community based development projects; the project initiators and implementers should incorporate the concepts of: core values, beliefs, gender roles perceptions by the community members and hierarchical relationships among the community members for better participation of the community members. Project implementers and strategists should at all levels employ democratic leadership, transparency and accountability in leadership and participatory decision making.

Keywords: level of education, decision making, culture and project leadership, and community participation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Documented studies have indicated development of the community is better achieved when there is much better involvement of the community (McCommon, 2013). In fact, currently, the concept has developed to be one of the major models of economic development in communities more specifically in the grass root community development based

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary StudiesVol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

initiative; tied closely to development projects performance in the community development especially related to grassroots community development initiatives and viewed as a basis for project success. The concept is considered the best driver of economic development by bringing all the projects users on board via participation; although it hasn't been spared of criticism. Community participation is in a nutshell summary said to be a process that starts to inform, gather input or involve the community regarding decision making processes. It covers all levels of information, awareness creation, outreach, inputs involvement and collaboration (Shukor, Mohamed, Sani, and Awang, 2011). According to Fox and Meyer (2015), the concept of community participation can be said to be citizen involvement. They argue that community participation in development is involving citizens in a wide range of administrative policy making activities, and not limited to determining the levels of service, prioritizing budgets, accepting physical construction of projects and informing the government and other stakeholders on the importance of these projects for entirety in development in any given community. In conclusion, the duo have shown that for economic development to be achieved, community/citizens participation should be central since it is the citizens who give views on the nature of projects they consider important, how better these projects can solve their social economic challenges; leading to better cohesion and integration. In developing countries in Asia and sub Saharan Africa, the concept of community participation is not as simple to implement, because the communities are traditionally not ready to take on this responsibility. In the author's opinion, development programmes are more likely to succeed if a well-planned strategy to enhance participation is also incorporated into the programme planning (Thomas and Thomas, 2015). This strategy enables communities to participate effectively in participatory development; the most suitable approach towards enabling communities to sustainably manage and take care of community development projects in order to appreciate the efforts injected towards community development work. In Ghana, AfDB (2015) has indicated that community participation in development projects is over three decades old. The community members in the early 1980's were trained to own the various development projects and initiatives in the community. The government sponsored youth and other people who were ready to be trained for the various tasks to various institutions to gain knowledge on the implementation of various community development projects. The World Bank (2014) publication has shown that Ghana has been credited as one of the countries in Africa that has adopted the concept of community participation in development effectively. According to the report, Ghanaians due to a number of reasons not limited to: a well-structured education system that emphasizes on the importance of community participation in development, community involving in decision making in projects implementation, the culture of self-development etc.

In east Africa, Rwanda after the genocide that was concluded in 1994 embarked on development and one sure way that has seen to develop up to 12% pa in the last almost two decades is community participation strategy (AU, 2017). Rwanda has an education system that trains its local population on community participation in development (Ali, 2015). In the country, all the country members on Mondays get to the streets to engage in a given form of community service that ranges from fixing broken sewerage system, clearing a given dumping site, managing solid waste and many other activities. There are other reasons that have stimulated the Rwandese into community services like the well laid down rules for development, the culture of 'our own land', the community role in decision making and many more. Citizen participation and decentralized governance in Kenya was introduced by the Revised Kenyan Constitution 2010 to promote and protect the minority interests and rights, groups that have been marginalized and their subsequent communities. This also encompasses provision of information for making and implementation of regulations, laws and policies. Which includes the development proposal approval, budgets and projects (County Government Act, 2012). In this way the participation of the local community groups in development initiatives will increasingly contribute to project ownership and sustainable achievements (Ali, 2013). It is clear that community participation is a global concern particularly in the less developed countries. This is evidenced by studies taken by different authors in different countries. The problem lack of effective participation by community has caused poor project performance and is seen to be a major bottleneck in projects delivery. This study therefore, will try to review the practice of people's participation and the challenges that they faced in the project. So far, no research has yet to be carried out to establish the limitation of community participation and indeed its effects on the implementation of the project. In Mombasa county Projects are the backbones of local development. Nevertheless with limited research, it has been hard to unearth the role of the community in project participation. In as much as development projects are undertaken to improve the livelihood of the community, the dearth of research continue to limit understanding.

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Statement of the Problem:

Nevertheless the efforts made by governments and other development actors to improve social, political and economic welfare in Kenya through development projects, recent welfare monitoring survey indicate that poverty is on the increase due to lack of completion of the already initiated development projects and also short lifetime of projects upon completion (Government of Kenya, 2016). Regardless of vibrant community actions over the past years in Kenya, lack of clear legislation of stakeholders' participation in community development projects is enough evidence that community participation in project for better project performance cannot be realized. Many studies have indicated and proved that if the community is involved in making decisions in relation to community development projects, it can lead to better resources use and thus realise actual development (Wong, 2012; Oakley 1995, Casey et al., 2010, Pozzoni 2016, Mansuri and Rao 2013). However, it is not a vision which is universally shared. Skeptics have raised a number of issues which range from misgivings about the basic principles of the approach, to more practical concerns which focus on the challenges of implementing of development projects (Mansuri and Rao, 2013). In Mombasa county, there are a number of Non-governmental organisations implementing various development projects. According to the NGO Council (2014) over time a number of projects have been initiated to improve the livelihood of the community members of Mombasa County and the larger coast region. However despite this numerous efforts most individuals are reluctant to participate in the implementation of development of projects and as a result the development initiatives have hardly developed the community as shown by economic statistics (Mwangi, 2017). Hence this study will seek find out the determinant factors that influence Mombasa county residents to participate in implementation of development projects.

Purpose of the Study:

This study was carried out with the aim of examining the determinants of community participation on the implementation of development projects in Mombasa County, Kenya.

Objectives of the Study:

The study was guided by the following objectives:

- i) To examine the extent to which level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.
- ii) To establish the extent to which culture influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.
- iii) To determine the extent project leadership influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.
- iv) To establish the extent to which involvement in decision making influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Research Questions:

The study sought to answer the following research questions:

- i) What is the extent to which level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County?
- ii) What is the extent to which culture influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County?
- iii) What is the extent project leadership influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County?
- iv) What is the extent to which involvement in decision making influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County?

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Community Participation and Implementation of Developmental Projects:

The concept of community participation or citizens' involvement in development projects decisions making is said to have kicked on in the mid-1960s when most African countries were transiting from colonial rulers to their states of independence (World Bank, 2014). In the global north, around the 19th century, the work of the Welsh early socialist thinker, Robert Owen (1771 1851), sought to create a more perfect community. At New Lanark, and at later communities, such as Oneida in the USA, and the New Australia Movement in Australia, groups of people came together to create utopia or international utopia communities, with little or no success. In his journal, *The Peaceful Revolutionist*, Josiah Warren (1798 1874), attributed this to lack of ownership of the communal activities. Communities were assembled, projects identified for them and implementation carried, without any participation in decision making when operationalizing the project management processes (Ngondo, 2014). According to Ngondo (2014), the major reason as to why the community was involved in development projects implementation was the acceptability of the projects and ownership. In fact, most rebellious groups in Africa who resisted the colonialists could not easily accept the projects funded by the white people until the same were handed over to the local leaders and the negative tag towards them was eliminated via community involvement; giving birth to community involvement in development. Oakley and Marsden (1999) define this concept as the way in which communities harnesses their capacity in order to add to the individual and the development of the community at large. This may include the whole community, families and individuals. Paul and Bamberger (1987) nonetheless assert that, the concept refers to the non-passive steps where recipients affect the course and the implementation of projects rather than just being beneficiaries.

Level of Education and Community Participation:

According to Department For International Development (2014), Education systems is critical in preparing the youth to adequately to participate in the implementation of community development projects and decision-making processes in their communities. Education doesn't only allow the youth to understand the importance of community development projects implementation but it also helps them be critical and creative thinkers. Youth who have a high educational level, according to DFID, have been depicted to be more involved in participatory activities relating to community development and growth. According to the NGO Management Association Switzerland (2017) report, education empowers the community members not only to be aware of community development projects implementation but it gives them the sense of wanting to participate in community development. Actually the report shows that the most educated people in the society are more motivated to carry out development projects and in most cases look at these projects as solutions to community problems unlike the ones who are illiterate. Also, the report indicates that the community members who have much advanced levels of education can serve or in most cases serve as experts in implementing the projects unlike those without such education. The stimulant to participation from a social perspective and the influence on participation by farmers was established as education by Lise (2001) and therefore it's an important tool in motivating the participation of locals in diverse management that are development oriented in nature. Dolisca et al (2006) found that the heads of homes that have a basic primary schooling were more ready to engage in economic actions the illiterate ones nonetheless Godquin and Quisumbing (2006) had varied views on the same, they postulate that those with less formal education will engage less in projects in the community. Nelson et al (1960) assert that the extent of the significance of education depends on the pattern and also as the participatory pattern. In the organizations that are not related to the church there is a great correlation between the participation and education, and the same increases with increase in the level of education. Mohamud (2011) said that the problem with illiterates is their inability to articulate issues with vehemence and gusto. Hence due to their illiteracy they can't participate in projects. For meaningful involvement the projects education is key. Khan (2009) asserted that the root cause of non-participation of the unlearned is the lack of technical know-how on how a project is. Thus the elites of a certain community are feared to collude with the local administration in fund embezzlement and thereby not meeting the needs of the population.

Culture and Community Participation in Implementation of Development Projects:

Females in most African communities are non-participatory naturally. They are un-willing to be involved in development projects. This attitude is destructive by its own right and therefore should be dissuaded (Wild and Marshall, 1999). Bangladeshi rural areas have a principle of caste systems whereby interpersonal relationships are deemed important and

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary StudiesVol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

that juniors should obey the seniors, and that consultations in every facet of the project should be done. This makes the decision making be restricted to the seniors and those in the upper echelons of the caste system. Unwillingness of those enlightened to participate in rural initiatives weakens the level of participation (Mohammed, 2011). Ali (2015) in Tanzania concluded that there is a less likelihood for persons to join heterogenous group communities where there is varied benefits based in cultural beliefs and needs. The variation in culture and belief systems determines the commitment and enthusiasm to the activities of the group thus participation in the community. Varughese and Ostrom (2001) said that groups that are a subset of heterogeneous communities are mostly distrustful and thereby lack mutual understanding and therefore are laden with conflicts and will have a hard time in self-organization. Mutua (2013) in Kenya observed most communities don't participate in CDF projects due to cultural issues. The study concluded that due to Islamic beliefs there is major consultation between the projects proponents and the local elites in concomitance with the seniors and guardians before any major decision is done. The hierarchy principle is morally right and is acceptable. Cultural factors are considered as the major reason for non-participation amongst the common people (Omweri, 2011).

Leadership Involvement and Community Participation in Implementation of Development Projects:

According to JICA (2015), for any project to be successful, it has to have the blessings of a local leader, national leader, a good manager and other great influential figures in the community. In their study that was carried out in Pakistani, it was discovered that development projects that had the blessings of the local leaders, enjoyed much success since almost all the locals automatically get involved in various ways in seeing their completion and sustainability. In this study that focused on 15 communities from the slums of the capital city, it was realized that the various community development projects that had the support of the local leaders, municipal leaders etc enjoyed much faster completion and enjoyed massive support from the community members. The study interviewed 45 project implementers from the slums and over 450 community members. It was discovered that projects that are backed by local leaders had much favors that included sourced for financial resources, land, labour, etc. NGO Management Association Switzerland (2017) did a study that focused on community participation in development projects implementation in 5 countries where Turkey was included. The study focused on community school projects, community hospital projects and community water projects. A cross sectional study was preferred in nature and from the findings of the study, it was discovered that bringing on board the community into these projects greatly dependent on the projects initiators and the type of project leaders/managers. The study concluded that for projects to be successfully supported by the locals, they must be supported by the local leaders and other significant figures in the society that are respected by majority of the community people. Also, it added that for the projects to be well supported by the community, the local leaders that are for the projects must be equipped with very relevant management skills like projects communication, people management, and people mobilization. Thomas and Thomas (2015) assert that project leadership impacts or influences individual perceptions and personal behavior in terms of their efficacy, actualization, attitudes, and self-esteem etc and provokes them to put more efforts in the direction of a certain objective or goal. Community participation is real activities and behaviors relating to the development project and user participation is one's perception of the project in terms of its relevance and its performance La Ferrara (2014). Project leadership plays a significant role of noticeably defining how community members should be engaged and for what objective their possible contribution is directed consequently facilitating a meaningful interaction of members of the community.

Decision Making and Community Participation in Developmental Projects:

A number of studies have indicated that projects which are successful are those ones that have always attracted many people and have everyone feeling like he/she is a shareholder. For maximum participation and involvement in community projects implementation, project leaders and implementers should involve the local by having properly structured communication channels and proper guided decision making (World Bank, 2014). Poor decisions making can completely mess a good idea that could in future give the best deliverables. A good decision is the one that involves all the people and excludes none; non-biased decisions. Casey et al. (2010) did a study and in Haiti and found out that community involvement in decision making can empower the community members to freely participate in community development projects implementation. In this study, it was discovered that during catastrophes like earthquakes and floods, the community was very active in implementing response measures that included the implementation of a number of projects. Of major pull to better participation is the concept of the community being empowered to make decisions that they felt were very much relevant to the problems were facing. Namusonge (2015) did a study in Meru Mountain Tanzania and

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

found out that community projects can be supported overwhelmingly if the local people are given time to give their say. He stresses on the importance of community projects communication. According to him, the community needs to know the project plan, its intended deliverables, the beneficiaries, the funding agencies, the implementing agencies and above all the positive impact and negative impact to the community. When all this is achieved, it is better when the local people who are the end users of the projects are allowed to give their views, attitudes and perceptions towards the whole project. A study by the AfDB (2015) shows that, reasons as to why many of the development projects in Africa fail to achieve their objectives is due to poor community involvement in decisions making. The report indicates that most of the project proposals and decisions are done by experts in big hotels and very different location from the local thus failing to achieve their objectives. According to World Bank (2014), most projects have failed to adopt the local models to solve the local problems in Africa since a number of these projects adopt models that are used to implement projects in developed countries; making the decisions of the locals (end users/beneficiaries) vulnerable to subjective judgments. In conclusion, the AfDB (2015) has argued that for projects to be very successful, scientific assessment of the community needs should be done, the community be sensitized on the proposed projects, the community be given an equal opportunity to make decisions and if possible the project should use the locals in its entire implementation process.

Theoretical Framework:

This study adopted two major theories that try to link the community and development projects implementation. These theories are: Arnstein's theory of community participation and the social system model as explained below.

Arnstein's Theory of Community Participatio:

Arnstein's theory of community participation that stems from the explicit recognition that there are diverse levels of participations from manipulation of the community members, consultation into real participation, which is the levels of participation and the control of the community members. Arnstein's theory depicted a ladder of participation in the community (Goldstein et al. 2016). Under this theory, people are expected to be responsible in every event that takes place in the community since it affects them Wong (2012). According to this theory, the community is a very versatile components and every individual has a role to play in making it better no matter how low the level of participation could be. The theory ephazises on community members taking ownership of the events around them, and therefore, engage comprehensively in the decision-making processes particularly regarding the implementation of community development projects. This theory suits this study, as there are a number of factors that influence community participation in the implementation of community development projects that are anchored in such a study.

The Social System Model:

According to Casey et al. (2010) a social system is a special order of system in that it is composed of persons or groups of persons who interact and influence each other's behavior. Within these order families, organizations, communities, societies and cultures are included. The social system model therefore can be validly applied to all forms of the association of human. It is, however, vital to specify that this study was based on social system theories, which look into the way the individual social life is organized and transformed to perceive community development projects relevant. Miller and Page (2007) argued against traditional social theory for doing little more than chanting old theoretical subjects and irrelevant to the dynamic changes taking place in society hence unable to help the society to understand where the society is headed. Sociological theory therefore must have a purpose and role in the functionality of the society. He is in favor of social theory that is interested not just in knowledge but also in a search for knowledge for the improvement of the society. He argues that both corporate and individual actors in the society have roles and purposes in the society. A corporate organization or body like a development bank is therefore seen as a driver of community integration, change and development; when the community members are well brought on board.

Conceptual Framework:

The conceptual framework outlines the independent, moderating variables and dependent variables as discussed in the literature review. The independent variables include education level, culture, leadership and involvement in decision making. The independent variable is community participation in projects implementation. The moderating variable is government policies.

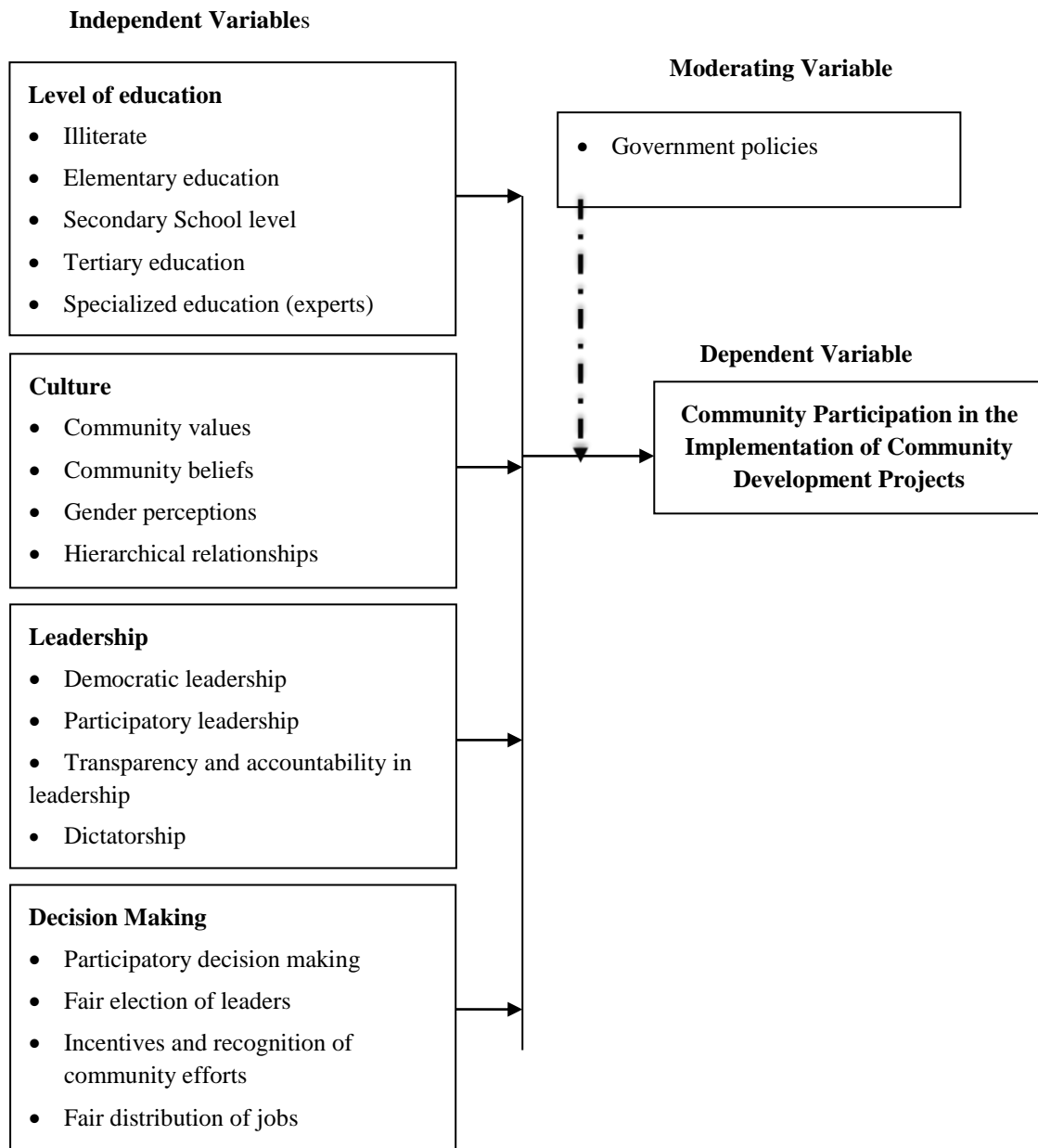


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design:

Research design that this study employed was a descriptive design. This kind of a research design (descriptive survey) was regarded suitable because the research study intended to investigate or analyze the determinants of community participation in developmental projects and hence was appropriate for collection of information concerning the prevailing situations or conditions for the intentions of interpretation and description as supported by Chandran (2004). It was therefore apposite for facts as it incorporated interpretation, comparisons, proper analysis, relationships and identification of trends.

Target Population:

Target population represents the members of real set of people, objects or events the researcher or investigator opts to generalize results of the study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The study aimed at finding out determinants of community

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

participation or involvement in development projects in Mombasa County. Thus it aimed at targeting community development projects instigated in Mombasa County for a period of 4 years (from May 2014 to April 2018). The projects included education, Infrastructure, sports and water and sanitation. The researcher aimed at 72 projects based in Mvita, Jomvu, Chagamwe, Kisauni, Nyali and Likoni sub counties targeting a total of 118,690 people. (See table 3.1 below.) In total Mombasa county had over 100 projects as at March, 2018 and 118,690 beneficiaries. The beneficiaries from the community shall make the target population.

Table 3.1: Target Projects and Population

Projects	Mvita sub county	Jomvu sub county	Chagamwe sub county	Kisauni sub county	Nyali sub county	Likoni sub county	Total projects	Target population
Water & sanitation.	9	3	4	6	5	3	30	51,300
Education.	8	7	4	1	2	1	23	6,210
Infrastructure	3	1	2	2	1	1	8	21,680
Sports.	1	3	1	2	1	3	11	39,500
Total projects.	21	14	11	11	9	8	72	118,690

Source (Mombasa County Integrated Development Report, 2018).

Sample Size and Sampling Procedure:

Literature according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) shows sampling as a methodical selection of demonstrative cases from the larger population. The objective of sampling is to get precise experimental data at a portion of the cost that it would take to study all probable cases. The respondents were selected using the stratified random sampling technique. Out of the 100 community based development projects in Mombasa County the researcher steered a census survey of the 72 community development projects from which 2 households beneficiaries were randomly selected from the list of project beneficiaries that was obtained from the project implementation office of the county government. From the information depicted in table 3.1 above, the sample size for the research study was 144 beneficiaries form 72 projects.

Data Analysis Techniques:

The completed questionnaires were first edited for consistency and completeness before processing responses. Cleaning and correcting of data against errors and omissions, inaccurateness of data, unreasonable and incomplete data were specifically done to improve the quality of data. After data cleaning exercise was over, data was coded, entered into the computer for analysis. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 24.0. The researcher used both qualitative and quantitative data analysis procedures where the same data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as means and percentages, frequency counts, and standard deviations. A computer was needed for generating the spreadsheets and the results were presented using frequency distribution tables, a prerequisite for analyzing quantitative data.

4. DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATIONS

Influence of Level of Education and Community Participation in Community Development Projects Implementation:

In a question that required respondents to indicate the influence of education on community participation on community development projects implementation, results were as shown in the tables 4.3 and 4.4 below:

The first question in relation to level of education of the community members and their participation in community development projects implementation, respondents were asked whether they supported the idea that the level of education of the community members influenced their participation in community projects implementation or not and the results below were arrived:

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Table 4.3: Level of Education and Community Participation in Community Development Projects Implementation

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	90	90
	No	10	10
Total		100	100.0

A higher percentage made of 90% respondents overwhelmingly supported the idea that the level of education of the community members influenced their ability to participate in the implementation of various development projects in Mombasa County. However, 10% of the respondents had a differing opinion.

The second question in this section required the respondents to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with various ideas in relationship to the influence of education on community participation in various community development projects implementation. The rating was done on a likert scale that had value scores of 1 to 5 where; 1= strongly disagree, 2= disagree, 3= fairly agree, 4=strongly agree, and 5= agree. During the interpretation of the scores, a mean of 1-1.4 was equated to mean strongly disagree, 1.5-2.4 equated to disagree, 2.5-3.4 equated fairly agree, 3.5-4.4 equated to agree while 4.5 – 5 was equated to mean strongly agree. The results were as indicated below:

Table 4.4: Degree of Influence of Level of Education on Community Participation in Community Development Projects Implementation

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
Illiterate community members rarely participate in community development projects implementation in Mombasa county	3.99	0.891
Community members with elementary education rarely participate in community development implementation in Mombasa county	3.95	1.012
Secondary school level of education influences the community members’ ability to participate in development projects implementation in Mombasa County.	3.87	0.98
Tertiary education level influences the community members’ ability to participate development projects implementation in Mombasa County.	4.01	1.101
Community members with specialized education (experts) readily participate in community development projects implementation in the county.	3.98	0.789

On a nutshell average summary, results in the field indicated that majority of the respondents as supported by the means scores and standard deviations below supported the ideas that: Illiterate community members rarely participate in community development projects (mean score of 3.99, and standard deviation of 0.891); Community members with elementary education rarely participate in community development projects implementation (mean score of 3.95, and standard deviation of 1.012); Secondary school level of education influences the community members’ ability to participate in development projects implementation (mean 3.87, standard deviation 0.98); Tertiary education level influences the community members’ ability to participate development projects implementation (mean, 4.01, standard deviation of 1.101); and Community members with specialized education (experts) readily participate in community development projects implementation (mean, 3.98 and standard deviation 0.789).

Stating the hypotheses at 95% significance level:

H_A: Level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

H₀: Level of education does not influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Table 4.5: First Hypothesis on the Influence of Level of Education on community participation in the implementation of development projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	37.688 ^a	16	.002
Likelihood Ratio	44.939	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	.025	1	.875
N of Valid Cases	100		

Results from the Chi-square table:

$$\chi^2_c = 37.688 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5\% level of confidence.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 37.688 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Culture and Community Participation on the Implementation of Community Development Projects

A number of questions that were asked to respondents in this section wanted to establish their view on the influence of their culture on participation on community development projects implementation. The questions were categorized into two sets and the results as show in tables 4.6 and 4.7 below arrived at:

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they supported the idea that culture influenced community participation on the community development projects implementation and results were:

Table 4.6: Influence of Culture on Community Participation on the Implementation of Community Development Projects

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	75	75
	No	25	25
Total		100	100.0

Majority of the respondents as supported by a percentage score of 75% supported the idea that culture has a significant influence on the community members’ participation in community development projects implementation in the county. However, the minority (25%) opposed the idea that community participation in development projects implementation is not influenced by culture.

The second question in this section required the respondents to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with various ideas in relationship to the influence of culture on community participation in various community development projects implementation.

Table 4.7: Rating the Influence of Culture on Community Participation on the Implementation of Community Development Projects

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
Community values influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation	4.2	1.489
Community beliefs influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation	4.12	1.01
Gender perceptions influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation	4.301	1.03
Hierarchical relationships influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation	4.015	1.109

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

All the indicators of culture were supported by majority of the respondents to have a significant influence on their participation in community development projects implementation as shown below:

Community values influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation scored a mean of 4.2 equated to agree and a standard deviation of 1.489. The statement that read, community beliefs influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation attracted a mean score of 4.12 equated to agree and a standard deviation of 1.01. The other statement that focused on gender perceptions and their influence on the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation was supported by a mean score of 4.301 equated to agree and a standard deviation of 1.03. Finally, the idea that hierarchical relationships influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation was supported by a mean score of 4.015, and a standard deviation of 1.109.

Stating the hypotheses at 95% significance level:

H_A: Culture influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

H₀: Culture doesn’t influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Table 4.8: Testing of the Second Hypothesis on the Influence of Culture on Community Participation in the Implementation of Development Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	70.852 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	70.330	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.599	1	.107
N of Valid Cases	100		

Results from the Chi-square table:

$$\chi^2_c = 70.852 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5\% level of confidence.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 70.852 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, culture influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Influence of Leadership on Participation in Community Development Projects Implementation

The question in this section required the respondents to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with various ideas in relationship to the influence of leadership on community participation in various community development projects implementation.

Table 4.9: Leadership on Participation in Community Development Projects Implementation

Statement: The following components of leadership influence the ability of the community in participation on community development projects implementation in Mombasa county significantly	Mean	Standard deviation
Democratic leadership	3.72	0.89
Participatory leadership	3.92	0.801
Transparency and accountability in leadership	3.931	0.903
Dictatorship leadership style	3.515	0.76

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

On average, a higher percentage of the respondents supported the ideas that: Democratic leadership influences the ability of the community in participation on community development projects implementation in Mombasa county significantly (mean of 3.72 and standard deviation of 0.89); Participatory leadership influences the ability of the community in participation on community development projects implementation in Mombasa county significantly (mean of 3.92 and standard deviation of 0.801); Transparency and accountability in leadership influences the ability of the community in participation on community development projects implementation in Mombasa county significantly (mean of 3.931 and standard deviation of 0.903); and Dictatorship leadership style influences the ability of the community in participation on community development projects implementation in Mombasa county significantly (mean of 3.515 and standard deviation of 0.76). On a nutshell summary, all the scores indicated that the respondents agreed with the idea that; democratic leadership, participatory leadership, transparency and accountability in leadership, and dictatorship leadership style significantly influence the community members’ ability to participate in community development projects implementation.

Stating the hypotheses at 95% significance level:

H_A: Project leadership influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

H₀: Project leadership doesn’t influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Table 4.10: Testing of the Third Hypothesis on the Influence of Leadership on Community Participation in the Implementation of Development Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	49.030 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	46.589	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	10.643	1	.001
N of Valid Cases	100		

Results from the Chi-square table:

$$\chi^2_c = 49.030 > \chi^2_{0.05, 16} = 20.488 \text{ at 4 degrees of freedom and 5\% level of confidence.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 49.030 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, project leadership influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Decision Making and Participation on Community Projects Implementation

A number of questions that were asked to respondents in this section wanted to establish their view on the influence of their decision making on participation on community development projects implementation. The questions were categorized into two sets and the results as show in tables 4.5 and 4.6 below arrived at:

Respondents were asked to indicate whether they supported the idea that decision making influenced community participation on the community development projects implementation and results were:

Table 4.11: Influence of Decision Making on Participation on Community Projects Implementation

		Frequency	Percent
Valid	Yes	85	85
	No	15	15
Total		100	100.0

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

Majority of the respondents as supported by a percentage score of 85% supported the idea that decisions making has a significant influence on community participation on the community development projects implementation. However, (15%) opposed the idea that decisions making influences community participation on the community development projects implementation in the county.

The second question in this section required the respondents to rate the extent to which they agreed or disagreed with various ideas in relationship to the influence of decision making on community participation in various community development projects implementation.

Table 4.12: Rating the Influence of Decision Making on Community Participation on the Implementation of Community Development Projects

Statement	Mean	Standard deviation
Participatory decision making influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly	4.011	1.29
Fair election of leaders influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly	3.912	1.21
Incentives and recognition of community efforts influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly	4.201	1.23
Fair distribution of jobs influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly	4.215	1.111

Majority of the respondents agreed with the idea that participatory decision making influences community members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly in Mombasa county as represented by a mean score of 4.011 and a standard deviation of 1.29. Also, majority of the respondents supported the idea that fair election of leaders influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly in the county as indicated by a mean score of 3.912 and a standard deviation of 1.21. Further, majority of the respondents (mean score of 4.201 and standard deviation of 1.23) supported the idea that incentives and recognition of community efforts influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly. Finally, on average majority of the respondents (mean of 4.215 and standard deviation 1.111) supported the idea that fair distribution of jobs influences members’ participation in community projects implementation significantly.

Stating the hypotheses at 95% significance level

H_A: Involvement in decision making influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

H₀: Involvement in decision making doesn’t influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Table 4.13: Fourth Hypothesis on Involvement in Decision Making and Community Participation in the Implementation of Development Projects

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	69.015 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	61.612	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2.154	1	.142
N of Valid Cases	100		

Results from the Chi-square table:

$$\chi^2_c = 69.015 > \chi^2_{.488, 16} \text{ at } 5\% \text{ level of confidence.}$$

Since the calculated chi-square value of 69.015 is greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, involvement in decision making influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

5. SUMMARY OF THE RESEARCH FINDINGS, INTERPRETATIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of the Findings:

The first objective in the study sought to examine the extent to which level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County. The results indicated that, a higher percentage made of 90% respondents overwhelmingly supported the idea that the level of education of the community members influenced their ability to participate in the implementation of various development projects in Mombasa County. Results in the field indicated that majority of the respondents as supported by the means scores and standard deviations below supported the ideas that: Illiterate community members rarely participate in community development projects (mean score of 3.99, and standard deviation of 0.891); Community members with elementary education rarely participate in community development projects implementation (mean score of 3.95, and standard deviation of 1.012); Secondary school level of education influences the community members' ability to participate in development projects implementation (mean 3.87, standard deviation 0.98); Tertiary education level influences the community members' ability to participate development projects implementation (mean, 4.01, standard deviation of 1.101); and Community members with specialized education (experts) readily participate in community development projects implementation (mean, 3.98 and standard deviation 0.789). Since the calculated chi-square value of 37.688 was greater than the critical chi-square value at 5% the alternative hypothesis was favored. Therefore, level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Going by the second objective that sought to establish the extent to which culture influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County, majority of the respondents as supported by a percentage score of 75% supported the idea that culture has a significant influence on the community members' participation in community development projects implementation in the county. All the indicators of culture were supported by majority of the respondents to have a significant influence on their participation in community development projects implementation (Community values - a mean of 4.2 equated to agree, community beliefs- a mean score of 4.12, gender perceptions- a mean score of 4.301, and hierarchical relationships- a mean score of 4.015, and a standard deviation of 1.109). The calculated chi-square value of 70.852 was greater than the critical chi-square favoring the alternative hypothesis. Therefore, culture influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

In relation to the objective that sought to determine the extent project leadership influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County, results showed a significant influence. On a nutshell summary, all the scores indicated that the respondents agreed with the idea that; democratic leadership (3.72), participatory leadership (3.92), transparency and accountability in leadership (3.931), and dictatorship leadership style (3.515) significantly influence the community members' ability to participate in community development projects implementation. Since the calculated chi-square value of 49.030 was greater than the critical chi-square value the alternative hypothesis was accepted. Therefore, project leadership influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Finally, in relationship to the objective that sought to establish the extent to which involvement in decision making influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County, majority of the respondents as supported by a percentage score of 85% supported the idea that decisions making has a significant influence on community participation on the community development projects implementation. On average, majority of the respondents supported the ideas that; Participatory decision making (4.011), Fair election of leaders (3.912), Incentives and recognition of community efforts (4.201), and Fair distribution of jobs (4.215) influence members' participation in community projects implementation significantly. Since the calculated chi-square value of 69.015 was greater than the critical chi-square value, the alternative hypothesis was favored. Therefore, involvement in decision making influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County.

Discussions of the Findings:

The first objective in the study sought to examine the extent to which level of education influences community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County. The results indicated that, a higher percentage made of 90% respondents overwhelmingly supported the idea that the level of education of the community

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary StudiesVol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

members influenced their ability to participate in the implementation of various development projects in Mombasa County. According to Department For International Development (2014), Education systems is critical in preparing the youth to adequately participate in the implementation of community development projects and decision-making processes in their communities. Education doesn't only allow the youth to understand the importance of community development projects implementation but it also helps them be critical and creative thinkers. Youth who have a high educational level, according to DFID, have been depicted to be more involved in participatory activities relating to community development and growth. According to Sir Arthur Lewis Memorial Conference (2008), the accessibility and attainment of high quality education serves as a catalyst of attaining further opportunities for the development of social mobility and relations. Education level therefore enables the community members to enhance a prosperous socio-economic development in the community. Moreover, high education level enhances personal development. Educated community member focuses more on development of the community and social cohesion, thus is more concerned with participation in the implementation of community development projects especially with regard to decision-making processes, monitoring and evaluation of projects in the community.

Going by the second objective that sought to establish the extent to which culture influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County, majority of the respondents as supported by a percentage score of 75% supported the idea that culture has a significant influence on the community members' participation in community development projects implementation in the county. All the indicators of culture were supported by majority of the respondents to have a significant influence on their participation in community development projects implementation (Community values- a mean of 4.2 equated to agree, community beliefs- a mean score of 4.12, gender perceptions- a mean score of 4.301, and hierarchical relationships- a mean score of 4.015, and a standard deviation of 1.109). In agreement to these findings is Mutua (2013) who observed that most communities don't participate in CDF projects due to cultural issues. The study concluded that due to Islamic beliefs there is major consultation between the projects proponents and the local elites in concomitance with the seniors and guardians before any major decision is done. The hierarchy principle is morally right and is acceptable. Cultural factors are considered as the major reason for non-participation amongst the common people (Omweri, 2011). Also, In Nigeria, Angba et al (2009) did a study that sought to establish the effect of socioeconomic characteristics of the rural youth in the Niger Delta and their attitudes towards development projects participation. The projects that were in the study included water projects and local cattle dip projects. The study was descriptive in nature and target 210 youth from 27 communities. In its findings, the study indicated a very significant relationship between the socioeconomic characteristics and attitudes towards participation in community projects implementation. For example, the male youth participated relatively high in community projects implementation unlike the female youth. The study also indicated that the age of the locals influenced their attitude towards community projects implementation and involvement.

In relation to the objective that sought to determine the extent project leadership influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County, results showed a significant influence. On a nutshell summary, all the scores indicated that the respondents agreed with the idea that; democratic leadership (3.72), participatory leadership (3.92), transparency and accountability in leadership (3.931), and dictatorship leadership style (3.515) significantly influence the community members' ability to participate in community development projects implementation. In support of such findings is JICA (2005) who argues that for any project to be successful, it has to have the blessings of a local leader, national leader, a good manager and other great influential figures in the community. In this study that focused on 15 communities from the slums of the capital city, it was realized that the various community development projects that had the support of the local leaders, municipal leaders etc. enjoyed much faster completion and enjoyed massive support from the community members. NGO Management Association Switzerland (2017) did a study and concluded that for projects to be successfully supported by the locals, they must be supported by the local leaders and other significant figures in the society that are respected by majority of the community people. Also, it added that for the projects to be well supported by the community, the local leaders that are for the projects must be equipped with very relevant management skills like projects communication, people management, and people mobilization. Namusonge (2015) in similar opinion argues that project leaders constitutionally elected by the members of the community become highly respected and highly accepted to mobilize people into public development projects. He continues to argue that community participation in development projects implementation was motivated and dependent by the kind of leadership style that observes principles of good governance. Finally, in relationship to the objective that sought to establish the

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary StudiesVol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

extent to which involvement in decision making influence community participation in the implementation development projects in Mombasa County, majority of the respondents as supported by a percentage score of 85% supported the idea that decisions making has a significant influence on community participation on the community development projects implementation. On average, majority of the respondents supported the ideas that; Participatory decision making (4.011), Fair election of leaders (3.912), Incentives and recognition of community efforts (4.201), and Fair distribution of jobs (4.215) influence members' participation in community projects implementation significantly. Similarly, World Bank (2014) has indicated that projects which are successful are those ones that have always attracted many people and have everyone feeling like he/she is a shareholder. For maximum participation and involvement in community projects implementation, project leaders and implementers should involve the local by having properly structured communication channels and proper guided decision making. Poor decisions making can completely mess a good idea that could in future give the best deliverables. A good decision is the one that involves all the people and excludes none; non-biased decisions. A report by the UN (2016) supports these findings by arguing that when the community members are empowered to make decisions on the type of programmes and projects they want run in their areas of operation, the projects/programmes achieve maximum support from the community members.

Conclusions:

The researcher based on the findings and literature reviewed concludes that the level of education of the community members influences their ability and willingness to participate in community development projects implementation significantly. The researcher concluded that the illiterate community members rarely participate in community development projects as opposed to the learned and expertise in various fields. Going by the second objective the researcher concludes that culture has a significant influence on the community members' participation in community development projects implementation in the county. The core values held by the community members, beliefs held by the community members gender roles perceptions by the community members and hierarchical relationships among the community members significantly influence their ability and willingness to participate in community development projects implementation. The researcher also concludes that project leadership has a significant role to play on the community members' ability and willingness to participate in the implementation of development projects in Mombasa County and beyond. Generally, the researcher concludes that democratic leadership favors the community members' ability and willingness to participate in community projects implementation, so as it is to participatory leadership, transparency and accountability in leadership etc. However dictatorship leadership style discourages the community members from participating in community development projects implementation. Finally, concludes that participatory decision making in relation to projects implemented in the community, fair election of leaders, incentives and recognition of community efforts, and fair distribution of jobs influence members' participation in community projects implementation significantly.

Recommendations:

The researcher based on the findings and literature reviewed recommends that the community members should be subjected to both formal ad non formal educations so that they can see the value of participating in the community based development projects in the county. The education should be structured in a way that it takes care of every community members in relation to his/her ability and understanding of the sustainability of the community development concept. The researcher also recommends that the project initiators and implementers should at all levels incorporate the concepts of: core values held by the community members, beliefs held by the community members gender roles perceptions by the community members and hierarchical relationships among the community members for better participation of the community members. The researcher recommends that the project implementers and strategists should at all levels employ democratic leadership as it favors the community members' ability and willingness to participate in community projects implementation, so as it is to participatory leadership, transparency and accountability in leadership etc. Dictatorship leadership style should be eliminated at all the levels where possible as it discourages the community members from participating in community development projects implementation. Finally, the researcher recommends that participatory decision making in relation to projects implemented in the community, fair election of leaders, incentives and recognition of community efforts, and fair distribution of jobs should be an integral part of community development projects implementation.

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

REFERENCES

- [1] Agboola, A. A. (2011). Impact of Electronic Banking on Customer Services in Lagos, Nigeria in Ife. *Journal of Economics and Finance. Department of Economics*, 5 (1), 8-12
- [2] Abraham, L. (1996). "Review of Status of Implementation Strategy for Statutory Water Committees", unpublished report. Pretoria; Department of Water Affairs and Forestry
- [3] Abraham. (2009). *Community Participation in Projects Management in Australia*. NCU.
- [4] Ali, S. M, Rahman, M.S., and Das, K.M. (1983). "Decentralization and Peoples Nazneen,
- [5] Ali, S. M, Rahman, M.S and Das, K.M (1993), "Decentralization and Peoples Participation in Bangladesh", National Institute of Public Administration, Dhaka.
- [6] Bamberger, M. (1988). *The Role of Community Participation in Development Planning and Project Management*. Washington: World Bank
- [7] Burke, E. (1979). *A Participatory Approach to Urban Planning*. New York: Human Science Press.
- [8] Casey K. - Brown University , Glennerster R. - Abdul LatifJameel Poverty Action Lab, Miguel E. - University of California, Berkeley and NBER (2010). *Experimental Evidence on External Aid and Community Governance in Sierra Leone*.
- [9] Dyer, S. (2014). *Rationalizing public participation in the health service: the case of Research ethics committees*. Health and Place, 10(4), London
- [10] Fox, W., & Meyer, I. H. (1995). *Public Administration Dictionary* viii + 139 pp. ISBN 0 70213219 5. Jutta.
- [11] Government of Kenya. (2016). *Constituency Development Fund (Amendment)Act*. Nairobi: Government Printers
- [12] Goldstein et al. (2016). *The concept of Community Participation in Development in Minnesota*. NY. USA
- [13] House, R. J. (1988). *Power and personality in complex organizations*. *Research in Organizational Behavior*, 10, 305-357.
- [14] Mansuri, G., & Rao, V. (2004). Community based and driven development: A critical review. *World Bank Research Observe Vol. 19*.pp.681-712.
- [15] Mugenda, O. M., & Mugenda, A. G. (2003). *Research methods, Quantitative & Qualitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- [16] Muijjs, D. (2004). *Doing quantitative research in Education with SPSS*. London: Safe Publications.
- [17] Mukamuamana, R. & Kuye, J. (2005). Revisiting the African Peer Review mechanisms. The case for leadership and governance in Africa. *Journal of Public Administration vol. 40* (4.1)
- [18] Mulwa, F. (2003). *The Efficacy of Participatory Strategic Planning; Approaches to Organization Building, Process, Problems and Prospects*. South Africa: University of South Africa.
- [19] Muro J. E and Namusonge G. S (2015) *Governance Factors Affecting Community Participation in Public Development Projects In Meru District In Arusha In Tanzania International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research* Volume
- [20] Namusonge (2015). *Community Participation on development projects in mount Meru Tanzania*. University of Dar Es Salaam.
- [21] Nikkhah H. A. & Redzuan M (2009). Participation as a Medium of Empowerment in Community Development. *European Journal of Social Sciences – Volume 11, Number 1* (2009).
- [22] La Ferrara, E. (2014). *Inequality and Group Participation: Theory and Evidence from Rural Tanzania*. *Journal of Public Economics*, 85(2)

International Journal of Novel Research in Interdisciplinary Studies

Vol. 5, Issue 4, pp: (25-42), Month: July - August 2018, Available at: www.noveltyjournals.com

- [23] Thomas, M., & Thomas, M. J. (2015). Enhancing community participation in Developing countries. *Asian Pacific Disability Rehabilitation Journal, Vol 1*, No 1.
- [24] Shukor, F. S., Mohamed, A. H., Sani, S. A., & Awang, M. (2011). *A review on the success factors for community participation in solid waste management. International conference on management. Skudai, Malaysia.* University of Technology: Malaysia.
- [25] Thite, M. (2000). *Leadership styles in information technology projects. International Journal of Project Management*, 18(4),
- [26] Paul, S. (1987). *Community participation in development projects*, World Bank Discussion Paper, New York, NY: WB.
- [27] Oakley, P. (1991). *Projects with people. The practice of participation in rural development.* Geneva: International Labour Office.
- [28] Oakley, P., Maisden, D., & United Nations ACC Taskforce on Rural Development. (1984). *Approaches to Participation in Rural Development.* Michigan: International Labour Office.