



**DETERMINANTS OF WOMEN PARTICIPATION IN AGRIBUSINESS
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS IN SOTIK SUB-COUNTY, BOMET
COUNTY, KENYA**

Caroline Chebet Koros, Dr. Moses M. M Otieno and John Bosco Kisimbii

Lecturer University of Nairobi, Kenya

ABSTRACT

In recent times, there is an extensive amount of literature research devoted to the determinants of women participation in agribusiness development projects. Nevertheless, the bulk of such research tends to concentrate on development projects in developed countries; very limited studies have provided such research on agribusiness in Africa, and even less in Kenya. This paper fills this gap; it incorporates an analysis of determinants of Women participation in agribusiness development projects since the new constitution of Kenya was inaugurated in 2010. The evolution of Women in development to gender and development In the 1970s, research on African farmers noted that, far from being gender neutral, development was gender blind and could harm women. Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975. In Africa, estimates of the time contribution of women to agricultural activities go up to 60-80 percent in some countries. Women take their much time in agriculture which is the source of the economic status of the country yet they are negligible and inferior in the eyes of the male counterparts. This has deteriorated the lives of women who have the potential to apply their skills in a more efficient and effective manner as compared to the Men. Many of them are hopeless since they have been demotivated due to gender inequality hindering their capabilities, competency, and intellectual standards thus enhancing a red-tape in the society. Added to this, in spite of all these government efforts to modernize and establish development frameworks in the management of public and self-help group projects through the ministry of planning, the implementation of women participation in agribusiness development projects which was to increase efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery remains a pipe dream. The objectives of the study include: education, culture, funding, government policies, and technology as determinants of Women participation in agribusiness development projects. The study will adopt random sampling method whereby among 150 agribusiness development projects in the Sotik Sub-County, 15 projects were chosen with sample size of 90. Questionnaires which are open ended and closed will be used in order to obtain in-depth information from the respondents. Data were presented

using tables .By use of chi-square hypothesis testing, the results were to reject the null hypothesis against the alternate hypothesis at 0.1(10%) level of significance that independent variables namely: education, culture, funding, government policies and technology had significant effect on Women participation in agribusiness development projects which was contrary to the null hypothesis that stated no relationship.

ABBREVIATIONS AND ANCHRONYMS

ACBF –African capacity building foundation

AFC-Agricultural Finance Corporation

AFDB –African capacity building foundation

ATM-Automated teller machine

CCB-Community capacity building

CEDAW-Convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination of Women

FAO-Food and agriculture organization of the united nations

FIDA KENYA-Federation of Women lawyers in Kenya

GAD- Gender and development

ICT-Information communication technology

IFAD-International Fund for agricultural development

IT-Information Technology

NGO-Nongovernmental organization

SDG-Sustainable development goals

UKAID-United Kingdom aid for international development

UNDP-United nation development programme

USAID-United states agency for international development

WAD-Women and development

WID-Women in development

INTRODUCTION

The Evolution of Women in Development to Gender and Development in the 1970s, research on African farmers noted that, far from being gender neutral, development was gender blind and

could harm women. Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975. Based on reports done, women are generally unable to participate fully in the development process. Over the world, gender inequality has been an issue since it exists where a system of gender discrimination is practiced by public or social institutions,(Michael Philips en et all,2009).

Agriculture can be an important engine of growth and poverty reduction. However, the sector is underperforming in many countries in part because women, who are often a crucial resource in agriculture and the rural economy, face constraints that reduce their productivity. Aggregate data saw that women comprise about 43 percent of the agricultural labor force globally and in developing countries (FAO, 2011).

The World Bank recognizes that if women are to be effective agents of human capital development, particular attention should be paid to enhancing their contribution and taking into account their needs, multiple roles and changing economic and family situations. This means that more recognition must be given to their current and potential contribution as producers, as decision-makers and as income-generators. Recognizing the pressing situation of poor women within the region, the Bank will pay attention to supporting activities that address their needs in both rural and urban areas. Many Latin American countries are making significant efforts, as evidenced by the establishment of Women's Desks Bureaus and both national and regional planning units to promote the integration of women into the national development process. The fields of action proposed within this policy are thus formulated with a view of assisting national efforts and leading to a more effective participation of women in development.

Low productivity in the Campesino economy in Latin America, shows that the displacement of small producers, lack of income-generating opportunities and of social services in rural areas has caused both men and women to immigrate to the cities. These migratory flows have deeply affected women's roles in two ways. Firstly, in the urban centers there has been a rapid entry of migrant women into the work force, with females being concentrated in low-level or unskilled jobs and services. Women are involved in the urban informal sector, largely in retail trade and in small scale enterprises. Secondly, in the rural areas, wherever male outmigration has been strong, women who remain had to increase their workload and to assume full responsibility of carrying out both agricultural and household duties. It is also within this context that one observes within the region a large number of female-headed households, particularly in the low-income strata. Various studies emphasize the disadvantaged position of female heads of households: They are most likely to be living below the poverty line, they score lower than low-income men on educational attainment and are more apt to be unemployed or employed in low-skilled or service occupations. Moreover, the economic crisis of the 1980s in Latin America and the hitherto unprecedented levels of unemployment and underemployment which adversely affected particularly the poorest segments of the population, have had serious repercussions for women in particular. On the one hand, this situation led to relatively fewer income-generating opportunities available on an overall basis. Furtherly, cutbacks in social services have seriously affected women's level of health, nutrition and education, important determinants for their productivity

and effective participation in the economy and society as a whole. The interaction of these factors creates a vicious circle in which low-income women in particular are caught. The mounting economic responsibilities of these women thus make combating their poverty a crucial agribusiness development goal.

Agriculture has always been an important sector of Pakistan's economy. However, years before the loan approval in 2005, agricultural productivity was declining even as agricultural jobs accounted for the bulk of jobs in the rural areas. The involvement of Women in agribusiness has been low and this impacted production negatively. Emphasis on poverty reduction in the country necessitated a greater value addition in the sector so that the economy could grow more rapidly and generate more jobs. The agribusiness development projects aimed to increase the commercial value of agricultural products, especially horticultural output and related exports, including dairy development,(S.B Daniella, 2012).

Structural gender inequality is more entrenched if it is maintained by administrative rules and laws, rather than by only custom and traditions, (Rochers Smith,2015). Added to this, most of the time men and women are not identically situated. Policies and actions must go far beyond ensuring equal access since failure to do nothing to address underlying social relations may reproduce the unequal distribution. WID is an approach to development projects that emerged in the 1970s, calling for treatment of women's issues in development projects. It is the integration of women into the global economies by improving their status and assisting in total development. Later, GAD approach proposed more emphasis on gender relations rather than seeing women's issues in isolation. Women, especially those in the low-income strata, traditionally have contributed to productive activities such as agriculture (mostly small-scale), agro-processing crafts and home industries, trade and commerce, but there has been a tendency to underestimate their economic roles and to undercount their participation due to inadequate data, prevailing definitions of economic activity and current sampling and interviewing procedures employed in obtaining national statistics. More attention has been focused, especially in national plans and programs, on their reproductive and child-nurturing roles. In general, women have benefitted increasingly from programs in the social sector, as evidenced by the large increases in school enrollment of the female population at all levels of education and a rise in life expectancy. However, severe health, nutritional and educational problems still remain to be resolved, especially in the case of women in rural areas and low-income women in the urban centers

Women's Equality & Empowerment Framework follows the 1979 Women's Convention in defining justice for women in terms of gender equality. Gender equity requires equal enjoyment by women and men of socially valued goods, opportunities, resources and rewards. Gender equity does not mean that women and men become the same, but that their opportunities and life chances are equal. Gender equity is thus an approach using gender equity is directed towards ensuring that development policies and interventions leave women no worse off economically or in terms of social responsibility than before the intervention. This approach tries to make equity visible by using indicators which reveal the human cost of many activities, for example, provision of fuel and water. This approach tries to ensure that women have a fair share of the

benefits, as well as the responsibilities of the society, equal treatment before the law, equal access to social provisions; education; equal pay for work of the same value. However, in Africa, this has not been enhanced fully and has hindered women in engaging in development projects and therefore, has remained as an issue to be addressed,(Ramsey Tonny n et al,2014) The persistence of gender inequalities directly result in poorer agricultural and human development outcomes. A study conducted in four African countries: Mozambique, Guinea Bisau, Algeria and Ivory Coast showed that providing women farmers with the same quantity and quality of inputs that men typically receive, and improving their access to agricultural education, could increase national agricultural output and incomes by an estimated 10 to 20% (World Bank, 2005).

In Africa, estimates of the time contribution of women to agricultural activities go up to 60-80 percent in some countries. Overall, the labor burden of rural women exceeds that of men, and includes a higher proportion of unpaid household responsibilities related to preparing food and collecting fuel and water. Despite women playing a critical and potentially transformative role in agricultural growth in developing countries, they often face persistent obstacles and economic constraints limiting further inclusion in agriculture. In some countries, women are often not recognized as farmers and face widespread restrictions on decision making about the basic resources for production i.e., land; access to productivity-enhancing inputs such as credit, fertilizer, improved seeds and extension; and control over the produce resulting from their labor and other investments. Women's ability to produce enough food is further hampered by the physically exhausting labor and drudgery associated with farming practices that have remained unchanged for generations.

In Africa, one of the first to recognize the importance of women in farming was Baumann in 1928, with his classic article *The Division of Work According to Sex in African Hoe Culture*. Ester Boserup's pioneering *Women's Role in Economic Development* brought greater attention to the importance of women's role in agricultural economies and the lack of alignment of development projects with this reality. In the preface to her book, Boserup wrote that "in the vast and ever-growing literature on economic development, reflections on the particular problems of women are few and far between". She showed that women often did more than half the agricultural work, in one case as much as 80%, and that they also played an important role in trade. In other countries, women were severely under-employed. According to the 1971 census in India, women constituted 48.2% of the population but only 13% of economic activity. Women were excluded from many types of formal job, so 94% of the female workforce was engaged in the unorganized sector employed in agriculture, agro-forestry, fishery, handicrafts and so on. With growing awareness of women's issues, in the 1970s development planners began to try to integrate women better into their projects to make them more productive. The WID approach initially accepted existing social structures in the recipient country and looked at how to better integrate women into existing development initiatives. The straightforward goal was to increase the productivity and earnings of women, (Davine Gilberts,2010)

By failing to close the gender gap in agriculture, the world is paying dearly. For example, opening up women's access to the resources required to produce, process and market food

products could increase yields on women's farms by 20 to 30 percent, according to a recent State of Food and Agriculture report from FAO (FAO 2011). This would raise total agricultural production in developing countries by 2.5 to 4 percent and reduce the number of hungry people in the world by 100 to 150 million people.

As per the report on baseline studies carried out in 2012 to establish the status of women in agriculture in six countries: Malawi, Tanzania, Ghana, Mali, Bangladesh, inculcates that gender inequalities run through agricultural systems, action is required at all levels from household and community up to national, regional, and international scales. This action will require: making research, extension, and market systems inclusive and accessible to both men and women farmers; implementing policy actions that reduce barriers to women's access to resources including land; engaging men to change gender relations, community structures and cultural norms that perpetuate gender inequalities; and programmatic interventions that integrate the multiple functions of agriculture in food, nutrition, incomes, (Mary Ayleen,2009)

In Eastern African Countries, female farmers face many gender-specific barriers to accessing markets. They are unable to pay the high permit costs to sell their produce in the market, time burden that constraints them from seeking best prices, and competing with male farmers over crops that women have successfully cultivated (Quisumbing and Pandolfelli, 2010). Market-oriented interventions for women in agriculture will be more effective if they also address gender norms. In Tanzania, women had difficulty accessing markets as companies assumed that men are the primary producers in the household and are more prone to approach men (cited in Quisumbing and Pandolfelli, 2010). Women are usually responsible for growing and preparing most of the food consumed in the home and raise small livestock which provides protein. Where there is no livestock, they sell small quantities in the market to purchase protein to ensure good nutrition for the household. Women carry out most of the home food processing to ensure diversity of diet and to minimize losses and to sell in the market. As per research report, women are more likely to spend their incomes on food and children's needs thus hindering their involvement in agribusiness, (FAO, 2009).

Generally, time-use studies permit a rich analysis of what men and women do in agriculture and how their roles may differ by crop, location, management structure, age and ethnic group (FAO, 2011; SOFA Team and Doss, 2011). The studies consider the gender roles within their specific geographic and cultural context. These studies are thus able to provide practical guidance for policy-makers and practitioners involved in technology investments, extension services, post-harvest activities and marketing interventions with properly targeted policy interventions. However, in view of the wide variation in the roles women play in agriculture, complicated by variations also in geographic and socio-cultural formations, generalizations about time use are not appropriate. Indeed, time-use surveys reveal considerable variation across countries, and sometimes within countries, not only in Africa, but in other regions of the world. Time-use in agriculture varies widely depending on the crop and the phase of the production cycle, the age and ethnic group of the women in question, the type of activity and other factors (FAO, 2011; SOFA Team and Doss, 2011). Nonetheless, one common finding is that women usually allocate

time to food preparation, child care and other household responsibilities in addition to the time they spend in agriculture (FAO, 2011)

Agriculture is the mainstay of Kenyan economy directly contributing 26% gross domestic product annually, and another 25% indirectly. The sector accounts for 65% of Kenya's total exports and provides more than 70% of informal employment in the rural areas. The sector comprises of crops, fisheries, land, water, cooperatives, environment regional development and forestry sub-sectors. It also includes the development of arid and semi-arid areas.

In Kenya, traditional ideas about the roles of girls and women restrict their contributions to Kenya. These ideas hold women back from contributing to important development goals; especially in the areas of economic growth, nutrition and food security. Women in Kenya are underrepresented in decision-making positions. They also have less access to education, land, and employment. Those living in rural areas spend long hours collecting water and firewood; interfering with school attendance and leaving them with little time to earn money or engage in other productive activities,(Bose up, Fei and Toulmin, 2013). In Kenya, agribusiness dominates in terms of contribution to value addition in manufacturing. Agribusiness entails two broad groups namely livestock keeping and crops growing. Livestock keeping entails small stocks such as poultry, pigs, goats and rabbit to name a few and large stocks such as cattle (MoLD, 2010).Rabbit rearing is mainly characterized by smallholders who are normally faced by various constraints according to Madukwe(2005).

County Government of Bomet is a county in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya. It was created from the former Kericho district through Kenya gazette supplement no. 53 of 1992. It has a population of 724,186 and an area of 1,630.0 km.(Millicent and Rose,2015).Bomet county government is composed of 5 Sub-Counties which include: Bomet Central, Bomet East, Konoin, Chepalungu and Sotik respectively. In the County, agribusiness development projects on crop production include: Seedlings for potatoes, watermelon, peanuts, pubkins, addition of value on tea proceeds, beans, sugarcane, bananas, sweet potatoes. On the other hand, keeping of animals for instance, Cows, Goats, Sheep, donkeys, and Rabbits is what has been put forward for development in Bomet and rabbits .Animal husbandry has been encouraged by the county government and marketing of the produce is foresteered by the county. Rabbit keeping ,bee keeping in Konoin sub-county has brought revenue to the county although women does not get income directly as compared to the male counterparts,(Anderson Koech,2014)

The county government of Bomet guaranteed loans for eight co-operatives to purchase a tractor each and farm implements for use by their members. The County government negotiated a credit facility with the AFC on behalf of the cooperatives .The tractors will help in modernizing Agriculture and in the diversification of crops in the country. The farm implements include: Plows, Mowers, Balers, agraindrier and tillers.(Mercy,2016)

Flagging on the tractors, Bomet County Government H.E Isaac Ruto said the county government will continue supporting farmers through multipurpose co-operatives noting that the co-

operatives movement has the potential to uplift the economy of the people. The county government has invested heavily in cooperatives and advances loans at 1% interest rate. Currently, there is Kshs.60Million invested in various cooperatives as a revolving fund.

Besides, the county government had earlier bought two tractors, balers and mowers that help farmers in harvesting and bailing Boma Rhodes pastures that the County Government introduced by subsidizing seeds,(Vitalis,2016)

According to agribusiness CEC Hon. Alex Kirui, Bomet County currently has 2448 acres under Boma Rhodes pastures. The pasture is harvested after three months as an alternative cash crop. Farmers often had to wait for long to be able to have their pastures harvested by the county tractors but with the addition of the agent tractors, the problem is not only solved but more farmers are likely to take up pasture growing.

Sotik Sub-County involves the five wards namely: Ndanai Abossi, Kipsonoi, Kapletundo, Chemagel and Rongena/Manaret Ward. Agribusiness in Ndanai/Abossi include production and marketing of watermelon, sweetpotatoes, potatoes, beans and millet, Kipsonoi includes tea plantation and marketing of proceeds, watermelon, pumpkins and beans and the same applies to Kapletundo Ward. Chemagel ward appears to be the most performing in agribusiness due to existence of Sotik town Town which is characterized by banking institutions for instance Kenya commercial bank and equity, national and cooperative ATM machines and mobile- banking businesses and micro- credit institutions which include: Kenya Women Finance Trust and Faulu Bank. Also, Kaplong, Chemagel, Soimet trading centres makes up other networks that necessitate the success of agribusiness development projects thus enhances processing, supply chain and marketing of farm produce effectively since the demand is high due to the densely populated region. Finally, Rongena/Manaret Ward agribusiness is at peak. Marketing and selling of farm proceeds is high as compared to all the five wards because of four trading centres; Tembwo, Chepilat, Monire and Kibatit and accessibility of Sotik and 4 small trading centres which necessitates the selling and marketing. Besides Ndanai/Abossi, the ward comprises of two different ethnic communities living together; the Kipsigis and the Abagusii since there is a boundary of Nyamira and Bomet County. The two communities has instigated efficient and effective agribusiness especially on tea,Bananas,millet,maize and milk production and supply chain due to ready market.,(Richard Maritim,2014)

Despite the growth of agribusiness in Sotik Sub-County, Women have been lagging behind yet they contribute 70% of the economy as compared to men and this has demoralized and deteriorated women entrepreneurs in Sotik,(Albert,Koech,2015).

In Summary, Women constitute about 43 per cent of the agricultural labour force in the developing world, with 50 per cent in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Asia and 20 percent in Latin America (FAO, 2011:3). As a group, women constitute a sizeable proportion of the total population in several African countries. With a gender ratio of 100 or more in several countries,

Botswana, Zambia, (Southern Africa), Côte d'Ivoire, Nigeria (West Africa) and Uganda, Tanzania, Kenya (East Africa), women's role, including their labour, in agriculture cannot be ignored. World Bank (2007:78-79) estimates that in Africa, Europe, Central Asia and some East Asian countries, women and men work equally in agricultural self-employment, while in Latin America and South Asia, women work less in agricultural self-employment (see also FAO, 2011). In entire Kenya and especially in Bomet, Sotik Sub-County, participation of Women in agribusiness development projects remains a pipe dream.(Anderson,2015). If women farmers constitute a critical human resource in agricultural development, it is essential to shine some light on their role and significance in the sector. A useful point of entry for such an exercise is the social basis of power, since that enables us to examine the gender dimensions of agricultural policy. Gender is the social construction of roles between women and men, as opposed to sex which is the biological constructs of female or male. Gender roles are the product of political and socio-cultural forces with severe implications when it comes to the distribution of responsibilities and resources between women and men of which if transformation will be initiated, then Women will see light in agribusiness development projects.(Staudt, 1994; Moser, 1989).

Statement of the problem

Women involvement in agribusiness development projects has been crucial and characterized by lack of consideration of the girl child /Women in participation due to gender disparity. Their participation in decision-making has consistently been at the center of the global agenda since the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in 1985. Gender inequality remains a major barrier to human development. Girls and women have made major strides since 1990, but they have not yet gained gender equity. The disadvantages facing women and girls are a major source of inequality. Oftenly, women and girls are discriminated against in health, education, political representation and labour market with negative repercussions for development of their capabilities and their freedom of choice.

Agribusiness is a powerful tool of empowering the rural communities that enable communities to raise the living standards of living. The developed world realized greater heights of development when it sensitized rural folk to embrace agribusiness to curb rural – urban movement of population which carries with it a lot of labour and talent. Studies have also revealed that married and settled women tend to stay in rural areas where a lot of land is available. The demand for food and flora-cultural products can only keep rising. Experience has shown that the nature of crop and animal husbandry practiced in rural Kenya is devoid of any long-term gains since the main purpose of the agricultural activities is immediate consumption. The earlier the gender issues related to agribusiness are made to play in favor of women in rural areas the better, (Winkinson n et all,2013)

In Kenya, gender equality and equity principles are yet to be fully integrated into democratization processes, structures of power and decision-making procedures. Women participation compared to men in governance and development is still low, nevertheless some

women have exhibited the qualities of good leadership. Their inclusion enhances effective governance and success of projects providing. The Ministry of planning is charged with the responsibility of providing proper structures, strategies on the management of development management of government financial and natural resources. In this regard, the ministry has been continually striving to improve women involvement in development issues through various public projects, sector reform programs, aimed at increasing transparency, accountability, as well as responsiveness of resources to enhance the quantity and quality of public service delivery to meet its developing priorities.

Women take their much time in agriculture which is the source of the economic status of the country yet they are negligible and inferior in the eyes of the male counterparts. This has deteriorated the lives of women who have the potential to apply their skills in a more efficient and effective manner as compared to the Men. Many of them are hopeless since they have been demotivated due to gender inequality hindering their capabilities, competency, and intellectual standards thus enhancing a red-tape in the society. However, in spite of all these government efforts to modernize and establish development frameworks in the management of public and self-help group projects through the ministry of planning, the implementation of women participation in agribusiness development projects which was to increase efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery remains a pipe dream.

The county government of Bomet in the 2015/2016 financial budget had advocated for 60% expenditure on development as compared to 40% on recurrent expenditure and in 2016/2017,65% on development against 35% on recurrent expenditure .participation of Women in agribusiness has been a great challenge which has hindered agribusiness performance in the County. Nonetheless, in Sotik Sub-county, participation of women in agribusiness is still very low yet the county government majored much on water and infrastructure projects of which women could have been the steering leaders. The fact that gender roles negatively affect participation of women in agribusiness development projects raises issues that require to be addressed. If the trend continues then the role of women in agribusiness will remain only but a mirage. On the other hand, improving on development and measures of curbing gender issues by the County government enhances development not only for women but for all.

The purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to investigate the determinants of Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County, Bomet County, Kenya.

Research Objectives

1. To investigate how education determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County.

2. To examine ways in which culture determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County.
3. To determine how funding influence Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County.
4. To assess how government policies determines Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County.
5. To investigate ways in which technology determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County.

Hypotheses

1. H_0 : There is no significant effect on how education determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

H_1 : There is a significant effect on how education determine participation of women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-county

2. H_0 : There is no significant effect on how culture determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

H_1 : There is a significant effect on how culture determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

3. H_0 : There is no significant effect on how Funding determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

H_1 : There is a significant effect on how funding determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

4. H_0 : There is no significant effect on how government policies determines Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

H_1 : There is significant effect on how government policies determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

5. H_0 : There is no significant effect on ways in which Technology determine Women participation in agri-business development projects Sotik Sub-County

H_1 : There is a significant effect on ways in which Technology determine Women participation in agri-business development projects Sotik Sub-County

Significance of the study

The study may benefit professionals and women in the society since their living standard can be enhanced and therefore improving the development of women and the community at large. This study contributes to the body of knowledge needed to provide understanding about the implications of participation of women in agribusiness development projects in order to improve accountability, transparency and service provision to the public. The findings of the study are important to the government policy makers, in identifying the shortcomings inconsideration of women inclusion in development projects which is a crucial element in the Economic Recovery strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation and how the strategy can be improved to be more effective. In addition, government policy makers may use the research findings in formulating and enforcing legislation that would facilitate accountability and transparency through effective regulations and procedures as well as reliable development project strategies. It cannot go without saying that the general public and stakeholders need to build confidence in the accessibility of information from government departments and line ministries. By the government acting upon the findings, the general public and other stakeholders will appreciate the government's commitment in sound management and implementation of agribusiness development projects consequently boosting confidence in government dissemination of development issues. Finally, academic researchers may need the study findings to stimulate further research in this area and therefore, forms a basis of good background to further research. In addition, the research provides a reference framework for other scholars to conduct similar studies in Kenya, Africa and around the world.

Limitation of the study

Limitation of the study was on the use of the instrument for data collection, that is, the structure interview schedule and questionnaire. Misinterpretation of questions by the respondents resulted to loss of valuable data. Due to diverse constraints coupled with geographical difference, the results obtained from the study might not be applicable to other parts of the country. In this case therefore, the study adopted efficient and effective communication to curb the challenge.

Weather changes made data collection difficult because Sotik Sub-county has a poor road network and made data collection in remote areas very difficult. More over,It was worsened by heavy rains in the month of November

Assumption of the study

The study was carried out with an assumption that the data collection instruments were valid and reliable in measuring the desired outcome and those participants were willing to give information honestly and objectively.

Delimitation of the study

The study delimited the agribusiness development projects available in Sotik-Sub County of Bomet County. It concentrated on the determinants of Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County. The study ensured that the respondents were aware

of the reason of the study and their input was treated with confidentiality and absolute appreciation.

Definitions of significance terms used in the study

Project - A planned piece of work that is designed to produce something new or to improve the standard of living of the community.

Participation - is a process of equitable and active involvement of all stake holder in social and development activities

Participation in development - is organized efforts within organization to increases stake Holders' access and control over resources and related decision making that contribute to Sustainable livelihood.

Determinant- a factor that decisively affects the nature or outcome of something

Performance – the accomplishment of a given task measured against present known standards.

Agribusiness -is the [business](#) of agricultural production. The term was coined in 1957 by Goldberg and Davis. It includes [agrichemicals](#), [breeding](#), [crop](#) production ([farming](#) and [contract farming](#)), distribution, [farm machinery](#), [processing](#), and [seed](#) supply, as well as [marketing](#) and [retail](#) sales. All agents of the food and fiber value chain and those institutions that influence it are part of the agribusiness system.

Development: The act or process of growing or causing something to grow or become larger or rather the systematic use of scientific and technical knowledge to meet specific objectives or requirements.

Organization of the study

The research report is organized in 5 chapters with chapter one featuring the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study and the objectives of the study, research questions, significant of the study, limitation of the study as well as the basic assumption of the study. Added to this, delimitation of the study and definition of significant terms are also included. Chapter two captures the literature review, theoretical framework and the conceptual framework of the study. Besides, it is composed of the literature gaps and the summary of the literature review. Chapter three features research methodology which includes research design, target population, sample size and sample selection. Further, it has the data collection, procedures of data collection, and techniques of data collection as well as operationalization of study variables. Methods of data analysis and ethical consideration are also included.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The concept of Women participation in agribusiness development projects.

The need for investing in agriculture is increasing due to a rising global population and changing dietary preferences of the growing middle class in emerging markets toward higher value foods (for instance: dairy, meats, fish, fruits, vegetables, etc.).According to estimates, demand for food

will increase by 70% by 2050, and at least \$80 billion annually in investments will be needed to meet this demand, most of which is expected to come from the private sector,(Gerald P,2015).

Women and development issues have been on the world agenda since the United Nations Organized the first women's conference in Mexico in 1975. Based on report done, women are generally unable to participate fully in the development process. Gender equality and empowerment are recurring themes in the emerging global and continental initiatives rethinking gender issues in particular and the role of agriculture in development in general (IFAD, 2012; UNDP, 2012; WFP, 2012; FAO, 2011, 2009; World Bank, 2011; IFAD and AfDB, 2010). IFAD (2012) anchors its policy programming in agriculture on gender equality and empowerment of not only women, but also men. The framework for IFAD's (2012:8) position is that agricultural development "programmes are more relevant and sustainable if both women and men are able to participate in rural institutions and express their own needs and priorities in decision-making" processes. It is obvious to IFAD (2012:14) that strengthening the human and social capital base of farmers and some attention to sustainability should be key aspects of the policy framework. Another important requirement is clarity in policy statements and outcomes. Indeed, if rural women and men in developing countries are empowered, they can achieve higher incomes and improve food security at the household level (IFAD and AfDB, 2010).

UN Women (2012) also reiterates the call to empower poor rural women through economic integration and food security initiatives. Under the "Accelerating Progress Toward the Economic Empowerment of Rural Women," a five-year initiative of the UN Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), several agencies, including the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Food Programme (WFP) have launched programs in several countries. It will be implemented initially in Ethiopia, Guatemala, Kyrgyzstan, Liberia, Nepal, Niger and Rwanda. The program has four main goals: improving food and nutrition security; increasing incomes; enhancing leadership and participation in rural institutions; and creating a more responsive policy environment at national and international levels (UN Women, 2012).

The Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO, 2011), in discussing the role of women in agriculture, stressed the need to close the gender gap in agriculture. An essential area that requires the utmost attention is the terms of access to productive resources, for example, land. FAO (2011) places the plight of women in agriculture in terms of political and socio-cultural variables and calls for measures that will close the gender gap in agriculture and rural development. The terms and conditions of access to agricultural resources has been a recurring theme in other studies. UN (2009) is also emphatic in stressing how control over economic resources is a major requirement for women and their contribution to economic development.

By 2006, 51% of all assistance to the International Development Association (IDA), the World Bank's fund for the poorest countries, included gender in project operations (World Bank, 2012b). In 2007 the World Bank launched the Gender Action Plan (GAP) to focus on gender in the land, labor, agriculture, finance, and infrastructure sectors (World Bank, 2012b). To the

World Bank (2011), gender equality can be achieved broadly by educating girls and increasing literacy rates among women, early childhood development interventions and women's labour force participation while strengthening labour policies affecting women; improving women's access to credit, land and other resources; promoting women's political rights and participation; expanding reproductive health programs and family support policies.

Beyond the initiatives by multilateral institutions, Africa-based institutions, sometimes working with other partners, have increased their commitment to raise agricultural productivity on the continent. The African Development Bank (AfDB) adopted the Gender Plan of Action (GPOA). The plan, among other things, seeks to highlight and prioritize gender analysis in social sector projects in health and education and integrate best gender practices in about one-third of all Bank projects (African Development Fund, 2007). That means the adoption of tools to integrate gender equality in Bank-funded interventions, especially in priority areas, especially poverty reduction programmes, lines of credit and infrastructure projects

The African Union (AU) sponsored Comprehensive African Agriculture Development Programme (CAADP) now has 25 signatory countries (seven more than last year) committed to spending at least 10 per cent of their national budgets on agriculture, to accelerate growth in the sector of at least 6 per cent a year. Nineteen countries have finalized Agricultural Investment Plans (African Progress Report, 2011). International assistance and innovative partnerships such as the Alliance for a Green Revolution in Africa (AGRA), have been working with governments to intensify production. Their efforts include the introduction of high-yielding varieties of crops and improved techniques such as micro-dosing of fertilizers and drip irrigation; increased accessibility to production enhancing inputs, credit and other financial services such as weather-indexed crop insurance and other risk-sharing instruments to mitigate the risk of lending by commercial banks and other financial institutions to smallholder farmers (African Progress Report, 2011).

The foregoing demonstrate the fact that gender related issues are assuming a higher profile in the African development discourse. The question though is why did previous attempts on addressing the needs of women in agriculture not attain the desired goals? In essence, what has been the missing link that has to be restored in order for African women to assume their rightful place and better contribute to the region's agricultural development agenda? First, there is a gap between what international organizations said they will do, what they think should be done, and what they actually do. This is because no international or multilateral organization or institution can directly effect changes at the national level. They can and certainly do encourage national governments to put certain things in place in order to ensure gender equality at all levels, and empower women in agriculture to increase their productivity, livelihood and contribution to national development. For example, to attain gender equality, the FAO's committee on World Food Security said states should ensure that women and girls have equal tenure rights and access to land, adopt measures that would enable legal and policy frameworks to afford better or adequate protection for women as well as laws that would ensure recognize women's tenure rights are implemented and enforced (FAO, 2012c). They further stated that states should

remove and prohibit all forms of discrimination related to tenure rights, ensuring equal tenure rights for women and men, including the right to inherit and bequeath, as well as striving to provide legal services and other assistance to enable women to defend their tenure interests. A perennial problem is that governments and development partners continue to assume that men are the only full time farmers and that information and services need to be directed towards male heads of household (IFAD and AfDB, 2010). Consequently, women farmers receive less attention from extension and other services. Obviously, the EWA initiative brought about an attitudinal shift, by focusing on women farmers as well. Second, multilateral institutions can only work within the parameters of the national development agenda. As such, in cases where the national development agenda is incoherent and priorities not clearly articulated, the work of multilateral institutions, even though valuable, will not necessarily advance the needs of women in agriculture. Indeed, when the priorities of both national and international institutions dovetail, a lot more can be attained. One of FAO's strategic objectives for 2010-2019 is to promote the equal access of women and men to resources, services, and decision-making and employment opportunities in rural areas (FAO, 2012b). FAO has made gender mainstreaming central to its development policies and programmes, and its work extends beyond “women's issues”, into areas once considered “gender-neutral” (FAO, 2009b). Some recent successes of the activities of FAO and other agencies in Lesotho, Ghana and Gabon were largely due to the agenda-setting conditions in those countries (FAO, 2009b).

Third, there is a dearth of political leadership and capacity building in several African countries when it comes to the gender dimensions of agricultural development (ACBF, 2012). Interventions of the FAO, World Bank, AfDB, IFAD and other international organizations are in the area of research support, and support for projects. They develop tools for gender analysis and research on gender and development. They also raise awareness, advocate, support training and offer research support on major gender issues. Through these initiatives, they are able to get national governments and policy makers thinking. These initiatives can only come to fruition with the required political leadership and institutional capacity in the national context. Until the recent ascension to power of women presidents in Liberia (Sirleaf Johnson) and Malawi (Joyce Banda), African countries were largely governed by men. If the experiences of leaders inform their vision for national development, then one can point to the paucity of women leaders as part of the lack of the required political leadership in addressing the needs of women farmers in the region. It is therefore not surprising that Sirleaf Johnson for example, has been providing bold leadership in pushing the current agenda to better understand and improve the condition of women farmers in Africa. It is also worth restating that women leaders need their men counterparts to effect meaningful change. Thus, it is gratifying to note the supportive role of the AU leadership (mostly men) in the EWA.

Finally, there is the question of capacity building, specifically institutions that can initiate gender relevant policies for agricultural development (ACBF, 2012). At the height of the structural adjustment programme in the 1980s, the restructuring of agricultural institutions made it possible to establish units specifically geared to women in agricultural development in ministries of

agriculture in several African countries (World Bank, 1989, 1981). However, in a context of scarce resources and the lack of leadership, most of these institutions have not lived up to expectation. The activities of multilateral and continental institutions have to be anchored in a national context. That assumes a national development planning and agenda-setting framework. While the specific needs of each African country is important, the argument is not the particularistic issues in each African country, but a better understanding of the national context. AU's emerging leadership in continental issues and the implications for national development seems to be opening up the space to better focus on and advance the interests of African women in agriculture. For a region in which women constitute a sizeable group in agriculture, such a strategy is not only timely but an imperative if the policy objective is to harness available human resources for national development.

The relevance of the national environment, in order to better identify commonalities and differences is borne out by the significant variations in respective African countries in terms of the agricultural share of all economically active women and women's share of economically active in agriculture (table 2). It is gratifying to note that development partners have accepted and continue to use terms like gender roles, gender equality, gender empowerment and gender mainstreaming in declarations and policy initiatives (UNDP, 2012; FAO, 2012, 2009). The common consensus can be the result of the third MDG of promoting gender equality and empowerment of women. Empowering women is required to improve food security situation, nutrition security, child education and increase agricultural production

Women's empowerment must remain a central policy priority because equality and non-discrimination are of intrinsic value (UNDP, 2012). Empowerment considers access to and control over resources as a social justice problem which must be tackled without delay. The question, however, is whether or not development partners have a common approach when it comes to the practical implications of the development concepts.

Therefore, more women are poor, illiterate, do not enjoy proper healthcare, are victims of violence such as rape, abuse as well as neglect, denied basic rights, discriminated against and suffer other forms of inequality as though their status is below that of men and their situation is far worse than the men's. It's realistic that there is disparity between men and women in the aspects of education, health, employment, legal matters, leadership, acquiring power and ownership of resources. Women, who have been elected, portray individual determination, optimism, aggressiveness and innovation. Although multi-party democracy has provided an arena for women to represent themselves in political arena, as well as an opportunity to be consulted over the planning and implementation of development projects, they are entirely excluded from decision making process, meaning the effectiveness of women engagement as parliamentarians in general is still out of sight and mind (Frances, 1999).

The challenges of implementing the international commitments on gender equality and empowerment of women in the Beijing Platform for Action, the Millennium Declaration and

more recently, and the Outcome of the 2005 World Summit highlight the importance of ensuring an enabling environment. An enabling environment may be interpreted as a set of interrelated and interdependent systemic conditions such as policies, laws, institutional mechanisms, resources, etc., which facilitate the promotion of gender equality.

The Beijing Platform for Action adopted by the Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995 proposed strategic objectives and specific actions in critical areas of concern, which, taken together, would contribute to building an enabling environment for women's participation in development. It also stated that it is essential to design, implement and monitor effective, efficient and mutually reinforcing gender-sensitive policies and programmes and institutional mechanisms that will foster the empowerment and advancement of women. In their responses to the questionnaire for the ten year review and appraisal of the implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action, carried out in the Commission on the Status of Women in 2005, Governments reiterated their commitment to the involvement of women as full and equal participants in all areas of development.

The broad understanding of women's participation in development expressed in the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action complements the concept of women's participation in all areas of public life contained in the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). The Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has repeatedly noted the importance of ensuring equal opportunities for women's participation. In its examination of States parties' reports, the Committee also noted that where there is full and equal participation of women in public life and decision-making, the implementation of their rights and compliance with the Convention improves.

The Millennium Project Task Force on Education and Gender Equality identified three critical dimensions of empowerment and enhanced participation of women in development: *capabilities*, for example, in the areas of education and health; *access to opportunities and resources*, for example, to employment or land; and *agency*, for example, women's ability to participate in decision-making processes, e.g. in political institutions and policy-making. An enabling environment would thus influence the capacity of women to be involved, participate actively and benefit from development processes in a sustained and effective manner. It would also contribute to the elimination of women's discrimination and exclusion, increase their access to decision-making, their control over resources such as land and economic assets, and fully recognize their contributions as actors in the economy and other areas of public life.

Education as a determinant of Women participation in agribusiness development projects.

The central role of agriculture in economic growth and development in Africa has long been widely recognized. To spur rural development and food security, agricultural education and training (AET) in Africa has traditionally focused on increasing agricultural productivity on the farm. More recently, development practitioners and policy makers have broadened their attention

to include agribusiness or agro-industries the post-harvest activities involved in the transformation, preservation and preparation of agricultural production for intermediary or final consumption (Wilkinson & Rocha, 2008). Because agro-industries are uniquely situated between raw and natural sources of supply and the dynamics of food and fire and, promotion of agro-enterprise development can provide positive impacts on employment in both rural and urban areas; offer market access to small-holder agriculture; present business linkages to small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs); and enhance food security by reducing post-harvest losses and extending the shelf-life of food and fibres for the rapidly increasing urban poor. The combined effects of employment gains and food security through improved agro-industry competitiveness can be an important strategy for reducing the overall poverty within developing countries.

Developing strong and viable agro-industries requires a different mix of skills, policies and institutions from the traditional, mostly farmer focused ones. Agribusinesses have a different objective function—maximizing profits—and often require an enabling environment to thrive. To fill this gap, a multitude of new policies, initiatives and institutions have emerged in developing countries in the last two decades. These interventions, mostly designed to facilitate the participation of SMEs, include warehouse receipts, business clusters, micro-finance institutions, technology parks, business development services, contract farming and public investment in transport and infrastructure investments. Much has been written about both the theoretical basis and the empirical evidence of these interventions. The role of AET in fostering agribusiness growth in developing countries is, however, relatively underexplored.

In this paper we use the term ‘agribusiness education and training’ to distinguish the specific focus on agribusiness as opposed to the more general AET that includes but is not limited to agribusiness

Based on current trends, 59% of 20-24 year olds in sub-Saharan Africa will complete secondary education in 2030, compared to 42% in 2012. This translates into 137 million young people with secondary education and 12 million with tertiary education by 2030. Ironically, the most educated confront a mismatch between their training and available employment opportunities. Whilst 26% of students enrolled in University in Africa study humanities, only 2% of students are enrolled in agricultural programmes, and government and donor investments in agricultural education and training have become negligible since the early 1990s.

Although Africa’s youth on the whole are increasingly better educated, rural youth are still plagued by low levels of literacy, poor numeracy, high dropout rates (particularly in secondary education) and low levels of tertiary enrolments. Further, more than half of the rural youth pursue activities other than farming, but often end up underemployed or unemployed.

Agricultural education and training (AET) covers a broad range of formal and informal activities that build capacity within the agriculture sector and for wider rural development encompassing higher education, diploma and certificate levels, vocational and in-service training and informal knowledge and skill acquisition. Some of these provide formal education and training systems in

schools and universities; others use training in private and public workforce organizations; and most relevant for smallholder farmers are education systems on the ground, such as farmer field schools. Innovation, often regarded as a pre-condition for successful entrepreneurship, is positively related to the level of education in most developed countries. However, the lack of access to educational opportunities in developing countries, especially for women, discourages the pursuit of an entrepreneurial career. For women and young people in particular, vocational training and skill development are instrumental.

Whilst women make up about half of the African labour force, only 45% of women in Africa are literate, compared to 70% of men and about 1.5% of women achieve higher education. By focusing on building the capacity of young people and women in particular, African governments will be able to increase the productivity of a large proportion of their labour forces.

Culture as a determinant of Women Participation in agri-business development projects

The culture of a society is the accepted way of doing things in that particular society. It is the way in which people live, their customs, traditions, methods of cultivation and so on. The culture of a society is learned by each individual member of that society. Children are not born with this knowledge; they learn by seeing how older children and adults behave. As they grow up, older members of their family or kinship group teach them about the customs and traditions of the group and the society. Later still, they may be initiated more fully into the society at ceremonies where they are taught traditional habits and customs, and their expected role. Experience also gives the individual a better understanding of the behavior pattern of the community and may teach the individual how to change some of the traditional forms of behavior for newer, more modern forms.

Culture is not an accidental collection of customs and habits but has been evolved by the people to help them in their conduct of life. Each aspect of the culture of a society has a definite purpose and function and is, therefore, related to all the other aspects of its culture. This is important to remember when planning extension programmes. Changes in one aspect of culture may have an effect on other aspects of that culture. If changes in one aspect of culture are introduced, and these are likely to have an unacceptable effect on other aspects, then a programme may have little chance of success. This is one reason why local leaders and farm people should help in planning an extension programme. They will know whether or not the changes proposed will be acceptable to the society. The more an extension agent learns about and comes to respect the culture of the people with whom he works, the more he will be accepted by them. He will also be more sensitive to the type of advice and support that will be useful.

There are five particular aspects of local culture that the extension agent should be aware of: the farming system, land tenure, inheritance, ceremonies and festivals, and traditional means of communication.

Farming systems: Before he can offer any advice to farmers, the extension agent must understand their present farming system. What crops are grown and in what sequence or combination? How important is each crop in the local diet? How is land prepared for planting? When are the main farm operations carried out? Why do people farm in the way they do? Farming systems are complex, and change in one aspect may create problems in others. In parts of Nepal, for example, millet is sometimes planted between maize plants. Thus, any change in maize spacing or subsequent weeding practice will affect millet production. Similarly, in regions of Nigeria, up to 12 crops may be grown together on a single plot, (Mbogori,2014)

Farming practice is not isolated from the rest of the society's culture and it cannot be treated as a purely technical subject. It influences, and is influenced by, other aspects such as food preferences, land tenure and family relationships. In one African country, for example, extension agents encouraged farmers to plant their crops a few weeks earlier than they usually did. Research findings showed that output would increase and that even if the early sowing failed because of lack of rain, farmers would have the chance of re-planting.

Land tenure: Land tenure consists of the ways in which people obtain the right to possess and use land. Land-tenure systems vary from one society to another. In some communities land is owned by a tribe or kinship group, and each family has the right to use as much land as it needs to feed itself. It cannot sell or rent that land to anyone else, and there may be restrictions on the uses to which the land can be put. In other societies individuals can buy land and do what they like with it. The land-tenure system will affect people's ability and incentive to take extension advice. In some countries, for example, land is farmed on a share-cropping basis. The farmer gives a fixed proportion of everything that is produced on the land to the landowner. The farmer will, therefore, be unwilling to adopt new practices if most of the benefits will go to the landowner. Elsewhere, a young farmer may want to plant a tree crop, but is not allowed to do so by the leaders of the kinship group that owns the land. Or perhaps a tenant would like to improve his farm by fencing it or installing an irrigation pump but may decide not to, fearing that his landlord may take back the land without paying him any compensation for the improvements.FAO(2011)

Inheritance: The way in which land and other possessions pass from one generation to the next also affects extension work. In some cultures, a man's possessions are inherited not by his children but by his mother's brothers and their children. This may reduce a farmer's incentive to develop the farm. In many areas, it is normal practice for a man to divide his land between his sons and daughters before he dies. Such a farmer will not want to do anything to the land that will make it difficult for each portion to be farmed separately later. In other rural societies, land is not inherited at all. When farmers die, the land they farmed is taken back by their kinship groups for reallocation. Extension agents should understand the local inheritance rules, because they will affect the ability of young farmers to acquire land, and the incentive of farmers to take their advice,(Michael,2014)

Ceremonies and festivals: Ceremonies are a central feature of culture. They include religious festivals, celebrations to mark important seasons, such as the start of planting or the end of harvest, and ceremonies for events within the life of a family or community, such as marriage, birth and death. An extension agent needs to know when these take place so that he can plan his activities around them. He should also take care to behave in the appropriate way on such occasions.

Traditional means of communication: All societies have ways of spreading information and sharing ideas. Songs, proverbs, drama, dancing, religious gatherings and village meetings are just a few of the traditional means of communication that an extension agent may find in a rural area.

There are two main reasons why these means of communication are important for extension:- First, the extension agent can learn from them what people in the community are saying and thinking. An understanding of local proverbs, for example, will give the agent an insight into people's knowledge of their environment and their attitudes toward farming. Songs and dances often express deeply held feelings which an extension agent should be aware of when planning his programmes. Second, the extension agent can make use of these traditional means of communication to pass on information and ideas. Many extension services now use drama, puppets and songs to convey new ideas,(Njeri,2015)

There have been attempts to deconstruct the ideology that supports the thesis of globalization. According to its proponents, globalization is an inexorable process that opens the door to prosperity especially for those of the third world: resisting it is to invite national calamity. It is pointed out that this argument covertly promotes the culture of the first world as the culture to which all the other countries are headed-a thesis reminiscent of the failed modernization project of the 1950s and 1960s. Like its predecessor, the theory of globalization is also viewed as obfuscating the skewed exploitative relations that obtain between the first and third world countries today (Patnaik 1998).

Criticisms of the process of globalization and its supporting theories have come under close scrutiny particularly in the context of liberalization policies in Indian agriculture. In India, forces of globalization gained momentum in the agricultural sector in 1988 when the new National Policy on Seed Development allowing the entry of private enterprises in seed production and development was announced. Numerous private enterprises-both national and multinational-have launched ambitious plans to develop seed farms, horticulture, floriculture, poultry, animal husbandry and meat processing to cater to both domestic and foreign markets. Many internationally reputed agribusiness corporations including Cargill Seeds, Pioneer Overseas, Monsanto and Kentucky Fried Chicken have entered the Indian market either on their own or in joint ventures with Indian enterprises. Agriculture is also becoming attractive to Indian corporate giants who were till now operating in the industrial sector. This trend is particularly conspicuous in floriculture-a sector that is registering impressive growth in the recent years.

Resistance to globalization in agriculture has also come from several left wing intellectuals who see in it a threat to the food security of the third world. Right wing nationalists are concerned that foreign multinational corporations would drastically undermine the Indian ethos by propagating the Western life style and its values. Political leaders, intellectuals and activists espousing the cause of the Dalits are concerned that a vast majority of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes would suffer from the escalation of food prices. Groups propagating the cause of gender equality and of Women's rights argue that the trends of globalisation are likely to pauperise rural women. Such criticisms and protests against the globalisation of agriculture have acquired an extra edge in the light of several reports of suicides committed by farmers, especially the cotton growers, in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Punjab last year. The concerned State governments have been forced to constitute commissions of inquiry on the reported suicides and disburse financial relief to the affected families.

2.5 Funding as a determinant of Women participation in agribusiness development projects

Worldwide, agriculture is the main source of income among the rural poor. Relative to other sectors, agricultural growth can reduce rural poverty rates faster and more effectively (Christiaensen and others 2011). As discussed in the [GFDR 2014](#), one relevant vehicle to achieve growth in the sector is through accessibility to finance.

Credit is an instrument whose effectiveness depends on the economic and financial policies . According to Finlay, S. (2009), credit means the ability to command capital in return for a promise to pay at some specific time in the future. Access to credit is very crucial to agribusiness, especially in less developed countries of the world. Access to credit (formal or informal) is the ability of an individual to borrow from a particular source. The degree to which a person can get access to credit is measured by the credit limit of the individual. Thus people with positive credit limits are said to have access and vice-versa. Credit accessibility' refers to the ease or difficulty of acquiring credit from borrowers to enhance business performance, Simkovic, Michael (2016).

The World Bank Group has been a technical advisor to the G20 Global Partnership for Financial Inclusion SME Finance Sub-group on agricultural finance. Since 2011, the Bank Group has produced policy documents and research on innovative ways to finance agriculture. More recently co-organized with GIZ a roundtable on agricultural finance during the recent G20 meetings in Antalya, Turkey, under the Turkish Presidency. The World Bank Group also manages the [Global Index Insurance Facility](#) (GIIF), funded by the European Union, ACP, and the Governments of Japan and the Netherlands, which aims to develop affordable agricultural insurance products that would protect investments in agriculture against mostly weather events. Overall, through GIIF and the [Disaster Risk Financing and Insurance Program](#) (DRFI), the World Bank Group has helped more than 35 million farmers in Africa, Asia and Latin America benefit from new or improved insurance products.

Farmers' decisions to invest and to produce are closely influenced by access to financial instruments. If appropriate risk mitigation products are lacking, or if available financial instruments do not match farmers' needs, farmers may be discouraged to adopt better technologies, to purchase agricultural inputs, or to make other decisions that can improve the efficiency of their businesses. Improving access to finance can increase farmers' investment choices and provide them with more effective tools to manage risks (Karlan and others 2012a, Cai and others 2009). Banking sectors in developing countries lend a much smaller share of their loan portfolios to agriculture compared to agriculture's share of GDP. This limits investment in agriculture by both farmers and agro-enterprises. It also demonstrates that the barrier to lending isn't due to a lack of liquidity in the banking sectors, but rather a lack of willingness to expand lending to agriculture. Even when available, much of the agriculture funding tends to be informal and short-term, precluding longer-term investments. This informal funding only partially covers the financial needs of farmers and small agribusinesses, and usually at a high cost. Also, government policies often prove to be ineffective and could in fact create impediments to offering financial services to the agricultural sector. Policies like concessional lending practices, interest rate caps, and loan forgiveness programs create disincentives for private sector lending while creating problems for government lending to agriculture.

Agricultural finance needs to focus on the following four areas: First, is to segment the smallholder farmers and identify their financial needs. Smallholder farmers are heterogeneous and have different needs. It is important to identify various smallholder sub-segments and assess their needs and constraints before designing solutions and products. Also, smallholder farmers don't just need credit for agricultural activities but they also need credit for other household needs/activities, savings, payment systems and insurance. Second, is to find ways to de-risk agricultural finance by addressing both idiosyncratic (or individual) risks as well as important systemic risks. Individual risks are often linked to credit risk assessment, and information and systems to help. Thirdly, information can assist financial institutions in credit risk assessment by promoting credit bureaus and linkages with value chain companies, etc. Finding a good collateral, for example, moveable collateral, and not just rely on titled land, could also help. On the systemic risk, agricultural insurance, catastrophic risk programs, price hedging through commodity exchanges or value chains, can also provide some solutions. Fourthly, to identify appropriate institutions and delivery channels that would reduce the costs of serve agricultural clients. A variety of institutions can provide agricultural finance, depending on the types of clients they serve. MFIs and cooperatives can serve sub-segments of small holder farmers through their local presence and expertise. Commercial banks can also provide solutions through value chains and for better organized groups of smallholders. Fifthly, new technologies and advancements in mobile banking solutions as well as increasing integration of farmers into better organized value chains can promote solutions and delivery channels that reduce the cost of serving disperse populations in rural areas. Finally, address issues in the enabling environment and specific government policies that limit the flow of financial services to small holders. Government policies can restrict lending but also can crowd in private sector.

Another challenge that banks face when serving the agriculture sector is that financial infrastructure in rural areas is in general very poor. Tracking identity of clients or monitoring production outcomes becomes extremely difficult in rural areas. If financial providers cannot track their clients back, then the punishment of default or underperform for a farmer is low, especially if contract enforcement is low. Hence, potential lenders or insurers may well decide not to engage with the sector in the first place, or to respond by excessive credit rationing or over-reliance on traditional forms of collateral, which many farmers lack.

In the last two decades, new approaches attempting to reduce these challenges have been developing in agricultural finance. One with great potential in agricultural settings is the use of technology to facilitate financial transactions. Credit and movable collateral registries, mobile banking and correspondent banking are examples of ways in which technology can help ease market failures in the agriculture setting. While rigorous impact evaluations on many of these new developments are pending, there are some studies that provide some insights. In Malawi, Giné and others (2012) found that the use of fingerprints to identify clients made the threat of future credit denial credible. As a result, the incentives for clients to pay back the loan increased, while simultaneously incentivizing lenders to engage in more transactions. Even though projects of this type are in piloting stages, these initiatives show great potential in reducing information costs of lenders or insurers. Other examples include Kenya's M-Pesa and initiatives to introduce registries for movable collateral.

As agricultural production transforms into integrated and more complex market chains, value chain finance has gained importance, helping link small farmers with the rest of the chain. As defined by FAO, value chain finance refers to the financial services that flow through the value chain to address the needs of those participating in the chain. Financial needs could range from securing sales, to procuring products, or obtaining finance. Several financial products have been developed to finance value chains, such as trade finance instruments, warehouse receipts, leasing, factoring, etc. An innovative business model in value chain financing is Agrofinanzas in Mexico. Agrofinanzas specializes in lending to small farmers with little experience with banks and formal financing. Its business model is based on relationships with larger firms that are connected to smaller farmers. Agrofinanzas identifies its borrowers with information obtained by large firms on their small suppliers.

Summing up, evidence suggests that productivity in the agricultural sector can benefit from better access to financial instruments tailored to the needs of farmers and agribusinesses. Policy makers can take a series of steps to make this happen. First, investing in rural financial infrastructure can overcome the information asymmetries that discourage financial providers from serving agricultural firms. The availability of public databases on agricultural and weather statistics would allow lenders and insurers to distinguish good clients from bad ones more precisely and monitor their actions. Governments have a comparative advantage in providing information to help lenders or insurers identify their risks and price them accordingly (World Bank 2007). Second, strengthening property rights and contract enforcement can open up access

to important financial products to farmers and agribusinesses. Third, governments should abstain from paternalistic policies that discourage financial providers from entering the market and that distort the incentives for farmers and firms. Public subsidies directed at agriculture should be carefully considered because they provide inappropriate incentives for farmers to invest in unprofitable farming activities. While certain subsidized insurance products could be justified on the basis of achieving the higher take-up of these products and allowing users to understand their value, subsidies that do not involve proper assessments of the quality or feasibility of projects should be avoided.

Government policies as determinants of Women participation in agri-business development projects

Policy and planning refers to the formulation of guidelines and in Rural areas, the focus is the evaluation of women and women's work by Governments and development agencies. The gender and development debate is closely aligned with the emergence of the postcolonial African state and its role in national development. Three theoretical assumptions have informed this debate: the modernization perspective; the dependency and world systems framework and finally contemporary theories of globalization (Schuurman, 2001; Hoogvelt, 2001; Kiely, 1995; Larrain, 1989). Briefly stated, modernization posits a world of modern (developed) and traditional (developing) societies, with the latter learning or imitating from the former what it takes to be modern. The dependency and world systems framework also addresses the relationship between the core (developed) and the periphery (developing) and demonstrates how the relationship is unequal. Contemporary theories of globalization examine how the dramatic breakthroughs in information and communication technologies and the consequent compression of time and space have affected political, economic, and cultural relations worldwide. These perspectives converge and diverge in terms of the conditions of access to agricultural resources and reward. A general critique is their failure to adequately theorize the gender aspects of agricultural development. This failure is also a reflection of the power basis of policy analysis. Social forces and dramatic changes in society oblige agricultural policy documents to mention or tout the role of women in agriculture, while the same social forces shape and influence agricultural policy in a way that undermine women's access to agricultural resources and contribution to the sector and national development in general. Two major issues are at stake in the gender dimension of the failure of agricultural policy. The first is the analytical framework in policy analysis and the second is the disjuncture between policy documents in agriculture and the actual implementation of the policy. Two lines of policy analysis can be identified. In one approach, policy makers cite "obstacles to implementation" (Schaffer, 1984:181) as reasons for poor performance, and do not account for their lack of understanding on why policies do not achieve stated objectives. We are told that the agricultural policy, for example, does not contribute to agricultural development because women farmers are in the subsistence sector of the agricultural economy. The nature of that sector, its relationship to the wider agricultural sector and society are not addressed. However, these are issues to be addressed for women farmers to make any significant contribution to agricultural development. Policy analysis from this approach or what Clay and Schaffer (1984:3) call the

“mainstream” approach does not raise these questions, and is of limited value in explaining policy performance.

The World Bank Group works on government policies and institutions to improve financial services for agriculture in order to enhance inclusion of women in agribusiness. The objective include increase financial inclusion in the agricultural/rural sector by bringing more rural people into the formal financial system and to provide funding to increase investments in agriculture to raise productivity, improve quality of agricultural products, and lead to better postharvest practices, which ultimately will increase smallholders’ incomes and promote rural entrepreneurship for small agribusinesses. Instruments to support agricultural finance often involve: Lines of credit through both public and private financial institutions, appropriately structured partial credit guarantees, agricultural insurance for crop losses, development of leasing for agricultural equipment, setting up financial infrastructure (credit bureaus and collateral registries attending also to clients in the rural areas), capacity building and technical assistance to both private and public banks/FIs, support of agricultural cooperatives set up the right legal and regulatory environment to promote finance to the agricultural sector, assist in the development of innovative financing schemes such as warehouse receipt finance and value chain finance

The other analytical framework realizes that policy makers usually do not state their intended objectives, and what may seem as poor policy performance may be achieving unstated objectives. The key issue in this framework is the analysis of the social basis of power. Keen's (1994) analysis of the famine in Sudan between 1985 and 1989 is revealing of the value of this approach. The political regime, Keen (1994) argues, was unable to transcend the long-running conflict between north and south Sudan. The government used famine in the south-western corner as state policy to contain these disagreements. Consequently, the famine benefited some groups at the expense of others. Thus, “even as policymakers “fail” to achieve stated goals, it is quite possible that they are achieving other, unstated goals” (Keen, 1994:9). The question, therefore, is “not why public policy ‘fails.’ It does not always necessarily or completely do so...Public policy is, after all, what government does [and does not do]” (Schaffer, 1984:189).

In the field of economy, the Platform’s strategic objectives focus on promoting women’s economic rights and independence, including access to employment, appropriate working conditions and control over economic resources; facilitating women’s equal access to resources, employment markets and trade, providing business services, training and access to markets, information and technology, particularly to low-income women; strengthening women’s economic capacity and commercial networks; eliminating occupational segregation and all forms of employment discrimination; and promoting harmonization of work and family responsibilities for women and men. The provisions of Articles 10, 11 and 12 of CEDAW stipulate the legal commitments of States parties to take all appropriate measures to eliminate discrimination against women and ensure to women equal access and equal rights in the fields of education, employment and health. The Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has recommended a comprehensive approach to ensuring the implementation of CEDAW

provisions in these three areas, including through women's active participation. For example, the Committee stated that Governments should involve women in the planning, implementation and monitoring of health policies and programmes and in the provision of health services to women.

Women participation in decision-making has consistently been at the centre of the global agenda since the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in 1985. In Ghana gender equality and equity principles are yet to be fully integrated into democratization processes, structures of power and decision-making procedures. Women participation compared to men in governance and development is still low, nevertheless some women have exhibited the qualities of good leadership.

It was only in the 1970s that development policy oriented itself to women as a distinctive category rather than as a residual one. Development planners of the time were faced with the failure of the trickle-down theory, with problems of poverty and unemployment that seemed to have aggravated with economic growth and with the need to focus on basic needs and poverty alleviation in the second decade of development. At around the same time the women's movement gave a strong voice to the idea that women's issues have development policy implications. Several studies highlighting women's productive activities, especially women's critical role in food production, women's preponderance among the poor of the world and researches linking women's fertility to their status in society came to the fore and substantiated the need to integrate women in developmental goals. Thus the UN Decade for Women was declared. This brought about a marked change in how development came to be directed at women. Before 1970, policy makers had focused on women in very gender-specific ways. While men were targeted for development as household heads and breadwinners, women were seen primarily as mothers and dependents, hence were beneficiaries of welfare measures rather than development itself.

Women participation in decision-making has consistently been at the centre of the global agenda since the adoption of the Nairobi Forward-Looking Strategies for the Advancement of Women in 1985. In Ghana gender equality and equity principles are yet to be fully integrated into democratization processes, structures of power and decision-making procedures. Women participation compared to men in governance and development is still low, nevertheless some women have exhibited the qualities of good leadership.

However, for women to be efficient and effective, they need education and advocacy to encourage their participation in decision-making. This project develops research and advocacy materials to demystify governances and demonstrate women's need to participate effectively in electoral politics. There will be advocacy activities which are more geared towards more discussion and participation of women in our governances and also with political parties to increase seats for women within parties and also in national and district assembly elections. GenCED drive is to encourage, promote and strengthen women to be in governance. If women

who form majority of Ghana's population actively participate in good governance by seeking transparency, efficiency and accountability, poverty would significantly be reduced. The general lack of civic knowledge among women has worsened their participation and representation in decision-making, election and governance. This is particularly reflected by their slim percentage in parliament, district assemblies, corporations and other public positions.

The Committee for the Elimination of Discrimination against Women has noted that a purely formal legal or programmatic approach is not sufficient to achieve women's de facto equality with men. In addition, the Convention required that women be given an equal start and that they be empowered by an enabling environment to achieve equality of results. The Committee noted that it is not enough to guarantee women treatment that is identical to that of men. Rather, biological as well as socially and culturally constructed differences between women and men must be taken into account. Under certain circumstances, non-identical treatment of women and men would be required in order to address such differences. Interventions to create an enabling environment may thus be required at many different levels and involving many different actors in order for them to be successful. Actions to create an enabling environment generally take place at the macro- or micro- levels through the adoption of policies, legal and regulatory frameworks by Governments and organizations in the context of reform programs. New policies and codes of conduct adopted at national level, however, may not be immediately enforced and their results may not be directly felt at the micro-level, .i.e., by individual women, households and communities in their day-to-day activities.

The enabling environment for gender equality and women's empowerment may also be influenced by factors that are not easily controlled by individual Governments, organizations or communities, for example, the global political and policy environment, the availability of international financing for development, and the development of new technologies. Some global trends and measures also affect women at the micro-level. Globalization, including trade liberalization for example, affects women's migration and employment. Changes in aid modalities and structural reforms, while aiming to create overall enabling environments for development, may have limited or even adverse effects if they do not take into account gender perspectives and the interests and needs of women.

Some authors have highlighted the role of formal and informal institutions in hindering impact of policies and other actions on the lives of women, and the need to change social institutions. These institutions might include, inter alia, public, private and civil society organizations in key development sectors; the workplace; culture and religion; families and households. The Millennium Task Force on Child Health and Maternal Health has argued that service delivery systems such as health systems, comprise core social institutions for women's empowerment. Prevailing cultural norms and men's attitudes and resistance to change also need to be taken into consideration.

Principles of community work, Rothmund and Botha (1991:2) state that. Community work principles form a basic frame of reference for a worker's. Professional relationship with a given community based on his belief in man's potential to grow and to develop. The principles stipulates: Respect and consideration, acceptance, receiving recognition is a human need, individualization: Security and stability for its members, meeting the community at its own level, help to self-help, Partnership and co-operation. In **summary**, all these principles are more relevant as they are the guidelines or procedures for a worker practicing community work and they are also more similar to the basic principles of social work.

2.7 Technology as a determinant on participation of Women in agribusiness development projects

Access to new technology is crucial in maintaining and improving agricultural productivity (FAO, 2011; Doss, 2001). The ability to afford seed and fertilizer is a central component of technology adoption. However, women are underrepresented in scientific and technical research institutions which may result in technical innovations that do not take account of women's distinct perspective and farming needs (Wakhungu, 2010). The type of technology that is relevant to women cannot be vaguely determined. The agriculture sector is becoming more technologically sophisticated, commercially oriented and globally integrated (FAO, 2011). New inputs and farming techniques can liberate farmers from cycles of low productivity and poverty, but women are not likely to afford agricultural technologies (UNDP, 2012; Wakhungu, 2010). Technology, as we know, is not neutral in its impact on society. Rather, it can dispossess or marginalize smallholder farmers when misapplied and science that is compartmentalized and conducted far from where its results are used can lead to designs that are poorly suited to smallholder farms.

Technology has played a big role in developing the agricultural industry. Today it is possible to grow crops in a desert by use of agricultural biotechnology. With this technology, plants have been engineered to survive in drought conditions. Through genetic engineering scientists have managed to introduce traits into existing genes with a goal of making crops resistant to droughts and pests,(Dorlay John,2012).

Information and communication technology in agriculture (ICT in agriculture), also known as [e-agriculture](#), is developing and applying innovative ways to use ICTs in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture. ICT in agriculture offers a wide range of solutions to some agricultural challenges. It is seen as an emerging field focusing on the enhancement of agricultural and rural development through improved information and communication processes. In this context, ICT is used as an umbrella term encompassing all information and communication technologies including devices, networks, mobiles, services and applications; these range from innovative Internet-era technologies and sensors to other pre-existing aids such as fixed telephones, televisions, radios and satellites. E-agriculture continues to evolve in scope as new ICT applications continue to be harnessed in the agriculture sector. More specifically, e-agriculture involves the conceptualization, design, development, evaluation and application of

innovative ways to use ICTs in the rural domain, with a primary focus on agriculture. Provisions of standards, norms, methodologies, and tools as well as development of individual and institutional capacities, and policy support are all key components of e-agriculture

From June ,2014,article "[Use of technology today and tomorrow](#)" focused on the use of mobile apps by a farmer to calculate the amount of grass available in the field. This saves the farmer time and money, they will know how much is left and what to feed their animals. Technology has turned farming into a real business, now farmers have electrified every process, a consumer can place an order directly online, and the product will be transported from the farm to the consumer in time when it's still fresh. This saves the farmer money and it cuts out mediators who tend to buy low from farmers and sell high to end consumers. Every farmer uses this technology in their own way. Some use it to create fertilizers, others use it to market their products, and others use it in production. So as a farmer, you have to specify what you need. Below is a summary on the use of Technology in agriculture: Use of machines on farms. Now a farmer can cultivate on more than 2 acres of land with less labor, and can cut costs even more when they are [looking for a used tractor](#) and other harvesting technology, versus new equipment. The use of planters and harvesters makes the process so easy. In agriculture, time and production are so important; you have to plant in time, harvest in time and deliver to stores in time. Modern agricultural technology allows a small number of people to grow vast quantities of food and fiber in a shortest period of time. Modern transportation: This helps in making products available on markets in time from the farm. With modern transportation, consumers in Dubai will consume a fresh carrots from Africa with in the same day that carrot lives the garden in Africa. Modern transportation technology facilities help farmers easily transport fertilizers or other farm products to their farms, and it also speeds the supply of agricultural products from farms to the markets where consumers get them on a daily basis,(Karekha Ramey,2014)

Women, who are asset poor and subsistence oriented, stand to benefit significantly from technologies that improve soil fertility and increase land productivity and overall crop yields (Peterman, Behrman and Quisumbing, 2010). Studies have indicated that if women farmers have the same access as men to fertilizer and other agricultural inputs maize, yields would increase by 16 percent in Malawi and by 17 percent in Ghana (World Bank, 2011). Policies that improve the capacity of agricultural technology transfer to women farmers are springboards to increasing agricultural productivity. The World Bank (2009) noted that women are not often targeted as it is assumed that their husbands or fathers will share the knowledge with them. In Zambia, early dissemination of hybrid maize failed to recognize that women mill the crop for home consumption and the hybrid that was introduced required hammer mills but only traditional mills were available to them (World Bank, 2009). This was coupled with poor storage facilities, making women return to growing traditional maize varieties.

One of the most important factors for increasing agricultural productivity and production in order to maintain growing populations in developing countries is the utilization of modern technology. Women farmers must be active participants in determining the type of technology and the process of technology development. Reliance on natural science alone is not enough.

Social science should serve as a bridge between natural science and the women in agriculture and essential in technology development and dissemination (Biggs and Farrington, 1991). The role of social science knowledge in technology development and dissemination requires some remarks on the gender dimensions of the agricultural research systems in Africa.

Farmer training is an important tool widely utilized by development programs in developing countries in order to embrace the new technologies (Birkhaeuser et al 1991, Van den berg et al 2007, Delia et al 2008). In Uganda, government and privately run extension services as well as non- governmental organizations offer training packages to their farmers. Training procedures vary from one or two day workshops and seminars, on farm training and demonstration, to field visits. Government aid to rural areas where technical skill in agriculture may be high Empowering women requires the participation of men. Katherine from MEDA talked about her experience in providing trainings in technology to rural farmers enhances efficiency and effectiveness of cooperatives.

Many rural households in Africa have some experience in rearing animals, especially small livestock such as goats and chickens, which are ubiquitous in the region (Adams et al 2010). Training in animal management is desirable to farmers as they are often eager to improve their knowledge and practices and to have their knowledge affirmed by professionals. Therefore, training sessions are usually well attended. Trainings are an avenue for development workers to pass on new information and to correct miss-conceptions concerning agribusiness management, as well as re-assure the development workers success. Organizations that give animals to farmers usually require that the farmers receive some training before they are given the animals. One of the popular extension strategies in developing countries is a 'farmer to farmer approach'. Farmers chosen to be model farmers are selected based on criteria that is determined by the development organization. Usually the criteria include qualities such as; education level, leadership position, success at the enterprise, and personality traits (Muok et al 2001). The model farmers are trained and given inputs such as animals and tools. Other farmers are encouraged to learn from the model farmer and the model farmers are required to encourage and train their peers by generously sharing their knowledge (Muok et al 2001).

Volunteer Efforts for Development Concerns (VEDCO), a non- governmental organization in Uganda and the Centre for Sustainable Rural Livelihoods (CSRL) at Iowa State University (ISU) in the United States of America have set up a livestock development program in Kamuli district, Uganda. The CRSL/VEDCO livestock development program seeks to help resource poor farmers in that area to improve their household income and nutrition and hence their livelihoods (CSRL 2010). In this program, farmers receive training in animal management before they are given livestock. The farmers who receive livestock are expected to train other farmers in their farmer groups and pass on a predetermined number of offspring when the animals they receive reproduce. VEDCO utilizes a version of the 'model farmer' extension strategy as well. Certain farmers are chosen, trained and given some inputs. These Rural Development Extensionists (RDEs) volunteer to assist other farmers to run their livestock enterprises and Community

Nutrition and Health Workers (CNHWs) volunteer to assist fellow farmers concerning health and nutrition issues (CSRL 2008). Although other aspects of farmers' livelihoods may improve when they receive animals and training, such as improved social standing in community which opens for them leadership and networking opportunities (Randolph et al 2007).

This is a plea for the extension worker; an effort to obtain for him a greater appreciation and recognition for his services. If we wish agriculture to expand, and farmers to become more prosperous and be living fuller and happier lives, it was necessary to completely recast the training programs on most farmers in order to specifically designed to equip them for the work they will have to do. Training helps to produce extension workers who are professional officers, technically equipped to give farmers accurate advice on matters of plant and animal production, and mentally equipped to understand their farmers and their families so that they can motivate them wisely and sympathetically. Training helps to produce officers who have a status in the community comparable with that of other professional people such as doctors, lawyers or school teachers. Until now, it has usually been considered that agricultural extension work is a male function and women in extension services have largely confined their efforts to helping farm women with matters such as hygiene, cooking. The introduction of new crop varieties will demand that women folk be shown how to store, prepare and serve rather new foods. Therefore, extension should also have a 'home economics' function, with women as both clients and instructors. In many countries, most of the work involved with food production is done by women, who do all the cultivation and harvesting and who deal with any financial details associated with their cropping activities. Since women are usually better than men in dealing with farmers' wives, there is obviously a need for women extension workers who have been trained in crop and animal husbandry technologies. It is, of course, essential that such officers be available in countries where women are forbidden to speak to strange men.

When one thinks about formulating a training syllabus for students wishing to become extension workers, it soon becomes obvious that it is impossible to draw up any training schedule suitable for every condition. There is such wide variation in the needs of different countries, with their differing stages of development, varying soil and climatic conditions and diverse methods of farming, that the most that can be done here is to state certain principles which should be the basis of every course for embryo extension workers.

Women in agribusiness development project has been undermined by little efforts rendered by parents in terms of investing in their children's education, especially daughters. Women and children make up most of these households in rural areas, where fathers may be absent for long periods of time. Until 1979, Kenya required people to pay for the first 6 years of schooling, lowering the number of children enrolled in primary schools. Of those who were chosen, males were more likely to be chosen than girls. This early disparity inhibited the growth of women in education because women are more likely to invest resources into providing education for their daughters if they have also gotten an education. When women go into education they are more likely to go into areas like teaching, [law](#), and arts subjects over areas like [science](#), [engineering](#)

and [medicine](#). Between 1980 and 1987, bachelor's degrees in education and arts accounted for between 63.7% and 67.6% of the total attained by women. Trends like this may lead to the narrow isolation of women into service and teaching jobs.

Theoretical framework

The theoretical framework depicts: Women in development, Women and development, gender and development, gender mainstreaming and management theory.

Women in development (WID) approach

This originated as a result of three major feminist moments/waves concerning feminine conditions. The first two were due to the feminist waves. The first wave also known as women's suffrage movement, originated in the North America back in the late 19th century, when women fought for the equal right to vote and participate in politics. The second-wave of feminism sought to deal with the remaining social and cultural inequalities women were faced with in everyday affair i.e. sexual violence, reproductive rights, and sexual discrimination and glass ceilings. The second wave was very controversial however the women's movement was very influential that the UN organized the first global conference on women back in 1975 at Mexico. The conference sought to address nations role on fighting gender inequalities and support women's right.. However some have criticized this approach as being very western. Since it is a perception of the global south from global north perspective, as it fails to acknowledge the collective and cultural concerns of women in the developing world. It approach has been tagged as being rather cumbersome on women, as it fails to understand the dynamics of the private sphere but focus solely on the public sphere, (*Ascher, William (2001)*).

The validity of the basic assumptions of the WID approach has been criticized by some, while other considers that it does not go far enough. The latter group says it ignores the larger social processes that affect women's lives and their reproductive roles. The approach does not address the root causes of gender inequalities. The Gender and Development (GAD) approach in the 1980s attempted to redress the problem, using gender analysis to develop a broader view. The approach is more concerned with relationships, the way in which men and women participate in development processes, rather than strictly focusing on women's issues,(*Bolles, A. Lynn (1999)*).

In a 1988 paper *Women in Development: Defining the Issues for the World Bank*, Paul Collier argued that gender-neutral public policies may be inadequate, and gender-specific policies may be required to more effectively alleviate problems. In at least some countries, women have become increasingly involved in financial budgeting and management and since the 1995 Beijing Conference on Women there has been a surge in gender-responsive budgeting, within its general objectives of promoting social and economic development, the Bank through its lending and technical cooperation programs will assist member countries in their efforts to bring about the fuller integration of women into all stages of the development process and improvement in their socioeconomic situation. The Bank will support initiatives aimed at, recognizing and enhancing

women's actual and potential role in productive and social activities and their contribution to the national development process, facilitating women's access to productive resources, services and to social and economic benefits derived from Bank operations, reducing social, legal and economic constraints that depress women's ability to effectively participate in and benefit from productive and other development-oriented programs and improving the effectiveness of institutions responsible for fostering the social and economic participation of women in the development process,(Agrawal, Suran; Aggarwal, J. C. (1996).

Women and development (WAD) Approach

Women and development (WAD) is a theoretical and practical approach to development. It was introduced into gender studies scholarship in the second half of the 1970s, following its origins, which can be traced to the First World Conference on Women in Mexico City in 1975, organized by the UN. WAD arose out of a shift in thinking about women's role in development, and concerns about the explanatory limitations of modernization theory. While previous thinking held that development was a vehicle to advance women, new ideas suggested that development was only made possible by the involvement of women, and rather than being simply passive recipients of development aid, they should be actively involved in development projects. WAD took this thinking a step further and suggested that women have always been an integral part of development, and did not suddenly appear in the 1970s as a result of exogenous development efforts.

The WAD approach suggests that there be women-only development projects that were theorized to remove women from the patriarchal hegemony that would exist if women participated in development alongside men in a patriarchal culture, though this concept has been heavily debated by theorists in the field. In this sense, WAD is differentiated from WID by way of the theoretical framework upon which it was built. Rather than focus specifically on women's relationship to development, WAD focuses on the relationship between patriarchy and capitalism. In practical approach, the WAD paradigm stresses the relationship between women, and the work that they perform in their societies as economic agents in both the public and domestic spheres. It also emphasizes the distinctive nature of the roles women play in the maintenance and development of their societies, with the understanding that purely the integration of women into development efforts would serve to reinforce the existing structures of inequality present in societies overrun by patriarchal interests. In general, WAD is thought to offer a more critical conceptualization of women's position as compared to WID. The WAD approach emphasizes the distinctive nature of women's knowledge, work, goals, and responsibilities, as well as advocating for the recognition of their distinctiveness. This fact, combined with a recognized tendency for development agencies to be dominated by patriarchal interests, is at the root of the women-only initiatives introduced by WAD subscribers.

Gender and development (GAD)

This **approach** originated in the 1980s by socialist feminism. It serve as a transitioning point in the way in which feminist have understood development. It served as a comprehensive overview of the social, economic and political realities of development. It origin relates back to the Development Alternatives with Women for a New Era (DAWN) network, when it was first initiated in India. The DAWN program was then officially recognized in 1986 during the 3rd UN conference on women in Nairobi. The conference brought about activist, researcher and development practitioners globally. As the conference discussed about the achievements made from the previous decade's evaluation of promoting equality among the sexes, and a full scope of the obstacles limiting women's advancements, especially in the developing world. The forum discussed about the effectiveness of the continuous debt crisis and structural adjustment program implemented by the IMF and the World Bank, and how such concept of neoliberalism tend to marginalize and discriminate women more in the developing countries and Development approach focus on the socially constructed basis of differences between men and women and the need to challenge existing gender roles and relations. This approach was majorly influenced by writing of academic scholars such as Oakley (1972) and Rubin (1975) which emphasize the social relationship between men and women. These relationships they argue have systematically subordinated women. This departs from WID which perceived women's problem in terms of their biological differences rather than gender. Influenced by this work, by the late 1970s, some practitioners working in the development field stated questioning the adequacy of focusing on women in isolation. GAD challenged the WID focus on women as important 'target group' and 'untapped resources' for development. GAD marked a shift in thinking about the need to understand how women and men are socially constructed and how 'those constructions are powerfully reinforced by the social activities that both define and are defined by them.' GAD focus primarily on gender division of labor and gender as a relation of power embedded in institutions. Consequently, two major frameworks 'Gender roles' and 'social relations analysis' are used in this approach. Gender role focus on social construction of identities within the household, it also reveals the expectations from 'maleness and femaleness' in their relative access to resources. Social relations analysis exposes the social dimensions of hierarchical power relations imbedded in social institutions; also its determining influence on 'the relative position of men and women in society.' This relative position tends to discriminate against women.(Reeves, Hazel (2000).

Gender mainstreaming approach

This is the most recent development approach aimed on women. Gender mainstreaming was established as a major global strategy for the promotion of gender equality in the Beijing Platform for Action from the Fourth United Nations World Conference on Women in Beijing in 1995. The ECOSOC agreed conclusions (1997/2) established some important overall principles for gender mainstreaming. A letter from the Secretary-General to heads of all United Nations entities (13 October 1997) provided further con-crete directives. The General Assembly twenty-third special session to follow up implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action (June 2000)

enhanced the mainstreaming mandate within the United Nations. More recently, the Economic and Social Council adopted a resolution (ECOSOC resolution 2001/41) on gender mainstreaming (July 2001) which calls on the Economic and Social Council to ensure that gender perspectives are taken into account in all its work, including in the work of its functional commissions, and recommends a five-year review of the implementation of the ECOSOC agreed conclusions 1997/2. (Robinson et al, 2012)

Clear intergovernmental mandates for gender mainstreaming have been developed for all the major areas of the work of the United Nations, including disarmament, poverty reduction, macro-economics, health, education and trade. The Security Council resolution 1325, adopted in October 2000, outlines the importance of giving greater attention to gender perspectives in peace support operations. Specific mandates also exist for ensuring that gender perspectives are taken into account in the major planning processes and documents within the United Nations, the medium-term plans, programme budgets and programme assessments (for example, General Assembly resolution of December 1997 (A/Res/52/100))

This Guide on gender mainstreaming UNIDO's agribusiness development portfolio were prepared by the Gender Mainstreaming Steering Committee (GMSC), under the overall guidance of Nilgün Taş, Chair of the GMSC, and in close cooperation with the Agribusiness Development Branch (AGR). The Guide is part of an organization-wide initiative to mainstream gender into all of UNIDO's technical cooperation projects and programmes. This theory get rid of gender gap and enhances recognition of efforts of Women in development. (Karen Cadondon and Jenny Larsen, 2014)

The conclusion on the above theoretical approaches is that: It is important to note that no approach can be neutral in terms of its effect on the power relationship between men and women. Second, gender inequality is highly linked with the power struggle that hinders the recognition of women as significant actors and negotiators of the development processes. Finally, the need for including actual fieldwork results into theories of development. Basically, the collective needs of individuals need to be put into consideration when implementing various development theories that succumb to success on women economically, financially and politically.

Conceptual framework

Determinants of participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

Independent variables

Education
Leadership Literacy
Performance
Research and knowledge management
Compensation

Funding
Availability of Factors of production
Availability of credit
Availability of training
Availability of extension services

Culture
Beliefs, Traditions and norms
Position of women in the society

Government Policies
Constitution of Kenya
Laws and regulations
Accountability
Efficiency

Technology
www.ijaemr.com
-New methods of farming -
New methods of processing, supply chain and marketing -New
methods of accessibility to finance

Intervening variables
International policies
Governance

Dependent variable
Level of participation of women in agribusiness development projects-
Number of Women engaged in agribusiness development projects

Moderating variable
Gender



Figure 2.1

2.10 Research Gap

Various studies have been carried out on the view of factors influencing gender sensitivity. Many researchers have looked at unequal opportunities between women and men which continue to hamper women's ability to lift them from poverty and gain more options to improve their lives. The various researches carried out were based on various areas in Kenya. (Vorley, 2002) has talked about what the government is doing to ensure gender equality by introducing the third ratio. The various studies that have been done have talked of the challenges of a girl child, traditions that hinder the girl child from education and early marriages, factors that influence the level of women participation in community development ,Njeri ,2011 and this will stress on the factors influencing the participation of Women in agribusiness development projects . This is unique in the sense that other studies were done before the devolution existed and this study adopts the efficiency and Effectiveness of County government as per the new constitution that was passed in March, 2010.

The study will cultivate whether the county government has been empowered women by through the idea of devolution of resources up to the grassroots whereby the common man lives.

2.11 Summary of Literature review

Gender inequality is found in varying degrees in most societies around the world, and the United States is no exception. Just as racial/ethnic stereotyping and prejudice underlie racial/ethnic inequality (see [Chapter 3 "Racial and Ethnic Inequality"](#)), so do stereotypes and false beliefs underlie gender inequality. Although these stereotypes and beliefs have weakened considerably since the 1970s thanks in large part to the contemporary women's movement, they obviously persist and hamper efforts to achieve full gender equality. GAD has advocated for the ,WID,WAD

A sociological perspective reminds us that gender inequality stems from a complex mixture of cultural and structural factors that must be addressed if gender inequality is to be reduced further than it already has been since the 1970s. Despite changes during this period, children are still socialized from birth into traditional notions of femininity and masculinity, and gender-based stereotyping incorporating these notions still continues. Although people should certainly be free to pursue whatever family and career responsibilities they desire, socialization and stereotyping

still combine to limit the ability of girls and boys and women and men alike to imagine less traditional possibilities. Meanwhile, structural obstacles in the workplace and elsewhere continue to keep women in a subordinate social and economic status relative to men.

To reduce gender inequality, then, a sociological perspective suggests various policies and measures to address the cultural and structural factors that help produce gender inequality. These steps might include, but are not limited to, the following: Reduce socialization by parents and other adults of girls and boys into traditional gender roles. Confront gender stereotyping by the popular and news media. Increase public consciousness of the reasons for, extent of, and consequences of rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography. Increase enforcement of existing laws against gender-based employment discrimination and against sexual harassment. Increase government funding of high-quality day-care options to enable parents, and especially mothers, to work outside the home if they so desire, and to do so without fear that their finances or their children's well-being will be compromised. Increase mentorship and other efforts to boost the number of women in traditionally male occupations and in positions of political leadership.

As we consider how best to reduce gender inequality, the impact of the contemporary women's movement must be neither forgotten nor underestimate ought to be considered as it is a way of paving way for women in development. Since it began in the late 1960s, the women's movement has generated important advances for women in almost every sphere of life. Brave women (and some men) challenged the status quo by calling attention to gender inequality in the workplace, education, and elsewhere, and they brought rape and sexual assault, sexual harassment, and domestic violence into the national consciousness. For gender inequality to continue to be reduced, it is essential that a strong women's movement continue to remind us of the sexism that still persists in American society and the rest of the world.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey, Kothari, (2005) describes descriptive research as including survey and facts finding enquiries adding that the major purpose of descriptive research is the description of affairs as it exists at present. A descriptive research determines and reports the way things are and attempts to describe such things as possible behavior, attitudes, values and characteristics, Mugenda & Mugenda, (2003). The method of data collection were tested for validity and reliability, conditions which according to Kothari, (2005) must be present in descriptive studies.

The study also adopted inferential statistics which were conducted through hypothesis testing of the null hypothesis against the alternate hypothesis by checking whether the null hypothesis was true or false when tested against 0.1 (1%) level of significance because the confidence level was found to be 89%, Mugenda & Mugenda,(2003). The researcher issued 90 questionnaires. Only 80 copies of questionnaires were returned which represented 89%. In this case, 90 questionnaires

are equivalent to 100% whereas 80 questionnaires that were returned are equivalent to 89%. The significance level was achieved by getting the difference attained by subtracting 89% from 100% thus 11%. This enhances 0.11% significance level. Response rate refers to the number of subjects that response to a research instrument. A response rate of 60% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a response rate of 65% is good and a response rate of 70% and above is very good, (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003) . This study therefore returned an excellent questionnaire response rate of 89%.

Target Population

The Research study was done in Sotik Sub-County, Bomet County. The target population is the population to be included in the study(levy and Lenowshow,2013).As per the report of Bomet County development profile 2013, Sotik Sub-County in referring to Kenya Population and Housing Census (KPHC) 2009, Sotik has a population of 167,214, of these are 84,575 women. According the Profile, 2013, Bomet County has a total of 750 agri-business development projects with each Sub-County having 150 agri-business development projects and each project has 15 members.

Sample and sample selection

This section provides the sample size that was used in the study. In addition it also gives the sampling procedure that was followed in drawing up the sample to be used in the study.

Sample Size

The sample size was 15 agribusiness groups, (10% of the youth groups operated in Sotik-Sub county). The agri-business groups were the unit of analysis and 10% of the agribusiness development projects group was considered adequate for the study (gay,1981) and it was representative and adequate to provide reliability because the population under study was similar. The 15groups were organized into three clusters and simple random sampling were used to pick six respondents from each group which is characterized by 15 members and this gave a trial of 90 respondents.

Sample selection

The study adopted responsive samplings which were used to identify 150 agribusiness groups in Sotik sub-county which were involved in different agribusiness projects. The groups were clustered into 3 clusters according to the nature of the projects. Proportionate random sampling was done within each cluster to sample 15 groups which were the unit of analysis.

Data Collection instrument

The research adopted a questionnaire as the instrument for data collection after seeking consent from the Women affairs department and obtaining a research permit from the relevant authority thus enabling the collection of the data. The questionnaires were designed as per the objectives of the study. The study adopted primary data that was collected through self administered questionnaires. Structured questionnaires were used to collect data on respondent's perception on

determinants of Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County. A questionnaire is a useful tool for collecting data from respondents because of the need to provide a means of expressing their views more openly and clearly. These questionnaires were administered through “drop and pick later” method, and structured interview.

The questionnaires were both closed and open ended questions on various factors affecting the level of women participation in agribusiness development project. These questionnaires were structured to elicit specific responses for qualitative and quantitative analysis. Questionnaires will be hand delivered to the respondents. In data collection a number of research instrument were used as interview guide, questionnaires, observation sheet and standardized psychological test (Magal,S.K,AND Magal S,2013).

Pilot study

Piloting of the research instrument is a pre-test of a particular research instrument (Wilkinson and Birmingham,2003). The objective is to test and revise the research instrument so as to make them reliable and valid,(Kothari, 2005).There was a pilot study of the questionnaires before the actual research. A pilot study was done in Bomet Central-Sub-county. In this scenario, a pre-test sample with homogeneous characteristics was appropriate for the pilot study (Mugenda and Mugenda,2003). The designed questionnaires were administered with a sample size of 20 chosen to form the pilot study through random sampling method.

Instrument Validity

In this study the content validity were addressed in that the validation of the research instrument was done by use of a pilot study. Prior to the actual study, pilot test of the measures was conducted against prospective sample population in order to measure validity. The subject to be approached during piloting was marked so that they cannot be applied in the final study. The wording of items was carefully modified based on the pilot test outcomes and reviews. Pre-testing the questionnaire is of great significance in this survey. The questions were-examined to ensure that they are not ambiguous, confusing, or potentially offensive to the respondents leading to biased responses. This enhanced validity of the research instruments

Instrument Reliability

A pilot study was carried out whereby ten questionnaires were pre-tested on respondents outside the sample population. The researcher administered the instruments personally to the respondents. The feedback was used to validate the instruments in readiness for the study. After administering the instruments to the selected respondents, the data obtained was a true reflection of the variables under study. To test the reliability of the instruments, the researcher used the split-half technique. The instrument was split into two sub sets (the sets which have odd numbers and even numbers). All even numbered items and odd numbered responses in the pilot study were computed separately.

Procedure for data collection

The researcher sought permission from the relevant authorities to carry out the study in Sotik Sub-county. This was done through writing a formal letter. Valid questionnaires were administered to the respondents in Sotik Sub-county

Operationalisation of variables

Women Participation in agri-business development projects is determined by education, culture, funding, government policies and technology.

Operationalisation of variables

Dependent variable

Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Measures	Scale
Determinants of women participation in agribusiness development projects	Participation of Women in agribusiness development projects	Sustainable in agribusiness development projects	To know the efficiency and effectiveness of agribusiness development projects	Interval

Independent Variables

Objective	Variables	Indicators	Specific indicators	Measures	Scale
1.To determine how education determine women participation in agri-business development	Independent variable Education	-Leadership -Compensation -Performance -Research knowledge and management	Leadership Level income	-If education hinders performance of agribusiness development projects -If training are oftenly organised offered -If extension services are available	-Ordinal -Nominal -Nominal
2.To examine how	Independent	-Involvement	-Involvement	If culture still	Nominal

culture determine women participation in agri-business development projects	variable Culture	-Traditions -Policy making -Norms	-Leadership -Governance -Motivation -Development of policies	reveals itself If everyone embrace culture	Ordinal
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3.To assess how government policies determine women participation of in agri-business development projects	<u>Independent variable</u>	Constitution of Kenya	Leadership	-If government policies are important	-Nominal
	Government Policies	Laws	Public participation	-Are women involved in development projects?	-Ordinal
			Membership	-If policies support devolution	-Nominal
				-If government policies give inspiration from one generation to another	-Nominal
				-If policies are reliable	-Nominal

4.To investigate how funding determine Women participation in	<u>Independent variable</u>	-Capital	Performance	-If women fund is at rich	-Nominal
	Funding	-Performance -Availability of extension officers	Availability of extension officers	-If banks offer loans easily to women	Ordinal

agribusiness development projects	Availability of factors of production	-If they have collaterals	-Ordinal
	Availability of credit	-If loan capital is good starters of agribusiness	-Ordinal

5.To determine the influence of technology on Women participation in agribusiness development projects	Technology	-Existence of ICT	-Existence of ICT	-If technology exist	Nominal
		-Inventions of information systems	-Inventions of information systems	-If women have embraced technology	Nominal
		Availability of new methods of farming		-How does women perceive technology	Ordinal
				-Does agricultural extension services exists?	-Nominal
				-If training on technology has been enhanced	Nominal

Intervening Variables

Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Specific indicators	Measures	Scale
International policies affect on women participation in agribusiness development projects	International polices	Exchange rates Market	Exchange rates Market	Exchange rates affect agribusiness development projects Demand affects pricing	Nominal Nominal

Methods of data analysis

The interpretation of data was done in a systematic manner so as to attain the logic out of it. Questionnaires were used to collect raw data from the field. The data was mainly quantitative thus was translated quantitatively. Data obtained from the field in raw form were difficult to interpret and were cleaned, coded, key punched into a computer and analyzed (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Data were collected, tabulated and analyzed for purpose of clarity, using SPSS version 20 software (Statistical package) and excel. Data were presented using tables to make them reader friendly.

The questionnaires were examined carefully to ensure their completeness and consistency.

Ethical Considerations

There are ethical issues related to the study and they were addressed by maintaining high level confidentiality of the information volunteered by the respondents and no intention to use the information for other purposes other than drawing the conclusion of the study (Sommer and Sommer ,1997). The names of the respondents were optional and were not disclosed to protect their rights and personal details were limited to general information.

The study strove to avoid any form of harm to respondents by observing the ethical rules. This in compliance with (Mugenda @ Mugenda,2003) who stated researchers to avoid physical or psychological harm to the participants

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

Questionnaire return rate

The researcher issued 90 questionnaires. Only 80 copies of questionnaires were returned which represented 89%. In this case, 90 questionnaires are equivalent to 100% whereas 80 questionnaires that were returned are equivalent to 89%. The significance level was achieved by by getting the difference attained by subtracting 89% from 100% thus 11%. This enhances 0.11% significance level. Response rate refers to the number of subjects that response to a research instrument. A response rate of 60% is adequate for analysis and reporting, a response rate of 65% is good and a response rate of 70% and above is very good, (Mugenda and Mugenda 2003) . This study therefore returned an excellent questionnaire response rate of 89% .

Demographic characteristics of the respondents

This include age, marital status and education qualification were sought to find out determinants of women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County.

Distributions of respondents by gender

This shows the frequency of men and women who are involved in agribusiness development projects

Table 1 Demographic characteristics by gender

Description	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	51	64
Female	29	36
Total	80	100

The findings showed that there are more men than women involved in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County. This therefore depicts that there are some factors which influence Women from participating in development projects. The frequency of 51(64%).Men and 29(36%) Women pave way for a red tape in the society in regard to economic empowerment.

Distribution of respondents by age

The distribution of respondents by age as from: (15-20), (21-26), (27-32), (33-38), (39-44) and above 44years as per the corresponding frequencies are as appended below:

Table .2 Distribution of return rate by age

Respondents Category(Age)	Frequency	Percentage(%)
15-20	6	7
21-26	29	36
27-32	34	42
33-38	7	9
39-44	2	3
Above 44 years	2	3
Total	80	100

6(7%) of the members are in the age bracket of 15-20,whereby 5 of them are women and 1 of them is a Man which means very few women venture in agribusiness development projects while those of men are more. 29(36%) members is a combination of 20 men against 9 who are women at the age of 21-26 years.. Moreover,34(42%)include 25 men against 9 women who are at the age of 27-32 years of age. 7(9%) who are at the age bracket of 33-38 are 3 women against 4 men. Last but not least,2(3%) are in age category 39-44 2 men only and finally,2(3%) are all women at the age of 44 years and above.

Distribution of respondents by level of education

The distribution of respondents by level of education include; from primary and below, secondary level, tertiary level, degree and postgraduate level

Table .3 Distribution of return by highest level of education

Respondents category of level of education	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Primary and below	22	27
Secondary level	35	44
Tertiary level	15	19
Degree	6	7
Post graduate	2	3
Total	80	100%

22(27%) of registered agribusiness development members are in the education category primary and below. In this case,17 are Women and 5 are men. 35(44%) are of secondary education level of which 26 of them are men and 9 of them are women, while tertiary category are 15(19%) in that 10 are men and 5 are women, degree level 6(6%) of whom 4 of them are men and 2 are women, finally those in postgraduate level are 2(3%) and all are men. This shows that women are less educated as compared to women in Sotik agribusiness development projects and therefore this have hindered them in engaging effectively in development.

Distribution of respondents by level of income

4 Distribution of return by level of income

Respondents category of level of education	Frequency	Percentage(%)
a.0-10000	27	34
b.11000-20000	33	41
c.21000-30000	15	18

d.31000-40000	5	6
e. 410000 and above	2	1

The response with 0-10000 level of income is 27(34%) of whom 20 are women and 7 are men .those of 11000-20000 are 33(41%) of whom 25 are women and 8 are men, those of 21000-30000 is 15(18%) of whom 10 are men and five are women, while 31000-40000 is 5(6%) whereby 4 are men and 2 are women and finally those of 41000 and above are 2(1%) are men alone..

Distribution of respondents by the marital status

The distribution of respondents by marital status encompasses those who are single, married, widowed, and separated and the divorced as appended below:

Table 4 Distribution of return by marital status

Respondents category as per marital status	Frequency	Percentage%
Single	28	35
Married	34	43
Widowed	5	6
Separated	9	11
Divorced	4	5
Total	80	100%

This shows that those who are single are 28(35%) while those married are 34(43%) the widowed are 5(6%) and lastly those who are separated are 9(11%) and those divorced are 4(5%).This shows that majority have families and therefore they require motivation, aspirations, ambitions to be ascertained in order to enhance their living standards with respect with development.

Education as a determinant of Women participation in Agri-business development projects in Sotik Sub-County.

Agriculture is the foundation of Indian economy; it provides food for the mankind and raw material for the industry. India has suitable climatic and geographic conditions favorable to agricultural growth and undoubtedly agriculture will always be an indispensable sector of the economy. In India about 60% population is directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture. But

after analyzing the employment scenario of the sector, it is observed that most of the students after completing the education in agriculture ignore their own farming land and join private companies or any other institutions so as to progress in the career. There is a need to divert the knowledgeable, expert and dynamic manpower to the rural area to manage the agricultural land effectively.

The agribusiness education gives an option of joining the agricultural corporate sector as one of the good career alternatives. The corporate sectors involved in production and distribution of pesticides, fertilizers, seeds, farm equipments are some of the usual options available. Now a day there is excellent job potential in food processing sector; this is a wide area involving fruits, vegetables, fishery, meat & poultry, dairy, apiculture, sericulture sector etc. The other blooming sectors which have tremendous growth opportunities are organic farming, bio-fertilizer industry, retail sector, Agri- Banking, Biofuel sector, FMCGs etc. All these sectors are excellent for the scholars who want to be distinctive in terms of their profession. Another best option can be developing their own farming land in to profitable venture by applying the managerial skill plus knowledge and agribusiness managers can perform well in the same due to their suitable educational background. To shape the Indian agriculture into a commercially viable entity, there is vital need to inculcate the spirit of entrepreneurship, and then only Agriculture can become a major contributor to the nation's gross production.

By the involvement of corporate sector, agriculture field can shift from merely the stage of self sufficiency to profit gaining enterprise which will result in overall development of then Indian economy. Agri-business management has wide scope in developing the trained manpower in different area of operations viz. management personnel to cater cooperatives and agriculture industry, policy makers for overall financial sector, trained teaching staff to cater academic field, technically sound team to serve research area etc. Apart from this agriculture consultancy, journalism, agri-banking, hi-tech farming, agriculture conservation, agriculture engineering are also some potential areas of the career.

Table 5 Response rate on education as a determinant of Women participation in Agri-business development projects in Sotik Sub-County

S/N	Influence	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	It is essential for Women to undertake a career in agriculture	Strongly Agree	28	35
		Agree	42	53
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	9	12
		Strongly disagree	0	0

2.	Women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik perceive education positively	Strongly Agree	20	25
		Agree	35	43
		Neutral	10	13
		Disagree	5	6
		Strongly disagree	10	13
3.	Oftenly, training is done on agribusiness development projects	Strongly Agree	50	63
		Agree	20	25
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	3	3
4.	Training transforms traditions, culture and personality.	Strongly Agree	20	25
		Agree	47	59
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	10	12
		Strongly disagree	3	4
5.	Oftenly, Women get rid of extension services available for accountability and empowerment	Strongly Agree	0	0
		Agree	19	24
		Neutral	4	5
		Disagree	42	52
		Strongly disagree	15	19
6.	The society and leaders ought to take the initiative of motivating	Strongly Agree	55	69
		Agree	25	31
		Neutral	0	0

	Women get education	Disagree	0	0
		Strongly disagree	0	0
7.	More Women compared to men supervise and manage agribusiness development projects since they are more educated than men	Strongly Agree	0	0
		Agree	0	0
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	11	26
		Strongly disagree	59	74
8.	In agribusiness development projects in Sotik, education level in which men have attained is high as compared to women	Strongly Agree	65	81%
		Agree	15	19%
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	0	0
		Strongly disagree	0	0
9.	Level of education determines the level of income	Strongly Agree	48	60
		Agree	28	34
		Neutral	2	2
		Disagree	4	4
		Strongly disagree	0	0

Concerning the reaction of agriculture as an essential career to undertake, the results include: strongly agree is 35(35%), agree 42(53%),0(0%) neutral,9(12%) disagree and 0(0%) strongly disagree. Women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik perceive education positively as this is shown by the highest response, 20(25%) Strongly Agree,35(43%),neutral10(13%),10(13%)Neutral,5(6%).Disagree,10(13%)Strongly disagree. Women perceive education positively though they lack support from the society as well as finance. Over the statement that oftenly training is undertaken in Sotik,the response rate is high on those who strongly disagree.50(63%)Strongly,20(25%).Agree,0(0%)Neutral,3(3%)Disagree,7(9%)Strongly

disagree. Indeed, training transforms traditions, culture and personality as shown by the highest percentage of 59% of agreement. 20(25%) Strongly, 47(59%), Agree,0(0%)neutral,10(12%) and finally disagree response rate was 3(4%). This shows that the society as a whole have the knowledge of transforming traditions, culture and personality. As per the statement that extension services are available in agribusiness development projects ,most respondents disagreed:0(0%),Stronglyagree,19(24%)Agree,4(5%)Neutral,42(52(19)Disagree,15(19%)Strongly disagree. On the statement that, the society and leaders ought to take the initiative of motivating women get education was responded positively in that55 (69%) strongly agree and those who agreed was 29(31%) against none among those who were neutral, who disagreed and who strongly disagreed

More Women compared to men supervise and manage agribusiness development projects since they are more educated than men. According to this statement those who strongly disagree is 59(74%),those who disagree are 11(26%) and no one was neutral, agreed nor strongly agreed

In agribusiness development projects in Sotik, education level in which men have attained is high as compared to women strongly agree 65(81%),agree 15(19%),none were neutral, nor disagreed nor strongly disagreed. Level of education determines the level of income in that, those who Strongly Agree were48(60%), those who Agree were 28(34%) and those Neutral were 2(2%), and those who Disagreed were 4(\$%), while none Strongly disagreed with the statement. in this case,it depicts that women attain low income due to low education level as compared to men and hinders them from performance in agribusiness development projects

Descriptive statistics: Sample mean=16,median =16 and mode=55(69%) showing the highest frequency for those who were educated. Range=Highest value-Lowest value from the data, thus : Range=55-0=55

Inferential statistics: This was attained by use of hypothesis testing in order to verify wether the null hypothesis is true or false. The study adopted chi-square statistics and the solution was arrived at as per the steps below:

Step 1. Set up hypotheses and determine level of significance: The null hypothesis again represents the "no change" or "no difference" situation. If education as an influence on participation of women in agribusiness development projects then we expect the distribution of responses to the exercise question to be the same as that measured prior to the implementation of the program.

$H_0: p_1$ =There is no significant effect on how education determine women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

$H_1: H_0$ is false. $\alpha =0.1$. In this case, the research hypothesis as stated captures any difference in the distribution of responses from that specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher did not specify a specific alternative distribution, instead testing was done

whether the sample data "fit" the distribution in H_0 or not. With the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test there is no upper or lower tailed version of the test.

Step 2. Select the appropriate test statistic: The test statistic is: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$. The researcher assessed the sample size and it was adequate for the study. The sample size here is $n=80$. The sample size is more than adequate so the formula can be used. Chi square calculated figure=430.4

Step 3. Set up decision rule: The decision rule for the χ^2 test depends on the level of significance and the degrees of freedom, defined as degrees of freedom (df) = $k-1$ (where k is the number of response categories). If the null hypothesis is true, the observed and expected frequencies will be close in value and the χ^2 statistic will be close to zero. If the null hypothesis is false, then the χ^2 statistic will be large. Critical values can be found in a table of probabilities for the χ^2 distribution. Here we have $df=k-1=df(r-1)(c-1)=(\text{No. of rows}-1)(\text{number of columns}-1)$. In this case therefore; $df=(6-1)(5-1)=5*4=20$ against 0.1(10% level of significance). The critical value is 28.4

Step 4. Compute the test statistic: The researcher computed the expected frequencies using the sample size and the proportions specified in the null hypothesis. We then substitute the sample data (observed frequencies) and the expected frequencies into the formula for the test statistic identified in Step 2. The computations results of the value of chi-square calculated figure was 430.4

Step 5. Conclusion: The study rejected H_0 because $430.4 \geq 28.4$. It follows, statistically there is significant evidence at $\alpha=0.1$ to show that H_0 is false. The p-value is $p < 0.005$.

In the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, we conclude that either the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we reject H_0) or that we do not have sufficient evidence to show that the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we fail to reject H_0). Here, we reject H_0 and concluded that the distribution of responses to the exercise question following the influence of education on participation of women in agribusiness development projects was not the same as the distribution prior. The test itself does not provide details of how the distribution has shifted.

In summary, Spearman rank correlation shown by the formula= $R=1-\frac{6\sum d^2}{n^3-n}$

$$n^3-n$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6 * 478}{512,000 - 80} = 0.994 = 99.4\%$$

The rank correlation with value 0.994 shows a strong positive correlation between education and the participation of women in agribusiness development projects

4.4.2 Culture as a determinant of Women participation in agri-business development projects in Sotik-Sub-County.

The following table shows the response rate on culture as a determinant of Women participation in agri-business development projects in Sotik-Sub-County

Table 4.6 Response rate showing culture as a determinant of Women participation in agri-business development projects in Sotik-Sub-County.

S/N	Statement	Response	Frequency	Percentage(%)
1.	Culture hinders participation of women in agricultural development projects	Strongly agree	30	38
		Agree	45	56
		Neutral	5	6
		Disagree	0	0
		Strongly disagree	0	0
2.	Culture is important as per our traditions	Strongly agree	40	50
		Agree	35	44
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	5	6
		Strongly disagree	0	0
3.	Government policies are in line with culture	Strongly Agree	0	0
		Agree	0	0
		Neutral	10	13
		Disagree	40	50
		Strongly disagree	30	37
4.	Westernization has transformed your ethnic culture	Strongly Agree	30	38
		Agree	45	56

		Neutral		
		Disagree	0	0
		Strongly disagree	5	5
		Strongly agree	0	0
5.	Kenyan leaders have shunned down ethnic culture	Strongly agree	10	13
		Agree	10	13
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	35	43
		Strongly disagree	25	31
6.	Culture enhances equal participation of men and women in agricultural development projects	Strongly agree	10	12
		Agree	16	20
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	40	50
		Strongly disagree	14	18

Culture hinders participation of women in agricultural development projects as it is depicted by the highest response rate of agreement. 30(38%), Strongly 45(56%), Agree, 5(6%) Neutral, 0(0%), Disagree, 0(0%) Strongly disagree. Culture is important as per our traditions: 40(50%), strongly disagree 35(44%) Agree, 5(6%) Neutral 0(0%), Disagree, 5(6%) strongly disagree. Government policies in line with culture 0(0%).Strongly Agree 0(0%) agree, 10(13%) Neutral, 40(50%) Disagree, 30(37%) Strongly disagree. Westernization has transformed your ethnic culture 30(38%)Strongly Agree,45(56%)Agree,0(0%)Neutral,5(5%)Disagree,0(0%)Strongly disagree. Kenyan leaders have shunned down ethnic culture 10(13%) Strongly Agree, 10(13%) Agree 0(0%) Neutral, 35 (43%) Disagree, 25(31%) Strongly disagree .Culture enhances equal participation of men and women in agricultural development projects. 10(12%) StronglyAgree,16(20%)Agree,0(0%)Neutral,40(50%)Disagree,14(18%)Strongly disagree.

Women do play significant roles in agriculture but their activities are not always acknowledged. For example, farm activities of women smallholder farmers are oftentimes considered to be part of their domestic chores. As a consequence, their contributions remain informal and do not get due recognition. This has a ripple effect—restricted access to markets, farmer organizations, and cooperatives—which affects women farmers’ productivity and visibility vis-à-vis sellers and traders.

Descriptive statistics: Sample mean=16, median =16 and mode=45(56%) showing the highest frequency on culture as an influence on participation of women in agribusiness development projects .Range= Highest value-Lowest value from the data and therefore as per the study on culture as an influence of participation of Women in agribusiness development projects, range was attained by: 45-0=45

Inferential statistics: This was conducted in order to attain the relationship between culture and participation of Women in agribusiness development projects. The hypothesis was calculated following the steps below:

Step 1. Set up hypotheses and determine level of significance: The null hypothesis again represents the "no change" or "no difference" situation. If culture as a factor an influence on participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

H₀: p₁=There is no significant relationship between culture and participation of women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

H₁: p₀ is false at $\alpha = 0.1$: In this case, the research hypothesis as stated captures any difference in the distribution of responses from that specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher did not specify a specific alternative distribution, instead testing was done whether the sample data "fit" the distribution in H₀ or not. With the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test there is no upper or lower tailed version of the test.

Step 2. Select the appropriate test statistic. The test statistic is:
$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$
.The researcher assessed the sample size and it was adequate for the study .The sample size here is n=80 .The sample size is more than adequate and therefore the formula can be used.

Step 3. Set up decision rule: The decision rule for the χ^2 test depends on the level of significance and the degrees of freedom, defined as degrees of freedom (df) = k-1 (where k is the number of response categories). If the null hypothesis is true, the observed and expected frequencies will be close in value and the χ^2 statistic will be close to zero. If the null hypothesis is false, then the χ^2 statistic will be large. Critical values can be found in a table of probabilities for the χ^2 distribution. Here we have df=k-1=df(r-1)(c-1)=(No.of rows-1)(number of columns-1)= In this case therefore; df=(6-1)(5-1)=5*4=20 against 0.1(10% level of significance). The critical value is 28.4

Step 4. Compute the test statistic: The researcher computed the expected frequencies using the sample size and the proportions specified in the null hypothesis. We then substitute the sample data (observed frequencies) and the expected frequencies into the formula for the test statistic

identified in Step 2. The computations results of the value of chi-square calculated figure =488.35

Step 5. Conclusion: The study rejected H_0 because $488.35 \geq 28.4$. It follows, statistically there is significant evidence at $\alpha=0.1$ to show that H_0 is false. Moreover, it shows that alternate hypothesis is true that culture has a relationship with participation of Women in agribusiness development projects

In the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the study concluded that either the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we reject H_0) or that we do not have sufficient evidence to show that the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we fail to reject H_0). Here, the researcher rejected H_0 and concluded that the distribution of responses to the exercise question following the influence of culture on participation of women in agribusiness development projects had an effect

In summary, Spearman rank correlation shown by the formula= $R=1-\frac{6\sum d^2}{n^3-n}$

$$n^3-n$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6 * 194}{512,000 - 80} = 0.997 = 99.7\%$$

The rank correlation with value 0.997 shows a strong positive correlation between culture on participation of women in agribusiness development projects

4.4.3 Funding as a determinant of Women participation in agribusiness development projects.

This is shown by the response rate as appended below:

Table4.7 Response rate on funding as a determinant of Women participation in agribusiness development projects

S/N	Statement	Response	Frequency	Percentage
(i)	In Sotik Sub-County, Women fund is at reach to all women.	Yes	20	25
		No	60	75
(ii)	Loan process is tedious in Sotik Sub-County	Yes	70	87
		No	10	13
(iii)	Bank loans are affordable to women	Yes	75	94
		No	5	6
(iv)	Most women have joined self help groups to facilitate	Yes	20	25
		No	60	75

access to credit				
(v)	Women utilize funds available in development	Yes	68	85
		No	12	15
(ii)	Loan access to the women in Sotik. Indicate your perception concerning loan access to women for entrepreneurial agri-business development.			
		Yes	75	94
(a)	Interest rates to lending institution are very high	No	5	6
	Women are given capital by their family members	Yes	10	13
(b)	Loan capital are not good starters to small businesses	No	70	87
	Women lack moral support from developed firms and other money lending institutions.	Yes	65	81
(c)		No	15	19
	Most women lack skills to start and operate business.	Yes	75	94
(d)		No	5	6

The collected data showed that funding is an essential for economic empowerment and the expansion of the interior part of the economy. First, the findings showed that women fund is not at reach as it is shown by the highest percentage of 75% against 25% for those who have received those funds. To access funds include application of bank loans of which as per the research findings, 87% accepted that loan process is tedious against 13% who rejected that loan process is not tedious. 94% of the respondents accepted that bank loans are affordable against 6% who rejected. The research findings depicted that 75% response on women involvement in self-help groups against 25% who rejected. 85% showed that women utilize funds in development projects and this is shown by the acceptance response of 85% against those who reject with a percentage of 15.

Added to this, the collected data showed that interest days in lending institutions is high at 94% against 6%. Again as per the research findings women are not given capital by their family members at 87% against 13% for those who rejected. 81% showed that women lack moral support from development firms and other lending institutions and those who are accepting that they get moral support from them is 19%. Most women lack skills to start and operate business and this is showed by 94% response against 6%

Descriptive statistics: Sample mean=40,mode=75(94%) showing the highest frequency on funding as a determinant of participation of women in agribusiness development projects .Range=Highest value-Lowest value=75-5=70

Inferential statistics: Hypothesis testing

Step 1. Setting up hypotheses and determining level of significance: The null hypothesis again represents the "no change" or "no difference" situation. If funding as a factor determine participation of women participation in agribusiness development projects.

$H_0: p_1$ =There is no significant relationship between funding and participation of women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

$H_1: p_1$ = There is no significant relationship between funding and participation of women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

α =0.1. In this case, the research hypothesis as stated captures any difference in the distribution of responses from that specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher did not specify a specific alternative distribution, instead testing was done whether the sample data "fit" the distribution in H_0 or not. With the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test there is no upper or lower tailed version of the test.

Step 2. Selecting the appropriate test statistic: The test statistic is: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$. The researcher assessed the sample size and it was adequate for the study .Specifically, we need to check $\min(np_0, np_1, \dots, np_k) \geq 5$. The sample size here is $n=80$ The sample size is more than adequate so the formula can be used.

Step 3. Set up decision rule : The decision rule for the χ^2 test depends on the level of significance and the degrees of freedom, defined as degrees of freedom (df) = k-1 (where k is the number of response categories). If the null hypothesis is true, the observed and expected frequencies will be close in value and the χ^2 statistic will be close to zero. If the null hypothesis is false, then the χ^2 statistic will be large. Critical values can be found in a table of probabilities for the χ^2 distribution. Here we have $df=k-1=df(r-1)(c-1)=(\text{No.of rows}-1)(\text{number of columns}-1)$ = In this case therefore; $df=(6-1)(5-1)=5*4=20$ against 0.1(10% level of significance). The critical value is 28.4

Step 4. Computing the test statistic: The researcher computed the expected frequencies using the sample size and the proportions specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher substituted the sample data (observed frequencies) and the expected frequencies into the formula for the test statistic identified in Step 2. The computations results of the value of chi-square calculated figure =353.4

Step 5. Conclusion: The study rejected H_0 because $353.4 \geq 28.4$. It follows, statistically there is significant evidence at $\alpha=0.1$ to show that H_0 is false or rather there is significant evidence to show that funding as a factor influence participation of women in agribusiness development projects. Moreover, it depicts that alternate hypothesis is true that culture has a relationship with participation of Women in agribusiness development projects

In the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the study concluded that either the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we reject H_0) or that we do not have sufficient evidence to show that the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we fail to reject H_0). Here, the researcher rejected H_0 and concluded that the distribution of responses to the exercise question following the influence of culture on participation of women in agribusiness development projects had an effect

In summary, Spearman rank correlation shown by the formula= $R=1 - \frac{6 \sum d^2}{n^3 - n}$

$$n^3 - n$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6 * 99}{512,000 - 80} = .998 = 99.8\%$$

The rank correlation with value 0.998 shows a strong positive correlation between funding on participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

4.4.4 Government policies as a determinant of Women participation in agri-business development projects in Sotik-Sub-County

Table 4.8: Response rate on government policies as a determinant of Women participation in agri-business development projects in Sotik-Sub-County

S/N	Statement	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Government Policies are important for governance in development projects	Strongly Agree	30	38
		Agree	46	57
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	4	5
		Strongly disagree	0	0
2.	How are policies developed? Are Women involved in	Strongly Agree	0	0

	Policy Making?	Agree	2	3
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	45	56
		Strongly disagree	33	41
3.	The success of every development project depends on the policy.	Strongly Agree	30	37
		Agree	40	50
		Neutral	2	3
		Disagree	8	10
		Strongly disagree	0	0
4.	Policies in development projects supports devolution	Strongly Agree	20	25
		Agree	30	37
		Neutral	5	6
		Disagree	10	13
		Strongly disagree	15	19
5.	The relationship between Men and Women involved in development project is positive on policy-making.	Strongly Agree	0	0
		Agree	10	13
		Neutral	3	4
		Disagree	50	62
		Strongly disagree	17	21
6.	As a trend, policies give inspiration from one generation to another	Strongly Agree	10	13
		Agree	20	25
		Neutral	1	1
		Disagree	35	44
		Strongly disagree	14	17
7.	Government policies on development projects are	Strongly Agree	12	15

reliable and give motivation to women	Agree	34	42
	Neutral	3	4
	Disagree	20	25
	Strongly disagree	11	14

Are government Policies important for governance in development projects 30(38%)Strongly Agree,46(57%)Agree,0(0%)Neutral, 4(5%),Disagree,0(0%)Strongly disagree. How are policies developed? Are Women involved in Policy Making? 0(0%)Strongly Agree,2(3%)Agree, 0(0%)Neutral,45(56%)Disagree,33(41%)Strongly disagree. The success of every development project depends on the policy. 30(37%)Strongly Agree40(50%)Agree,2(3%)Neutral,8(10%).Disagree, and 0(0%)Strongly disagree.

Policies in development projects supports devolution as per the highest frequency of agreement. 20(25%)Strongly Agree,30(37%)Agree,5(6%)Neutral,10(13%)Disagree and 15(19%)Strongly disagree. The relationship between Men and Women involved in development project positive on policy-making:0(0%)Strongly Agree,10(13%)Agree,3(4%)Neutral,50(62%)Disagree and lastly Strongly disagree as shown by 17(21%).As a trend, policies give inspiration from one generation to another: 10(13%)Strongly Agree20(25%)Agree,1(1%)Neutral,35(44%)Disagree and finally,14(17%)Strongly disagree. Government policies on development projects are reliable and provide motivation to women: 12(15%)Strongly Agree,34(42%)Agree,3(4%)Neutral, 20(25%)Disagree and 11(14%).Strongly disagree

Descriptive statistics: Sample mean=14, mode=50(62%) showing the highest frequency government policies as a factor that influence participation of women in agribusiness development projects .Range=Highest value-Lowest value from the data=50-0=50

Inferential statistics: The inferential statics were ascertained through performing of hypothesis testing of the null hypothesis against the alternate hypothesis in order to depict the relationship between government policies and participation of Women in agribusiness development projects. The hypothesis testing were done following the steps below:

Step 1. Setting up hypotheses and determining level of significance: The null hypothesis again represents the "no change" or "no difference" situation. If government policies as a factor an influence on participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

H₀: p₁=There is no significant relationship between government policies and participation of women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

H₁: p₁= There is no significant relationship between government policies and participation of women in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

$\alpha = 0.1$. In this case, the research hypothesis as stated captures any difference in the distribution of responses from that specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher did not specify a specific alternative distribution, instead testing was done whether the sample data "fit" the distribution in H_0 or not. With the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test there is no upper or lower tailed version of the test.

Step 2. Selecting the appropriate test statistic: The test statistic is: $\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$. The researcher assessed the sample size and it was adequate for the study. The sample size here is $n=80$ The sample size is more than adequate so the formula can be used.

Step 3. Setting up decision rule: The decision rule for the χ^2 test depends on the level of significance and the degrees of freedom, defined as degrees of freedom (df) = $k-1$ (where k is the number of response categories). If the null hypothesis is true, the observed and expected frequencies will be close in value and the χ^2 statistic will be close to zero. If the null hypothesis is false, then the χ^2 statistic will be large. Critical values can be found in a table of probabilities for the χ^2 distribution. Here we have $df=k-1=df(r-1)(c-1)=(\text{No. of rows}-1)(\text{number of columns}-1)$. In this case therefore; $df=(6-1)(5-1)=5*4=20$ against 0.1(10% level of significance). The critical value is 28.4

Step 4. Computing the test statistic: The researcher computed the expected frequencies using the sample size and the proportions specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher substituted the sample data (observed frequencies) and the expected frequencies into the formula for the test statistic identified in Step 2. The computations results of the value of chi-square calculated figure =512.11

Step 5. Conclusion: The study rejected H_0 because $353.4 \geq 28.4$. It follows, statistically there is significant evidence at $\alpha=0.1$ to show that H_0 is false or rather there is significant evidence to show that funding as a factor influence participation of women in agribusiness development projects. On the other hand, it depicts that alternate hypothesis was true that culture has a relationship with participation of Women in agribusiness development projects. In the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the study concluded that either the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we reject H_0) or that we do not have sufficient evidence to show that the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we fail to reject H_0). Here, the researcher rejected H_0 and concluded that the distribution of responses to the exercise question following the influence of government policies on participation of women in agribusiness development projects had an effect.

In summary, Spearman rank correlation shown by the formula= $R=1-\frac{6\sum d^2}{n^3-n}$

$$n^3-n$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6 * 451}{512,000 - 80} = .995 = 95\%$$

The rank correlation with value 0.995 shows a strong positive correlation between government policies and participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

4.4.5 Technology as a determinant of Women participation in agri-business development projects in Sotik Sub-County

The is portrayed by the table below which shows how technology influence participation of Women in agri-business development projects in Sotik Sub-County

Table 4.9 Response rate on technology as a determinant of women participation in agribusiness development projects

S/N	Statement	Response	Frequency	Percentage
1.	Equally, men and women in agribusiness development projects should cooperate in embracing Technology	Strongly Agree	20	25
		Agree	29	36
		Neutral	5	6
		Disagree	16	20
		Strongly disagree	10	13
2.	All members in agribusiness development project embrace technology	Strongly Agree	0	0
		Agree	15	19
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	30	37
		Strongly disagree	35	44
3.	Perception of new technologies on productivity in agri-business development projects.	Strongly Agree	15	19
		Agree	20	25
		Neutral	0	0
		Disagree	40	50
		Strongly		

	disagree	5	6
4. Women are devoted nowadays in technological issues	Strongly Agree	2	3
	Agree	5	6
	Neutral	4	5
	Disagree	56	70
	Strongly disagree	13	16
5. Does extension services exhibited in agri-business development projects in Sotik Sub-county?	Strongly Agree	0	0
	Agree	5	6
	Neutral	0	0
	Disagree	45	56
	Strongly disagree	30	38
6. Have you been undergoing training on new technologies in agribusiness?	Strongly Agree	0	0
	Agree	10	12
	Neutral	0	0
	Disagree	35	44
	Strongly disagree	35	44

Equally, men and women in agribusiness development projects should cooperate in embracing Technology: 20(25%), Strongly Agree,29(36%)Agree,5(6%)Neutral,16(20%).Disagree and finally 10(13%) Strongly disagree

All members in agribusiness development project embrace technology: 0(0%). Strongly Agree 15(19%)Agree,0(0%)Neutral,30(37%)Disagree,35(44%)Strongly disagree. Perception of new technologies on productivity in agri-business development projects. 15(19%) Strongly Agree,20(25%)Agree,0(0%)Neutral,40(50%),Disagree,5(6%)Strongly disagree. Women are devoted nowadays in technological issues:2(3%) Strongly Agree, 5(6%)Agree, 4(5%) Neutral, 56(70%),Disagree and 13(16%),Strongly disagree. Does extension services exhibited in agri-

business development projects in Sotik Sub-county 0(0%). Strongly Agree, 5(6%) Agree, 0(0%) Neutral, 45(56%) Disagree and lastly 30(38%) Strongly disagree. The response concerning training undergone on new technologies on agribusiness was disagreed by many. The responses include: 0(0%) Strongly Agree, 10(12%) Agree, 0(0%) Neutral, 35(44%), Disagree, and 35(44%) Strongly disagree

Descriptive statistics: Sample mean=16, mode=56(70%) showing the highest frequency technology as a factor that influence participation of women in agribusiness development projects. Range=Highest value-Lowest value from the data=56-0=56

Inferential statistics: Step 1. Setting up hypotheses and determining level of significance. The null hypothesis again represents the "no change" or "no difference" situation. If technology as a factor determines women participation in agribusiness development projects, then we expect a great number of women involving themselves in agribusiness development projects.

$H_0: p_1 =$ There is no effect on how technology determine women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

$H_1: p_1 =$ There is significant effect on how technology determine women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik Sub-County

Level of significance= $\alpha = 0.1$. In this case, the research hypothesis as stated captures any difference in the distribution of responses from that specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher did not specify a specific alternative distribution, instead testing was done whether the sample data "fit" the distribution in H_0 or not. With the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test there is no upper or lower tailed version of the test.

Step 2. Selecting the appropriate test statistic. The test statistic is:
$$\chi^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$$

The researcher assessed the sample size and it was adequate for the study. The sample size here is $n=80$. The sample size is more than adequate so the formula can be used.

Step 3. Setting up decision rule. The decision rule for the χ^2 test depends on the level of significance and the degrees of freedom, defined as degrees of freedom (df) = $k-1$ (where k is the number of response categories). If the null hypothesis is true, the observed and expected frequencies will be close in value and the χ^2 statistic will be close to zero. If the null hypothesis is false, then the χ^2 statistic will be large. Critical values can be found in a table of probabilities for the χ^2 distribution. In this case, $df = k-1 = df(r-1)(c-1) = (\text{No. of rows}-1)(\text{number of columns}-1) =$ In this case therefore; $df = (6-1)(5-1) = 5*4 = 20$ against 0.1(10% level of significance). The critical value is 28.4

Step 4. Computing the test statistic. The researcher computed the expected frequencies using the sample size and the proportions specified in the null hypothesis. The researcher substituted the sample data (observed frequencies) and the expected frequencies into the formula for the test statistic identified in Step 2. The computations results of the value of chi-square calculated figure =465

Step 5. Conclusion. The study rejected H_0 because $465 > 28.4$. It follows that, statistically there is significant evidence at $\alpha=0.1$ to show that H_0 is false or rather there is significant evidence to show that technology as a factor influence participation of women in agribusiness development projects. On the other hand, it depicts that alternate hypothesis was true that culture has a relationship with participation of Women in agribusiness development projects

In the χ^2 goodness-of-fit test, the study concluded that either the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we reject H_0) or that we do not have sufficient evidence to show that the distribution specified in H_0 is false (when we fail to reject H_0). Here, the researcher rejected H_0 and concluded that the distribution of responses to the exercise question following the influence of technology on women participation in agribusiness development projects had an effect

In summary, Spearman rank correlation shown by the formula= $R=1-\frac{6\sum d^2}{n^3-n}$

$$n^3-n$$

$$R = 1 - \frac{6 * 134}{512,000 - 80} = 0.998 = 99.8\%$$

The rank correlation with value 0.998 shows a strong positive correlation exist between technology and participation of women in agribusiness development projects..

4.4 Conclusions

The study concluded that education, culture, funding, government policies, technology determines women participation in agribusiness development projects. This is because of the hypothesis testing which were conducted upon the collected data. The null hypotheses among the five independent variables were rejected against the alternate hypothesis that there exist a strong effect on education, culture, funding, government policies, technology compared to women participation in agribusiness development projects. Women ought to pursue education in order to be effective in agribusiness development projects as compared to the male counterparts.

Culture on the other hand, has made women not participate the same way like men and therefore, Women should be given the opportunity to utilize their talents, entrepreneurial spirit in order to attain economic empowerment.

Funding has been four out that members in agribusiness lack finances neither do the access from financial institutions easily. Government policies ought to be implemented in order to provide equal distribution of resources among men and women. Women are underrated in that the membership they have been offered for participation is not adequate as compare to the efforts they are putting in agriculture

Technology ought to be embraced equally in order to enhance success in involvement of Men and Women in agribusiness development projects.

SUMMARY DISCUSSIONS CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Summary of findings

The study was based on the determinants of Women participation in agribusiness development projects in Sotik-Sub-County. The study sought to find out whether education, culture, funding, government policies determines Women participation of in agribusiness development projects.

The inferential statistics which were attained from hypothesis testing showed that education has an effect on women participation in agribusiness development projects. This were ascertained such that $H_0:p_0$ =there is no significant effect in which education determine women participation in agribusiness development projects and on the other hand $H_1:p_1$ = There is significant effect in which education determine Women participation in agribusiness development projects Hypothesis testing was done by comparing chi-square calculated figure 430.4 and the critical figure 28.4 at 0.1 (10%) level of significance . Since the calculated chi-square was greater as compared to the critical value, the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.1(10%) level of significance.

Spierman rank correlation was calculated and the study found out that there exist a strong positive correlation of 0.994 (99.4%) between education and women participation in agribusiness development projects.

Agriculture as a career is said to be an essential as it is shown by the highest response: 28(35%) strongly agreed,42(53%) agreed those who disagreed is 9(12%) and none strongly disagreed and none were in neutral decision. The Agribusiness program is designed to teach people about both the business and science of agriculture. This program prepares the stakeholders for the exciting and limitless career possibilities in the expanding field of agriculture. Career opportunities include: Farming Enterprises, Agri-Entrepreneurship Enterprises, agricultural Sales & Marketing, Food and Fiber Processing, agricultural Consultants, agribusiness Management, logistics, rural Development, agricultural Lending. The Agriculture Teacher Education concentration includes licensure for students seeking to teach agriculture. Graduates are prepared to teach variety of subjects, including: Horticulture, Animal Science, Agricultural Mechanics, Agricultural production, agriscience Applications, agribusiness, biotechnology, environmental and natural Resources. This will boost the participation of women in agribusiness development projects. Students interested in careers with state or federal agriculture agencies, agribusinesses,

or agricultural youth programs can choose the Outreach and Development concentration. (Dr,Davehill 2015).

After completing agribusiness management education, students become well versed with various management applications required to follow while running any type of business. The curriculum is the combination of management and technical subjects which offer the advantage of promptly making out any type of slip-ups in the business operations. The specializations of marketing, human resource management, finance, and international business management certainly help them in growing in the industry successfully. The marketing stream deals with following innovative selling and advertising strategies effectively and efficiently so as to sustain, finance related to carry the business operations economically by planning the income and expenditure in advance and solving the financial problems as well , human resource management educate them about how to retain and utilize the manpower effectively by giving best services, while international business management helps in growing the business globally which mainly involve in knowing about various procedures required for the same. These can be just stated as foretaste; in actual the content gives a deep knowledge about the subject. While perusing the program students also study on solving various kinds of case studies which surely give them experience of involving and solving the various kinds of business matters. The students are also obliged to undergo a summer project for two months in the respective industry which gives them exposure of working practically in the industry and surely helps in boosting their confidence level.

Education is the key of sustaining the standard way of living since it is the source of economic empowerment which enhances one to attain finance thus rendering the involvement in entrepreneurship. Members who are already in development projects perceive education positively and this follows that many of them are aspiring to further their education regardless of the financial constraints that they be having. This was portrayed by a high response of 25% for those who strongly agreed and those who agree 43%.

To achieve knowledge encompasses one to undergo training and as per the responses made, those who strongly disagreed was 63% and 25% who disagreed that hardly training has taken place in Sotik as far as agribusiness development projects are concerned. Those who agreed and others who strongly agreed are 3% and 7% respectively. This shows that training ought to be organized oftenly in order to boost development. On the other hand, those who strongly agreed that training transforms culture and personality were 25% and those who agreed were 59% against those who strongly disagreed 4%. This indicates that the members in agribusiness development projects are willing to be trained though they have not been offered training by the relevant authority.

The importance and potential in Agri-business education is also be a best option in career progress. Management education helps in developing trained personnel to cater to the agriculture industry and by creating such dynamic workforce in agribusiness will certainly become the leader in agriculture sector. Agribusiness is applicable to industry, commerce as well as trade.

Industry is merely manufacturing of goods, while commerce and trade involved in distribution activities

The Women is supported by the positive response that indeed the society ought to offer them motivation to their to pursue education as noted by the study. Through motivation, women will develop a positive attitude towards education and therefore paving them room to strive hard in order to meet their ambitions in life and more so getting an opportunity of exploiting their talents to the later. Giving women a chance means empowering the whole community as forestered by women in development theory.

Concerning extension services availability, those who agreed that they exist were 25%, neutral 5% and 52% for those who strongly agreed and 19% for those who strongly disagreed. This showed that there are extension services but women are not given the chance to attain skills from them. Also ,it is depicted that the extension services are available though many are not aware about them and therefore, the management of agribusiness development projects ought to enhance efficient and effective communication in order to create awareness and promote projects.

More Women compared to men supervise and manage agribusiness development projects since they are more educated than men. According to this statement, those who strongly disagreed is 59(74%), those who disagreed is 11(26%) and those who strongly agreed, agreed, and neutral were none. This showed that most women lack skills and knowledge on how to conduct agribusiness development projects. Education level is seen to be low in women as compared to men among those who are engaged in agribusiness development projects.

In agribusiness development projects in Sotik, education level in which men have attained is high as compared to women. The reaction as per this statement were that 65(81%) strongly agreed,those who agreed were 15(19%) as compared to none of those who were neutral, disagreed and those who strongly disagreed.

Culture is an influence on participation of Women in agribusiness development projects. The inferential statistics which were attained from hypothesis testing showed that culture has a relationship with participation of women in agribusiness development projects. This was through stating that $H_0:p_0$ =there is no significant relationship between culture and participation of women in agribusiness development projects and on the other hand $H_1:p_1$ = There is significant relationship between culture and participation of women in agribusiness development projects .Hypothesis testing was done by comparing chi-square calculated figure 488.35 and the critical figure 28.4 at 0.1 (10%) level of significance . Since the calculated chi-square was greater as compared to the critical value ,the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.1 (10%) level of significance.

Spierman rank correlation was calculated and the study found out that there exist a strong positive correlation of 0.997 (99.7%) between culture and participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

Culture as a factor that determines women participation in agribusiness development projects and this was depicted by the fact that those who strongly agreed were 38% and those who agreed were 56%. Those who were neutral were 6% and none disagreed nor strongly disagreed. This shows a high impact. Culture is important as per traditions since those who strongly agreed were 50% and those who agreed were 44%. This shows that the community is being bound by culture and therefore women in the society have not had the opportunity to exploit their talents or rather to be given an opportunity to provide leadership agribusiness development projects.

According to the collected data, 53% and 56% strongly agreed and agreed respectively that westernization has affected ethnic culture and those who disagreed were 6%. This is a strong indication that culture has been hindered and therefore its effect on participation in agribusiness is not high as compared to previous years. Kenya leaders who have shunned down culture is 60(43%) who strongly disagreed against 20(25%) for those who disagreed. This shows that culture still dominates our leaders and therefore in exercising leadership culture influence women involvement in agribusiness development projects. Finally, the research findings showed that men and women are not equal in terms of their participation in agribusiness development projects and this has been confirmed by culture that the society still has it in heart and deeds. This absolutely depicts the superiority of the nature of culture in the community in that men ought to involve themselves so much in projects as compared to their female counterparts and therefore, this has ruined the participation of women in development projects.

Ester Bose up (1970) publication on “Women’s Role in Economic Development”. “The book sent a shock wave through northern development agencies and humanitarian organization” (pg 93). She states and gave empirical results of how increasingly specialized division of labor associated with development undermines or neglects the value of women’s work and status especially in the developing world. As it explains why women were being deprived an equal share among men in social benefits and economic gains. Bose up book had an influence on making women more visible in development approach and as a specific category when addressing women in development. In 1973, the US congress implemented a bill, which required the USAID to include women in development programs. The WID approach helped to ensure the integration of women into the workforce and increase their level of productivity in order to improve their lives and therefore, culture ought to give room women to exploit their talents.

Agribusiness just like any other entrepreneurial entity require capital either start up working and access to credit facility to men and women who want to involve themselves in agribusiness development projects. The collected data showed that funding is an essential for economic empowerment and the expansion of the interior part of the economy as it is an influence on participation of Women in agribusiness development projects. The inferential statistics which were attained from hypothesis testing showed that funding has a relationship with participation of women in agribusiness development projects. This was through stating that $H_0: p_0 =$ there is no significant relationship between funding and participation of women in agribusiness development projects and on the other hand $H_1: p_1 =$ There is significant relationship between funding and participation of women in agribusiness development projects. Hypothesis testing

was done by comparing chi-square calculated figure 353.4 and the critical figure 28.4 at 0.1 (10%) level of significance. Since the calculated chi-square was greater as compared to the critical value ,the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.1 (10%) level of significance.

Spearman rank correlation was calculated and the study found out that there exist a strong positive correlation of 0.998 (99.8%) between funding and participation of Women in development projects .

First, the findings showed that women fund is not at reach as it is shown by the highest percentage of 75% against 25% for those who have received those funds. Lack of funds hinders women from participating in development and this therefore lowers the standard of living of most women.

To access funds include application of bank loans of which as per the research findings,87% accepted that loan process is tedious against 13% who rejected that loan process is not tedious. The fact that most accepted loan process is tedious and therefore shunning down women from attaining them. Women have little time to look for ways of financing as compared to men because most of their time is getting consumed at their homes as they are closely responsible in their daily household duties and in the shamba as compared to men. 94% of the respondents accepted that bank loans are affordable against 6% who rejected. The research findings depicted that 75% response on women involvement in self-help groups against 25% who rejected. This shows that women are struggling to cultivate ways of getting finance in order to empower themselves. 85% showed that women utilize funds in development projects and this is shown by the acceptance response of 85% against those who reject with a percentage of 15.

Added to this, the collected data showed that interest rates in lending institutions are high at 94% against 6%. This discourages women in applying for loans because most of them have financial constraints. Again as per the research findings women are not given capital by their family members at 87% against 13% for those who rejected. This shows that women have no collateral that will render them a chance to attain loans from financial institutions. 81% showed that women lacked moral support from development firms and other lending institutions and those who are accepting that they get moral support from them is 19%. The reaction is high on women lacking moral support from financial institutions and therefore this has hindered many women from participating in agribusiness development projects. Most women lack skills to start and operate business and this is showed by 94% response against 6%. This depicts that most women lack or have little education level that could render them participate effectively in agribusiness development projects and enhance sound development to the society and to the nation as a whole.

A government policy on agriculture describes a set of laws relating to domestic [agriculture](#) and imports of foreign agricultural products. Governments usually implement agricultural policies with the goal of achieving a specific outcome in the domestic agricultural product

markets. Outcomes can involve, for example, a guaranteed supply level, price stability, product quality, product selection, land use or employment,(Brighton,2015)

Government policies influence participation of Women in agribusiness development projects. The inferential statistics which were conducted from hypothesis testing showed that government policies have a relationship with participation of women in agribusiness development projects. This were initiated such that $H_0:p_0$ =there is no significant relationship between government policies and participation of Women in agribusiness development projects and on the other hand $H_1:p_1$ = There is significant relationship between government policies and participation of women in agribusiness development projects .Hypothesis testing was done by comparing chi-square calculated figure 512.11 and the critical figure 28.4 which was attained at 0.1 (10%) level of significance. Since the calculated chi-square was greater as compared to the critical value ,the null hypothesis was rejected at 0.1(10%) level of significance.

Spearman rank correlation was calculated and the study found out that there exist a strong positive correlation of 0.995 (99.5%) between government policies and participation of women in agribusiness development projects .

Government Policies are important for governance in agribusiness development projects as per the following response:30(38%)Strongly Agree,46(57%)Agree,0(0%)Neutral, 4(5%),Disagree, 0(0%)Strongly disagree. On the other hand,5% disagree with the statement. The response return were because of the objectives which are linked to the government policies which include: To promote democracy, accountability, leadership and integrity, and good governance at both levels of government ,to promote equity and inclusivity at both levels of government ,to empower the public service to be responsive and efficient in service delivery at both levels of government ,to facilitate the smooth transfer of functions to the lowest decentralized units and promote effective and cohesive intergovernmental relations, to enhance prudent public financial management and the sustainable utilization of public funds and natural resources at both levels of government and finally, to promote effective public participation, public communication and civic education at both levels of government.

Government policy development encompasses that Women are involved in development issues.22(24)Strongly Agree,2(3%)Agree, 0(0%)Neutral,45(56%)Disagree,33(41%)Strongly disagree. It follows that, the success of every development project depends on the policy. 30(37%)Strongly Agree40(50%)Agree,2(3%)Neutral,8(10%)Disagree, and 0(0%)Strongly disagree.

Policies in development projects supports devolution as per the highest frequency of agreement. 20(25%)Strongly Agree,30(37%)Agree,5(6%)Neutral,10(13%)Disagree and 15(19%)Strongly disagree. This is as far as the new constitution is concerned,(Constitution of Kenya,2010 report).

The relationship between Men and Women involved in development project negative on policy-making as per the research findings :0(0%)Strongly

Agree,10(13%)Agree,3(4%)Neutral,50(62%).Disagree and lastly Strongly disagree as shown by 17(21%). This shows that in policy making there is biasness of gender in that women are not given the opportunity to involve themselves in policy making.

As a trend, policies give inspiration from one generation to another: 10(13%)Strongly Agree,20(25%)Agree,1(1%)Neutral,35(44%)Disagree and finally,14(17%)Strongly disagree. This is because the policies were being changed day in day out in order to fit the changing environment thus a great achievement.

Government policies on development projects are reliable and provide motivation to women: 12(15%)Strongly Agree,34(42%)Agree,3(4%)Neutral, 20(25%) Disagree and 11(14%) Strongly disagree. This is because of the new constitution which has necessitated women to occupy 1/3rd of leadership as compared to men. This therefore promotes morale on women and therefore enhancing positive attitude, self-confident to take part in agribusiness development projects.

5.3 Conclusions

The study has identified five determinants of participation of Women in agribusiness development projects: Education, culture, funding, government policies and technology. Besides it also investigated the relationship of these factors with the interest of women to become agribusiness entrepreneurs. The study identified those who are engaged in agribusiness development projects at the age of 36 years and below are many as compared to those from 37 years of age and above. This shows that there is a significant turn up to agriculture at a tender age as compared to the elderly since they still derive their livelihood from agriculture. Furthermore women have been disillusioned since they are hindered from involving themselves in development projects as the research findings showed that men covers the higher percentage in terms of involvement in agribusiness.

The women are unable to access credit facility making them unable to strengthen their investment position in agribusiness ventures. Though has government initiated a way to help women access credits through Women Enterprise Fund, many of them are yet to benefit from it. Although a percentage of women have joined self-help groups to facilitate access to credit, uptake of bank loans is slow among youth due to rigidity of the process as well as collateral requirements which the youth may not be able to provide.

On the other hand Women attitude towards agriculture has positive though their involvement in agriculture has no incentive; a large percentage aspired for a career in agriculture as it is seen as attractive and profitable nowadays in 21st century. Although a number of Women have aspiration to join agribusiness lack of crucial information and inability to access agricultural extension services negative impedes them. Availability of agricultural infrastructure is very crucial in agricultural production; however poor road and communication centers and lack of market information could be a catalyst to the push factor of women out of agricultural business. In this case therefore, embracing of new technologies is the key in order to enhance efficiency and effectiveness.

In light of the study results if the constraints faced by the Women in agriculture are not addressed and the notion of women being future beneficiaries as farmers might not be achieved. However, with targeted interventions, the Women can still be at the forefront of revitalizing the agricultural sector and the 46sector could be a potential source of gainful employment for the vast unemployed and under employed of men and women.

Gender mainstreaming ought to be established in order to ensure that all gender issues are addressed and integrated in all levels of society, politics, and programs. It originated in 1995 at the 4th UN conference on women in Beijing, China. At the forum, 189 state representatives agreed that the inclusion of both women and men in every development project was the only way to succeed and progress in a nation economic growth and development. This should be the trend in Sotik as far as women inclusion in agribusiness development projects is concerned. So basically organization like CIDA now has to include men and women in their annual development report concerning the allocation of funds spent towards, (Karson James,2012.)

Recommendations

There is a need to facilitate women with factors of production which include land, labour, capital and production in order to motivate them to take part in agricultural activities and expound their talents and be in a position to explore their entrepreneurial positions in agribusiness. It is with deep land owner among the young people in order to attract them into farming, this will help them be able to own and manage on their own this most crucial asset of agricultural production. Furthermore there is a need to make access to credit especially for agricultural production by the young farmers easy, affordable and less tedious; this will ensure that the youth who want to be involved in agribusiness are able to access credit for start-up as well as working capital. Besides it is important to make agriculture attractive to the youth by transforming it from subsistence to commercial farming. In addition there is a need to train members in agribusiness development projects on relevant and timely agricultural innovations and methods of utilizing technologies which is very important towards imparting knowledge on agricultural entrepreneurship and encouraging them to join agribusiness. There is a need to provide agricultural infrastructure that will make lives in rural emphasized; this will go a long way in helping the society at large by attracting them to agribusiness development projects ,access market information, reduced cost of goods and services transportation making agriculture profitable and attractive. This holds water and will encourage participation of women in agribusiness development projects.

An example of the breadth and types of agriculture policy concerns can be found in the Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics article *Agricultural Economies of Australia and New Zealand* which says that the major challenges and issues faced by their industrial agriculture industry are: marketing challenges and consumer tastes which requires coordination and further research, international trading environment (world market conditions, barriers to trade, quarantine and technical barriers, maintenance of global competitiveness and market image, and management of biosecurity issues affecting imports and the disease status of exports),biosecurity (pests and diseases such as bovine spongiform encephalopathy (BSE), avian

influenza, foot and mouth disease, citrus canker, and sugarcane smut), infrastructure (such as transport, ports, telecommunications, energy and irrigation facilities), management skills and labor supply (With increasing requirements for business planning, enhanced market awareness, the use of modern technology such as computers and global positioning systems and better agronomic management, modern farm managers will need to become increasingly skilled. Examples: training of skilled workers, the development of labor hire systems that provide continuity of work in industries with strong seasonal peaks, modern communication tools, investigating market opportunities, researching customer requirements, business planning including financial management, researching the latest farming techniques, risk management skills, coordination (a more consistent national strategic agenda for agricultural research and development; more active involvement of research investors in collaboration with research providers developing programs of work; greater coordination of research activities across industries, research organisations and issues; and investment in human capital to ensure a skilled pool of research personnel in the future, technology (research, adoption, productivity, genetically modified (GM) crops, investments),(Beddington J 2011)

Another challenge is water in terms of (access rights, water trade, providing water for environmental outcomes, assignment of risk in response to reallocation of water from consumptive to environmental use, accounting for the sourcing and allocation of water) and finally, resource access issues (management of native vegetation, the protection and enhancement of biodiversity, sustainability of productive agricultural resources, landholder responsibilities),(von Braun J (2009)

Recommendations for policy formulation

The government should ensure that land ownership policy is implemented so that women besides men can be able to own their own piece of land and enhance efficient and effective management for potential gains in order to improve their living standards. The policy should also indicate the maximum and minimum piece of land a person can hold this will help reduce land subdivision. There is a need by the government to review policy on Women Enterprise Fund as well as loan process is made efficiently in order to curb financial constraints that hinder involvement in agribusiness development projects.

The local government needs to promote Women/Self-help groups/farmer associations in order for them to be in a position of accessing funds in order to increase participation in agriculture, agricultural extension and advisory services, financial services and agricultural inputs such as demand driven improved seeds, fertilizers and for ease of marketing their produce. These services are aimed at enhancing agricultural productivity. High productivity is associated with improved farmers' incomes; key in attracting and maintaining women and men in agriculture.

There is a need to formulate policy within the local agricultural department on how agriculture extension services can be delivered to the agribusiness development projects. This is important because most men and women lack knowledge on agriculture yet is a viable and potential business that can improve the living standards of the citizens. This is because they are used to traditional methods of farming; therefore training them on how to grow and keep high quality

crops and livestock will help them achieve more returns through agriculture. Availing improved seeds, fertilizers, storage and processing facilities as well as market information to the men and women farmers is crucial need that the local government should address in order to shade light and attain a dream as a an aspiring notion.

Policy Measures as a Pillar to a happy nation. The following policy measures shall be undertaken to enhance the capacities of national and county governments to provide responsive and efficient service delivery at both levels of government, conduct continuous training needs assessment for state officers and public officers; develop and implement demand, driven curricula to address training needs; promote professionalism and merit in public service; promote provision of technical assistance including ICT; provide enabling infrastructure for effective and efficient service delivery; provide funding to institutions mandated to build the capacity of state officers and public officers including the Kenya School of Government, the Centre for Parliamentary Studies and Training and other training institutions; ,provide for the use of experiential learning, coaching, and hand-holding for skill development; implement quality assurance certification systems, standards, and processes for capacity building efforts under the National Capacity Building, Framework; implement and monitor the National Capacity Building Framework; establish intergovernmental consultative forums on capacity building; undertake institutional mapping of state and non-state actors relevant to the implementation of this policy for the purpose of capacity building; develop and implement performance appraisal systems to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of capacity building measures.

Recommendation on effective implementation of devolution

Foreword Devolution is one of the most transformative changes in public sector governance in the recent history of our beloved country. The Constitution of Kenya, 2010 has given Kenyans an opportunity for operationalizing this revolutionary mode of governance. Devolution seeks to empower Kenyans to have a greater influence and impact in the decision-making process. It institutes development and governance at the local level by availing services closer to those who consume them. Devolution also affords citizens the opportunity to have a say in the way they are governed and in the way resources are utilized and employed to spur development.

In measures to do with agribusiness development projects, the study recommend expansion in agriculture sector due to resources which are near to the citizens unlike before the new constitution was passed in 2010 and it was fine tuned against the background of two years' experience of implementing devolution following the 2013 General Elections which were the first under the new Constitution of Kenya 2010. During this period, relevant legislation has been passed including the establishment of an elaborate institutional infrastructure to fully operationalize devolution. Indeed, devolution has transformed governance and improved service delivery in the country by making it proximate and more responsive. It has unlocked the potential for counties to build and generate resources, ultimately resulting to an improved Kenyan economy.

In spite of the above, the implementation of devolution has not all been smooth, with challenges experienced in the areas of capacity building in the devolved governments, leadership and governance, public service transformation, public finance management, public participation,

intergovernmental relations, the management and transfer of functions and the full attainment of equity and inclusivity. It remains to be a great enthusiasm if citizens in Sotik and in Kenya as a whole to undertake devolution matters efficiently in order to attain vision 2030,(Charles 2014). Further, in the development of this Policy, the constitutional requirements for public participation in the development of policies were fully adhered to and thus creating solidarity between the public and the government which bear fruits.

Recommendations for further research

1. To assess the impact of Women migrating out of agriculture
2. To assess the impact of Women employment in agriculture
3. To investigate the portfolio analysis that empower agribusiness development projects

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