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Abstract

Community-based projects are catalysts for development in any society. They are designed to enhance quality of life for the more vulnerable members of society. The fact that most of the community-based projects in parts of the country including Kilifi County have failed to perform as expected. There is suspicion, as to the influential role of socio-cultural factors on their performance. The study therefore examined the influence of social-cultural factors on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County in Kenya. The study established the influence of cultural belief, social division, community governance, and community resources on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. This study was supported by the general systems theory, stakeholder's theory, and expectancy theory. The study adopted the descriptive survey design where 285 community-based projects in Kaloleni Ward which has population of 50,050 were examined. The sample size was 100 respondents that was obtained through Yamane formula. Data was collected through questionnaires. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The qualitative data from the open-ended questions was analyzed using conceptual content analysis and presented in prose. Inferential data analysis was done using regression analysis. The study found that belief system influenced the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi county Kenya to a great extent. The research found that registered unemployment rate in the project area; religion division; age division and composition; ethnic/tribal profiling in project area; disparity in infrastructure; and gender division influenced the performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi County to a great extent. The study also found that power politics in the community influence the performance of Community-based projects to a moderate extent. Further, the research found that human capital influences the performance of Community-based project to a moderate extent. The study concluded that organizational cultural belief strategy had the greatest effect on performance of community-based projects followed by community governance strategy then social division strategy while community resources strategy had the least effect on the performance of community-based projects. The study recommended that system belief, social division, community governance and community resources on performance of projects in Kenya, needed to be studied in other counties with similarities as Kilifi County. Civic education should be emphasized in order to enlighten the communities on projects.

Keywords: *Cultural beliefs, social division, community governance, community resources, performance, Kilifi County, Kenya*

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Community-based projects all over the world is catalyst for development in any society, designed to enhance quality of life for the more vulnerable members of society in any country or region. The involvement of local community in projects enhances ownership by all stakeholders that results in sustainability and outcomes that benefit larger sectors of society. Most community projects are established to address a particular need in the community like water projects, school projects among others. The Kenyan government, other organizations and individuals have made efforts to resolve the problems facing the poverty-stricken community of Kenyans (Orina, Nyakundi & Abuga, 2016). Nevertheless, the issues of community deprivation have increased given the growing number of community-based organizations concerned with matters that impact the community. The fact that most of the community-based projects in parts of the country including Kilifi County have failed to perform as expected, there is suspicion, as to the influential role of socio-cultural factors on their performance (Amponsah, 2012).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Most community-based projects in Kenya experience major life-cycle obstacles and hardly overcome the implementation phase (Gachogu, 2014). A study done by Mwandawiro, Datche and Ogolla (2019) on factors affecting performance of community-based projects in Mombasa county, identified technical capacity to have a significant effect on the performance of community-based projects. Bhoke and Mwita (2016) identified poor governance as one of the most serious constraints facing community projects and hindering their profitability. Lack of stakeholder ownership and commitment often lead to project failure, coupled by proper project design, planning, implementation, monitoring and follow-up (Oino, Towett, Kirui & Luvega, 2015). Moreover, development agencies investing in community-based projects in Kenya often fail to fully understand and acknowledge socio-cultural factors affecting the design, planning and implementation of projects.

Other key factors to project failure include inequity, poor leadership and accountability, and inadequate capacities regarding skills and resources, while public-private partnerships, participation, and ownership can significantly lead to project success (Ifejike-Speranza, Kiteme, Wiesmann & Jorin, 2016). The above studies reveal significant obstacles ranging from capacity, governance, resources, socio-cultural values, behaviours, prejudices and assumptions in the performance of projects. However, there is minimal research into the impact of social-cultural influences on community-based project success, Therefore, this study focused to social-cultural determinants influencing the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County.

1.3 Research Objectives

The objectives that guided the study were;

- i. To establish the influence of cultural beliefs on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County
- ii. To determine the influence of social division on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County
- iii. To assess the influence of community governance on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County
- iv. To examine the influence of community resources on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County

2.1 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1.1 Cultural beliefs on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County

Many studies have been done on performance of community-based projects. A study was carried out by Brooks and Mulder (2012) to examine how the success of community-based conservation projects is influenced by national context, project design and local community attributes. The study established that supportive local traditions and beliefs are associated with behavioural success. For another country with collectivist society, project management strategies built on the basis of societal expectations of an individualistic community may not have held. This research was therefore under way to understand the effect of culture, a non-technical aspect, on the execution of projects. Omu and Reynolds (2012) published a related analysis in Kuwait on health searching behaviours and found that people with disabilities claim their impairment is of supernatural nature and were not discouraged from accessing recovery facilities. This is contrary to what some belief systems in other parts of the world have done to health programs. It was therefore essential to understand how the beliefs of a particular cultural group significantly affect their willingness to seek modern healthcare services.

In a study by Pronyk et al. (2001) it was found that implementation of community health-based projects in South Africa was negatively affected by beliefs held by community members. As documented in South African Health Department's Disability Report, 3 percent of the population thought 'bewitchment' was the source of their illness (DOH, 2002). In a rural South African study, the assumption that tuberculosis was caused by 'bewitchment' contributed to a pause in finding Western health care (Pronyk et al., 2001). Different belief systems manifest in different communities. It is important that a study investigating the influence of belief system on the performance of community-based projects in the context of Kaloleni ward, Kilifi County is carried out.

In Ghana, Adu-Gyamfi (2011) observed that for conservation interventions traditional religious beliefs and practices are relevant. Traditional religious beliefs are a broad concept that covers a variety of religious-spiritual beliefs, institutions and actors such as priests / priestesses, taboos people and gods / deities often pertaining to land and waters. The researcher observed that such beliefs affected the success of conservation-oriented projects in the community. However, this may not be the case with respect community-based projects in Kenya. In Macedonia, Masovic (2018) pointed out that religion plays a big part of people's lives in several countries worldwide. Religion also affects the way people think of life. Subsequently, religion affects business and corporate culture considerably. Many businesses modify their job procedures in terms of vacations, working hours, eating preferences, a way of dressing according to a given country 's prevailing religion. From a community-based project perspective, religion is a significant social aspect that should be taken into consideration whether other community-based initiatives in a specific country decide to run. Masovic (2018) further adds that Religion affects a multinational enterprise and its operations through its effects on people. In a country with a higher education level of the local population, the expectations of multinational companies are considered to be proportionally higher. Higher-level customers expect higher premium goods and services, a good price-cost ratio (better value-for-money ratio) and recognize their customer's right. Well-educated local workers will therefore require improved working standards, more secure jobs and further resources to progress more as the economic climate shifts.

Oden (2010) in Nigeria observed that cultural belief system of the people also affected the success of community-based development projects. Culturally, the rural people's belief structure crosses growth, for instance, they consider it difficult to release a specific piece of

land for growth as they feel that property sacrifices are being created for the gods of their country; secondly, they find it difficult to release a specific land for development in order to prevent the loss of their artistic qualities such as trees. This indicates that some of the citizens who own property in rural areas are unable to release it or let it go of their property for the building of factories, colleges, markets, temples, health centers, etc. by the government or even private individuals who can do so. Thus, science is being brushed aside. Another important cultural element that affects growth is fear of terror and marking, for example, an individual who is financially capable of withdrawing his intention to improve a specific rural region because of the fear of being killed or labeled as a fraudster by armed robbers and evil men.

In Nigeria, Engobo (2009) observed that the socio-cultural aspects of the community comprise of traditions, behaviors and beliefs that define a culture, while populations, increasing levels of schooling, standards and values, vocabulary and attitudes towards social roles are examples of socio-cultural variables. Such factors have been shown to affect or effect organisations working within the community.

In a study by Ikpeme (2014) in Nigeria, it was established that examples of complex cultural perspectives on human rights include reactions to societal concerns such as female genital mutilation, forced labor and removal of women from government and political activities. Whilst the Constitutions of African countries today thoroughly recognize the need for effective guarantees of human rights, it is necessary to remember that all societies and faiths embrace and follow a basic definition of human rights values is a challenging task. Ikpeme (2014) further points out that the pace at which citizens participate in development projects is mainly affected by and become accustomed to the socio-economic condition they pass in. Regardless of the rigid values maintained by a certain group, those that are not economically prosperous are often not allowed to participate in certain civic projects. Sex, financial status, educational level and the role a person has in society are the causal factors that render participation swifter. However, the study did not look at the influence of these issues on the performance of community-based projects.

In Karamunya and Cheben (2016)'s study in Pokot South Kenya, it was found that There are also certain beliefs which position a young person inferior to the elderly. The study showed that the belief system has no significant effect on the involvement of local residents in community projects. This may impede his / her involvement in community work, particularly where the organization is filled with old figures. There are some social-cultural traditions that equate those behaviors with certain human groups or with certain tribes.

In its empirical study in Tanzania, Masanyiwa and Kinyashi (2008) argue that members of the community will participate in a project if they assume that the project's activities will support them and their families. Participation here is not only about engaging in the construction of structures, it is about sharing ideas, decision making and responsibility taking. What motivates one group of people within a culture may not motivate others, and thus the findings in the analysis of Masanyiwa and Kinyashi may not be generalized in the sense of Kilifi.

In Ganze Constituency of Kilifi County, Okoth (2012) found that cultural factors such as religion did not have any significant impact on community engagement in development projects. Likewise, two ALRMP II staff members were interviewed, and community leaders including women's groups, youth groups and administrative leaders were actively engaged in a focused group discussion at the selected locations. The study also found women engaging more in group events. Project projects have preserved cultural heritage well and this can be correlated with high rates of approval of development projects in the region.

2.1.2 Social division on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County

The exogenous environmental variables such as social and economic dimensions of construction, are still not sufficiently discussed in many developed countries' construction policies according to UN-Habitat (2012). In addition, most residents in those countries safe and sustainable accommodation is only a sight. In addition, UN-Habitat (2012) reported that public housing is frequently designed to poor expectations in developed countries and does not take into consideration the needs of residents; however, it is also situated in rural areas without adequate services and social facilities. Consequently, several affordable housing programs in developed nations are perceived to have collapsed, that acted as inspiration for this thesis. Straka and Tuzová (2016) defined 14 most widely used indicators to be considered while analyzing Czech rural growth. May include: reported unemployment rate, accommodation (completed, began, etc.), birth rate , average gross income, number of businesses, proportion of people traveling to work, number of registered vehicles, share of household members with internet access, amount / share of university students, index of education, average incapacity to function due to illness, index of age (60-65 years old per 100 inhabitants), average turnover of voters and balance of migration per 100 inhabitants.

Within modern society the division of class still has an impact on the life of a person. The history of a person's class will decide many aspects of their life, including where they can function in the areas, they live in. A study was conducted by McKenzie (2013) to find out how social problems can affect people living within council estate homes. It was ascertained in her study that many of the people living in the "St Ann's" estate were subject to stereotypes portrayed by the media to the general public (McKenzie 2013). One of the major reasons of this comes from the places they lived; As they came from the working-class community, they could not afford to live in places that came deemed 'acceptable' and these were often neighbourhoods with high crime levels and strong gang culture. Program execution in these fields yielded different outcomes for the programs. Divisions of the population can be focused on a number of factors like age, class, ethnicity, location, kinship and popular economic interest. Same-age people are typically of common value and behaviours. Young people tend to have different beliefs, behaviours and ambitions in life than older people do. In many cultures, the elderly persons are regarded with great regard, and they listen carefully to their advice. An extension agent in the community in which he works needs to understand the particular aims, aspirations and constraints of the various age groups.

It is argued that a theorisation of social divisions can show how non-class forms of division and identity constitute central elements of the stratification system of modern societies. Such an approach also marries better with the wealth of evidence that scholars of ethnicity and 'race' have been collecting on the importance of race/ethnicity as structuring social location and differential and unequal social outcomes. It is argued that a theorization of social distinctions will explain how non-class forms of division and identification core elements of modern societies' stratification structure are. Such an approach also marries well with the abundance of data that ethnicity scholars and 'culture' have gathered about the importance of race / ethnicity.

Similar activity operations are typically carried out in rural areas either by men or by women. Women are usually tasked with domestic duties such as cooking, collecting water and firewood or taking care of babies. And in many nations, women do a lot of agricultural work too. In a variety of African nations, more than 60 per cent of all agricultural research is undertaken by women. Women often have their own fields in which they cultivate food crops whereas men are responsible for industrial cash crops like tobacco or oil palms. Leaders of faith communities have similar values and convictions, which can be motivated by their eagerness to interact

together with members in other faiths. Within a rural culture, theological discrepancies will trigger problems. Many religious traditions enforce norms of behaviour, which may influence severity. Some times of the day, some days of the week or seasons of the year may be devoted to religious ceremonies that mean that farmers are not fit for farming or extension work.

Olusola (2014) explored the effects of socio-cultural backgrounds on housing satisfaction of residents in low-cost Ikorodu housing estate in the state of Lagos. The research was conducted with the help of the utilization of the questionnaire and the reconnaissance survey. The study shows that there is a substantial difference between the degree of satisfaction of residents with respect to housing components amongst many socio-cultural factors of residents, such as gender, ethnicity of end-users, family size, family composition, religious views, ethnic group of residents, social relationships and years of residents residing in the region, among others.

Kamruzzaman (2018) noted that communities are predominantly informally organized in developing societies, with a comparative lack of technical, human, and resource capacity, economically vulnerable, and aristocracy-captured. Kamruzzaman illustrates how often local circumstances are unsuited to the ideal form of civil society as delineated in Western values, for example in cases where various political, racial and ethnic subgroups are 'fighting' for autonomy. The scholar does not, however, look at this from the context of community-based projects.

Mbevi (2016) examined the effect of civic involvement on the progress of the Makueni County, Kenya construction programs. Descriptive survey design was used to develop relations between independent variables and dependent variables. The theory of Arnstein Sherry was used in people's participation in research. The demographic target was 1626 individuals, comprising 126 project management boards and 1,500 community leaders. The study findings showed that communities were not fully involved in the project cycle, in particular in monitoring and evaluation, training, resource contributions and decision making. This, nevertheless, is due to limited economic capital and the Community's inability to fully recognize their positions in projects. The study showed that group engagement by knowledge exchange, resource commitment, collaborative decision-making and project governance significantly contributed to the improvement of project success.

Jo, Lee and Koo (2018) studied the Zero Gravity Zone's effect on social interaction and service quality in forming a shared space for local youth. The results found that YS G, which is mostly used by office employees, has a significant influence on the overall happiness and social contact of their consumers by providing physical room. The findings showed the intrinsic importance attached to the physical space of society for the performance of a group project. A community space is a location that promotes contact with the residents of the neighbourhood and often enables them to exchange space, a community space is a room where individuals live or employed in the same city many share space, create mutual connections and expand the community. By utilizing this community space, its users can enjoy a sense of belonging and bond and participate in community-related work based on common values and interests.

Musa, Amirudin, Sofield and Musa (2015) examined the impact of external environmental influences on the progress of urban public housing projects. The research was conducted using interviews, a pilot study and a primary survey in Nigeria. The study found that attributes such as gender, religion and residence in the social division significantly affect the success of public housing projects.

2.1.3 Community governance on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County

According to Totikidis, Armstrong and Francis (2005), by definition, Public governance encompasses organizational administration and decision-making, which also provides wider strategies to meet the interests of the group and build community capacity and well-being. Community leadership, community involvement, and community participation are the main elements of community governance that need to be taken seriously in community-based project context. Totikidis, et al. (2005) states that these factors may either affect project performance failure. Ojha et al. (2009) found that access to services and resources can be challenging, when looking at community governance in Nepal forest, and a high degree of social exclusion existence. Community governance in these societies is affected by factors such as systemic crisis, weak performance of government, arrogance of power and reckless leadership, lack of accountability.

Thomas (2013) argues that participatory development has arisen to counter the disadvantages of top-down growth, which includes designing, preparing and executing projects by the elite without participation or consultation with the public, finding the latter to be too uneducated and unenlightened to participate in development work. In 1976, the International Labour Organization (ILO) introduced the Basic Needs Approach, which identified a person's minimum resources required to survive, hence the need to provide workers with income that would meet basic needs. Participatory development gained traction in the 1970s. The World Bank has proposed an approach to basic needs in production and labour matters.

Ownership is a central research subject in construction studies, defined as a significant determinant of how a project can progress and improve locally. Light et al. (2013) note that the capacity-building component of development projects is committed to fostering stakeholder participation, arguing that it is 'important' and acknowledging 'Recent significant cross-country surveys offer data supporting community-based planning agreement that stakeholder involvement is crucial to the effectiveness of planning programmes. The term ownership (or sense of ownership) is increasingly emphasized as a key factor in evaluating the buy-in capacity and, ultimately, public participation in community planning and growth efforts. Existing literature suggests that commitment to the method and goal can be generated when people are involved personally and authentically, yielding better resources for government patronage and adoption.

Community ownership starts with the formation of a Citizen Committee. The committee directs the project preparation, delivery and maintenance. Technical experts provide information, advice and facilitation of processes to help the committee achieve its aim of designing and implementing a resource management plan. Community ownership began to progress with regular public input, making plans for inclusive resource inventorying and evaluation engagement, and selecting recommended management strategies for stakeholders (USDA-NRCS, 2010). Community involvement involves meaningful participation in activities, governance; in particular taking part in decision-making that shapes the project cycle (project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E); and structuring action plans to support ongoing activities and visions (Joshi, 2011; IFAD, 2009).

According to the Centre for Community Health and Development (2019), contributions of financial and non-financial resources with the community can also boost the performance of community-based projects. Contributions are donations of funds by individuals, corporations and other community organizations. Most of the money for other non-profits arises from federal sources and taxation and is allocated through the policy point. Nevertheless, public

funding is limited and most organizations must look for other funding sources. Private foundations and United Way projects are also a second source of funds, although many smaller organizations (and some larger ones too) do not qualify for such funds. Contributions can help meet the funding needed to run ones' daily operations. Contributors can directly contribute money to the endowment of an institution, or to a particular fund or operation. We may invite others to offer a reception, an engagement, a landmark birthday, a retirement in remembrance of a loved one who has passed, or in recognition of a significant occasion.

Karamunya and Cheben (2016) examined the socio-cultural factors impacting civic involvement in development projects by residents of the Pokot South Sub-County, Kenya. The test included standardized as well as unstructured queries. The study selected 132 households using clear random sampling method. The study showed that socio-cultural influences such as belief structure, dependence ratio, agricultural, urban migration, collective capital and civic government impeded their participation in neighborhood programs. There are also certain beliefs which make a young person inferior to the elderly. This can hinder his / her involvement in community service, especially when the organisation is packed with old figures. There are also social-cultural patterns that fit certain activities of other communities or ethnic groups

2.1.4 Community resources on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County

Nowak (2020) clarified that in a society, community resources are assets that help meet the needs of those around them. Those assets can be people, places or structures, and services to the community. These resources may be essential to the development of post-discharge skills by allowing the patient diversify their range of support, expression, and natural self-development outlets. Examples of community resources requisite for project success include individuals, associations, institutions, corporations, cash and in-kind donations, physical space. In evaluating the use of public spaces, Holland et al. (2007) noted that in the United Kingdom, Older people are actively discouraged from making full use of public spaces, particularly after the dark, due to inadequate infrastructure and transport, safety concerns and a general lack of interesting activities or public spaces adapted to their preferences. Their presence in an accelerated or '24 hour' economy would take constructive efforts from both state and local authorities. It means segregating the participants for projects that extend over 24 hours, and this may slow down such projects.

In the United Kingdom of Britain, Worpole (2008) explained out that Public spaces (including high streets, market stalls, shopping centres, recreation centres, residential parks, playgrounds and neighbourhood spaces) play a vital role in community social life. They function as a 'self-organizing public service,' a shared tool that brings value and experience. Project success can greatly be influenced by the existing public spaces in the host community. Currency and in-kind services such as supplies form a comprehensive benefit bundle (Community Wellbeing and Growth Center, 2019). Instances include: equipment and furniture, such as computers and photocopiers, supplies including paper, file folders and other office supplies, rooms, including maintenance and utilities, and food that people carry to your daily meetings. Resources are also categorized as in-kind presents of products, including printing, management of websites and transport. For most service-oriented charitable organizations, individuals are the gateway to all money. People's services are individuals who lend their energy for free, for a nominal charge or for reimbursement from a third party on behalf of a non-profit. Anybody who gives professional assistance or advice to your party or who provides financial resources and bookkeeping, or who volunteers to be a part of your team, make a contribution in kind to your community.

Effective community-based development requires technical support to help quality of the work and attention to recurring cost implications arrangements (World Bank, 2002). In a review of 17 appraisal studies of world bank ventures carried out in Asia (3), East Asia (5), Africa (4) and Latin America & Europe & Central Asia (5). Wong (2012) points out that providing-and maintaining-high-quality project and technical personnel, especially on the side of the initiating organization, is essential to effective projects and to ensuring quality assurance. Other personnel include professional architects who help with traditional engineering plans and quality building supervision; line education department and health workers evaluating the technological viability of initiatives and offering support at village level to ensure effective access and usage of services; and facilitators that can empower populations and include disadvantaged groups (Wong, 2012).

Developing a functioning group system involves sufficient capital and technological capability, which are sometimes not accessible among the limited CBOs (WB, 2002). Capacity building involves mobilizing latent capacities, facilitating, learning through doing, training driven by demand and supply, and technical support. Untied matching grants to communities will help strengthen their latent problem-solving capabilities through learning through doing. In building 15 CBOs' capacity and technical capabilities, CDD requires training of CBO members in a variety of skills, including participatory evaluation and planning, establishment or reinforcement of the Community Development Committee and its Subcommittees, procurement and financial management, planning and preparation of Community programs, audit, participatory monitoring and assessment (Binswanger and Nguyen 2005).

Acharya and Zafarullah (2018) examined factors impacting effective grassroots service delivery in Nepal through a comprehensive research analysis including in-depth interviews with 110 community-based organizations (CBOs) and five focus groups. Many CBOs, nevertheless, lack a strong governance system for their development obligations, resulting in poor performance and lack of accountabilities. There are a number of factors that cause this poor practical implementation of community governance, notably institutional frameworks, socio-economic structures, power politics and interests, capability constraints and resource constraints.

A research by Okome (2011) on the local and overseas protection of women from discriminatory practices revealed that there are still various forms of gender discrimination in Nigeria. In many communities, women continue to suffer from traditional widowhood rites and female genital mutilation (FGM). Such discrimination influenced community-based projects' effectiveness.

3.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study adopted a descriptive survey design. The target population was drawn from 285 projects where 50,026 residents whom beneficiaries in Kaloleni ward. Sample size of 100 was drawn using Yamane formula from 09 administrative areas and another extra cluster of project manager randomly sampled to 10 from the projects. An additional area of administrative was the inclusion of the community-based managers cluster that brought it to 10.

4.1 RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1.1 Performance of Social Amenities Projects

The researcher required the respondents to indicate the level of agreement on statement on the performance of Community-based projects. Likert scales statements (Strongly Disagree (SD) = 1), Disagree (D) = 2, Neutral (N) = 3, Agree (A)= 4, and (Strongly Agree (SA)=5 was used.

Thus, the descriptive statistics of performance of social amenities projects is depicted in Table 1

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics of Performance of Community Based Projects

| Statement | SD | D | N | A | SA | Mean | Std. Dev |
|--|-----|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Project completion period | 8.2 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 27.4 | 39.7 | 3.808 | 0.920 |
| Overall project cost | 9.6 | 13.7 | 14.2 | 35.6 | 26.9 | 3.566 | 0.892 |
| Project cost | 11 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 30.1 | 23.3 | 3.369 | 0.941 |
| Project intended purpose | 2.3 | 15.1 | 16.4 | 23.3 | 42.9 | 3.993 | 1.004 |
| Composite mean and standard deviation | | | | | | 3.684 | 0.939 |

The findings from Table 1 reveal that the respondents indicated that project intended purpose as shown by a mean of 3.993; project completion period as shown by a mean of 3.808; and overall project cost as shown by a mean of 3.566 had improved. The respondents also indicated that project cost as shown by a mean of 3.369 had remained constant. The composite mean was 3.684 implying that the performance of Community-based projects had improved. The composite standard deviation was 0.939 which implied that items with standard deviations that were lower than it had opinions that converged while those that were higher had opinions that were inconsistent.

4.1.2 Influence of Belief System on Performance Community Based Projects

The research sought to establish the influence of cultural beliefs on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. The descriptive statistics of influence of belief system on performance of community-based projects is illustrated in Table 2

Table 2: Descriptive Statistics of Influence of Belief System on Performance Community Based Projects

| Statement | SD | D | N | A | SA | Mean | Std. Dev. |
|---|-----|-----|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Spiritual beliefs | 4.1 | 8.2 | 15.1 | 52.1 | 20.5 | 3.767 | 0.719 |
| Community Taboos | 4.1 | 8.2 | 16.4 | 45.2 | 26 | 3.808 | 0.950 |
| Divinities related to water or land | 5.5 | 9.6 | 16.4 | 43.8 | 24.7 | 3.726 | 0.792 |
| Beliefs associated sacred places with water and trees | 8.2 | 11 | 12.3 | 50.7 | 17.8 | 3.589 | 0.923 |
| Institution and actors such as priest and priestesses | 9.6 | 8.2 | 9.6 | 52.1 | 20.5 | 3.658 | 0.844 |
| Composite mean and standard deviation | | | | | | 3.710 | 0.846 |

As per the findings in Table 2, the respondents indicated that community taboos as illustrated by a mean score of 3.808; spiritual beliefs as illustrated by a mean score of 3.767; divinities related to water or land as illustrated by a mean score of 3.726; institution and actors such as

priest and priestesses as illustrated by a mean score of 3.658; and beliefs associated sacred places with water and trees as illustrated by a mean score of 3.589 influenced the performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi County to a great extent.

The composite mean was also found to be 3.710 which implied that belief system influenced the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi county Kenya to a great extent. The composite standard deviation was also found to be 0.846 which meant that items that had standard deviations that were lower than it had opinions that converged while those that were higher meant that the opinions were inconsistent.

4.1.3 Influence of Social Division on Performance of Community Based Projects

The study aimed at determining the influence of social division on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. The descriptive statistics of influence of social division on the performance of community-based projects is shown in Table 3.

Table 3: Descriptive Statistics of Influence of Social Division on the Performance of Community Based Projects

| Statement | SD | D | N | A | SA | Mean | Std. Dev |
|--|-----|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Disparity in infrastructure | 8.2 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 35.6 | 27.4 | 3.603 | 0.997 |
| Ethnic/tribal profiling in project area | 5.5 | 11 | 19.2 | 39.2 | 24.7 | 3.671 | 0.808 |
| Registered unemployment rate in the project area | 4.1 | 5.5 | 11 | 43.8 | 35.6 | 4.014 | 0.739 |
| Level of crime in the project area | 5.5 | 2.7 | 46.6 | 23.3 | 21.9 | 3.534 | 0.744 |
| Gender division | 4.1 | 6.8 | 37 | 28.8 | 23.3 | 3.603 | 0.752 |
| Religion Division | 4.1 | 4.1 | 17.8 | 42.5 | 31.5 | 3.931 | 1.027 |
| Age division and composition | 2.7 | 9.6 | 19.2 | 32.9 | 35.6 | 3.89 | 0.777 |
| Composite mean and standard deviation | | | | | | 3.749 | 0.835 |

The results as presented in Table 3, revealed that registered unemployment rate in the project area as shown by an average of 4.014; religion division as shown by an average of 3.931; age division and composition as shown by an average of 3.89; ethnic/tribal profiling in project area as shown by an average of 3.671; disparity in infrastructure as shown by an average of 3.603; and gender division as shown by an average of 3.603 influenced the performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi county to a great extent. The respondents also indicated that level of crime in the project area as shown by an average of 3.534 influenced the performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi County to a great extent. The findings also revealed that the composite mean of 3.749 implied that social division influenced the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County to a great extent. The findings also show that the composite standard deviation of 0.835 implied that that items that had standard deviations that were lower than it had opinions that converged while those that were higher meant that the opinions were inconsistent.

4.1.4 Influence of Community Governance on the Performance of Community Based Projects

The study sought to assess the influence of community governance on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. The descriptive statistics of influence of community governance on the performance of community-based projects is presented in Table 4

Table 4. Descriptive Statistics of Influence of Community Governance on the Performance of Community Based Projects

| Statement | SD | D | N | A | SA | Mean | Std.Dev |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Power politics in the community | 13.7 | 13.7 | 15.1 | 30.1 | 27.4 | 3.438 | 0.989 |
| Leadership capacity concerns | 4.1 | 11 | 27.4 | 23.3 | 34.2 | 3.726 | 0.836 |
| Absence of interest representation in decision | 1.4 | 2.7 | 13.7 | 38.4 | 43.8 | 4.206 | 0.629 |
| Lack of transparency among leaders | 5.5 | 9.6 | 15.1 | 37 | 32.9 | 3.822 | 0.828 |
| Limited involvement of community stakeholders | 8.2 | 12.3 | 11 | 43.8 | 24.7 | 3.644 | 0.870 |
| Conflicting interest among project leaders | 4.1 | 6.8 | 27.4 | 34.2 | 27.4 | 3.739 | 0.763 |
| Project resource constraints | 5.5 | 9.6 | 16.4 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 3.822 | 0.836 |
| Composite mean and standard deviation | | | | | | 3.827 | 0.680 |

The results from Table 4 showed that the respondents indicated that absence of interest representation in decision as shown by a mean of 4.206; lack of transparency among leaders as shown by a mean of 3.822; project resource constraints as shown by a mean of 3.822; conflicting interest among project leaders as shown by a mean of 3.739; leadership capacity concerns as shown by a mean of 3.726; and limited involvement of community stakeholders as shown by a mean of 3.644 influence the performance of Community-based projects to a great extent. The respondents also indicated that power politics in the community as shown by a mean of 3.438 influence the performance of Community-based projects to a moderate extent.

The findings revealed the composite mean was 3.827 implying that community governance influences the performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi County to a great extent. The composite standard deviation was 0.680 implying that the items that had standard deviations that were lower than it had opinions that converged while those that were higher meant that the opinions were inconsistent.

4.1.5 Influence of Community Resources on Performance of Community Based Projects

The research sought to examine the influence of community resources on the performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. The descriptive statistics on the influence of community resources on performance of community-based projects is summarized in Table 5.

Table 5: Descriptive Statistics on the Influence of Community Resources on Performance of Community Based Projects

| Statement | SD | D | N | A | SA | Mean | SD |
|---|-----|------|------|------|------|--------------|--------------|
| Human Capital | 4.1 | 17.8 | 43.8 | 16.4 | 17.8 | 3.260 | 0.772 |
| Natural resources | 1.4 | 5.5 | 13.7 | 41.1 | 38.4 | 4.096 | 0.665 |
| Contribution from association and corporation | 2.7 | 4.1 | 24.7 | 34.2 | 34.2 | 3.932 | 0.718 |
| Availability of physical space | 4.1 | 6.8 | 15.1 | 49.3 | 24.7 | 3.836 | 0.724 |
| Cash in kind donations | 4.1 | 9.6 | 6.8 | 31.5 | 47.9 | 4.096 | 0.818 |
| Access to public space | 4.1 | 9.6 | 16.4 | 35.6 | 34.2 | 3.863 | 0.801 |
| Project resource constraints | 2.7 | 4.1 | 6.8 | 31.5 | 54.8 | 4.315 | 0.693 |
| Composite mean and standard deviation | | | | | | 3.914 | 0.742 |

As per the findings in Table 5, the respondents indicated that project resource constraints as shown by an average of 4.315; natural resources as shown by an average of 4.096; cash in kind donations as shown by an average of 4.096; contribution from association and corporation as shown by an average of 3.932; access to public space as shown by an average of 3.863; and availability of physical space as shown by an average of 3.836 influence the performance of Community-based project to a great extent. The respondents indicated that human capital as shown by an average of 3.260 influences the performance of Community-based project to a moderate extent.

The results show that the composite mean was 3.914 implying that community resources influence the performance of community-based projects to a great extent. The composite standard deviation was 0.742 implying that items that had standard deviations that were lower than it had opinions that converged while those that were higher meant that the opinions were inconsistent.

4.2 Regression Analysis

This section included the model summary, analysis of variance and regression coefficient. The model summary is depicted in Table 6. The model establishes how fit the model equation fits the data.

Table 6: Model Summary

| Model | R | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | 0.846 | 0.716 | 0.702 | 1.674 |

The study results as presented in Table 6 indicated adjusted R² of 0.702. This implied that 70.2% of the variations in performance of community-based projects is explained by changes in cultural belief, social division, community governance and community resources.

Further, the findings of analysis of variance (ANOVA) is shown in Table 7

Table 7: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

| Model | Sum of Squares | Df | Mean Square | F | Sign. |
|--------------|----------------|-----------|-------------|--------|-------|
| Regression | 608.032 | 4 | 152.008 | 42.880 | .000 |
| 1 Residual | 241.056 | 68 | 3.545 | | |
| Total | 849.088 | 72 | | | |

The probability value of 0.000 as indicated in Table 7 indicated that the regression relationship was highly significant in predicting how the cultural belief, social division, community governance and community resources affected performance of community-based projects. F calculated at 5 per cent level of significance is 42.88 which is greater than the F-critical (value = 2.4460) and p-value was less than 0.05, thus the overall model is significant.

Table 8: Regression Coefficient

| | Un standardized Coefficients | | Standardized Coefficients | t | Sig |
|----------------------|------------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
| | B | Std. Error | Beta | | |
| (Constant) | 0.864 | 0.112 | | 7.714 | .000 |
| Cultural belief | 0.895 | 0.393 | 0.921 | 2.277 | .028 |
| Social division | 0.617 | 0.244 | 0.664 | 2.529 | .015 |
| Community governance | 0.675 | 0.239 | 0.718 | 2.824 | .007 |
| Community resources | 0.579 | 0.178 | 0.629 | 3.253 | .002 |

The regression equation obtained from this outcome was: -

$$Y = 0.864 + 0.895X_1 + 0.617X_2 + 0.675X_3 + 0.579X_4$$

As per the study results presented in Table 8, it was revealed that if all independent variables were held constant at zero, then the performance of community-based projects will be 0.864. From the findings the study revealed that any unit increase in cultural belief would lead to a 0.895 increase in the performance of community-based projects. The variable was significant since p=0.028 is less than 0.05. This therefore meant that the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between cultural belief and performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi County was rejected.

The study further revealed that a unit change in social division would lead to 0.617 units change in performance of community-based projects. The variable was significant since p-value=0.015<0.05. The null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between social division and performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County was therefore rejected. Moreover, the study showed that if all other variables are held constant, a unit change in the score of community governance would lead to a 0.675 change in performance of community-based projects. This variable was significant since p=0.007 was less than 0.05. The null hypothesis that there is no is a significant relationship between community governance and performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County, was therefore rejected.

Finally, the study revealed that a unit change in community resources would change the performance of community-based projects by 0.579. This variable was significant since $p\text{-value}=0.002$ was less than 0.05. Therefore, the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between community resources and performance of Community based projects in Kilifi County was rejected.

Overall, organizational cultural belief strategy had the greatest effect on performance of community-based projects followed by community governance strategy then social division strategy while community resources strategy had the least effect on the performance of community-based projects. All variables were significant since $p\text{-values}$ were less than 0.05.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

The study concluded that there was a significant relationship between cultural belief and performance of Community-based projects in Kilifi County. The study concluded that it is necessary to remember that all societies and faiths embrace and follow a basic definition of human rights values is a challenging task. The study also concluded that what motivates one group of people within a culture may not motivate others.

The research concluded that there is a significant relationship between social division and performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. The study also concluded that local circumstances are unsuited to the ideal form of civil society as delineated in Western values. The research also concluded that by utilizing this community space, users can enjoy a sense of belonging and bond and participate in community-related work based on common values and interests.

The study also found that community governance there was a significant relationship between community governance and performance of community-based projects in Kilifi County. The study concluded that community involvement involves meaningful participation in activities, governance; in particular taking part in decision-making that shapes the project cycle (project design, implementation and monitoring and evaluation (M&E); and structuring action plans to support on-going activities and visions. The research also found that there was a significant relationship between community resources and performance of Community based projects in Kilifi County. The research concluded that assets can be people, places or structures, and services to the community. These resources may be essential to the development of post-discharge skills by allowing the patient diversify their range of support, expression, and natural self-development outlets.

6.1 RECOMMENDATIONS

The study established that system belief, social division, community governance and community resources on performance of projects in Kenya, needed to be studied in other counties with similarities as Kilifi County. Civic education should be emphasized in order to enlighten the communities on projects.

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