



DETERMINANTS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF TABLE BANKING AS A SOURCE OF PROJECT FINANCING FOR WOMEN, A CASE OF LAMU COUNTY, KENYA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to examine determinants of implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women - Lamu County, Kenya. The study was guided by Four objectives: To examine how Political factors determines implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women in Lamu County ,Kenya, how Organizational learning determines implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women projects in Lamu County, Kenya. How Credit accessibility determines implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women in Lamu County, Kenya and how Cultural factors influences implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women in Lamu County, Kenya. The study adopted a descriptive research design using questionnaires targeting 200 Women groups of 7400 members of registered self-help groups. The study found out that all the factors studied on the women source of project finance positively determined the implementation of the table banking as a source of project finance in Lamu County. From the findings a conclusion was drawn that though all four factors determined implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women in Lamu County, Kenya, both cultural factors and credit access had weak positive correlation with the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance of women groups in Lamu County. It was recommended that group cohesiveness and collaboration with other stakeholders should be upheld and improved if the women groups were to achieve implementation of table banking as a source of project finance of women groups at Lamu County. On the basis of what has been found out from this study, the study recommended that similar studies be conducted in other Counties especially in Counties that experiences women cultural marginalization to conduct factor analysis and correlation analysis study.

Key words: *Political Factors, Organizational Learning, Credit Accessibility, credit, Cultural Factors, Project Financing, The concept of table banking*

INTRODUCTION

Most of the world's poor are women (Murgon and Lumwamu, 2014). African women constitute the majority of the continents' population they however lag behind compared to men in many aspects. According to 2009 Kenyan population and housing census, women constitute 50.3 percent of Kenyans majority, majority of them have no access to mainstream banking by either choice or fate due to deep rooted socio-economic and cultural factors that for a long time have worked to the women's disadvantage.

Financial inclusion is vital for any nation to achieve economic growth. Women in most parts of the world are faced with a lot of barriers that hinder them from participating in the economy and improving their standard of living. According to World Bank, women comprise 40% of the world's workforce. Many economies especially in the poor countries depend on women. Women own 30% of the small scale and medium enterprises (SME) in the newly and growing markets. Women businesses have financial need of between US\$260 billion and US\$320 billion to be a year that are yet to be met. Limited access to finances is the greatest obstacle to economic growth and development (World Bank, 2001).

If women have access to finances, this can open various opportunities for them in economic sector. However female entrepreneurs are faced with a lot of challenges in accessing financing than their male counter parts. The Global Index, which gives database on the way people borrow, save and deal with risk issues in 148 countries shows that women are rarely likely to have accounts in formal financial institution. In less developed country the difference is up to 20% to have bank account and 17% to have borrowed even they can gain access to a loan. Women are limited by many factors such as restrictions on opening bank accounts and lack of

financial education. In Pakistan for example the account may belong to the woman but the authority to use the funds in that account is with a male relative. The World Bank Gender at work report (2014) confirms that globally women are economically excluded.

In Kenya women entrepreneurs are crucial to economic growth. Women owned business can generate more than what they are doing today if given financial attention. The Kenyan government has realized that women are not at the same economic footing as men but is yet to address the challenges facing women project financing effectively (Athanne, 2011). Women entrepreneurs are becoming major actors in the sector and great contributors to economic development especially in developing countries. The 1999 National SMEs survey 612,848 SMEs in Kenya were owned by women accounting for 47.4% of all SMEs in Kenya (Sawadi 2011)

The challenges facing women in Kenya include inadequate access to finance, discrimination, multiple responsibility, lack of financial education, poor access to justice, managing employees and competition among others (Mwobobia 2012). Women cannot access finance because most financial institutions require collateral, which many women do not have. The Government of Kenya has made several efforts to empower women. These efforts include creation of Women Enterprise Fund, formal financial support targeting women and Uwezo fund among other efforts. However these efforts have not helped the women of Kenya to easily access finance for their projects.

Table banking funding method of funding has been found by many SMEs operators as an easy way to alleviate poverty. It is a method that is being supported by many organizations dealing with women such as Action Aid in their effort to alleviate poverty. Today, in Kenya Mrs Ruto is facilitating

Table banking through Joyful Women Organization (JOYWO), which was started in 2009 in Uasin Gishu (Eldoret North) with the aim of empowering women farmers (Gitau, 2011). The objective was to safeguard the welfare of women in the fight against poverty (Kaino, 2013).

This is a concept that encourages women to boost their savings and investments (Isiye & Masava, 2013) Table banking as a source of project financing has become very popular and even micro-finance institutions such as Faulu are adopting this approach. However this approach is faced with several challenges, including, Political factors, credit accessibility, organizational learning and cultural factors. It is against this backdrop that this research seeks to examine the Factors that determines implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women projects in Lamu County, Kenya.

Statement of the Problem

Table banking groups are slowly becoming the main source of small loans for women in Lamu County with the main objective to pool resources and then lend to the members who are in need. Quail and Flood (2014) reported that extreme poverty drives women to look for valuables that can be sold as a means of livelihood making. Many women have benefited from table banking to implement not only social projects but also small scale projects through table banking hence meeting domestic needs. Table banking has enabled women to avoid lengthy procedures of obtaining loans and also cut them off from expensive loans with high interest hence the main source of project financing for women in Lamu County.

Despite its increasingly growing popularity, knowledge of the factors which influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women remains scanty and hence its suitability in different contexts is unclear.

It is therefore not clear whether or not it can suitably and sustainably empower the beneficiaries in all contexts. Whilst this concept is gaining a lot of popularity among women and many SMEs owners it is not regularized by any policy guidelines and most of the members do not have financial knowledge. Moreover the money available for the members to borrow is limited and therefore does not satisfactorily meet their needs. Due to these issues members have even lost their savings to individuals.

The quest for table banking been motivated by the failure of formal and centralized financial institutions to reach remote marginalized areas (Johnson, Malkamaki, & Wanjau, 2006). In Lamu County Table banking as a source of project financing for women is facing implementation challenges. Many women projects fail to be implemented due to factors like political factors, organizational learning, credit accessibility and cultural factors. It was against this background that the study sought to investigate how political factors, organizational learning, credit accessibility and cultural factors determine implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for Women in Lamu County, Kenya.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research study was to examine the factors that influence implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women in Lamu County, Kenya.

Objectives of the Study

The following were the objectives of the study:

- To determine the influence of Political factors on the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- To assess the influence of Organizational learning on the implementation of table

banking as a source of project financing for women projects in Lamu County.

- To examine the influence of Credit accessibility on the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- To establish the influence of Cultural factors on the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance for Women in Lamu County.

Research Hypotheses

- H₀:** Political factors do not significantly influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- H₁:** Political factors significantly influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- H₀:** Organizational learning does not significantly influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women projects in Lamu County.
- H₁:** Organizational learning significantly influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for women projects in Lamu County
- H₀:** Credit accessibility does not significantly influence the implementation table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- H₁:** Credit accessibility significantly influence the implementation table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- H₀:** Cultural factors do not significantly influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.
- H₁:** Cultural factors significantly influence the implementation of table banking as a source

of project financing for Women projects in Lamu County.

LITERATURE RIVIEW

The concept of table banking

Table banking is a group based funding strategy where members save and borrow instantly. It is a concept that has been in existence for quite some time and is being carried out in most areas of the universe. It caters for small business entrepreneurs who require funds for their income generating activities but are neither able to get funds from formal banks nor from most other financial institutions like microfinance due to long distances, high charges and Conditionality's which they cannot meet (ROK, 2009). In a given date of every month members bring their savings and loan repayments on the table and instantly borrow all the funds on the table apart from a small fraction for administration cost hence table banking. Savings include monthly contributions for insurance and awareness creation, various penalties, membership fees and other micro funds. Initial capital is generated by the members. However, the mother institution gives more funding, known as Table Top-Ups, to enhance the capital and cater for social mobilization and administration costs in the starting stages (ROK, 2009). It is believed that at the Grameen Bank the biggest problem of the poor is lack of access to capital despite their productive competence. While most main stream financial institution advance credit based on collateral assets, Grameen Bank advances loans without any sort of collateral. Grameen Bank has been successful in overcoming the problems of informational asymmetry often found in rural financial markets. The bank uses peer pressure and social sanctions instead, as collateral. The extremely needy can acquire small loans at this Bank if they come up with groups of five people. Each member gets an individual loan; however, they are jointly

responsible for all the five loans. The majority of Grameen Bank's debtors are women who comprise the weakest social group in the rural underprivileged people. Advancing funds to women has greatly improved repayment for Grameen Bank's loans (Hassan & Guerrero, 1997). The concept is proving to be successful in countries such as Malaysia where poverty has been brought down through such approaches to almost 3% (ROK, 2009).

Political factors and implementation of table banking

The great role and rise in position of women witnessed in the 20th century has brought a lot to the changing economic and political framework of less developed and developed countries alike. Whereas a lot of this advancement has taken place naturally, various governments have put in place policies to raise the momentum at which gender equality is experienced along different social and economic scope. Some common policies in line with this include the setting aside special posts for women (quotas) within governmental bodies, affirmative action within government funds and AGPO (Access to Government Procurement Opportunities). To be specific, much has been done in recent past in raising women political representation. By 2001, special posts for women in parliamentary were in effect in more than 30 countries (Duflo 2005).

Female in power may also influence their place of work and its environs. Topalova and Duflo (2004) found that women in powers in India are not likely to bribe compared to their male counterparts. Duflo and Topalova (2004) and Beaman et al. (2009) noted that while the public goods provided by reserved women in powers are in abundance and at least equal in quality to other villages, people may convey lower satisfaction with the provided goods. Another strand of literature checks at how perception towards women changes once quota policies are put in place. Hoff and Stiglitz (2010)

came up with a conceptual framework to explain the way changes in power, technology, and contacts with the outside world matter especially because they can bring changes in ideology. Beaman et al. (2009, 2012) illustrates the way attitudes towards women is enhanced when men are exposed to women in leadership roles, giving significant evidence of the framework regarding perceptions and bias inherent in the Hoff and Stiglitz (2010). Duflo (2005) provides an evaluation of the scenario for political quota for female and other historically underprivileged groups. By use of proved facts from India, Duflo (2005) deduce that quotas have been portrayed to incur a significant reallocation of public goods toward the preferred allocation of the group in power.

In Kenya, the Uwezo Fund, which utilizes table banking concept as a model to reach the target women, is one of the flagship programmes for vision 2030 aimed at enabling women, youth and persons with disability access finances to promote businesses and enterprises thereby enhancing economic growth. Uwezo Fund was launched by His Excellency the President of Kenya on 8th September 2013, enacted through a Legal Notice No. 21 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2014, and published on 21st February, 2014. It aims to increase availability of funds to enhance women, youth and other special group led businesses at the constituency level. In addition, it also provides awareness to enable the said people take opportunity and benefit from the 30% government procurement preference through its Capacity Building Programme (ROK, 2014).

Organizational Learning and implementation of table banking

Organizational learning comprises the aspects of self-improvement of the groups engaged in table banking. As a critical element of empowerment and cognitive theories, organizational learning is based

on social competences and cohesion. In a study by Otieno (2000), the Kenya Organization of Environmental Education through their eco-schools' program indicated that developed group policies by schools may guide the learning processes as an integrated part of the curriculum activities. He outlines the benefits of an ecoschool as increased environmental awareness; an improved school environment; involvement of the local community; pupil empowerment; financial savings and networking. Petterson (2013) similarly views social competency as a participatory process which people engage in anticipation to improve quality of life. As a piece of participatory process social competency and personal efficacy is the emerging construct that links community participation to entrepreneurial performance (GEM, 2013).

Environmental awareness is essentially undertaken by partner agents charged with knowledge and skills enhancement of groups practicing internal accumulation savings to build a lending fund. On the other hand, majority of the rural entrepreneurs constitute unbanked women whose lives are mediated by aspects of negative cultural aspects, gender issues and poverty participate in some form of savings support groups (Armendáriz and Morduch, 2007). This study builds on prior research by exploring whether gender, poverty and government policies mediation have any significant influence on participation of community participation in empowerment programs. In application of the framework of this study perceptions are expressed between norms, values, attitudes and beliefs. The general attitudes towards these dimensions rather distinguish specific values, norm or beliefs that influence the general perceptual outcomes of economic empowerment including self-esteem further defined by Chen et al (2005) as the enhancement of perceptions of own-individuality, interest and value; self-confidence defined by enhanced perception about own ability

and capabilities as well as vision of the future and visibility (Rambo, 2012).

Credit accessibility and implementation of table banking

Lack credit accessibility is broadly depicted as the main impediment to MSEs (Wanjohi and Mugure, 2008). The main capital difficulties experienced by MSEs can be categorized into: lack of collateral together with an unsuitable policy guideline that does not recognize innovative strategies for advancing credit to SMEs and the inadequate access to finance due to poor and insufficient capacity to deliver financial services to MSEs. This restricts technology choice by limiting the number of choices that can be used. Financial difficulties work in a various ways in Kenya where an undeveloped capital market forces entrepreneurs to depend on self-financing or borrowing from friends and relatives. Lack of availability to long term credit for entrepreneurs forces them to go for expensive funding.

Availability and accessibility of funds is said in many studies as being one of the major challenge and impediments to growth. In a study of NGOs and women small-scale entrepreneurs in the garment manufacturing sector of the textile industry in Nyeri and Nairobi by Macharia and Wanjiru (1998), the factors that hinder credit accessibility to women include: lack of startup (seed) capital; lack of awareness of existing credit schemes; high interest rates; extensive and vigorous procedures for loan applications; and, lack of collateral security for finance. These factors have become a major obstacle to the growth potential of businesses owned by women.

Cultural factors and implementation of table banking

In most less developed countries, there is a patriarchal system of social setting where men hold

the sovereign power to be in charge of households and society as a whole, while women are ascribed a lower hierarchy in comparison to men (Balk, 1997). The probability that such a system will influence women's access to socioeconomic factors has consequences for women's access to factors of production. According to Malamound (1980), debt can be considered a normal part of human condition for social, cultural and moral reasons. On the contrary, Bourdieu (1977) sees debt generally, and micro credit in particular, as something that should be avoided for the same reasons. Morvant-Roux, Guérin, and Roesch established that in rural Morocco, many rural households are hesitant to go into debt and this tells why involvement to microcredit is low (on average). The three thus claims that microcredit has multiple context-specific, contextually generated meanings and that, structural factors such as the norms of debt, honor and dignity, the local history of credit planned interventions, and relations to authority and the state, are essential.

Conceptual framework

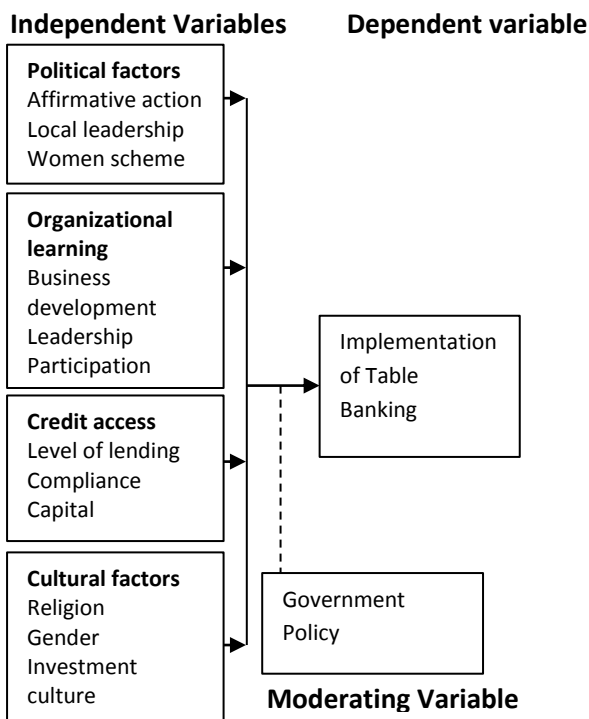


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The research design

This study utilized descriptive research design used in preliminary and exploratory studies as a research methodology. The target population for the study was 200 women groups participating in table banking comprised of 7400 members and 600 group officials in Lamu County and 200 group trainers. The study sought to get information from group trainers, office bearers and members. The groups were registered with the department of social services (Lamu County, department of social services2016). The study sampled 60 women groups out of the 200 groups representing 30% of the groups. In each group the study sought information from the trainer, one official and two group members, giving a total of four people per group. This gave a total of 240 women. The researcher used open ended questionnaires to collect the data. The questionnaires were administered to help capture both qualitative and quantitative data. Pilot testing was used by the researcher to determine the reliability and validity of the two instruments. Validity of the instrument was tested by consulting the supervisor and validating further the questionnaire which were pre-tested through a pilot study. The researcher also asked peers in the graduate class to validate the questionnaire. From the feedback, the instruments were then modified to ensure that there was no ambiguity in them. Reliability of measuring instruments is the ability of the instrument to yield consistent results each time it is applied. Results were presented in tabular format and explained. The hypothesis were tested by use of Chi-square test

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The researcher distributed 240 questionnaires to the trainers, officers and members. The findings showed that 95.83% of the questionnaires were returned hence sufficient for data analysis in this research topic. This response rate was excellent and

representative of the target population as noted by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) which outlined that a response rate above 70% is excellent for analysis and reporting.

The study sought to identify the gender of the respondents in the study area; the findings showed that 100% of the respondents were Females. This implied that only women participated in filling the questionnaires.

The research study sought to examine the education level of the respondents in the study area, the results showed that majorities 45.2 % of the respondents were in certificate and diploma holders while 9.6% of them were bachelor degree holders and 45.2 % of the respondents had both primary and secondary certificates thus indicating that the education level is low in the study area.

The study sought to establish the work experience of the respondents; the findings of the study indicated that majority of the respondents who constituted 46.1% were between 3 and 8 years in their work experience especially in the table banking in Lamu county, 30.9% of the respondents had work experience of between 9 and 12 years, 18.3% of the respondents stipulated that they had experience of less than 3 years while least (4.8%) of the respondents stated that they had experiences of between 13 and 15 years. This implied that 71.7% of the total respondents had experience of more than years in the study area as selected in Lamu County especially in the implementation of table banking.

Descriptive statistics of political factors on implementation of table banking

The respondents were asked to rate whether political factors influenced table banking as a source of financing, the findings were discussed according to the factors below.

On affirmative action and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the affirmative action in the study area influenced the implementation of table banking, the findings showed that 63.5% of the respondents were in agreement that, affirmative action programmes being initiated in the affirmative action implementation to a great extent influence implementation of table banking. Only 12.6% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 23.9% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicates that the implementation of affirmative action programmes which would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of finance.

On political reservations and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the political reservations in the study area influenced the implementation of table banking, the findings showed that 68.3% of the respondents were in agreement that political reservations being initiated by politicians in the third gender rule to a great extent influence implementation of table banking. Only 12.6% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 19.6% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that the implementation of affirmative action programmes which would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of finance.

On constitutional rights and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the constitutional rights of women in the study area influenced the implementation of table banking as a source of finance, the findings showed that 61.7% of the respondents were in agreement that recognition of women constitutional rights being initiated by Kenya constitution 2010 to a great extent influenced implementation of table banking. Only 12.6% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 19.6% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that the implementation of constitution of Kenya 2010

especially national government affirmative action fund would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of finance.

Descriptive statistics on organizational learning and implementation of table banking

The respondents when asked to rate whether the organizational learning influence the table banking as a source of financing, the findings were discussed as below.

On training and capacity building and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the training and capacity building of women in Lamu county influenced the implementation of table banking as a source of finance, the findings shows that 65.2% of the respondents were in agreement that training and capacity building of women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking. Only 13.5% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 21.3% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that training and capacity building of women especially women in leaderships would empower others which in turn would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

On business development and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the business development in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, the findings showed that 63.0% of the respondents were in agreement that level of business development especially entrepreneurial activities by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking. Only 10.0% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 27.0% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that highly entrepreneurial activities which enhanced business development in Lamu County which in turn would influence the

implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

On business leadership skills on implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the business leadership skills of women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, the findings showed that 63.9% of the respondents were in agreement that business leadership skills especially on entrepreneurial activities by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, 14.8% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 21.3% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that highly entrepreneurial activities by women offering business leadership skills to other women who initiated entrepreneurial activities in Lamu County which in turn would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

Descriptive statistics of credit access and implementation of table banking

The respondents were asked to rate whether the credit access of women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, the findings were analyzed and presented in the table below.

On the level of credit access and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate whether the level of credit access by women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, the findings showed that 57.8% of the respondents were in agreement that level of credit access by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking as a source of project finance. Only 8.7% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 33.5% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that level of credit access by women in business development which initiate

entrepreneurial activities in Lamu County which in turn would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

On interests levels and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to state the level of agreement that interest levels of the funds accessed by the women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking, the findings were as shown in the table below.

Table 1: Influence of interests' level on implementation of table banking

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	69	30.0	30.0
Agree	89	38.7	68.7
Neutral	42	18.3	87.0
Disagree	19	8.3	95.2
strongly disagree	11	4.8	100.0
Total	230	100.0	

68.7% of the respondents were in agreement that level of interest on the fund lent by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, 13.0% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 18.3% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that level of interests on funds lent by women in Lamu County would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

On capital levels and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to state the level of agreement that capital levels of the funds accessed by the women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking, the findings were as shown in the table below.

Table 2: Influence of capital levels on implementation of table banking

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	57	24.8	24.8
Agree	85	37.0	61.8
Neutral	58	25.2	87.0
Disagree	23	10.0	97.0

strongly agree	64	27.8	27.8
Agree	75	32.6	60.4
Neutral	77	33.5	93.9
Disagree	14	6.1	100.0
Total	230	100.0	

60.4% of the respondents were in agreement that capital levels held by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, 6.1% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 33.5% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicates that capital levels held by women in Lamu County would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

Descriptive statistics of cultural factors on implementation of table banking

The respondents were asked to state the level of agreement that cultural factors influenced the implementation of table banking in Lamu County; the findings analyzed and presented as:-

On community leadership and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to state the level of agreement that community leadership by the women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking; the findings were as shown in the table below.

Table 3: Influence of Community leadership on implementation of table banking

Table 3: Influence of Community leadership on implementation of table banking

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	57	24.8	24.8	24.8
Agree	85	37.0	37.0	61.8
Neutral	58	25.2	25.2	87.0
Disagree	23	10.0	10.0	97.0

Strongly disagree	7	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	230	100.0	100.0	

61.8% of the respondents were in agreement that community leadership pioneered by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, 13.0% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 25.2% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that community leadership exercised by women in Lamu County would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

On investment culture and implementation of table banking, the respondents were asked to rate in agreement of whether the investment culture being initiated by women in Lamu County influenced the implementation of table banking, the findings were as shown below.

Table 4: Descriptive statistics of investment culture on implementation of table banking

	Frequency	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Strongly agree	54	23.5	23.5
Agree	91	39.6	63.0
Neutral	62	27.0	90.0
Disagree	18	7.8	97.8
Strongly disagree	5	2.2	100.0
Total	230	100.0	

63.0% of the respondents were in agreement that investment culture initiated by women in Lamu County would to a great extent influence implementation of table banking as a source of project finance, 10.0% of the respondents disagreed with this assertion while 27.0% of the respondents opted to remain neutral. This indicated that

investment culture initiated by women in Lamu County would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

The first objective of the study was to determine the extent to which level of knowledge on projects influenced the participation of Women in the implementation of community projects in Kilifi County. Majority of 60% Respondents were not aware of community projects in the area. Majority of 65% Respondents had not participated in any community project meeting in the area, Majority of 49% Respondents had not attended in any training workshop.

In relation to the second objective which sought to assess the influence of religious tradition on the level of participation of Women in the implementation of community projects in Kilifi County. Data analysis and questionnaire responses from the respondents of the study revealed that religious tradition had a significant influence of on the level of participation of Women in the implementation of community projects. Up to 45% of the respondents strongly agreed the most Women didn't participate in community projects because men and women interact freely. There was no segregation of men and women in sitting arrangement. 41% strongly agreed that there was no segregation of men and women in sitting arrangement, 34% strongly agreed Husband and male relatives represented the families, 34% strongly agreed husband decided who to attend 34% strongly agree Taking care of young children, 44% strongly agreed Household chore influenced level of participation of Women in the implementation of community projects.

Finally, the third objective that sought to examine the influence of attitudes towards work on the implementation of community projects in Kilifi County was followed by the results that that the

attitude towards work had significant influence on the implementation of community projects: When asked to indicate the extent to which they agreed with the statements in relation to attitudes towards work the following results were obtained: 44% strongly disagree Community project was a responsibility of a man and not a woman, 11% strongly disagree that a woman was meant to give birth and take care of children, 34% were neutral that Community projects were time consuming away from ones house hence not suitable for a woman, 30% disagree that Community project involved frequent meetings of men and women, 34% strongly agreed that Community project required people who could express themselves in front of men, 44% strongly disagreed that Women who participated in community projects developed close relationship with men hence vulnerable to adultery, 41% disagreed that Community project involved a lot of work with lower monetary gain (allowances) compared to small scale in- house business.

Recommendations

The study recommended the following

- That group cohesiveness should be upheld and improved if the women groups were to achieve implementation of table banking as a source of project finance for women groups projects.
- It also recommended that all factors should be considered and not just one factor though some have shown weak positive relationship on the implementation of table banking as source of project finance for women groups projects.
- Further the study recommended that women groups should embrace collaboration with other stakeholders especially in the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance since it would develop women leaders who would disseminate the knowledge of table banking.
- For economic empowerment, the women groups should embrace investment culture and

business development strategies in Lamu County for women especially through the national government affirmative action fund which in turn would enhance implementation of table banking as a source of project finance.

Conclusion

Following the analysis from the study, various conclusions were drawn on examining the factors that determined the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance for women projects. All the four factors which included, political factors, credit accessibility, organizational learning and cultural factors determine the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance for women projects. The study concluded that some of the factors had strong positive relationship on the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance while others had moderate to weak positive relationship. The study concluded that all factors correlation coefficients were statistically significant at significance level of 0.05 hence there was enough evidences that the factors under study would influence the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance by women of Lamu County.

The study concluded that political factors especially political reservations, constitutional rights and affirmative action as initiated by constitution of Kenya, 2010 had moderate positive relationship on the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance on women groups of Lamu county. The study also concluded that organizational learning especially training and capacity building of members, business development and acquisition of business leadership skills had moderate positive correlation with the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance of women groups in Lamu County. It was also concluded that such relationship were significant at 0.05 level of significance.

The study also had shown that both cultural factors and credit access had weak positive correlation with

the implementation of table banking as a source of project finance of women groups in Lamu County.

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