ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES LEVERAGING ON KENYA'S VISION 2030 FOR ALLEVIATING ABSOLUTE POVERTY IN BOMET COUNTY-KENYA

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A Research Thesis Submitted to the Institute of Post Graduate Studies and Research, Kabarak University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration (Strategic Management Option)

KABARAK UNIVERSITY

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DECLARATION

The Research Thesis is my own work and to the best of my knowledge, it has not been presented for the award of a degree in any university or college.

Signed…….…….. Date……..……

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Admission No: GDB/M/0813/09/2014

RECOMMENDATION

To the Institute of Postgraduate studies;

The research thesis entitled **"Analysis of Strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 for Alleviating Absolute Poverty in Bomet County, Kenya"** and written by Victor Kiptonui Siele Tole is presented to the Institute of Postgraduate studies at Kabarak University. We have reviewed the research study and recommended it to be accepted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Business Administration (Strategic Management Option).

Signed……..……...

Date……

Prof. Ronald K. Chepkilot

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research thesis to my dear wife Lucy Chepkoech Siele (B.Ed.) and my boys, Crispus Tole (B.sc), Anthony Tole (B.sc), Lamba Tole (B.sc), Newton Tole (Kaplong Boys High School), and Lumumba Tole (Paul Boit High School), Brian Kiptoo, Griffin Kiplangat and Dominic Matelin.

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ABSTRACT

Absolute poverty deprives part of the society of necessities of life –food, clothing, education, and health. Considerable economic growth must accelerate access to services like education and health for all, especially the marginalized citizens. The objective of the study was to analyze unique strategies leveraging on Kenya's vision 2030 strategic plan for alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The specific objectives were to analyze economic strategies on strategic natural resources, identify social strategies on social basic needs, to determine political strategies on political issues and to examine the strategic cultural values leveraging on Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. Survey design was adopted in collecting primary and secondary data. The targeted population was 141,219 households from five sub-counties in Bomet County. By comparing Conchran formula and Krejcei and Morgan table the sample taken was 384 households. Questionnaires schedule was the main research instrument. Secondary data included periodicals, County ministerial reports on absolute poverty. Data analysis was done using descriptive statistics, inferential statistics, regression analysis and factor analysis was part of the data analysis. The Significance of this study was to identify the resources and the likely exploitation strategies that will generate wealth and consequently alleviate absolute poverty in Bomet County. It was established that economic strategies ($r = 0.537^{**}$), social strategies ($r = 0.775^{**}$) and cultural strategies (0.466^{**}) all influenced alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. Similarly, it was established that political strategies ($r = 0.180^{**}$) had the least influence on alleviation of absolute poverty. The R^2 value of 0.639 implies that 63.9% of the variations in alleviation of absolute poverty can be explained by the variations in the independent variables. In conclusion, based on the findings of the researcher established that the economic, social, political and cultural strategies if implemented can alleviate absolute poverty in Bomet County.

Keywords: Economic, Social, Political, Cultural strategies, Absolute Poverty, Bomet County

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CIDP	County Integrated Development Program
GDP	Gross Development Product
GNP	Gross National Product
HIV/AIDS	Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
IMF	International Monetary Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
MND	Maize Negretal Disease
MOI	Ministry of Interior and Coordination
NPEP	National Poverty Eradication Plan
OECD	Oversee Economic Cooperation Development.
PPARs	Participatory Poverty Assessment Reports
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
UK	United Kingdom
UNICEF	United Nation International Centre for Education Forum
USA	United States of America
VRIO	Value, Rare, Costly to Imitate, Organized.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Absolute poverty; was defined as "a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs, including food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to services."

Accountability; A typical definition is that accountability concerns the processes by which "those who exercise power whether as governments, as elected representatives or as appointed officials, must be able to show that they have exercised their powers and discharged their duties properly. "Meyer (1995) defines accountability as the "responsibility of government and its agents towards the public to achieve previously set objectives and to account for them in public." It is also regarded as a commitment required from public officials individually and collectively to accept public responsibility for their own action and inaction. In this case, the burden of accountability rests on each public functionary to act in the public interest and according to his/her conscience, with solutions for every matter based on professionalism and participation.

Anti-poverty; these are factors acting against poverty, (Collins English Dictionary).

Asian Tigers or **Asian Dragons;** are the highly developed economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea and Taiwan. They are known because they had very high growth rates (they became rich very fast) and fast industrialization between the early 1960s and 1990s. Now all four economies are rich economies (developed countries). All four Asian Tigers have a highly educated and productive work force compared to others countries in the region. The economic success stories of Korea and Taiwan became known as the Miracle on the Han River and the Taiwan Miracle. This helped many developing countries think maybe they could become rich too, especially the Tiger Cub economies (Ezra, 1991).

Bomet County; is a county in the former Rift Valley Province of Kenya it was created from the former Kericho district through Kenya gazette supplement no. 53 of

1992. It has a population of 724,186 and an area of 1,630.0 km^2(Kenya gazette No. 53 of 1992).

Competitive advantage; is what makes you better than the competition in your customers' minds. The term was first applied to businesses, but it works for anyone, from employees to countries.

Cultural strategy; 'an ideational milieu which limits behavior choices'. This milieu consists of 'shared assumption and decision rules that impose a degree of order on individual and group conceptions of their relationship to their social, organizational or political environment' (Alastair, 2000).

Dependent variable; is the variable that depends on other factors that are measured. These variables are expected to change because of an experimental manipulation of the independent variable or variables. It is the presumed effect (Cramer & Dennis, 2004).

Economic Development Strategies; the base of all economic development is investment. When private investment fails to meet a community's particular needs, public investment or public/private partnerships may be necessary. Current realities and future challenges of economic development give rise to three foundational principles on which economic development strategy investments should be based: exports, productivity and sustainability. Exports have motivated much of economic development activity in the past, but the shift from a manufacturing service based economy and increasing global competition has emphasized the importance of productivity. A growing awareness of the need for human development and the scarcity of natural resources also highlight the need for a sustainable approach. Exports, productivity, and sustainability are the three principles of economic development-the pillars that form the core support of the economic development edifice. With too much or too little investment in any one of the three, the structure becomes unstable (Warner & Lingwen, 2013).

Economic marginalization; as a process relates to economic structures, in particular to the structure of markets and their integration. To the extent that the markets that

some individuals or groups engage in are segmented from the economy in general, these individuals can be said to be marginalized from the rest of the economy. A possible remedy, discussed quite often, is to advance integration through, for example, building infrastructure linking markets, or institutions, which allows some groups to participate in, market activities. Segmentation and exclusion may have noneconomic and non-financial origins, for example in discrimination by gender, caste, or ethnicity. Here integration takes on a broader meaning (Renana &Ravi, 2004).

Equality of opportunity; requires that positions and posts that confer superior advantages should be open to all applicants. Applications are assessed on their merits, and the applicant deemed most qualified according to appropriate criteria is offered the position. Alternatively, fair competition, and the winner winnow applicants or winners get the superior advantages (Arneson, 2015).

Globalization; is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade and investment and aided by information technology. This process has effects on the environment, on culture, on political systems, on economic development and prosperity, and on human physical well-being in societies around the world (The Levin Institute - The State University of New York, 2016).

Household; consists of one or more people who live in the same dwelling and also share meals or living accommodation, and may consist of a single family or some other grouping of people. A single dwelling will be considered to contain multiple households if either meals or living space is not shared. The household is the basic unit of analysis in many social, microeconomic and government models, and is important to the fields of economics and inheritance (Muriuki, 2007).

Independent Variable; the variable that is stable and unaffected by the other variables you are trying to measure. It refers to the condition of an experiment that is systematically manipulated by the investigator. It is the presumed cause.

Intervening variable; A variable that explains a relation or provides a causal link between other variables. Also called by some authors "mediating variable" or "intermediary variable." Example: The statistical association between income and longevity needs to be explained because just having money does not make one live longer. Other variables intervene between money and long life. People with high incomes tend to have better medical care than those with low incomes. Medical care is an intervening variable. It mediates the relation between income and longevity.

Kenya Vision 2030; is the national long-term development policy that aims to transform Kenya into a newly industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030 in a clean and secure environment. The Vision comprises of three key pillars: Economic; Social, and Political. The Economic Pillar aims to achieve an average economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustaining the same until 2030.The Social Pillar seeks to engender just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment, while the Political Pillar aims to realize an issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented, and accountable democratic system. The three pillars are anchored on the foundations of macroeconomic stability; infrastructural development; Science, Technology and Innovation (STI); Land Reforms; Human Resources Development; Security and Public Sector Reforms (Kenya Vision 2030, 2007).

Leverage; is any technique that amplifies investor profits or losses. Its most commonly used to describe the use of borrowed money to magnify profit potential (financial leverage), but it can also describe the use of fixed assets to achieve the same goal (operating leverage). Leverage in strategic business term means enhancing the firm resources and capabilities to increase its competitive advantage. Strategic capabilities are the core competency of the firm that enable it to outperform other firms in the industry or provide superior value to the customer and achieve extraordinary profit (Hamel & Prahalad, 1994).

Liberalization; the loosening of government controls. Although sometimes associated with the relaxation of laws relating to social matters such as abortion and divorce, liberalization is most often used as an economic term. In particular, it refers to reductions in restrictions on international trade and capital (Nicola, 2013).

Michael Porter's five forces; include three forces from 'horizontal' competition--the threat of substitute products or services, the threat of established rivals, and the threat of new entrants--and two others from 'vertical' competition--the bargaining power of suppliers and the bargaining power of customers. Porter developed his five forces framework in reaction to the then-popular SWOT analysis, which he found both lacking in rigor and *ad hoc*. Porter's five-force framework is based on the structure–conduct–performance paradigm in industrial organizational economics. It has been applied to try to address a diverse range of problems, from helping businesses become more profitable to helping governments stabilize industries (Porter, 2008).

Millennium Development goals; The United Nations Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are the eight goals set by the 189 UN member states in September 2000 and agreed to be achieved by the year 2015. The Millennium Declaration was signed at the September global summit held at the UN headquarters in New York and the 149 international leaders in attendance committed to combating disease, hunger, poverty, illiteracy, discrimination against women and environmental degradation. The MDGs were derived from this Declaration, and specific indicators and targets were attached to them. The following are the eight Millennium Development Goals: to eliminate extreme poverty and hunger; to achieve global primary education; to empower women and promote gender equality; to reduce child mortality; to promote maternal health; to fight malaria, HIV/AIDS, and other diseases; to promote environmental sustainability; and to develop a universal partnership for development

Outsourcing; is a term used to describe almost any corporate activity that is managed by an outside vendor, from the running of the company's cafeteria to the provision of courier services. It is most commonly used, however, to apply to the transfer of the management of an organization's computer facilities to an outside agent. A transfer (from the buyer of the outsourcing service to the vendor) of the specialist internal staff who is already carrying out that activity (Aalders, 2001) frequently accompanies this transfer of management responsibility.

Political strategy; refers to those activities taken by organizations to acquire, develop, and use of power to obtain an advantage (a particular allocation of resources

or no change in the allocation) in a situation of conflict. This definition assumes that the many interests in a society will produce conflict about what to do and how to do it. Whether the issue is as broad as global warming or as specific as the risk posed by dioxin in a particular neighborhood, government is the place where such conflicts are resolved. A corporate political strategy is an approach to such relationships in a way that will enable the company to acquire power, use it, and obtain an advantage from it whenever such conflicts affect the firm or its business activities.

Poverty alleviation programmes; refer to tools such as free education, free school meals for children, debt relief to small farmers and free healthcare facilities for poor etcetera to improve living conditions of the section of society, which is unable to fulfill even the necessities of life by government and internationally approved organizations. In short, these programmes aim to improve the quality of life for those people living in poverty.

Resource Based View (RBV) of Competitive Advantage; The Resource Based View (RBV) takes an 'inside-out' view or firm-specific perspective on why organizations succeed or fail in the market place. According to RBV, firm's abilities also allow some firms to add value in customer value chain, develop new products, or expand in new marketplace. The RBV draws upon the resources and capabilities that reside within the organization in order to develop sustainable competitive advantages. However, not all the resources of firm will be strategic and hence, sources of competitive advantage. Competitive advantage occurs only when there is a situation of resource heterogeneity and resource immobility (Madhani, 2010).

Social exclusion; describes a state in which individuals are unable to participate fully in economic, social, political and cultural life, as well as the process leading to and sustaining such a state (United Nations Population Division, 2016).

Social strategy; defines how the organization can better "relate and communicate" with all its constituents**.** A constituency includes people (markets, suppliers, customers, investors, society and employees) who interact with the organization, internally and externally. Because the reach and richness of social technology is new it has never been considered of strategic importance until now as the ability to relate

and communicate impacts everything, everyone and at speeds never before experienced. The knowledge domain of these issues simply does not exist but is evolving day by day and the related changes affect everything and everyone (Deragon, 2009).

Stabilization policy; is a package or set of measures introduced to stabilize a financial system or economy. The term can refer to policies in two distinct sets of circumstances: business cycle stabilization and economic crisis stabilization. In either case, it is a form of discretionary policy.

Transparency; implies openness, communication, and accountability. It is a metaphorical extension of the meaning a "transparent" object is one that can be seen through. With regard to the public services, it means that holders of public office should be as open as possible about all the decisions and actions they take. They should give reasons for their decisions and restrict information only when the wider public interest demands it (Chapman, 2000).

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1Background to the study

Poverty is the lack of or inability to achieve a socially acceptable standard of living. Poverty is routinely defined as the lack of what is necessary for material well-being especially food, housing, land, lack of multiple resources leading to physical deprivation. The psychological aspects of poverty are acute, unaware of lack in voice, power, and independence, which subject people to exploitation. Poverty leaves poor people vulnerable to rudeness, humiliation, and human mistreatment by both private and public agents of state from which they seek help. Absolute poverty is defined by the World Bank as living below $1.25 per day per person (2005). At the World Summit on Social Development at Copenhagen (1995), attended by 118 heads of state and government defined the level of "absolute" poverty that is unacceptable and that should be completely alleviated.

Absolute poverty is a condition characterized by severe deprivation of basic human needs: food, safe drinking water, sanitation facilities, health, shelter, education, and information. It depends not only on income but also on access to social services. Overall poverty has various manifestations such as lack of income and productive resources sufficient to ensure sustainable livelihoods, hunger and malnutrition, ill health, limited or lack of access to education and other basic services, increased morbidity and mortality from illness, homelessness and inadequate housing, unsafe environment, social discrimination and exclusion and lack of participation in decision making and civil, social and cultural rights.

In 1998, poor communities in South Africa were asked to identify their most vulnerable members and an initial response was that everyone was poor. While such was the case for a community in Mombasa (Kenya), upon further reflection, they selected "single mothers, orphans, children, men with large families, unemployed youths, adolescent mothers, casual workers and women married to irresponsible or alcoholic husbands", as the most vulnerable members.

According to Omiti et al. (2002), the government has over the years placed various policies and resources to alleviate poverty. At independence, the government

recognized poverty together with disease and illiteracy as the major constraints to human development. Consequent to this, various development plans, Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) 2000-2003) and Participatory Poverty Assessment Reports (PPARs) (1999) have spelt out the strategies to fight poverty. Even though poverty has been pronounced since independence when the economy begun to nose-dive, it is only in the 1980s that the government took drastic measures to assess the poverty levels in the country. This was partly due to a change in focus by the development partners, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and increasing poverty levels among rural and urban populations. The government has since established the causes, constraints and the processes that engender and entrench poverty.

A systematic analysis of poverty reduction efforts in the country shows that the role of institutions has neither been given attention, nor examined. Little effort has been made to relate policies, institutions, and poverty reduction efforts. Secondly, while certain policy decisions have been made such as the enactment of the Non-Governmental Co-ordination Act in 1990, the overall policy environment has not been conducive, as far as the non-governmental organizations are not able to influence the direction of policy formulation and implementation as regards poverty reduction. Further, little is known of the actual situation on the ground on such issues as the actual programs run by the variety of stakeholders on poverty, the concentration of institutions, their capacity, networking and collaboration, the involvement of communities in identifying and managing poverty programs, and the sectors given emphasis. Against this background, it is essential to analyze the capacity of development institutions in assisting local communities in addressing their poverty status, their involvement in participatory planning, budgeting, and implementation of development programs.

In India, a study carried out in Guatemala 1994 on poverty levels, poor men, and women very often expressed a sense of hopelessness, humiliation, and marginalization. In Ghana, it was expressed "you know good, but you cannot do good." In Cameroon, poverty is characterized as a feeling of powerlessness and their inability to make themselves heard" (African Development Bank, 2003). A woman in Uganda remarked, "When one is poor, she has no say in public and feels inferior. She

has no food, so there is famine in her home, no clothing, and no progress in her family" (Kakande, 2010).

In Latvia, poor people "felt humiliated by what they perceived as pressure to 'beg' for help and to put up with rude, contemptuous, and moralistic behavior on part of social assistance office staff (African Development Bank, 2003). Poor men and women spoke about shame, stigma and humiliation of poverty, shame that children experienced in school' when they were stigmatized because they received free lunches' dress in shabby hand-me-downs or have to be given photo-copied materials. Children, who received free lunches, are served at separate tables, receive poor quality food, and felt humiliated when other children claimed they were eating from other people's money even though some parents do community work for their municipality to pay the lunches (African Development Bank, 2003).

In India, Guatemala, Moldavia, Thailand, Vietnam, and Ghana, poor people talk about their inability to protect themselves from exploitation. The Indian report notes, "The poor people have lost their bargaining power." In South Africa, case studies document rapes of teenage girls, unfiled claim of child support by mothers due to fear of being beaten by their fathers, and even crippling of a woman following drunken arguments among the couple (Mattar, 2004). While such was the case for a community in Mombasa, Kenya, upon further reflection, the selected, "single mothers, orphans, children, men with large families, unemployed youths, adolescent mothers, casual workers and women married to irresponsible or alcoholic husbands as most vulnerable (GoK, 1995). Poverty may be thought of as either an absolute or a relative concept.

1.1.1Absolute Poverty in Developed Countries: USA and Japan

Poverty in USA

In November 2012 the US Census Bureau said more than 16% of the population in the world lived in poverty, including almost 20% of American children, up from 14.3% (approximately 43.6 Million) in 2009, in 2008,13.2% (39.8 million) Americans lived in poverty. In 2011 extreme poverty in the United States, households living on less than $2 per day were 1.5million households, including 2.8million children. A

UNICEF report in 2013 ranked the US as having the second highest relative child poverty rates in the developed world. There were about 643,000 sheltered and unsheltered homeless people in U.S. Almost two thirds stayed in an emergency shelter origin transitional housing program and the other third were living on the streets or in abandoned building, or other places not meant for human habitation (Fisher, 2013; Walker, 2013; Drucker, 1969; Fraenkiel & Wallen, 2006).

Poverty in Japan

Japan, being the world's third largest economy, has a rising problem of poverty. Poverty figures are very hard to find in Japan. Given its reputations as a developed country, it is generally assumed that the levels of poverty are relatively low. Several media reports contrast the measure of poverty. Saitama starvation case; On February 20, 2012 the death of a family of three people was reported from Saitama due to starvation of an elderly couple and their 30-year-old son. The family could not afford to pay rent and electricity had been cut off. Unable to pay for heating, hypothermia was suspected to be the cause of their death. However, this issue can be regarded as a solitary case while Tokyo and Japan may seem like the land of plenty; it is also home to millions living below the poverty line. AFP reports that the member is approaching an astonishing one in six or more than 21 million people in the country of 128 Million people. The worst affected are single women, the unemployed, and the elderly. There has been an increase in crime by pensioners because they know that in prison, they will be taken care of.

Today the word "freeter" is a common place in Japan, a combination of the English word "freelancers" and the German word "arbeiter" (worker) is used to denote a younger generation who reject Japan corporate culture in favour of a freer lifestyle that many see as common in the west and want to emulate. The trouble in it is hard to survive jumping from job to job trying to survive in modern Japan. Aya Abe, a researcher at national institute of population and social security says "Many on the brink of poverty fall over the edge because of the demise of family structures that once acted as a safety net"; while in the past several generations of one family would share a household and support each other, today many live alone. Health and labour ministry statistics show that there are 1.23 million single mothers households in Japan

earning 40% of the average household's income even after receiving benefits. As a result, an increasing number turn to prostitution to make ends meet. New prime minister Naoto Kan used his first speech to address the situation, stating he aims to "reduce the factors that make people unhappy, in the country", with a notoriously high suicide rate-32,845 people killed themselves in2009(26 out of 100,000 people) (Noble, 2011).

Suicide in Japan is largely attributed to the loss of a job and the social embarrassment it causes, making people particularly vulnerable during recessions. The poorest of the poor in Japan include homeless who lives in the cities in tents and under bridges, single parent families, and elderly people with small pensions and temporary workers who sleep in internet cafés. Reporting from Shinjuku in Tokyo, Tabuchi wrote in the New York Times thus for Atsushi Nakanishi, jobless since Christmas, home is a cubicle barely bigger than a coffin –one of the dozens of berths stacked two units high in one of the central Tokyo's decrepit "Capsule hotels" it is just a place to crawl into and sleep", he told the New York Times, "rolling his neck and stroking his black suit one of just two he owns after discarding the rest of his wardrobe for lack of space, you get used to it.(Noble, 2011)

1.1.2 Absolute poverty in Middle East: Turkey and Saudi Arabia

Poverty in Turkey

The poverty line for Turkey was 1.25 US dollars per capita per day. Turkey was ranked 92nd out of 177 countries with moderate human development in 2006 Human development report. Poverty is not a distinctive episode or state, it is an aggregate of conditions and events that creates pervasive hardship and stress. Poverty in Turkey is strongly associated with age and household composition, children and families with children are poorer than average. According to the information provided by Turkey, 10 million people in the country are living in hunger. Health services are one of the major problems for working people. The limited number of state hospitals and vastly inadequate social security system fails to provide sufficient health care for millions of people. While poverty tended to be somewhat hidden, Turkey is now experiencing levels of poverty previously unknown (Campbel, 2007).

Poverty in Saudi Arabia

Poverty is a real problem in Saudi Arabia. A visit made by King Abdullah to the poor quarters in the middle of Saudi Arabia's Capital Riyadh was a courageous move and a direct recognition of the existence of the poverty issue. Therefore, it is imperative for us to abandon closed doors offices and remember that poverty issues cannot be resolved in "a blink eye." A study conducted by Abu-Nasr (2011) indicated that "every Saudi with a monthly salary less than SR 1600 is barely getting by and those who made less than SR 1200 a month are under the scope of poverty" (Zawawi, 2006; Wynbrandt & Fawaz, 2010; Bakri, 2010).

1.1.3 Poverty in Latin America: Brazil and Cuba

Poverty in Brazil

Brazil is the largest country in South America and is known to have a high poverty rate (2012). Poverty in Brazil is more focused in the Northeastern region of the country. 60% of poor people live there and the majority of them are of Afro-Brazilian heritage. Over 40% Brazilians live on less than $2 a day and about 20 million are making less than $1 a day. Brazil is one of the most unequal distributions of income in the world. Poverty in Brazil is the direct consequence of economic demographic and social issues. Brazil is a middle-income country and is rich in natural resources but poverty levels and human development indicators in poor rural areas are comparable to those in the poorest countries of Latin America, about 35% of the population lives in poverty, affects about 51% of the population (Solange & Machado,2015; Pedro, 2012).

Poverty in Cuba

Studies on Spatial inequalities undertaken by the center for the study of Health and Human Welfare at the University of Havana have revealed interregional and intraregional inequalities. Such inequalities involve differences in housing quality, access to consumer goods, social services, and levels of socio-economic development that give advantages to certain regions over others, the so-called luminous and opaque areas, respectively (Penslar & Porter, 2011).The housing question was the most pressing problems in Cuba society despite efforts and achievements, the latest data

available indicate that 26% and 15% of Cuban homes were considered fair or poor condition, respectively (Alvarez & Matter, 2004).

In addition, there are 60 unhealthy districts and 114 precarious settlements, which marked deterioration in the capital (Coyula, 2006). Another housing problem is the accumulated housing shortage, which the National Housing Institute has estimated at about 530,000 units (Alvarez & Mattar, 2004) and the overcrowding these causes. Currently a do-it- yourself construction program is underway with participation of state. In 2007 57.4% of homes were built without state involvement, of this 52% were do-it-yourself (ONE 2007) however, the construction is far from meeting expectations and existing needs.

A study by the Centre for Psychological and Sociological Research (CIPS) confirmed that the most disadvantage families were extended, single parent, growing and with female heads of households and many economically dependent family members (Tenorio, 2008).Studies conducted in Havana city found that with regard to income, poorer families were those headed by single women and pensioners, those with more children, elderly individuals living alone, the unemployed, the chronically ill and disabled, women full time homemakers, the less educated, larger families and people of Color (Ferriol *et al.,* 2004; Zabala & Arguelles, 2010; Tenorio, 2004; Garcia, 2014; Maryellen, 2008).

1.1.4 Poverty in Asian Countries: China and India

Poverty in China

Poverty in China refers to the state of relative or absolute material deprivation that affects hundreds of millions of Chinese population, particularly those living in rural areas. Since the start of far reaching economic reforms in the 1970sgrowth fueled a remarkable increase per capita income and a decline in the poverty rate from 85% in 1981 to 13.1% in 2008 (poverty being defined as the number of people living on less than $ 1.25 per day). The poverty rate in the world's most populous country fell by nearly three quarters in the last six years from 26% in 2007 to 7% by 2012 (Gallup, a U.S. based research company). Since Deng Xiaoping who took over from a revolutionist Mao Zeodung, began instituting market reforms in the late 1970s, China

has been among the most rapidly growing economies in the world, regularly exceeding 10 percent GDP growth annually. This growth has led to a substantial increase in real living standards and a marked decline in poverty. About 40% of China's poor people live in its seven autonomous regions and provinces. These areas are mostly situated in the central and western parts of the country, where the poverty incidences in 2008 was 11 percent, compared with the national average of 4.2 percent with a population of 1.3 billion, China has become the second largest economy and is increasingly playing an important role in the global economy. Official data shows that about 98.99 million people still lived below the national poverty line of RMB 2300 per year in the end of 2012. Having the second largest number of poor people in the world after India, poverty remains a fundamental challenge in China (Jalan & Ravallion, 2010).

Poverty in India

Poverty in India is a historical reality. From the late 19th century through early 20th century, under the British colonial rule, poverty in India intensified peaking in 1920s. Famines and diseases killed millions each time. After Independence in 1947, mass deaths from famines were prevented, but poverty increased peaking post-independence in 1960s.A variety of welfare and food security initiatives along with rapid economic growth since 1991, has led to sharp reduction in extreme poverty in India. However, those above poverty line live a fragile economic life. Lack of basic essentials of life such as safe drinking water, sanitation, housing, health infrastructure as well as malnutrition influence the lives of hundreds of millions.

The World Bank (2014) indicates that the world had 872.3 million people below the new poverty line of which 179.6 million people live in India (20.6%). Therefore, one third of the world's poor live in India and there are more people in India alone than in the whole of sub-Saharan Africa. The Bengal famine of 1943 was responsible for the death of over 4 million people and catapulted the green revolution of 1967.The components that constitute the vector of poverty have been chosen in terms of un-satisfaction and deprivation and called nine components of poverty: Occupation, and unemployment, Income and assets, food, shelter, health, education, demographic

features, values, interests and activities, power and politics (Cooper& Schindler, 2005).

1.1.5 Poverty in the Asian Tigers

The Asian Tigers or Asian Dragons is a term used in reference to the highly free and developed economies of Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and Taiwan. These nations and areas were notable for maintaining exceptionally high growth rates of economy, in excess of 7 percent a year and rapid industrialization between early 1960s and 1990s. By the 21st century, all four had developed into advanced and high income economies, specializing in areas of competitive advantages. Hong Kong and Singapore had become world-leading international financial centres, whereas South Korea and Taiwan were world leaders in Manufacturing Information Technology. Their economic success stories have served as role models for many developing countries especially the Tiger Cub Economies (Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam). Despite a World Bank report crediting neoliberal policies with the responsibilities for the boom, including maintenance of export-led regimes, low taxes and minimal welfare states, institutional analysis also states some state intervention was involved. The World Bank report acknowledged benefits from policies of the repression of the financial sector, such as state-imposed below-market interest rates for loans to specific exporting industries. As a result, these economies enjoyed extremely high growth rates sustained over decades. Other important aspects include major government investment in education, on-democratic and relatively authoritarian political systems during the early years of development, high level of US bond holding and high public and saving rates (Apergis & Payne, 2011).

A period of liberalization did occur and the first major setback experienced by the Tiger economies was the 1997 Asian financial crisis. While Singapore and Taiwan were relatively unscathed, Hong Kong came under intense speculative attacks against its stock market and currency necessitating unprecedented market interventions by the state of Hong Kong monetary authority, and South Korea underwent a major stock market crash brought on by high levels of non-performing corporate loans. As a result, all four economies rebounded strongly. South Korea, the worst hit of the figure managed to triple its per capital GDP in dollar terms in 1997(Sun, 2014).

Absolute poverty has been on the decline in the mid-20th century in South Korea. Relative poverty has also been on the decline in 1990s but has risen since then. OECD report (2012) noted that improving social cohesion by reducing inequality and relative poverty is the key challenges facing South Korea. Many people living in above poverty line in Taiwan will now have access to much needed welfare programs. Taiwan's ministry of health and welfare program recently changed the maximum income eligible for welfare assistance in numerous areas of the country. Recent statistics compiled by the Ministry of the Interior (MOI) show that the number of households living below the poverty line in Taiwan reached a record of 114,000 households (containing 270,000, members, 2009). The MOI attributes the growing number of the poor to the explosive growth of non-permanent employment and the number of the hidden jobless, a situation, which is made worse as fresh college graduates decide to stay on campus to avoid the pressure of finding jobs (Department of Statistics Singapore, 2012).

Hong Kong – one of the wealthiest places in the world has acknowledged that it has a sizable poverty problem by declaring that 1.31 million of its citizens are officially poor, speaking at a special summit on poverty, chief executive, Leung Chun-Xing said he would "not be afraid to take tough decisions" to address the issues. The compressive statistics, detailing the extent and nature of poverty in 21stcentury, Hong Kong revealed for the first time that 19.6% of the city population are poor, more than half of those who fall under the poverty line have one or more full time worker in their households, one in three elderly people, approximately 296, 600 are poor, one in five children -208,800 youngsters are poor and 235,600 people on CSSA welfare still fall below the poverty line (Census and Statistics Department, HKSAR, 2016).

1.1.6 Poverty in Africa: Democratic Republic of Congo and Tanzania

Poverty in Democratic Republic of Congo

Of the poorest countries in the world, 33 are in Sub-Saharan Africa. They include Zimbabwe, Burundi, Liberia, and Niger. Other parts of the world notoriously infamous, for high poverty rates include Afghanistan, Haiti and Nepal but none of the places takes it quite as harshly as Democratic Republic of Congo whose turbulent past and bloody wars have eclipsed the nations potential to thrive. Since independence in

1960 and once the most industrialized country in Africa, Congo has bled into the ground because of its lack of infrastructure and the brutal impact of civil war, disputes between Congo's prominent rival groups, the Hutu and Tutsi, erupted after the Rwandan Genocide in which 500,000 people mostly Tutsi were victims of man slaughter by Hutus in Rwanda.

The DRC remains the second poorest country in the World; three out of five Congolese live on less than US $ 1.25 a day yet an estimated mineral wealth of $24 Trillion. It is a country of "poverty amidst plenty." Seven out of ten people in rural areas do not have access to drinking water and almost one in three children under five are severely malnourished.

The IMF rate DRC poverty level was at 71.34% extremely high. The rate of malnutrition among children fewer than five have reached 30% in some areas. Sexual violence has characterized much of the violence perpetuated in Congo. Women from ages of "six to eighty" have become victims and statistics suggests that over 200,000 women may have been victimized over the past decade, while other notes that in some regions, as many as 40 women are raped daily (African Development Bank, 2003).

Poverty in Tanzania

The level of poverty in Tanzania is high. UNICEF argues that Tanzania has made great effort in meeting its domestic and international targets in the alleviation of child poverty especially in areas of education and health care. As of 2007, 65.7% of people live below $ 1.25 or less a day (Othman *et al.,* 2004; Braathanj & Mwambe, 2003).

1.1.7 Poverty in Kenya

Poverty in Kenya is fueled by a diversity of factors: Unemployment, child labor, HIV/AIDS epidemic and an education system that does not address the needs of the country. Kenya is one of the countries in Africa, which did pretty well in 1970s – 80s in term of covering basic needs. Kenya wasted opportunities. Kenya boasts of a young and vibrant population, with 40% underage a big share of it below 15 years. This would be a tremendous opportunity for consumption if only the average income had not been plummeting in the past few years threatening more and more families of

destitution. By 2008, unemployment was at 40% of the population. In 2004, Kenya's income poverty rate was 57% of the population. The poverty line is set at $ 1.46 per day in urban areas and $ 0.68 in rural ones, averaging $ 1.07 per day. The poverty indicators in Kenya are as follows: -15 million people are poor in the rural areas (about 49% in 2005) and poverty headcount ratio at national poverty line 45.9% of population.

Kenya is on the path to economic growth; however, poverty alleviation remains a challenge. Nearly half of the country's 43 million people live below the poverty line or unable to meet their daily needs. Kenya is ranked 145th among 187 countries in United Nation Development Programs. Human Development Index, which measures development in terms of life expectancy, educational attainment and standard of living. Poverty and food insecurity are acute in the country's arid and semi-arid lands, which have been severely affected by recurrent droughts. In some counties, harsh climatic conditions, poor application of relevant technologies to utilize abundant resources, lack of subsidized fertilizers and election violence have contributed to extreme poverty in Kenya (Chanyisa, 2003; PRSP, 2003).

1.1.8Absolute Poverty in Bomet County

Bomet is one of the counties in Kenya endowed with many resources. Poverty is largely a rural phenomenon and the prevalence of absolute poverty in rural Kenya is 49% (GOK, 2007). Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) target to reduce the proportion of people affected by absolute poverty by 2015 (United Nations, 2006).

Bomet County is in high potential areas in Rift Valley and it experiences absolute poverty. This is manifested by the presence of the following: inadequate health facilities- leading to diseases like kwashiorkor, marasmus, rickets, and cholera. Poor sanitation facilities, no safe drinking water, jigger infestation, crime (Rape cases) are some of the examples Education – drop out of school children due to: - lack of fees to attain secondary education, inadequate access to technical/business education to equip the youths with trade skills required for self-employment, early pregnancies and infrastructure – inadequate or poor roads to transport farm products to markets especially during rainy seasons. Very few manufacturing industries to process farm products and create jobs to the residents and inadequate financial institutions like

cooperative societies to give loan credits to the locals to meet their needs. Technology – inadequate IT facilities and inability to use them if they are available. Very few research and development institutions (no university research institution) to mitigate uprising problem for example Maize Negrital Disease (MND), very few business process off-shoring and outsourcing and lack of establishment of markets both local and international to market their products. Resources–inadequate maximization of available resources using scientific technology to generate wealth. For example; land, tea, flowers, pyrethrum, coffee, tobacco as cash crops and subsistence farming to provide sufficient daily needs.

Bomet County is blessed with under-exploited resources namely tangible, human, and intangible resources that could have been utilized to reduce absolute poverty. The Ministry of Agriculture, Swynerton plan (1954), has done some studies but there is a lot of manifestation of poverty in Bomet County. The objective of this study is to fill the above gap by using strategies that can be utilized to alleviate absolute poverty in Bomet County. Strategically Bomet County should maximize its competitive advantage, minimize competitive disadvantage by generating wealth, and consequently better living standards.

Studies on the Asian Tigers, a term used in reference to the highly free and developed economies of Hong Kong, South Korea, Taiwan, and Singapore were notable for maintaining exceptionally high growth rates (in excess of 7% a year) and rapid industrialization between early 1960s and 1990s. By 21st Century all the four Asian Tigers had developed into an advance competitive advantage, Hong Kong and Singapore have become international World leaders in manufacturing information technology. Their economic success stories have served as role models for many developing countries especially the Tiger Cub economic (Malaysia, Indonesia, and Vietnam).

By 1963, Kenya was a head of the above countries in the development status yet today, the Asian Tigers are far ahead of Kenya. Therefore, Bomet County should re-think and re-engineer how to use the unique strategic resources in the County, generate wealth, and consequently alleviate absolute poverty. What is required is to examine ecological factors of a country and develop strategies relevant to their

environment in time. It is now that Bomet County deduces strategies unique to the county and enacts them for its benefit and thus alleviates absolute poverty.

The construction of maize dry and potato cooling plant at Kapsimotwa in Bomet Central failed to take off due to political interference. The region is a big producer of maize as well as potatoes and construction of the two factories would have generated wealth and thus alleviation of absolute poverty. The local infrastructure has remained poor in spite of the county reputation as one of the richest in commercial farming. Most roads leading in and out of the remote fertile farmlands are in deplorable conditions and impassable during rainy seasons, resulting in produce going to waste before reaching the markets.

1.2 Strategies used to alleviate Absolute Poverty in Other Countries

The Korea from Rags to Riches Miracle

South Korea went from highly impoverished nation to having the 12thlargest global economy. Korea is a small country located in the far eastern part of Asia, but has drawn worldwide attention from policy makers as well as scholars for its unprecedented economic growth. How a country moves from a highly impoverished nation to becoming the 12thlargest economy in the world at its peak is puzzling. Hence, the term 'Korean Miracle' fits the sporadic economic growth that has been attributed to number of developmental strategies that this country implemented.

Many developing countries can learn a lot from the Korean model. It has proved that with the right implementation of development strategies, political and social, environment, countries are able to develop and bail themselves out of poverty. The development path for every single country is different hence a model that worked for Korea may not work for Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya or any other country out there because factors and variables in this developmental path are different, although some strategies can be harvested for a greater good.

Some of the strategies Korea employed, along its developmental path, are lessons for the least developed countries (The Korea times, 2010). Korea developed a five-year development plan that was amended along the way and saw this grow from the first

development plan to the fifth. After the year 1962 when the first five-year development plan was adopted, it had to go through various numbers of modifications during the implementation stages and by the time the fifth development plan was being implemented, Korea encountered a rapid annual economic growth of over 8%.

The per capita GDP of South Korea in 1960 was inferior to that of Senegal or Mozambique. Forty years later, the GDP per-capita of Senegal hardly reaches $1,650 and that of Mozambique stands at $1,000. On the other hand, the last available figures indicate that Korea's GDP per capita has gone up to $13,300. Even after the serious currency and financial crisis of 1997-98, Korea remains as one of the economic success stories of the second half of the 20th century. How did this economic "miracle" occur? Can other countries replicate Korea's strategy successfully? There are three attributes that governed this country to prosper and have a strong economy and these were Strong Government Interventions, Education and Human development, Democratization (Mike, 2013).

Strategy 1: Strong Government Intervention

Korea's economic take off occurred toward the end of a period of major policy reforms, a period that began after the ouster of its first President in 1960 and continued for several years after Chung He Park took control of the government in 1961. Like many other third world governments, Korea's government selectively intervened to affect the allocation of resources among industrial activities. It also used similar policies like taxes and subsidies, credit rationing, various kinds of licensing, and the creation of public enterprises. However, these policies have been applied in the context of a radically different development strategy, one of export-led industrialization (Choi; Park, 2013).

From the 1960s, Korea embarked on an ambitious economic development plan with the hope of cutting off the prolonged vicious circle of poverty and pave way for industrialization. In order to accomplish this objective, Korea prioritized first the building of social infrastructures and key industries to solve the so-called supply bottleneck problem. In addition, Korea adopted an export-oriented industrialization strategy, but with borrowed capital from abroad due to the lack of domestic capital

formation. To make the best use and efficient mobilization of limited resources, Korea pursued a sort of unbalanced growth strategy through government-led economic management. The reforms were motivated by the views of those who thought the only way to negate Korea's dependent status was by fundamentally changing the economy's trajectory, away from one of industrialization focused on the domestic market. The following are some of the interventions that the government employed so see the country development its economy (Mike, 2013).

i) Importation – Substitution (1963-66) in South Korea

The main aim of economic activity during this period was to increase employment. Another goal was to improve the balance of payments. The basic strategy for labor absorption was to apply Labor-intensive methods to the construction of new infrastructure, including roads, dams, and irrigation projects. For balance of payments improvement, the main thrust was on import-substitute industrialization starting with industries that produce inputs for other industries-cement, fertilizer, refined petroleum, iron and steel and synthetic fiber that were capital-intensive. Self-sufficiency in grains was to be achieved within five years through stress on agricultural productivity increases, mainly through multiple cropping. As of the end of 1995, Korea was the 12th largest economy in the world and the 12th largest trading nation at the same time. Since the end of the Korean War, per capita GNP had risen annually over 7% until the nation was hit by the crisis in 1997(Ringen, *et al.*, 2011).

ii) Export-led Growth (1967 – 1972) in South Korea

Clearly, the initial conditions rolled out an agricultural development based program. Instead, they implied that development would have to be based on labor-intensive industrialization. Korea's rapid growth and structural changes were largely an outcome of export-oriented industrialization. During the 1962-73 period, the real value of total exports increased by 30% per annum. Consequently, the share of exports in GNP soared from 6.0% in 1962 to 30% in 1973. Economic performance of the Korean economy deteriorated throughout the 1970s as the economy was hit hard by price increases in oil and raw materials and the ensuing world recession, export growth slowed. Because the government relied heavily on foreign borrowing for its large-scale investment projects, there was a persistent deficit in current account. As a

result, the external debt grew rapidly throughout the 1970s, reaching $25 billion in 1980, or about 45% of GDP (Noble, 2011).

iii) Heavy Industry Promotion (1973 – 1978) in South Korea

This phase in Korea's economic development, initiated in 1973, occurred at the direct instigation of Korea's President and was considered premature by most economists who feared the potential impact of both its capital and its import intensity on a capital and natural resource poor economy (Choi& Park, 2013).

iv) Stabilization, Liberalization, Globalization and Economic Maturity (1979 – 1996)

The previous period left the economy with high inflation, a large current account deficit, and a substantial foreign-debt problem. An orthodox deflationary program consisting of monetary and fiscal stringency, withdrawal of incentives from HCI industries, and an incomes-policy was therefore adopted. Naturally, it led to a downturn in the economy between 1979 and 1981. This was followed by a liberalization program for financial markets leading to a positive real interest rate, and a rise in private savings. Trade liberalization turned the chronic trade deficits into surpluses. Korea's real growth rate rose to enviable levels (about 8.5%) (Yang, 2012).

Education and Human Development in South Korea

Given the strong impetus from the Korean people and good evidence that education would lead to economic growth, the government launched a series of economic changes that were closely tied to educational goals. During the period from 1945 to 1963 before the economic boom, the available data indicate that Korea substantially expanded education. School enrolments at all levels increased rapidly from 1945 to 1965, except during the period of the Korean War. The first major increase occurred in 1946 just after the Liberation when primary school enrolments jumped from 1.4 million to 2.2 million, and secondary school enrolments increased from 8,000 to 13,000. This high growth of enrolments was unparalleled in the history of Korea. Thanks to the strong growth of school enrolments, the educational attainments of the labor force increased remarkably from 1945 to 1960. Free and compulsory primary

schooling became the policy in 1954, and by 1959, this goal was complete (Yang, 2012).

During the 1960s and early 1970s, government emphasized import substitution industries that were labor-intensive. Government focused on expansion of education access at secondary level and improvement of primary schooling. Beginning in the mid-1970s and through the 1980s, economic policies emphasized the role of innovation and development of leadership in some industries. Technical and vocational schools were built and supported. Universities played a very special role in East Asian development - not as drivers of innovation but as shapers of human capital formation. The foundation for this role played by the universities and newly established polytechnics was the steadily rising rate of adult literacy and numeracy, and the high quality of primary and secondary education. This is precisely what occurred in South Korea (Noble, 2011).

Democratization in South Korea

Economic development caused condition that in social science theory is called societal disequilibrium. The demands for democracy of the 1980s constituted efforts to resynchronize the Korean value structure with its division of labor and to overcome the sense of injustice and unfairness that Koreans felt in the 1980s but not in the 1960s. Korea's strategy of economic development, modeled after that of Japan, resulted in a pattern of markedly unbalanced development: high levels of economic development, significant levels of social development, and low levels of political development. This imbalance is particularly serious in cases where the strategy has produced great success in terms of its original premises - such as the case of Korea (Suh*et al.*, 2012).

China Government Poverty Alleviation

China has become part of a glorious cycle in which rapid economic growth is created, based on rapid upgrades to health, education, infrastructure, and technology which are paid for through rapid growth of exports. This cycle of prosperity has caused China to become rapidly wealthier; the income of the average Chinese citizen has steadily increased by an average of 8.5% every year since 1980 (meaning that their income

has increased eight fold in just thirty years). From 1980 to 2001, this rapid rise in income across China caused an estimated 400 million people to escape from extreme poverty in just twenty-one years. By 2050, China is projected to have a median (average) income of about $40'000 per year, roughly equal to current incomes in the impressively rich United States (Zhu, 1995).

Yet unfortunately, not all parts of China are growing at an equal rate. Even domestic economic growth is influenced heavily by geography. The major cities on the coast are booming with economic activity, those inland landlocked provinces are still trapped in poverty since it is costly for foreign companies to travel there and this exists as further evidence that geography invariably affects economic growth (Wang *et al.*, 2004).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Bomet County is endowed with abundant resources but these have not been fully exploited to generate wealth. Some areas of the county experiences extreme poverty, hence necessity that the modern technology and strategic leadership, coupled with the establishment of strategic research institutions should convert these under-utilized resources to produce wealth. The following statistics obtained from Bomet County First Integrated Development Plan (2013-2018 pg. 78), the child headed households were 708, 242, 585 persons representing 31% lived in absolute poverty. Moreover, the County's contribution to national poverty was0.2% while urban poor totaled 1024 households (7.8%), rural poor totaled 381,875 persons (48.8%), and food poverty totaled 283,276 persons (36.2%). Households with access to portable water totaled 27,531 households (19.47%)and those with and access to piped water were 11,940 households (8.45%) while Doctor: patient ratio and nurse: patient ratio were1: 55,595 and 1: 2,727 respectively. The highlighted statistics indicate unsatisfactory state of micro-economic status of the population of Bomet County in spite of its abundant resources. Notable is the basis of CIDP plans for all counties is the National Government Strategic plan-vision 2030 which focuses on three pillars-political, economic and social. The expectation is that where such devolved unit's plans are successful they should have achieved the social pillar of making Kenya a middle-income economy thus reduces absolute poverty. Bomet County needs to be unraveled and so far, no such study has been undertaken. The Kenya's vision 2030 has laid

down strategies for Kenya. The study therefore seeks to isolate working strategies that will alleviate absolute poverty in Bomet County by strategizing on social, economic, and political pillars to exploit the available resources in Bomet County. Therefore, the objective of this study was to explore the strategic resources, strategic programs/projects, and infrastructures that can be developed to alleviate absolute poverty in Bomet County.

1.4 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to establish how strategies leveraging on Kenya's vision 2030 strategic plan could be utilized to alleviate absolute poverty in Bomet County.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following study objectives:

i) To analyze the effectiveness of economic strategies leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

ii) To identify the effectiveness of social strategies leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

iii) To determine the effectiveness of political issues leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

iv) To examine the effectiveness of strategic cultural values leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

1.6 Research Hypotheses

H_{01}: There was no significant relationship between the effectiveness of economic strategies and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

Ha_1: There was significant relationship between the effectiveness of economic strategies and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

H_{02}: There was no significant relationship between the effectiveness of social strategies and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

Ha_2: There was significant relationship between the effectiveness of social strategies and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

H_{03}: There was no significant relationship between the effectiveness of political strategies and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

Ha_3: There was significant relationship between the effectiveness of political strategies and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

H_{04}: There was no significant relationship between the effectiveness of strategic cultural values and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

Ha_4: There was significant relationship between the effectiveness of strategic cultural values and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

1.7 Justification for the Study

The study was carried out on strategic resources, projects and technology that were locally available in Bomet County and the likely exploitation strategies that will generate wealth and reduce absolute poverty in Bomet County. Bomet is one of the Counties in Kenya, which has high potential, and many natural resources, which have not been fully exploited. This County experiences absolute poverty manifested in various forms. This study sought to explore the possibility of using strategies to alleviate the absolute poverty. The significance of the study was to open the door to the world of academia by doing farther researches on how to identify the people who are poor, what causes poverty in the society and how absolute poverty can be eliminated. This requires studies on countries who have been successful and the strategies they applied and how these strategies be adapted to Bomet county and Kenya.

The significance of this study is to further strengthen the policy makers in identifying the shortest method implementing Kenya's vision 2030 for equity and poverty elimination in reducing the number of people living in absolute poverty to the tiniest proportion of the total population. Kenya will aim at a society that guarantees equal opportunities in accessing public services and providing income-generating activities as widely as possible. The research seeks to identify the extent of absolute poverty in Bomet County. It seeks to identify the resources that can be utilized to maximize the income-generating activities in rural areas to eradicate absolute poverty.

1.8 Scope of the Study

The study focused on Bomet County which has five sub-counties; Bomet Central, Bomet East, Chepalungu, Konoin and Sotik. The study targeted 384 out of 141,219 households from all the five sub-counties.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

This study was limited in geographical coverage to Bomet County therefore it was difficult to generalize the findings to other counties without further investigation. Secondly, the study used self-reported questionnaires to solicit for information from the respondents. Therefore, the self-rating may be subject to biasness, which is beyond the control of the researcher. The study narrowed on Bomet County where the households were interviewed.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

i) The study was made on the assumption that the respondents gave out sufficient and correct information in the questionnaire.

ii) The study used SPSS programme to analyze the information received from the respondents. It was assumed that correct data was used in the data analysis to give out the results.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature relating to alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. It outlines the theoretical review on strategies on alleviation of poverty. It summarizes the empirical review on the recent studies on the recent studies on absolute poverty in various counties and tries to relate to the reduction of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The studies attempted to construct a conceptual framework as per the specific objectives enumerating various areas of independent, dependent and intervening variables. Critique of existing literature relevant to the study has been attempted and hence the summary of the literature review done: From the above, the research gaps have been identified and gives the justification of the study-alleviation of absolute poverty.

2.2 General Review of Literature Related to Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

Theoretical review in any study helps in identifying a core set of connectors within a topic and showing how they fit together. This study was guided by various theories that are presented in this section. The theories are discussed in references to the study area and how it applies in poverty alleviation in Bomet County.

2.2.1 Resource-Based View (RBV) Theory and Michael Porter's Five Forces as an Economic Strategy in Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The resource-based view comprises a rising and dominant area of the strategy literature, which addresses the question of an organization identity, and it is principally concerned with the source and nature of strategic capabilities. The resource-based perspective has an intra-organizational focus and argues that performance is a result of firm's specific resources and capabilities (Barney, 1991; Wernerfelt, 1984).

The basis of the resource-based view is that successful firms will find their future competitiveness on the development of distinctive and unique capabilities, which may often be implicit or intangible in nature (Teece *et al.*, 1991). Thus the firm's unique resources and capabilities (Rumelt, 1994) should define the essence of a strategy. The value creating potential of strategy is the firm's ability to establish and sustain a profit

market position, critically depending on the rent generating capacity of its underlying resources and capabilities (Corner, 1991). The resource-based view (RBV) suggests that competitive advantage and performance results are consequence of a firm's specific resources and capabilities that are costly to copy by other competitors (Barney, 1986a, 1986b, 1991; Wernerfelt, 1984; Rumelt, 1987). These resources and capabilities can be important factors of sustainable competitive advantage and superior firm performance if they possess special characteristics. They should be valuable, increasing efficiency and effectiveness, rare, imperfectly imitable and non-substitutable (VRIN) (Barney, 1991).

The dominant paradigm in the field of strategic management during 1980s and 1990s were competitive forces approach (Porter, 1980) and the Resource-based perspective (Penrose, 1959; Rumelt, 1994; Teece, 1984; Wernerfelt1984; Barney, 1991). The former emphasizes the actions a firm can take to earn economic rent by creating a privileged market or industry positions against competitive forces. The latter emphasizes building competitive advantage through capturing economic rent stemming from fundamental firm-level efficiency advantages. Although there are apparent conflicting ideas between these two paradigms, in reality both can coexist and shape actual firm behavior (Spanos & Loukas, 2001). According to Wernerfelt (1984), Porters framework and the resource-based approach constitute two sides of a coin. This view about complementary-compatibility of these two approaches in explaining a firm's performance was theoretically recognized (Barney & Lajac, 1994; Amit & Schoemaker, 1993; Peteraf, 1993; Barney, 1992; Barney & Griffin, 1992; Mahoney & Pandian, 1992; Corner, 1991) and empirically tested (Schmalensee, 1985; Hansen & Wernerfelt, 1989; Rumelt, 1991; Mcgahan & Porter, 1997; Maun & Michaels, 1998; Spanos & Loukas, 2001), by many researchers.

Birge Wenefeldt developed the Resource-based theory in 1984. It is a method of analyzing and identifying a firm's strategic advantages based on examining its distinct combination of assets, skills, capabilities and intangibles as an organization. The RBV's underlying premise is that firms differ in fundamental ways because each firm possesses a "unique" bundle of resources-tangible and intangible assets and organizational capabilities to make use of those assets. Each firm develops

competencies from these resources, and when developed especially well, these become the source of the firm's competitive advantage (Pearce & Robinson, 2007).

In the context of this theory, it is evident that the resources that a firm has will play a big role in the strategic implementation process. This is because no matter how good the strategies are, without the necessary resources to enable the implementation, they remain in the planning phase. The resource-based approach sees firms with superior systems and structures being profitable not because they engage in strategic investments that may deter entry and raise prices above long run costs, but because they have markedly lower costs, or offer markedly higher quality or product performance.

This approach focuses on the rents accruing to the owners of scarce firm-specific resources rather than the economic profits from product market positioning. Competitive advantage lies 'upstream' of product markets and rests on the firm's idiosyncratic and difficult-to imitate resources. Every organization has actual and potential strengths and weaknesses; it is important to try to determine what they are and to distinguish one from the other. Thus, what a firm can do is not just a function of the opportunities it confronts; it also depends on what resources the organization can master.

New impetus has been given to the resource-based approach by recent theoretical developments in organizational economics and in the theory of strategy, as well as by a growing body of anecdotal and empirical literature that highlights the importance of firm specific factors in explaining firm performance. Pearce and Robinson (2007) have shown that there are systematic and significant performance differences among firms, which belong to the same strategic group within the U.S. pharmaceutical industry. The further show that intra industry differences in profits are greater than inter-industry differences in profits, strongly suggesting the importance of firm-specific factors and the relative unimportance of industry effects.

However, the resource-based perspective also invites consideration of managerial strategies for developing new capabilities. Indeed, if control over scarce resources is the source of economic profits, then it follows that such issues as skill acquisition, the

management of knowledge and expertise and learning become fundamental strategic issues. The theory therefore becomes relevant in implementation of tactical decisions in county governments since their managers are seen to be in control of all resources. The following model explains RBV and emphasizes the key points.

Resource – Based Approach to Strategy Analysis

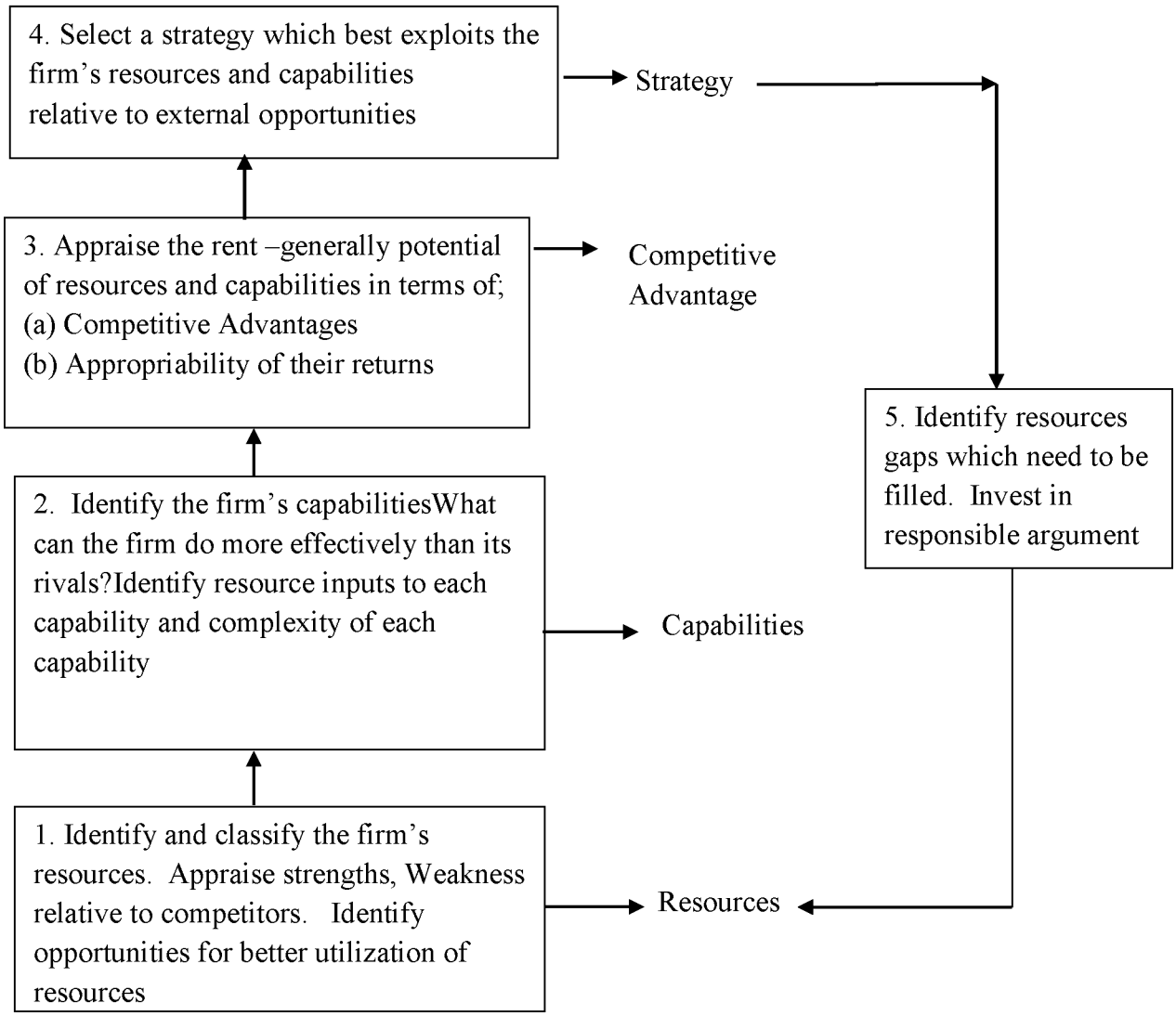

Figure 2.1: Resource Based View model (Source: Grant (2015)

This model recognizes resources as key to superior from performance. RBV is an approach to achieving competitive advantage that emerged in 1980s and 1990s. The supporters of this theory argue that organizations should look inside the company to find resources of competitive advantage instead of looking at competitive environment. The County should look at unique strategic resources that will alleviate absolute poverty.

This requires that organization must improve its management style and hire a good leadership development in their institutions. This has been exemplified by application of good governance by the Asian Tigers. RBV proposes that it is more feasible to exploit external opportunities using existing resources in a new way rather than trying to acquire new skills for each different opportunity. There are two types of resources: Tangible and Intangible. Tangible resources are physical things for example land, buildings, machinery equipment and capital.

Intangible resources are things that have no physical presence but still owned by the organization. Example- Brand reputation, trademarks, intellectual property, unlike physical resources, brand reputation is built over a long time and is something that other companies cannot obtain easily. Heterogeneous resources are skills and capabilities that an organization possesses differ from other organization. Immobile resources are resources that they cannot be moved. Intangible resources such as brand, equity, processes, knowledge or intellectual property are usually immobile. VRIO framework shows that resources or capability are valuable, rare, costly to imitate, organized to capture value to sustain competitive advantage.

The Porters Five Forces tool is a simple but powerful tool for understanding where power lies in a business situation. It helps to understand both the strength of current competitive position and the strength of position one is considering moving into. It is a tool to assist in setting up a vision and mission using strategic management. With a clear understanding of where power lies, one can take fair advantage of situation of strength, improve a situation of weakness and avoid taking wrong steps. Conventionally, the tool is used to identify whether new products, services or business have the potential to be profitable. Porters 5 forces analysis is an important tool for assessing the potential for profitability in an industry with a little adaptation; it is useful as a way of using the balance of power in more several situations.

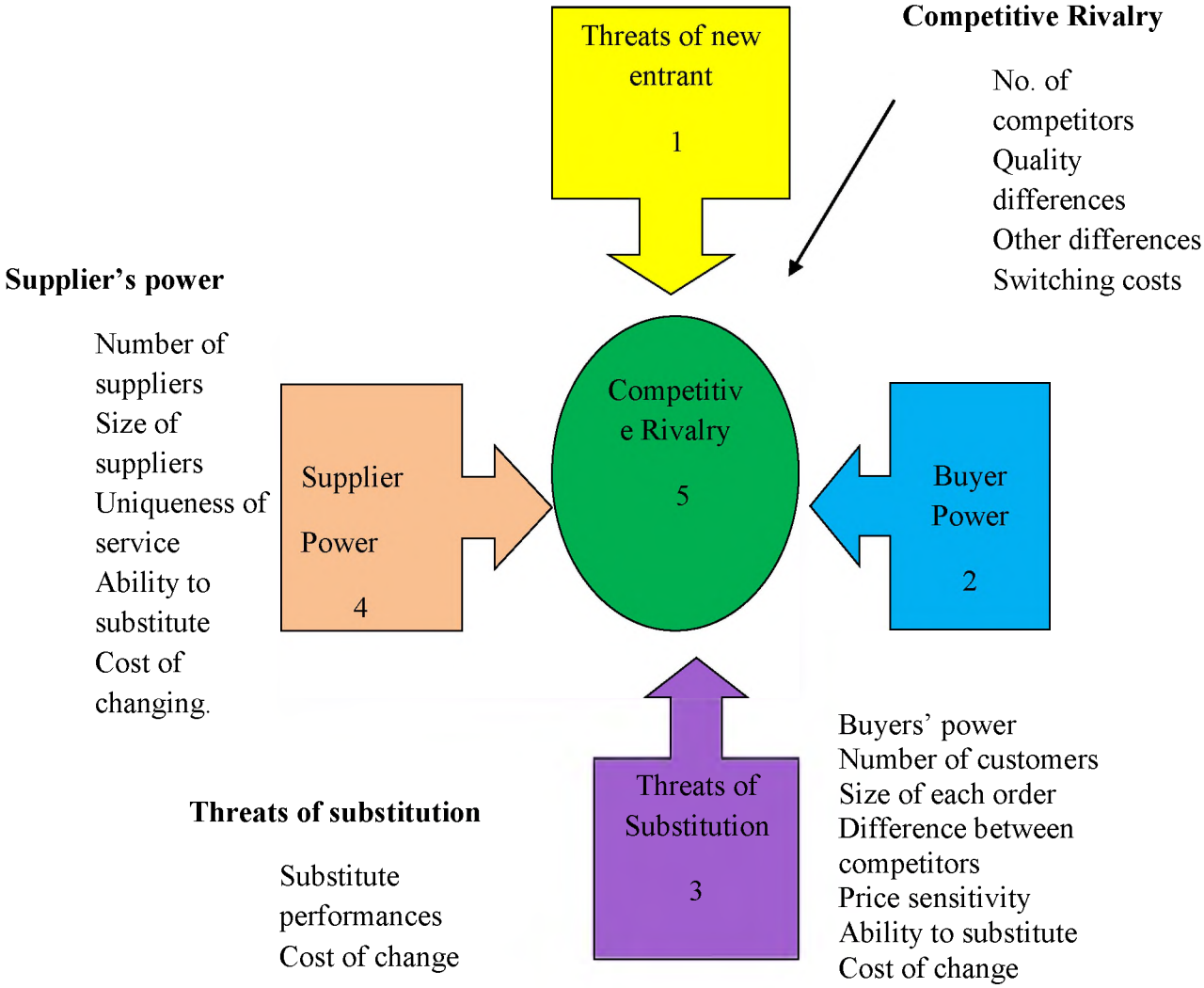

Figure2.2: Michael Porter's Five Forces Model

Strategy consultants occasionally use Porter's five forces framework when making a qualitative evaluation of a firm's strategic position. However, for most consultants, the framework is only a starting point or "checklist." They might use value chain or another type of analysis in conjunction. Like all general frameworks, an analysis that uses it to the exclusion of specifics about a particular situation is considered naive. According to Porter, the five forces model should be used at the line-of-business industry level; it is not designed to be used at the industry group or industry sector level. An industry is defined at a lower, more basic level: a market in which similar or closely related products and/or services are sold to buyers. A firm that competes in a single industry should develop, at a minimum, one five forces analysis for its industry.

Porter makes clear that for diversified organizations, the first fundamental issue incorporate strategy is the selection of industries in which the company should compete; and each line of business should develop its own, industry-specific, five forces analysis. The average Global 1,000 Company competes in approximately 52 industries. Other academics and strategists such as Stewart Neill who have stated that three dubious assumptions underlie the five forces have challenged Porter's framework. That buyers, competitors, and suppliers are unrelated and do not interact and collude, that the source of value is structural advantage (creating barriers to entry) and that uncertainty is low, allowing participants in a market to plan for and respond to competitive behavior (Porters, 2008).

2.2.2 Maslow Theory and McGregor Theory X and Y of Human Motivation as a Social Strategy on Absolute Poverty Alleviation

Abaham Maslow (1943) developed the theory of human motivation. This law is based on hierarchy of needs: Physiological (basic needs), safety, love, self-esteem and self-actualization. This is demonstrated in the figure 2.3 below:

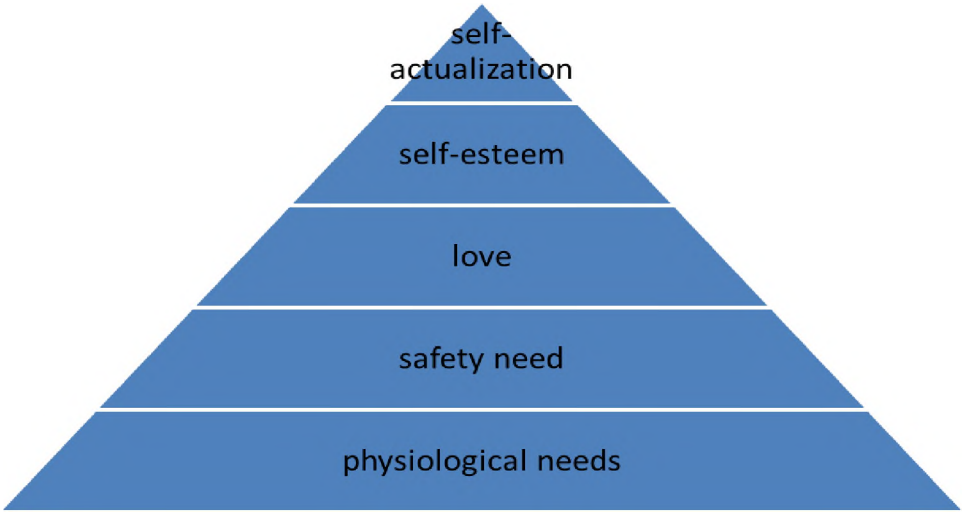

Figure2.3: Maslow's hierarchy of needs

Physiological needs are most pre-potent of the needs in human beings who could be missing everything in life in an extreme fashion; it is most likely that the major motivation would be the physiological needs rather than any others. A person who is lacking food, safety, love, and self-esteem would probably hunger for food more strongly than anything else would. If the physiological needs are relatively well gratified, there then emerges a new set of needs, categorized roughly as safety needs.

The love needs then emerge- the love, affection, and belonging needs. The esteem needs: all people have a desire for a stable, firmly based, high evaluation of themselves, for self-respect or self-esteem and for the self-esteem of others. Satisfaction of the self-esteem need leads to feelings of self-confidence, worth, strength, capability, and adequacy of being useful and necessary in the world. However, thwarting of these needs produces feelings of inferiority, of weakness and helplessness. The need for self-actualization: Kurt Goldenstein coined this term. It refers to the desire for self-fulfillment namely, to the tendency for him to become actualized in what he is potentially, i.e. to become everything that one is capable of becoming.

The social strategy in Kenya's journey towards prosperity involves the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. This quest is the basis of transformation of our society in seven key social sectors: education, training, health, water, sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, as well as gender, youth, sports, and culture as well as equity and poverty eradication (Kenya Vision 2030, 2007). Maslow Theory of human motivation identifies the three lower levels of hierarchy of needs which if removed will alleviate absolute poverty in the society. From this theory of motivation, modern leaders and executive managers find means of motivation for the purpose of employee and workforce management and this hierarchy of needs. The basis of Maslow's motivation is that human beings are motivated by unsatisfied needs and that certain lower factors needs to be satisfied. According to Maslow's theory, there are general types of needs –physiological survival, safety, love and esteem that must be satisfied before a person can act unselfishly. He called these needs "deficiency needs". As long as we are motivated to satisfy these cravings, we are moving towards growth, towards self –actualization. Satisfying needs is healthy, while preventing gratification made us sick and act evilly. The first two needs –physiological and safety needs are the ones directly leading to alleviation of absolute poverty. Physiological needs are those required to sustain life such as water, food, sex, sleep, air. Safety need is the second step after the physiological needs have been met. Such needs might be fulfilled by living in a safe area, for example medical insurance, job security, financial resource. If a person feels threatened needs, further if the pyramid will not receive attention until that needs has been resolved (Maslow, 1943: Kremer &Hammond, 2013).

McGregor Theory X-Y is still required in the field of management and motivation. It remains a valid basic principle from which to develop positive management style and techniques. McGregor X-Y theory remains central to organizational development and to improving organizational culture. Theory X-Y is a salutary and simple reminder of natural rules for managing people, which are under pressure of day-to-day business that are all easily forgotten. McGregor's ideas suggest that there are two fundamentals approaches to managing people. Many managers tend towards theory X and generally get poor results. Enlighten managers use theory Y that produce better performance and results and allow people to grow and develop.

McGregor theory X-Y relates to Maslow's hierarchy of needs in how human behavior and motivation are main priorities in working place, in order to maximize output. In relation to theory, Y the organization is trying to create the most symbiotic relationship between the managers and workers, which relates to Maslow's needs for self-actualization and esteem. For self-actualization, the manager promotes the optimum workplace through morality, creativity, spontaneity, problem solving, lack (or minimization) of the effects of prejudice and acceptance of facts. In Bomet County, there are many people, idle, engaging themselves in unproductive activity like drinking illicit brews at wrong hours, refusing to send their children to school. McGregor theory X can be applicable here to force people to do constructive work to generate wealth and thus alleviation of poverty (Sahin, 2012).

2.2.3 Knowledge-Based Economy as a Political Strategy in Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The knowledge-based view of the firm is a recent extension of the resource-based view of the firm, very adequate to the present economic context. Knowledge is considered to be a very special strategic resource that does not depreciate in the way traditional economic productive factors do and can generate increasing returns. The nature of most knowledge-based resources is mainly intangible and dynamic, allowing for idiosyncratic development through path dependency and casual ambiguity, which as the basis for mechanism for economic rent creation in knowledge-based view of a firm's future (Carla, 2006). It is largely accepted that the knowledge-based view (KBV) of a firm is a recent extension of RBV of the firm

(Grant, 1996a; Roos, 1998; Hoskisson *et al.,* 1999). The KBV of the firm considers knowledge as the most important strategic resource and is extension of RBV of the firm (De Carolis, 2002). The recent extension of the RBV, the KBV is accepted to be adequate to the present economic context (Drucker, 1993; Sirois, 1999; Steward, 1997; Garud & Kumaraswamy, 2002). In this context, intangible assets are highly valued (Bontis *et al.,* 1999; Grant, 2002; Mathews, 2003).

The economic change of the material based production to information-based production created a revaluation of the firm workers. Increasingly the knowledge workers at the core of the organization functions: concept and technology designers as well as finance and management people. Other individuals are considered to be in the firm's periphery, as a consequence their responsibilities change permanently and they are defined by the tasks they perform at the moment. This way a new differentiation in labour arises (Child & MacGrath, 2001). The perspective of the KBV of the firm is consistent with the approach to organizations as cultures (Balogun & Jenkins, 2003). Considering that organizations are conceptualized as cultures, they are supposed to learn through activities that involve cultural artifacts. Organizational learning allows the firm to acquire, to change, and to preserve its organizational capabilities (Cook & Yanow, 1995). Culture is most repeatedly defined after Schein (Schein, 1985; Balogun & Jenkins, 2003), as a set of assumptions and beliefs held in common and shared by members of an organization or as shared beliefs and knowledge after Nonaka and Takeuchi (Nonaka & Takeuchi, 1995; Balogun & Jenkins, 2003).

Strategic management recently is analyzing the competitive advantage in a way that it is associated firm performance variation to tangible factors (Rouse & Daellerbach, 1991). Apart from natural resources monopoly, the intangible resources present a superior probability to produce competitive advantage, as they are generally rare, complex and hardly imitable (Hitt *et al.,* 2001). It is appropriate to point out that there a knowledge management literature that associates superior knowledge bases, resulting from organizational learning, to superior firm performance (Senge, 1990 &Garvin, 1998), as well as presenting difference in knowledge inventories as the basis of competitive advantage (Muller, 2002). A superior knowledge base can be associated to higher strategic flexibilities and faster reaction to environmental changes

(Grant, 1996b; Volberda, 1996) so knowledge is considered to be one of the most important assets to the creation of sustained competitive advantage (Umemoto,2002).

Knowledge-based economy cuts across all the strategies in this study. In this study, it is taken under political strategy. The political pillar for vision 2030 is a democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centered, result-oriented and accountable to the public. An issue-based is one in which political differences are about means to meet the widest public interest. "People-centered" goals refer to the system's responsiveness to the needs and rights of citizens whose participation in all public policies and resource allocation processes is both fully appreciated and facilitated.

The political strategy should establish a "think tank" who will advise the leaders on governance issues. The government should identify strategies in science, technology and innovation; invest money on developing knowledge-based society where the country developed technical institutions if they envisaged generating wealth. The government should promote result-based management within the public service and encourage public access to information and data.

Business Process Off shoring (BPO) involves providing business services via the internet to companies and organizations in the developed world, for example, Britain, USA, Canada etcetera. The 2030 vision for business process off shoring is for Kenya to quickly become the top BPO destination in Africa.

2.2.4 The Sub-Culture Theory of Poverty as a Cultural Strategy in Alleviation of Poverty

Theories of intergenerational poverty claimed that behavioral preferences in classical theories are passed across generations with dynasty families, through either a genetic component or upbringing. Hence, "poverty begets poverty" as children growing as children growing up in dysfunctional families feed from the deviant behavior of their progenitors, who act as role models (Ravallion, 2014). Contributions arising from this perspective assert that the intergenerational transmission of attitudes relating to poverty can be perpetuated via a persisting "culture of poverty" may help poor families cope with low economic means. Among the most prominent figures of the so-called "sub-culture" of poverty is Oscar Lewis who suggested that the poorest

sections of society tend to form a special sub-group with distinctive traits that are "largely self-perpetuating". He stated," poverty in short, is a way of life remarkably stable and persistent passed down from generation to generation along family lines" (Lewis 1965, quoted in Townsend, 1979). He enumerated a number of social and psychological characteristics that underpin this sub-culture such as lack of ability to defer gratification, crowded quarters, and frequent resort to violence. However, the sub-culture of poverty should not be equated with poverty: "only about 20% of the population below the poverty line in the US could be classified as belonging to a culture of poverty" (Townsend, 1979). It also links to an inability to accumulate private and social assets.

Such theories helped to divert interest in solutions to poverty away from market mechanisms to training and character reform at the individual level, from costly redistributive polices to low-cost social work and community psychiatry. Thus, the sub-culture of poverty (tantamount to the "cycle of deprivation") is a theory where deprivation is treated as being a residual personal or family phenomenon rather than a society-wide structural problem. From this view it follows that the locative outcomes of a market economy as reflected in the distribution of incomes is not part of the story of poverty. Hence, policy actions that might have far-reaching consequences for wealth and income distribution purposes are not supported, in line with all the theories pertaining to the classical strand of literature (Townsend, 1979).

The main criticisms that this potential explanation of poverty has received are:
Bias in interpretation of observed common attitudes and patterns among groups of poor individuals: This is arguably the principal objection made against this view and rests in the argument that many of the criteria normally used to distinguish the culture of poverty are formulated in terms of western, middle-class values (i.e., against middle-class background/prejudices).Uncontrolled, individual-orientated research methodology: in empirical studies, the influence upon individuals of values, beliefs, and institutions is largely unexamined and even unremarked. Inexactness: the boundaries between the sub-culturally poor and the rest of the poor are generally not duly specified, let alone quantified.

Inconsistency: the concept of a sub-culture of poverty cannot be applied when the poor people themselves do not accept the values and attitudes that are supposed to be inherently possessed by the poor. By counterargument, the observed attitudes and conditions may well be the result of external causes rather than internal values. It is worth noting that empirical evidence to point to attitudes surrounding education and work as the main drivers behind the choice of going on welfare is still scarce. External factors (environmental and structural) are still believed to play a larger role (Jung & Smith, 2007).

Finally, an important policy conclusion that applies to both classical theories of poverty discussed above is that, as Ravallion (2014) argues, no matter whether poverty is the result of inherent personal weaknesses or the lack of appropriate behavior that can get imitated (i.e., poor role models), any policy initiative should always aim at generating a constructive shift in individuals' behavior. This may involve either supporting activities, ranging from personal counseling and drug rehabilitation to support groups, or threats, in the form of criminal sanctions and punishments. General poverty alleviation (e.g., cash transfers) is, again, not recommended since it is thought to give rise to incentive problems, thereby encouraging the deleterious habits and dysfunctional behavior of poor individuals in the first place (Ravallion, 2014).

2.2.5 Cultural diversity and anti-poverty policy (Michele Lamont and Mario Luis Small, 2010)

One common and controversial belief about the relationship between culture and poverty posits that the former causes the latter – specifically, that individuals either are or remain poor because of their cultural beliefs and attitudes, and that societies fail to overcome underdevelopment because of their national or collective cultures (Harrison, 1985; Harrison & Huntington, 2000). Some countries in Latin America and the Caribbean are thought to remain underdeveloped due to a lack of social cohesion, inclination to justice or interest in engaging their full potential Inspired by Montesquieu, some even single out the climate as a causal factor fostering a weaker work ethic, which slows down economic development.

Influenced by modernization theory, others persist in measuring prospects for the eradication of poverty in terms of cultural proximity to the west. Some researchers do not believe that culture should be thought of as a society's beliefs, norms, values and attitudes. Individuals in given societies differ substantially in these attributes, and both individuals and societies can and do hold contradictory beliefs, norms and attitudes. Secondly, individuals are motivated by cultural conditions, which are not merely normative but also cognitive, such that how actors view, their circumstances can be as important as what they value or believe. Thirdly, behavior is shaped not merely by cultural conditions but also by political and economic ones, which in turn affects levels of individual and collective development and poverty.

Poverty on culture – how the lack of resources affects the way in which people perceive their social circumstances a key to the eradication of poverty lies not in encouraging the poor to adopt the beliefs of the mainstream but in better understanding and channeling heterogeneity. The study of well-being should focus not only on material poverty but on capabilities people have to acquire the goods (or realize the functions) they have reason to value (Sen, 1985). Capabilities depend on social circumstances and on what people wish for, which itself depends on cultural circumstances. Cultural diversity takes different forms in different settings: for some, it may be associated with racial differences, as in South Africa and the USA; for others, with religious or ethnic differences, as in Nigeria.

The most controversial theory on poverty (Oscar, 1959) was a notion of the culture of poverty. Lewis argued that this culture emerged when groups that were socio-economically marginalized from a capitalist society developed patterns of behavior to deal with their low status. This behavior, which Lewis observed among families in Mexico and in Puerto Rico, was characterized by low aspirations, political apathy, helplessness, disorganization, provincialism and the disparagement of so-called middle-class values.

By contrasting, develop mentalist (growth) and class-based (redistribution) views on how to address the problem of poverty; the empirical evidence reviewed provides significant support to the developmentalist view, and while it downplays the relevance of the class-based approach, it does not totally discard it. A strong point in case is that

it is hard, empirically, to point to countries where any major poverty alleviation has been achieved without economic growth. Places like Cuba, Sri Lanka or the Indian state of Kerala are exceptional cases where sustained welfare gains have been made through redistribution focused strategies, although more through gains in social indicators than in income. On the contrary, experiences in East and Southeast Asia (Taiwan, South Korea, Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia) provide ample evidence of the poverty reducing impact of economic growth. The political-economy obstacles of redistribution are much larger if one needs to take away a piece of a stagnant sized cake from the rich, rather than have them accept that they will receive less of whatever increment there is in the cake (Anglesen & Sven, 2006).

Economic growth remains the key vehicle for the reduction of income poverty in poor countries. Most of the world's poor live in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. The bad news is that inequality in a historical perspective has been hard to reduce, with much variation between countries than over time within individual countries. Again, the exception to this are some of the Southeast Asian "tigers" (Taiwan, South Korea) that combined early land reforms with sustained labour-intensive growth, thus significantly reducing initial inequality levels. The good news is that policymakers, by promoting pro-poor types of growth, can still combine growth with a more equal income distribution. Therefore, education, rural focus, and labour intensive technologies are key issues.

2.3 Empirical Review

Many empirical studies throughout the world have been carried with the objective of eradicating or alleviating absolute poverty. The study done in the US contributes to basic knowledge of the structural determinants of poverty namely factors related to economic, social, and political influence by using spatial data analysis techniques (Rupasingha & Goetz, 2007). New data sets and creative use of existing data sets make it possible to measure some of the social and political factors that have previously been excluded from formal investigation. Social capital, ethnic and income inequality, local political competition, federal grants, foreign-born population, and spatial effects were found to be important determinants of poverty in US counties along with other conventional factors (Rupasingha & Goetz, 2007). The same factors

contribute to civil engagement and high levels of social capital fosters economic and community development (Putnam, 2007).

Recent case study research suggests that some community leaders may deliberately retard local economic development to maintain their position of power, and promote only the well-being of those who are aligned with them politically or otherwise, (Duncan, 1999). Other researchers have argued that income and ethnic polarization in a society may impede economic progress (Alesina *et al.*, 1999; Alesina & Rodrik, 1996). Homeless International, a U.K based charity organization that supports community led housing and infrastructure related development in Asia. Africa and Latin America recognizes that poor communities should play a lead role in their development, which strengthens their ability to gain access to adequate land, housing, infrastructure and finance; essential for settlement development through designing, implementing and managing their own processes (Ngarambe *et al.,* 1998). Over the last several decades, anthropologists, sociologists, political scientists and even economists have examined the relationship between culture and poverty in an international context, producing a remarkably diverse, and in recent years, increasingly sophisticated literature (Rao& Walton, 2004). On social and political variables, social capital, race and class relations, and political influence directly affect a community well-being.

The empirical studies confirmed that ethnic and economic polarization is positively associated with poverty (Rupasingha & Goetz, 2007). Empirical studies have shown that countries rich in social capital have lower family poverty rates. Empirical studies revealed that counties (US)with proportionately more high school graduates, higher employment rates and female labor force participation rates, more employment in manufacturing sector, more college graduates, and higher levels of social capital, had lower levels of poverty rates in 1999. On the other hand, counties (US) with more children, a higher number of permanent residents, higher income inequality, higher proportion of non-black minorities, greater ethnic diversity, higher proportion of young adults, and lower levels of political competition had higher levels of poverty in 1999 (Rupasingha*et al.,* 1999). The government can provide formal institutional support to stimulate local development initiatives by developing work facilities for

community groups, establishing technical assistance, and making community-based initiatives a component of the overall local development strategy (Blakely, 1994).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a collection of interrelated group of ideas that are broad based in theory. A set of propositions, which are derived from and supported by data or evidence taken from fields of inquiry that are relevant (Smith, 2004). The conceptual framework derived from the title and specific objectives forms the basis for developing the method for data collection for this research as indicated by the questionnaires. The conceptual framework has two sections, namely Independent and Dependent variables. Intervening variables are also present. The Independent variables were derived from the four specific objectives of the study.

First, strategies on economic strategies leveraging on tangible and intangible resources which if fully exploited will generate wealth resulting in high quality production and reduction of absolute poverty. Secondly, strategies based on basic social needs that leverage on quality and relevant education, health facilities, clean water, clean environment among other factors of which maximized will enable Bomet County to have a higher standard of living. Thirdly, strategies on political issues, making Kenya move into the future as a unified nation through the rule of law, election of the right leaders, democracy, transparency and accountability and above all peace in the country. Fourth, strategies on cultural values for example elimination of retrogressive cultures, self-driven hardworking society using Knowledge based economy to develop the country.

The dependent variable summarizes the overall objective as the alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County as envisioned in Kenya Vision 2030. However, it has shown the indicators of absolute poverty included in the questionnaire for measuring absolute poverty by the use of Likert Scale. Lastly, the intervening variable, for example funding, governance, weather, inflation and interest rates can affect implementations of the strategies.

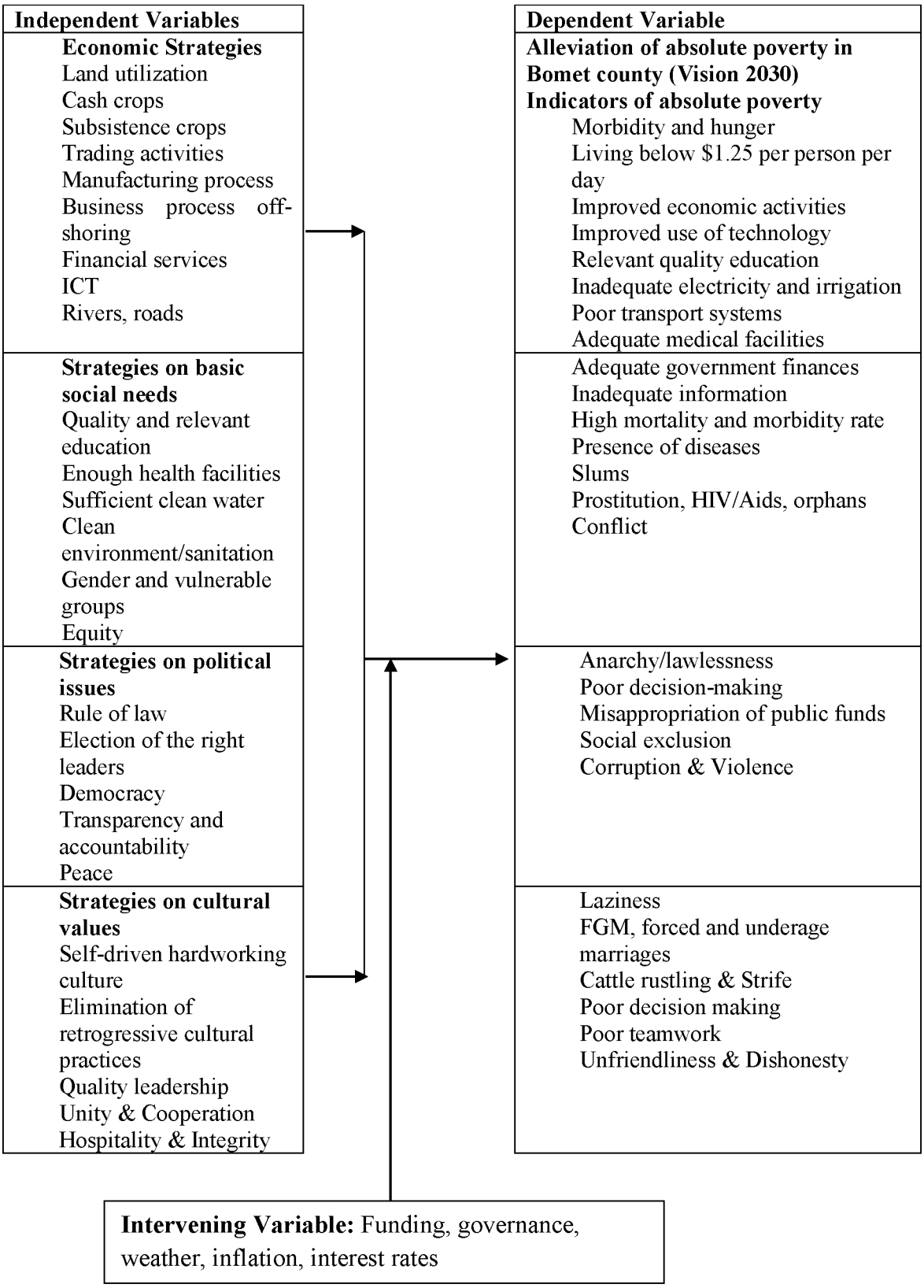

Figure2.4: Conceptual Framework (Source; Researcher, 2017)

2.5 Critique of Existing Literature Relevant to this Study

There are several theories related to alleviation of poverty each country and their unique situation. Empirical studies have shown that different approaches have been

applied to different countries. Some have been successful while some not. The economy strategy has studied the factors which if manipulated could generate wealth. Resource-based View theory developed by Birge Wenefeldt (1984), which is a method of analyzing and identifying a firm's strategic advantage based on examining its distinctive combination of assets, skills, capabilities as in organization. For an organization to generate wealth, it must have tangible and intangible resources.

This RBV theory is relevant to alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The following are natural resources in Bomet County: fertile land, availability of rainfall, agriculture (crop and livestock farming), water (rivers), sceneries (caves, hills and forests). The intangible resources are trading activities, manufacturing services, financial services, information communication technology (ICT), business off shoring and outsourcing.

The RBV explained explicitly how tangible and intangible resources can be manipulated to generate wealth. The above resources cannot generate wealth on their own. Therefore, human resource development is required to convert. This will be done through lifelong training and education. Human resource database will have to be established to facilitate better planning of skilled human resource required in Bomet County. Actions will have to be taken to raise labour productivity to international level such as establishment of new technical training institutions with closer collaboration with polytechnics and universities. In U.S.A Silicon Valley works in collaboration with Brandford University, in China Xiopang University and in India, Bangalore University. The discoveries by Silicon Valley are ploughed back to their respective countries. Bomet County should develop a Silicon Valley to assist in identifying the relevant technology required in Bomet County.

However, many theories have developed for alleviation of poverty but some do not work as indicated in conceptual framework that there is intervening factors, for example, availability of funds at the right time. There should also be good governance responsive to the basic needs of citizens of Bomet County. Weather can impede the agricultural activities. Competition, which has been a problem in many countries including Kenya and Bomet County, should be totally and completely eradicated if poverty is to be reduced.

Maslow's theory of motivation as a social strategy on basic needs was one of the theories, which should be applied for alleviation of absolute poverty. The theory posits that human beings are motivated by unsatisfactory needs. According to the Maslow Theory, the hierarchy of needs is: physiological (basic) needs-food, air, water and shelter; security (safety); Love (acceptance in society); self-esteem and self-actualization. Kenya's journey towards high quality life also involves the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a safe and clean environment. This quest is the basis of transformation of our society in seven key social sectors: education, training, health, water, sanitation, the environment, housing and urbanization, as well as gender, youth, sports, and culture as well as equity and poverty eradication (Kenya Vision 2030, 2007).

Maslow's theory is relevant in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The first two hierarchies of needs physiological and safety needs are directly linked with absolute poverty. Bomet County is endowed with fertile lands and plenty of rainfall all year round, yet it is faced with hunger and malnutrition. Residents of Bomet County should be sensitized to be self-motivated in getting their basic needs (food, shelter and clothing).

Maslow's theory of motivation is similar to McGregor theory X and Y. McGregor theory remains central to organizational development and to improving organizational culture. McGregor's ideas suggest that there are two fundamental approaches to managing people. Theory 'X' says people are lazy and need to be forced to work and 'Y' says that people are good, hardworking and need to be motivated to work. Many managers tend toward theory 'X' and generally get poor results. Enlightened managers use theory 'Y' which produces better performance, results, and allows people to grow and develop.

McGregor theory X-Y relates to Maslow's hierarchy of needs in how human behavior and motivation are main priorities in the working place, in order to maximize output. In relation to theory 'Y', the organization is trying to create the most symbiotic relationship between the managers and workers, which relates to Maslow's needs for self-actualization and esteem. In Bomet County, there are many people, who are idle, engaging themselves in unproductive activities like drinking illicit brews during

working hours, refusing to send their children to good schools. Bomet County should elect leaders who by using Maslow's theory manipulate the residents to be self-motivated and seek their basic needs. Knowledge-based economy theory can be used as a political strategy in alleviation of absolute poverty.

According to OECD (1996), science, technology and industrial policies should be formulated to maximize performance and well-being in knowledge-based economies. The key factors are production, distribution, use of knowledge and information. OECD economies tend towards growth in high-technology investment, high-technology industries, more high skilled labour and productivity gain. In India KBE has been developed to an advanced stage specializing in the use of intangible resources (services) –software development, IT, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and media entertainment. The political pillar envisions a country with a democratic system reflecting the aspirations and expectations of its people Kenya will be a state in which equality is entrenched irrespective of one's race, ethnicity, religion, gender or socio-economic status, a nation that not only respects and harnesses the diversity of its people's values traditions and aspiration for the benefit of all.

An issue-based system is one, which political differences are about means to meet the widest public interest. "People-centered" goals refer to the system's responsiveness to the needs and rights of citizens whose participation in all public policies and resource allocation processes is both fully appreciated and facilitated. A result oriented system which is stable, predictable and whose performance is based on measurable outcome. An accountable system is one that is open and transparent and permits free flow of information. To meet such objective, Kenya's national governance system will be transformed and reformed to acquire high-level executive capabilities consistent with rapid industrializing country and any country, which wants such, should have strong and viable political system that will be guided, by policy and ideological differences rather than region of ethnicity (Kenya's Vision 2030, 2007).

The sub-culture theory of poverty as a cultural strategy in alleviation of absolute poverty is relevant to this study. Among the prominent figures of the so-called "sub-culture" of poverty is Oscar Lewis who suggested that the poorest sections of society tend to form a special sub-group with distinctive traits that are "largely self-

perpetuating" (Oscar, 1965). He stated that "poverty is a way of life remarkably stable and persistent passed down from generation to generation along family lines", no matter whether poverty is inherent personal weakness, lack, or lack of appropriate imitable behavior. This may involve radical changes involving supporting activities ranging from counseling and drug rehabilitation to support groups or threats in form of criminal sanctions and severe punishment (Ravallion, 2014). A poverty alleviation method like cash transfer is not recommended since it gives rise to incentive problems encouraging deterioration habits and dysfunctional behavior of poor individuals. India and Mexico have stratified culture, which rank in society from the richest to the poorest. Such systems should completely abolish and the society should be educated to be aware of their rights and equity.

Bomet County has some sections, which are pathetically faced with extreme poverty. These communities are the Orkoik (Laibons) in Chepchabas and Dorobo in the Mau forest. They are difficult to change and keep moving from place to place where there is government or NGO assistance. Any government in the world would like to improve the standard of living of their people, but sometimes they become difficult and invite poverty themselves by not working hard. Stern actions should be taken like free and compulsory education for such communities.

According to OECD (1996), science, technology and industry policies should be formulated to maximize performance and well-being in "knowledge-based economies" – economies that are directly based on the production, distribution and use of knowledge and information. This is reflected in the trend in OECD economies towards growth in high-technology investments, high-technology industries, more highly skilled labour and associated productivity gains. Although knowledge has long been an important factor in economic growth, economists are now exploring ways to incorporate more directly knowledge and technology in their theories and models. "New growth theory" reflects the attempt to understand the role of knowledge and technology in driving productivity and economic growth. In this view, investments in research and development, education and training and new managerial work structures are key.

In addition to knowledge investments, knowledge distribution through formal and informal networks is essential to economic performance. Knowledge is increasingly being codified and transmitted through computer and communications networks in the emerging "information society." Also required is tacit knowledge, including the skills to use and adapt codified knowledge, which underlines the importance of continuous learning by individuals and firms. In the knowledge-based economy, innovation is driven by the interaction of producers and users in the exchange of both codified and tacit knowledge; this interactive model has replaced the traditional linear model of innovation. The configuration of national innovation systems, which consist of the flows and relationships among industry, government, and academia in the development of science and technology, is an important economic determinant.

Employment in the knowledge-based economy is characterized by increasing demand for more highly skilled workers. The knowledge-intensive and high technology parts of OECD economies tend to be the most dynamic in terms of output and employment growth. Changes in technology, and particularly the advent of information technologies, are making educated and skilled labour more valuable, and unskilled labour less so. Government policies will need more stress on upgrading human capital through promoting access to a range of skills, and especially the capacity to learn; enhancing the knowledge distribution power of the economy through collaborative networks and the diffusion of technology; and providing the enabling conditions for organizational change at the firm level to maximize the benefits of technology for productivity.

The science system, essentially public research laboratories and institutes of higher education, carries out key functions in the knowledge-based economy, including knowledge production, transmission and transfer. However, the OECD science system is facing the challenge of reconciling its traditional functions of producing new knowledge through basic research and educating new generations of scientists and engineers with its newer role of collaborating with industry in the transfer of knowledge and technology. Research institutes and academia increasingly have industrial partners for financial as well as innovative purposes, but must combine this with their essential role in more generic research and education (OECD, 1996).

In general, our understanding of what is happening in the knowledge-based economy is constrained by the extent and quality of the available knowledge-related indicators. Traditional national accounts frameworks are not offering convincing explanations of trends in economic growth, productivity and employment. Development of indicators of the knowledge-based economy must start with improvements to more traditional input indicators of research and development expenditures and research personnel. Better indicators are also needed of knowledge stocks and flows, particularly relating to the diffusion of information technologies, in both manufacturing and service sectors; social and private rates of return to knowledge investments to better gauge the impact of technology on productivity and growth; the functioning of knowledge networks and national innovation systems; and the development and skilling of human capital (Smith & Keith. 2002).

In the Kenyan context for example, governments have attempted to enumerate the importance of the knowledge-based economy in development and eradication of poverty I the country. In our society, education continues to be the only obvious way out of poverty trap, Moi (2001) –KABU Enterprise. In India KBE has been developed to an advance stage specializing in the use of intangible resources, software development, IT, biotechnology, pharmaceuticals and media entertainment. General Electric has established Research and Development consisting of 2600 scientists of which 300 are PhDs holders. In Kenya, there is little, if any, coordination between University graduates and public life.

2.6 Summary of Reviewed Literature

The evidence on the status of poverty and inequality suggests that good progress has been made in protecting many citizens from falling into poverty. However, the burden of the poor is still significant and could be exacerbated by the threat of existing relatively high and persisting inequalities, calling for concerted efforts and commitment from all stakeholders to ensure that no one is left behind. Eradication of absolute poverty has been recommended to be tackled in three levels; at the macro-economic level; at the sectoral level and institutional (KNBS).

At the macro-economic level, the focus should be on two major potentially complementary factors that can reduce poverty and income inequality, notably higher

overall economic growth and shift in the distribution of income that favours poor people. In addition, strengthened labour markets could reduce disparities through expanding job opportunities by offering opportunities to people previously excluded from growth such as low-skilled workers, the youth and women, especially from marginalized areas.

At the sectorial level, commitment to policies aimed at making income distribution more equitable through affordable public services remains crucial. A vital component of sectorial intervention in this respect should include a strategy designed to boost poor people's access to essential services including healthcare, primary education, water and sanitation.

Institutions (KNBS): the data capture technology for the continuous household survey programme (ChSP) was tested roughly during 2015/2016 KIHBS in anticipation that the survey would provide a regular stream of comparable household survey data to monitor key national indicators on a quality basis and key county level indicators on an annual basis. Analysis and presentation of data by place of residence are critical as they guide the formulation of area-specific policy interventions. The report provided poverty level at national level, rural, urban and county level.

The literature review covered the theoretical review of Resource-Based View as an economic strategy in alleviation of absolute poverty, Maslow's Theory of Motivation as a social strategy, Knowledge-Based Economy as a political strategy and the Sub-Culture Theory of poverty as a cultural strategy in reduction of absolute poverty. The discussion of the above theories is to give guidance of how each country or county can design their own strategy as per the available resources. The empirical review, conceptual framework and critique of existing literature on existing literature on poverty alleviation is supposed to give Bomet County a head start on how to reduce absolute poverty.

2.7 Research Gaps

2.7.1 Attempts to Alleviate Poverty in Kenya

For more than half a century, many people in the development sector in Kenya have worked at alleviating extreme poverty so that the poorest people can access basic goods and services for survival like food, safe drinking water, sanitation, shelter and

education. However, when the current national averages are disaggregated there are individuals and groups that still lag behind. As a result, the gap between the rich and the poor, urban and rural areas, among ethnic groups or between genders reveal huge disparities between those who are well endowed and, those who are deprived (Government of Kenya, 2004). Kenya like all African countries, focused on poverty alleviation at independence, perhaps due to the level of vulnerability of its population but also a result of the "trickle down" economic discourses of the time, which assumed that poverty rather than distribution mattered. It was only necessary to concentrate on economic growth because as the country grew richer, this wealth would trickle down to benefit the poorest sections of society. Inequality had a very low profile in political, policy and scholarly discourses.

In recent years, social dimensions such as level of access to education, clean water, and sanitation are important in assessing peoples' quality of life. Being deprived of these essential services deepens poverty and reduces people's wellbeing. Stark difference in accessing these essential services among different groups made it difficult to reduce poverty even when economy is growing. According to The Economist (June 1, 2013) a 1% increase in income the most unequal countries produces a mere 0.6% reduction in poverty. In the equal countries, the same 1% growth yields a 4.3% reduction in poverty. Poverty and inequality are thus part of the same problem, and there is a strong case to be made for both economic growth and redistributive policies. From this perspective, Kenya's quest in vision 2030 to grow by 10% per annum must also ensure that inequality is reduced along the way and all people benefit equitably from development initiatives and resources allocated.

Since 2004, the Society for International Development (SID) and Kenya National Bureau of statistics (KNBS) have collaborated to spearhead inequality research in Kenya. Their publications such as "pulling apart facts and figures on inequality in Kenya" which sought to present simple facts about various manifestations of inequality in Kenya, the understanding of Kenyans of the subjects was deepened and a national debate on the dynamics causes and possible responses started. The report, "Geographic Dimensions of Well Being in Kenya", dealt with who and where are the poor?, elevated the poverty and inequality discourse further while the publication, "Readings on inequality in Kenya; Sectorial Dynamics and Perspectives'', presented

the causality dynamics and other technical aspects of inequality. KNBS and SID go further to present monetary measures of inequality such as expenditure pattern of groups and non-money metric measures of inequality in important livelihood parameters like employment, education, energy; housing, water and sanitation to show the levels of vulnerability and pattern of unequal access to essential social services at the national, county, sub-county and ward levels

2.7.2 Kenya's Vision 2030

The Kenya's vision 2030 was to make Kenya a globally competitive and prosperous nation by 2030. The vision aimed at implementing the flagship projects identified under vision 2030 as well as other key policies and programs over the twenty years. Kenya's vision 2030 envisage the use of Economic pillar, Social pillar and the Political pillar as the cornerstone of generating wealth in Kenya by 2030. In itself is a good blue print. Social equity and equitable access to public services have been part of nation's development agenda since independence. However, concerns have been raised on the extent of disparities between rich and the poor and inequitable distribution of public resources between individuals, regions and along gender lines. Inequality and poverty remain among key development challenges that the government continues to confront and address. Whereas substantial attention has been placed on the poverty alleviation, there exist a huge gap between the poor and the rich in the entitlement to political civil and human rights.

There also exist large disparities in incomes and access to education, health and land as well as to basic needs including clean water, adequate housing and sanitation. In 2006, the absolute poverty varied from low of 11% in Kajiado County to a high of 94% in Turkana County. In urban areas, the poverty prevalence was 30% for male-headed households compared to 46.2% for female-headed households. In 2004, HIV/AIDS prevalence in Kisumu and Mombasa was 18.4% and 12.3% respectively. Although various interventions have led to the reduction in poverty and improvement in equality, poverty and inequality levels in various regions are still in unacceptably high. This study aims at analysis of strategies leveraging of strategic plan of Kenya's vision 2030. Studies have hinted that high-developed economies of Asian Tigers (Hong Kong, S. Korea, Taiwan and Singapore) achieved their development in the shortest time of about thirty years and therefore Kenya and particularly Bomet County

should customize their strategies applied for improvement of life and alleviate the poverty in their county.

2.7.3 Attempts to Alleviate Absolute Poverty in Bomet County

Poverty is prevalent in all the sub-counties in Bomet County, but the degree and causes vary. The average number of households living below poverty line is 51% of the total county population. The most affected divisions are Sigor, Longisa, Siongorio, Sotik and Kimulot. The Kenya Integrated Household and Budget Survey Report (KIHBS) 2005 indicate that most of the poor people are those living in major centres, tea estates and in the lower zones of the county. The constitution of Kenya (2010) requires an integrated development-planning framework to enhance linkage between policy, planning and budgeting. Bomet county Integrated Development plan (CIDP) for the period 2013-2017 was prepared with the County Government Act 2012 and other legislations which stipulates that all county governments shall develop documents to derive their development agenda in collaborations with national government. This was expected to realize the expectation of Kenya's vision 2030, medium term plans and millennium development goals at the county levels.

The first Bomet County integrated development plan (CIDP) for the period 2013-2017 was prepared by department of finance and economic planning in close collaboration with the Sectorial heads. The CIDP is a broad-based consultative process in each of the 25 wards, which brought together a cross section of stakeholders within Bomet County. Poverty is still widely spread in Bomet County, 51% of the total population living below poverty line. Mostly women are affected. About 5.2% of the population is infected by HIV/AIDS. The most affected are women and men in the age brackets of (20-29) and (30-39) respectively. A lot of resources and time is spent in taking care of the sick, which should be used on economic activity elsewhere. An estimated 2.5% of persons live with disability in Bomet County. The young people constitute 33% of the total population and are unemployed and vulnerable to many vices that have affected society, leading to drug abuse and alcoholism.

Drunkenness has led youths to commit serious crimes and to be economically inactive resulting in increased dependency ratio as they continue to depend on their parents.

The government has put in place mechanism to empower the youths through the provision of soft loans under the youth enterprises fund but the uptake is still low as most youths still lack the right information on the fund. There is also fear of the enterprises failing due to inadequate capacity by the youths to understand prudent business practices and financial management. Due to unemployment and drug abuse, the young people have also suffered from HIV/AIDS pandemic.

Studies on the County Government of Bomet first County Integrated Development Plan (2013-2018), showed that is the old methods of development planning. It does not show the concrete ways of initiating and tackling absolute poverty in Bomet County. It is too general and does not apply the strategic management methods to tackling poverty. More so, there is no mention of absolute poverty. Competitive advantage is the heart of a firm's performance in competitive market. Competitiveness is a framework for analyzing industries and competitors. It describes three generic strategies for achieving competitive advantage: cost leadership, differentiation, and focus. Competition is the core of the success or failure of firms. Competition determines the appropriateness of a firm's activities that can contribute to it is to its performance, such as innovations, a cohesive cultural or good implementation. Competitive strategy is the search for favorable competitive position in Industry, the fundamental arena in which competition occurs.

UK, Ireland, Asian Tigers, China are countries which have created strategies to generate wealth in their countries and thus there has been high growth in GDP and wealth distribution and have reduced absolute poverty and social seclusion. Good governance, leadership, and avoidance of corruption and good environment have led to steady growth. Bomet County should be specific on their studies to alleviate absolute poverty, which is unacceptably high. This is the basis of this research study.

The Government of Kenya's long-term economic blueprint, Vision 2030, aims at transforming Kenya into a "Newly-Industrializing, middle-income country providing a high quality life to all its citizens in a clean, safe, and secure environment." The social pillar of Vision 2030; enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor, underscore the Government and commitment to elimination poverty. The vision

is given more impetus by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and decentralized system of government.

According to the derived poverty lines, households whose adult equivalent food consumption expenditure per person per month fell below Ksh 1,954 in rural areas and Ksh 2,551 in urban areas were deemed food poor. The mean monthly food and non-food expenditure per adult equivalent is given as National; Food (Ksh 4,239-54.3%) and non-food (Ksh 3,572-45.7%) giving a total of Ksh 7,811. Rural; Food (Ksh 3,447- 64.7%) and non-food (Ksh 1,879-35.3%) giving a total of Ksh 5,326. Bomet County; Food (Ksh 3,179-68.8%) and non-food (1,443-31.2%) giving a total of Ksh 4,662. Bomet County expenditure is Ksh 4,662 less than the national Ksh 7,811 and rural Ksh 5,362 hence there exists pockets of poverty, which need to be addressed as a research gap.

Overall poverty: households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person is less than Ksh 3,252 in rural are considered to be overall poor or live in "overall poverty". Households and individuals whose monthly adult equivalent total consumption expenditure per person is less than Ksh 1,954 in rural areas are considered to be hardcore poor or live in extreme poverty.

Food poverty Estimates (individual) by residence and county 2015/2016 indicates that Bomet County has the following statistics: Head count rates (32%), Distribution of the poor (2.1%), Poverty gap (5.6%), Severity of poverty (1.6%), Population (916,000) Number of poor (300,000). There are 300,000 poor people in Bomet County-32% of the total population.

The main non-food sub-groups include education, health expenditure, tobacco, water, cooking and lighting fuel, household operations and personal care, transport, communication, domestic services, recreation and entertainment, clothing and footwear, furnishing and rent. However, the expenditure totals used in poverty analysis excluded rent in rural areas. Bomet County was ranked the eleventh last of overall poverty estimates (individual) by resident and county, 2015 (KIHBS). Some areas of Bomet County experiences inadequate water (not treated), poor sanitation, lack of access to education up to higher institutions, and lack of access to medical

services. These contribute to absolute poverty. It has been mentioned that average expenditure in Bomet is Ksh 4.662 per month per adult. The average number of dependents of that adult is five hence reduces the average expenditure to Ksh 900 per month, which is Ksh 30 per day, far less than $1.25 (about Ksh 100) recommended internationally. Bomet County has a child rich population where 0-14 year olds constitute 46% of the total population due to high fertility rate among women. This population is dependent on their parents.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains a description of methods and procedures that was used to conduct the study. The chapter discusses the research design, target population, sampling frame, sampling and sampling technique, research instrument, data collection procedures, piloting and data processing, analysis and presentation

3.2 Research Design

The research design that was used in this study was descriptive survey. The study collected at collecting information from respondents on their attitude and opinions on the analysis of strategies on alleviation of absolute poverty. The study was descriptive because it seeks to document the current practices without modification of parameters. Krejcie and Morgan (1970) suggested that descriptive research allows the researcher to study phenomena that do not allow for manipulation of variables. They noted that a descriptive research approach is used when the purpose is to; describe the characteristics of certain groups, estimate the proportion of people specified in a certain way, and to make specific predictions.

Descriptive approach is most suitable for social sciences since it gives the respondents an opportunity to express their views about issues under study. The technique was used because of their consistency and relevance to the study. The survey technique on the other hand allows a researcher to obtain information from a section of the population carefully selected to provide inferences on an entire population. The descriptive research design was used because it applies qualitative analysis in the study area, which may not require quantifying the data. It measured the attributes and opinions by Likert scale, which converts the qualitative data to quantitative data, which can be subjected to quantitative analysis.

3.3 Location of the Study

Bomet County lies between latitudes 0° 29' and 1° 03' south and between longitudes 35° 05'and 35° 35' east. It is bordered by four counties, namely: Kericho to the north, Nyamira to the west, Narok to the south and Nakuru to the northeast. The County covers an area of 2037.4 km^2. Two routes from Nairobi can approach Bomet town. The shortest route is from Nairobi through Narok town to Bomet town about 200km. The second route is from Nairobi through Nakuru, Kericho and Sotik to Bomet town about 400km.

3.4 Target Population

The term population means the total number of individuals, objects, or any other subject of concern, which by virtue of a common characteristic is of interest to the researcher. They may lead to the obtaining relevant information regarding a phenomenon under study (Saunders *et al.*, 2007). The targeted area was Bomet County which has a population of 141,219 households from five sub counties namely; Sotik, Chepalungu, Konoin, Bomet Central and Bomet East.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Sub-County	Population	No. of Households
Sotik	165, 640	31,878
Konoin	144,038	31, 778
Chepalungu	162, 225	30, 094
Bomet East	126, 077	23, 897
Bomet Central	125, 310	23, 575
TOTAL	**723, 290**	**141, 219**

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3.5 Sampling Procedure and Sample Size

3.5.1 Sampling Procedure

Fisher et al. (1992) developed a formula for determining the sample size. The following formula is used to determine the sample size for a population more than 10000 subjects since the targeted population is 14,219 household, then this was the ideal formula.

$$n = \frac{Z^2\ p\ q}{e^2}$$

Where $\boldsymbol{n}$= the desired sample Size if the target population is greater than 10000.

$\boldsymbol{Z}$= the standard normal deviate at the required confidence level (95%).

$\boldsymbol{p}$ = the proportion estimated having characteristic being measured.

$\boldsymbol{q}$ = **1- p**= the population which was not targeted

$\boldsymbol{e}$= the level of statistical significance

If there is no estimate available of the population in the target population assumed to have the characteristics of interest, 50% should be used as recommended by Fisher *et al.*, (1992). If the proportion of a target population with certain characteristics is 0.50, the Z- statistics is 1.96 and the desired accuracy is 0.05 significance level, the sample size is:

$$n = \frac{Z^2\ p\ q}{e^2} = \frac{1.96^2(0.5)(0.5)}{0.05^2} = 384$$

Proportional stratified sample was used to allocate the required sample from the five sub counties. Therefore, the sample required from the sub-county was calculated as:

$$\boldsymbol{n_i} = \left(\frac{\boldsymbol{n}}{\boldsymbol{N}}\right)\boldsymbol{N_i}$$

$\boldsymbol{n_i}$= sample required

$\boldsymbol{n}$ = sample size (384)

$\boldsymbol{N}$ = population of households in Bomet County

$\boldsymbol{N_i}$= population of the strata in the sub-county

Therefore in calculating the sample required for each sub-county for example in Sotik Sub-county was calculated as:

$$\boldsymbol{SampleRequired} = \frac{384 \times 31{,}878}{141{,}219} = \boldsymbol{86.68}$$

Hence the sample taken for Sotik Sub-county was 87.

Krejcie and Morgan (1970) greatly simplified size decision by providing a table that ensure that a good decision model. Table 11.3 provides the generalized scientific guidelines for sample decision from the table the population of 100,000 gives 384 as the sample size to be taken. Hence, it agrees with Cochran calculation. By using Cochran formula and comparing with Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the sample

obtained was 384. The strata of the sub-counties were calculated proportionally for Sotik, Konoin, Chepalungu, Bomet Central, and Bomet East. Similarly, the samples for the wards were calculated proportionally.

3.5.2 Sample Size

Table3.2: Sample Calculation in the Sub-Counties

Sub-County	Population	No of Households	Sample Calculation	Sample
Sotik	165,640	31,878	$\frac{31,878}{141,219} \times 384 = 86.68$	87
Konoin	144,038	31,778	$\frac{31,778}{141,219} \times 384 = 85.82$	85
Chepalungu	162,255	30,094	$\frac{30,094}{141,219} \times 384 = 81.83$	82
Bomet East	126,077	23,897	$\frac{23,897}{141219} \times 384 = 64.98$	64
Bomet Central	125,310	23,775	$\frac{23,775}{141,219} \times 384 = 64.65$	65
Total				**384**

The researcher used simple random sampling to ensure representation from all households in the county. To obtain the sample of 384 households as earlier determined, the five sub-counties were to form the first level of stratification, then the wards as the next levels were drawn using simple random sampling. For example, in Ndanai/Abosi ward the samples were:

$$\boldsymbol{Sample} = \frac{6,746 \times 87}{31,878} = \mathbf{19}$$

Hence, the sample allocated to Ndanai/Abosi ward was 19 respondents

Table3.3: Sample Allocation in the Sub-Counties and Wards

SUB COUNTY	HOUSEHOLDS	SAMPLE (1)	WARD	HOUSEHOLDS	SAMPLE (2)
SOTIK	31,878	87	Ndanai/ Abosi	6746	19
			Chamagel	6500	18
			Kipsonoi	6001	15
			Kapletundo	7244	20
			Rongena/ Chebilat	7387	15
CHEPALUNGU	30,094	82	Kongasis	5166	14
			Nyongores	6706	18
			Sigor	6335	17
			Chebunyoi	6469	18
			Siongiroi	5418	15
BOMET EAST	23897	64	Merigi	5297	14
			Kembu	5021	14
			Longisa	5465	15
			Chemaner	3489	10
			Kipreres	4625	12
BOMET CENTRAL	23572	65	Silibwet Township	5394	15
			Ndarawete	4109	11
			Singorwet	3930	11
			Chesoen	6466	18
			Mutarakwo	3673	10
KONOIN	31,778	85	Chepchabas	8826	23
			Kimulot	4420	12
			Mogogosiek	5688	15
			Boito	6618	18
			Embomos	6226	17
Grand Total	**141,219**	**384**		**141,219**	**384**

3.6 Instrumentation

The researcher used questionnaires as the data collection instruments. Both primary and secondary data were collected. Primary data were obtained using questionnaires. Secondary data were obtained from the internet, Journals, government publications and magazines. The questionnaires were both structured and unstructured questions so that qualitative and quantitative data were collected for the study. According to Bachman (2000), a questionnaire has the advantage that, it can be used to collect information from large sample and diverse regions. Questionnaires also save time and uphold confidentiality and more so, since they are presented in paper form, there is no opportunity for the interviewer bias. The responses to the items in questionnaires were structured on a Likert five point rating scale. Interviews were part of the collection tools. The questionnaires were structured to cover four specific objectives given. Questions covering dependent variables were included.

Barrick and Mount (2001) assert that matrix questions share the same set of response categories and the most commonly used form of the category is the Likert type scale. For convenience and better analysis, a five point Likert Scale was used for the closed-ended questions. A self-administered questionnaire was constructed based on the above-mentioned instruments. The first section of the questionnaire contained questions relating to employee biographical data, which included the age, gender, and work experience. The second part contained propositions on each of the research objectives based on 5 point Likert scale. The last section, contained propositions on a Likert scale on measurement of effective organizational performance.

3.6.1Pilot Testing

Several authors (Kothari, 2004; Saunders *et al.,* 2011) emphasize that pilot study should be undertaken to pre-test the questionnaire. Pilot study will enable researcher to obtain assessment of validity of questionnaire as well (Saunders *et al.,* 2011). According to Cooper and Schindler (2003), research instrument should pilot tested to detect weaknesses or errors in the instrument. The pilot test should be conducted with the subjects from the target population and simulate the procedures and protocols that have been designated for data collection (Cooper & Schindler, 2003).

According to Cooper and Schindler (2003), the size of the pilot groups may take any range, depending on the method to be tested, but the respondents do not have to be statistically selected. The questionnaires were piloted to determine their usefulness, clarity in terminology, focus of questions, relevance and applicability, time required and methods for analysis. The questionnaire was pre-tested on 10 respondents who were not included in the final study. The pretesting was done using ten (10) respondents not included in the study because the main objective was to detect the weakness of the questionnaire and it was convenient and economical to select a small percentage. The feedback from the piloting was incorporated before embarking on data collection which enhanced the validity and reliability of the instruments.

3.6.2 Reliability of Instrument

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent result or data after repeated trials. Reliability in research is influenced by random error. Random error is the deviation from a true measurement due to factors that have not effectively been addressed by the researcher. Errors may arise from inaccurate coding, ambiguous instructions to subjects, interviewer's fatigue, interviewee's fatigue, interviewers bias etcetera. Random error will always exist regardless of procedures used in the study. The research process attempted to minimize random error and hence increased the reliability of the data collected.

In a research study, a reliability coefficient can be computed to indicate how reliable the data are. A coefficient of 0.80 or more implies that there is a high degree of reliability of the data. There are four different methods of ensuring reliability in data and each method deals with different aspects of the concept. These four techniques are test-retest, equipment-form, split-half and internal consistency. In this research, the internal consistency of data is determined from scores obtained from a single test administered by the researcher to a sample of population. In this approach, a score obtained in the term is correlated with a score obtained from other items in the instrument. Cronbach's coefficient Alpha is then computed to determine how items correlate among themselves. Cronbach's Alpha is a general form of the Kunder-Rechardson (K-R) 20 formula. The use of the (K-R) 20 formula in assessing internal consistency of an instrument is based on the split-half reliabilities of data from all

possible halves of instrument. Use of (K-R) 20 formula reduces the time required to compute a reliability coefficient in other methods.

$$K - R_{20} = \frac{(K)(S^2 - \sum s^2)}{S^2(K-1)}$$

Where: $K\text{-}R_{20}$- Reliability coefficient of internal consistency

K= the number of items used to measure the concept

S^2= variance of all scores.

s^2= variance of individual items.

A high coefficient implies that items correlate highly among themselves, that is, there is consistency among items in measuring the concept of interest, which is referred to as homogeneity of data (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The results are shown below.

Table 3.4: Reliability Test

Study Variables	Number of Test	Cronbach Alpha Values
Economic Pillar	6	0.74
Social Pillar	7	0.81
Political Pillar	6	0.75
Cultural Pillar	8	0.72
Alleviation of Absolute Poverty	5	0.79

The reliability test shown produced Cronbach alpha (α) values of greater than 0.70, making the questionnaires reliable as recommended by Fraenkel and Wallen (2000).

3.6.3 Validity of the Instrument

Validity is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which were based on the research results; it was the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study. There are three "types" of validity in data: construct validity, content validity and criterion-related validity. In this study, content validity is applied. Content validity is a measure of the degree to which data collected using particular instrument represents a specific domain of indicators or content of a particular concept. In designing an instrument that yields content-valid data, the researcher must specify the domain of indicators, which are relevant to the concept being measured.

Theoretically, a content-valid measure should contain all possible items that should be used in measuring concept. The usual procedure in assessing the content validity of a measure to use professionals or experts in particular fields. The instrument is given to two groups of experts; one group is requested to assess what concept the instrument is trying to measure. The other group is asked to determine whether the set of items or checklist accurately represent the concept under study. This research study has been given to experts in analyzing the validity of the questionnaires. Two supervisors have been in constant touch in developing the questionnaire and therefore their opinion and expertise will contribute to the validity of the instrument.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

Questionnaires were used and supervised by the researcher and guidelines were given where necessary. Observations were recorded as the researcher moved across Bomet County. Secondary data included periodicals, County ministerial reports on absolute poverty.

3.8 Data Analysis

Data obtained from the field were cleaned, coded, keypunched into a computer and analyzed. Williams (2001) views a coding scheme as an unambiguous set of prescriptions of how all possible answers are to be treated, and what numerical codes are to be assigned to particular responses. Coding of the data was done by first preparing a code sheet, which provided different categories for different responses. Code sheet is useful, especially, when dealing with qualitative data analysis. For effective data analysis, the researcher made use of statistical software package. The advantage of this approach was that, the researcher did not have to waste time on unnecessary processing.

It was from these results of such analysis that researchers were able to make sense of the data. Qualitative analysis of data refers to non-empirical analysis. A researcher may be interested in studying an area, which may not require quantifiable data. Examples are case studies, content analysis or historical studies. The researcher was interested in analyzing information in a systematic way in order to come up with some useful conclusions and recommendations. In qualitative studies researchers obtained

detail information about phenomenon trends and relationship from the information gathered. In quantitative analysis, descriptive statistics was used.

The first step in data analysis was to describe or summarize the data using descriptive statistics. The purpose of descriptive statistics was to enable the researcher to meaningfully describe a distribution of score using few indices of statistics. The descriptive statistics, which was used in this study, measured central tendency (mode, mean, and media) and measure of dispersion (ranges, variance and standard deviation). Inferential statistics was used in this study. Inferential statistics deals with inferences about population based on results obtained from samples. The more representative a samples, the more generalize the results will be to the population. Inferential statistics therefore concern with determining how likely it is for the results obtained from the sample to be similar to the expected from the entire population. Inferential statistics were Karl Pearson's Coefficient, Chi square analysis and regression analysis, which are described below.

3.8.1 Pearson Correlation

According Kothari (2006), correlation is a statistic that describes the association between two variables. The Karl Pearson correlation coefficient is probably the single most widely used statistic for summarizing the relationship between two variables. Under certain assumptions, the statistical significance of a correlation coefficient depends on just the sample size, defined as the number of independent observations. If time series are auto-correlated, an "effective" sample size, lower than the actual sample size, should be used when evaluating significance. Nevertheless, if many correlation coefficients are evaluated simultaneously, confidence intervals should be adjusted to compensate for the increased likelihood of observing some high correlations when no relationship exists.

The Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation (r) can be calculated as:

$$r = \frac{\sum(Xi-\bar{X})(Yi-\bar{Y})}{n.\sigma x \sigma y}$$

$$r = \frac{\sum(Xi-\bar{X})(Yi-\bar{Y})}{\sqrt{(\sum Xi-\bar{X})^2.\sum(Yi-\bar{Y})^2}}$$

Where: Xi = ith value of X variable

$\bar{X}$ = mean of X

Yi = ith value of Y variable

$\overline{Y}$ = Mean of Y

σ_X = Standard deviation of X variables

σy = Standard deviation of Y variables

Karl Pearson coefficient (or product moment correlation) has the value '**r**' lies between ±positive values of '**r**' indicate positive correlation between two variables. Negative values indicate negative correlation between two variables. A zero value of **'r'** indicates there was no association between the two variables. When r = (+)1, it indicates a perfect positive correlation and when it is (-), it indicates perfect negative correlation meaning that variations in independent variable (x) explain 100% of variations in the dependent variable (y) hence **r** is given as $-1 \leq r \leq 1$

3.8.2 Chi-square (χ^2- Square) Analysis

Chi-square analysis is statistical technique, which attempts to establish the relationship between two variables both of which were categorized in nature, comparing actual data to theoretical data. The test was a technique with which was possible for all researchers to test the goodness of fit, test significance of association between two attributes and test the homogeneity or the significant of, population variance. Chi-square analysis can be calculated as:

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum(f_o - f_e)^2}{\sum f_e}$$

Where f_o- actual observations and f_e – expected observations

The Chi-square technique yields one value, which was equal or greater than zero. To determine the significance of the test the calculated value of Chi-square was compared with critical or tabled value. In every analysis, the researcher often has to choose the significance level of the test, which can be either 0.05 or 0.01.

3.8.3 Regression Analysis

According to Kothari (2004), regression analysis is the determination of a statistical relationship between two or more variables. In simple regression, we have only two variables, one variable (independent) is the cause of the behavior of another one (dependent variable). Thus, the regression analysis is a statistical method to deal with the formulation of mathematical model depicting relationship amongst variables, which can be used for the purpose of prediction of the values of dependent variable,

given the values of the independent variable. Regression analysis was thus a type of analysis used when a researcher was interested in finding out whether an independent variable predicts a given dependent variable. In this study, multiple regression analysis was carried using the following hypothesized model:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where Y = Alleviation of Absolute Poverty,

X_1 = Economic Strategies,

X_2 = Social Strategies,

X_3 = Political Strategies and,

X_4= Cultural Strategies

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3, \beta_4$ = regression Coefficients

ε= is the error term

The regression coefficients are then tested either using the individual standard errors, p-values or t-values. In each case, the researcher must choose the significance level for purpose of comparing with table values. Further, the regression coefficients enable modeling of the relationships and thus facilitating estimation of future relationships.

3.8.4Analysis of Variance

According to Kothari (2006), Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) is an extremely useful technique concerning researches in the fields of economics, biology, education, psychology, sociology, business and in researches of several other disciplines. This technique is used when multiple sample cases are involved. The ANOVA technique enables us to perform this simultaneous test and as such is considered to be an important tool of analysis in the hands of a researcher. Using this technique, one can draw inferences about whether the samples have been drawn from populations having the same mean. The ANOVA technique is important in the context of all those situations where we want to compare more than two populations.

In such circumstances, one generally does not want to consider all possible combinations of two populations at a time for that would require a great number of tests before we would be able to arrive at a decision. This would also consume lot of

time and money, and even then, certain relationships may be left unidentified. Therefore, one quite often utilizes the ANOVA technique and through it investigates the differences among the means of all the populations simultaneously. The essence of ANOVA is that the total amount of variation in a set of data is broken down into two types, that amount which can be attributed to chance and that amount which can be attributed to specified causes.

Thus, through ANOVA technique one can investigate any number of factors, which are hypothesized or is said to influence the dependent variable. One may as well investigate the differences amongst various categories within each of these factors, which may have a large number of possible values. If only one factor is taken and investigated the differences amongst its various categories having numerous possible values, it is said to use one-way ANOVA and in case we investigate two factors at the same time, then two-way, ANOVA was used.

The basic principle of ANOVA is to test for differences among the means of the populations by examining the amount of variation within each of these samples, relative to the amount of variation between the samples. In such as case one works out the F-test as:

$$F = \frac{\text{Estimate of population variance based on between samples variance}}{\text{Estimate of population variance based on within samples variance}}$$

The tabulated F-test is the compared with the critical values of F in a F-distribution with known degrees of freedom and with a predetermined significance level of 5% and a decision is taken either to reject or fail to reject the hypothesis stated.

3.8.5 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is the often-used strategy for deciding whether a sample data offer such support for a hypothesis, that generalization can be made. Thus, hypothesis testing enables us to make probability statements about population parameter(s). The hypothesis may not be proved absolutely, but in practice, it is accepted if it has withstood a critical testing. For purposes of hypothesis, testing the study used one-way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA) at 5% significance level.

3.8.6 Test of Multi-collinearity

A variance inflation factor (VIF) detects multicollinearity in regression analysis. Multicollinearity occurs when there is correlation between independent variables in a model and its presence can adversely affect regression results. The VIF estimates how much the variance of a regression coefficient is inflated due to multicollinearity in the model and is calculated as:

$$VIF = \frac{1}{1 - R^2}$$

Variance inflation factors range from 1 upwards. The numerical value for VIF tells you (in decimal form) what percentage the variance is inflated for each coefficient. For example, a VIF of 1.9 tells you that the variance of a particular coefficient is 90% bigger than what you would expect if there were no multicollinearity, that is, if there was no correlation with other predictors. A rule of thumb for interpreting the VIF is1 = not correlated, between 1 and 5 = moderately correlated and greater than 5 = highly correlated. In general, the more your VIF increases, the less reliable the regression results are going to be but researchers suggest a more conservative level of 2.5 or above to indicate presence of multicollinearity.

3.9 Ethical Consideration

Treating the information given by the respondent as strictly confidential and guarding, he or her privacy is one of the primary responsibilities of the researcher. A report on the data of any group was dealt with fact fully to preserve the confidentiality of the group members. Whatever is the nature of data collection method, the self-esteemed and self-respect of the subjects was not to be violated. No one was forced to respond to the survey and if someone does not want to avail of the opportunity to participate, the individual desire should be respected. Informed consent of the subjects was the goal of the researcher.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter provides an analysis of the collected data, interpretation, and discussion of the findings. Following the processing and analyzing of the collected data, the findings are presented and discussed in this chapter and are in line with the objectives of the study. The responses on all the variables are on a 5-point scale while the statements in the view of the same are on a Likert scale. In the 5-point scale 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 represent strongly disagree, disagree, neutral, agree, and strongly agree respectively. The chapter also provides the correlation and regression analysis carried out. Finally, the chapter provides a model summary and inferences drawn from the model. Finally, the chapter presents hypothesis testing and conclusions drawn from the tests of hypothesis using one-way ANOVA analysis.

4.2 General and Demographic Information

4.2.1 Response Rate

The researcher issued 384 questionnaires to the respondents across all the wards and sub-counties of Bomet County, Kenya. In each targeted area, the researcher sought and worked with contact persons to enable easier issuance and clarification on the issues that were unclear. Out of 384 questionnaires that were issued to the sampled respondents, 354 of them were filled and returned. Of the returned questionnaires, 32 were incorrectly filled with some having missing data, double entries, and unclear markings on them and thus were not used in the final analysis. Therefore, 323 questionnaires were correctly filled and hence were used for analysis representing a response rate of 84.1%. This response rates tabulated across the county, sub-county and all wards are presented in Table 4.1. According to Kothari (2006), getting a high response rate (>80%) from a small, random sample is considered preferable to a low response rate from a large sample. Their study also noted that getting a higher response rate is preferable because the missing data is not random and thus is an important element in proving the statistical significance of the responses.

Table 4.1: Response Rates Across the Sub-counties

Sub-County	Sample	Respondents	Response Rates
Sotik	87	68	78.2%
Chepalungu	82	71	86.6%
Bomet East	64	56	87.5%
Bomet Central	65	59	90.8%
Konoin	85	69	81.2%
Total	**384**	**323**	**84.1%**

4.2.2 Respondents' Profile

The profile of respondents identifies the main information about the employees who participated in the research process depending on the relevance of the information sought. The researcher sought to find out the distribution of the respondents according to their gender, age bracket, education level, professionand respondent's number of children, number of orphans supported by respondent and household income. The aim was to deduce any trend from the respondent's profile that was directly linked to the variables of the study.

4.2.3 Gender Distribution of the Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender of the respondents with an aim of establishing whether there was a link between gender and the variables under study. Table 4.2 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their gender.

Table 4.2: Gender Distribution

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	172	53.3	53.3	53.3
	Female	151	46.7	46.7	100.0
	Total		100.0	100.0	

According to the findings, majority of the respondents were male (53.3%) while female were 46.7%. From these findings, it was evident that the responses averagely cut across all the genders across the counties and wards in the county. The researcher attributed trend to the existing gender gap in employment in most sectors in Kenya today.

4.2.4 Distribution of Respondents by Age Group

The study further wanted to establish the distribution of ages of the respondents since previous studies have linked age to various poverty reductions schemes. Table 4.3 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their ages.

Table4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Age

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	20-30	78	24.1	24.1	24.1
	31-40	146	45.2	45.2	69.3
	41-50	54	16.7	16.7	86.1
	51-60	43	13.3	13.3	99.4
	over 61	2	.6	.6	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The findings in Table 4.3 indicate that a majority of the respondents in the county were in the age group 31 – 40 years (45.2%) while the least age group was over 61 years (0.6%). Cumulatively, over 69% of the respondents were below 40 years implying that most respondents fell in the productive category. This is in agreement with government statistics in Kenya, which show that the productive population comprises 60% of the population in the country.

4.2.5 Distribution of Respondents by Attained Educational Level

The study further sought to establish the educational levels of the respondents in order to ascertain if it influenced the variables under study. Table 4.4 shows the distribution of the respondents according to their attained educational levels. From the findings presented in Table 4.4, it was established that majority of the respondents (47.4%) had basic secondary education while the least (3.7%) had no education at all. Since over 96% of the respondents had some level of education, it was deduced that literacy rates in the county was high.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Education Level

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No education	12	3.7	3.7	3.7
	Primary	27	8.4	8.4	12.1
	Secondary	153	47.4	47.4	59.4
	University	63	19.5	19.5	78.9
	Any other	68	21.1	21.1	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

This was important for the study as it enabled the researcher to conclude that most respondents understood the objectives of the study and were able to fill the questionnaire objectively. Further, only 19.5% of the respondents had a university education indicating higher that higher education uptake in the county is still quite low.

4.2.6 Distribution on Respondents Professions

The researcher further wanted to establish the professions of the respondents. This was important since previous studies indicated positive relationship between professions of individuals and the level of alleviation of poverty. The findings of working experience are shown in Table 4.5. According to the findings, majority of the respondents (59.4%) were farmers, 32.2% were teachers, while 1.5% were veterinary officers. Other professions accounted for 6.5% had worked for between 5 to 10 years in their respective banks. Cumulatively, more than 63% had more than 5 years of experience while only 3.3% had less than 1 year of working experience. This trend was attributed to the fact that the Kenyan economy has not been creating enough job opportunities to increase absorption of new employees and thus most homesteads in the county were more likely to practice farming.

Table 4.5: Distribution on Respondents Professions

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Farmer	192	59.4	59.4	59.4
	Teacher	104	32.2	32.2	91.6
	Veterinary officer	5	1.5	1.5	93.2
	Agricultural officer	1	0.3	0.3	93.5
	Any other	21	6.5	6.5	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

4.2.7 Distribution on Respondents Marital Status

The researcher further wanted to establish the marital status of the respondents. This was important since previous studies have indicated some relationship between marital status of individuals and the level of alleviation of poverty. The findings of the marital status are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Respondents Marital Status

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Single	19	5.9	5.9	5.9
	Married	297	92.0	92.0	97.8
	Widowed	5	1.5	1.5	99.4
	Divorced	2	0.6	0.6	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

From the findings in Table 4.6, it was established that majority of the respondents (92%) were married, 5.9% were single, and 1.5% were widowed while only 0.6% were divorced. The findings are a reflection of most homesteads in rural counties in Kenya where the family unit is still quite strong as opposed to urban areas.

4.2.8 Distribution of Number of Children of Respondents

The researcher further wanted to establish the number of children of the respondents. This was important since the number of children directly affects the economic power of each homestead and thus would have a direct relation to alleviation of absolute poverty. The findings of the number of children of respondents are shown in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Distribution of Respondents Number of Children

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No child	36	11.1	11.1	11.1
	1-6	236	73.1	73.1	84.2
	7-13	49	15.2	15.2	99.4
	14 and over	2	0.6	0.6	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

From the findings in Table 4.7, the study established, that majority of the respondents (73.1%) had between 1 to 6 children while 15.2% of the respondents had between 7 to 13children and 11.1% had no children at all. The findings are generally in agreement with the national birth rates, which puts a national average of 4.2 children per household. Similarly, the findings indicate generally that birth rates in rural counties tend to be higher in number of children per household than urban areas.

4.2.9 Distribution of Number of Orphans supported by Respondents

The researcher further wanted to establish the number of orphans supported by the respondents. This was important since it provide a basis of assessing the level of poverty in each household and the economic constraints facing each homestead in the county. The findings on the number of orphans supported by the respondents are shown in Table 4.8. From the findings in Table 4.8, it was established that majority of the respondents (69.3%) did not supported any orphan, 29.4% supported between 1 to 5 orphans while only 1.2% supported more than 6 orphans.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Number of Orphans Supported by Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	None	224	69.3	69.3	69.3
	1-5	95	29.4	29.4	98.8
	6-10	3	0.9	0.9	99.7
	over 10	1	0.3	0.3	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The findings point to the cultural set up in the region which in most cases do not discriminate orphans but tend to integrate orphans in into other homesteads that have blood-relations to the deceased parents.

4.2.10 Distribution of Household Income of Respondents

The researcher further wanted to establish the household incomes of the respondents. This was important since previous studies indicated positive correlation between household income and the level of alleviation of absolute poverty. The findings of household income of respondents are shown in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Household Income of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	<3000	123	38.1	38.1	38.1
	3000-4000	62	19.2	19.2	57.3
	4000-5000	49	15.2	15.2	72.4
	5000-6000	24	7.4	7.4	79.9
	>6000	65	20.1	20.1	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

From the findings in Table 4.9, it was established that majority of the respondents (38.1%) had an income of less than Kenya shillings 3,000 per month while only 20.1% had an income of more than Kenya shillings 6,000 per month. It was also found that 41.8% had an income of between Kenya shillings 3,000 and 6,000 per month. The findings indicate the level of economic constraints faced by many families across the counties in Kenya. Furthermore, the study deduces that such

information of incomes in household may not be availed by the respondents readily and many may understate or overstate their income levels.

4.3 Cross Tabulations

When we are interested to determine how two or more categorical variables are linked in a study, cross-tabulation is one of the initial approaches to consider. In a cross-tabulation, we create a table similar to that of a frequency distribution, but here, we merge the counts of different values of two or more variables. In other words, a cross-tabulation table is a way to present the frequency distribution of two or more variables concurrently. The cross-tabulation table is also known as a contingency table and can be between two variables (bivariate cross-tabulation) and three variables (three-variable cross-tabulation). Cross-tabulation is useful in providing information on how the values of the two variables are related, which cross-classification is most selected by the respondents, and how these cross-classifications are different from each other. The study therefore undertook a number of cross tabulations and the findings are presented below.

4.3.1 Cross Tabulation of Gender and Education Level

The study undertook a cross tabulation of gender and education and the findings are presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10: Cross Tabulation of Gender and Education

		Education Level					Total	χ^2	Sig.
		No education	Primary	Secondary	University	Any other			
Gender	Male	8	10	91	34	29	172	9.186	.057
	Female	4	17	62	29	39	151		
Total		**12**	**27**	**153**	**63**	**68**	**323**		

From the findings, it was noted that most of the male gender (91) had a secondary education level. Similarly, most of the female gender (62) had a secondary education, which the study attributes to the fact that most members of the targeted community have access to basic education. Since the p-value (.057) was greater than chosen

significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the study concluded that there is no association between gender and education levels in the county.

4.3.2 Cross Tabulation of Age and Education

The cross tabulation between age and education are presented in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Cross Tabulation of Age and Education

	Education Level					**Total**	χ^2	**Sig.**
Age	**No education**	**Primary**	**Secondary**	**University**	**Any other**			
20-30	7	8	21	27	15	78	61.763	.000
31-40	4	8	67	23	44	146		
41-50	1	9	31	8	5	54		
51-60	0	1	33	5	4	43		
over 61	0	1	1	0	0	2		
Total	**12**	**27**	**153**	**63**	**68**	**323**		

From the findings in Table 4.11, majority of the respondents were in the age group 31 to 40 years and most (67) had a secondary education level. Furthermore, the least age group was over 61 years with most having either a primary or a secondary education. Since the p-value (.000) was less than the chosen significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the study concluded that there is some association between age and education levels in the county.

4.3.3 Cross Tabulation of Age and Gender

The cross tabulation of age and gender are presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12: Cross Tabulation of Age and Gender

		Gender		Total	χ^2	Sig.
		Male	Female			
Age	20-30	36	42	78	34.393	.000
	31-40	60	86	146		
	41-50	38	16	54		
	51-60	36	7	43		
	over 61	2	0	2		
Total		**172**	**151**	**323**		

From the findings in Table 4.12, it was established that the majority of the respondents who were of the age group 31 – 40 years were mostly (86) female. Similarly, in the least age group, which was over 61 years, the respondents were male. Since the p-value (.000) was less than the chosen significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the study concluded that there is some association between age and gender in the county.

4.3.4 Cross Tabulation of Marital Status and Education

The cross tabulation of marital status and education level are presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13: Cross Tabulation of Marital Status and Education

		Education Level					Total	χ^2	Sig.
		No education	Primary	Secondary	University	Any other			
Marital	Single	1	3	8	3	4	19	30.214	.000
	Married	10	22	143	58	64	297		
	Widowed	1	0	2	2	0	5		
	Divorced	0	2	0	0	0	2		
Total		**12**	**27**	**153**	**63**	**68**	**323**		

From the findings in Table 4.13, the majority of the respondents were married and mostly (143) had a secondary education level. The least group was those in the divorced cluster and all had a primary education level. Since the p-value (.000) was

less than the chosen significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the study concluded that there is some association between marital status and education level in the county.

4.3.5 Cross Tabulation of Marital Status and Number of Children

The cross tabulation of marital status and number of children are presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14: Cross Tabulation of Marital Status and Number of Children

		Number of Children				Total	χ^2	Sig.
		No child	1-6	7-13	14 and over			
Marital	Single	12	5	2	0	19	59.646	.000
	Married	23	227	45	2	297		
	Widowed	1	2	2	0	5		
	Divorced	0	2	0	0	2		
Total		**36**	**236**	**49**	**2**	**323**		

From the findings, the majority of respondents who were married, most (227) had between 1 to 6 children. The same trend was also noted in the widowed and divorced group, which implied that members of the target population valued children, which would be the case in a rural community set up in Kenya. Since the p-value (.000) was less than the chosen significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$), the study concluded that there is some association between marital status and number of children in the county.

4.4 Findings for Objectives

The researcher analyzed the strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 for alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. The selected factors were economic strategies, social strategies, political strategies and cultural strategies. The dependent variable for the study was alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.4.1 Economic Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study sought to establish the economic strategies leveraging Kenya's vision 2030 and its effect on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. The

findings of the sections on economic strategies are presented in various subsections. The findings on the number of acreage per household are presented in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Number of Acreage per Household

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1-2	193	59.8	59.8	59.8
	3-4	80	24.8	24.8	84.5
	5-6	27	8.4	8.4	92.9
	over 7	23	7.1	7.1	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

From the findings in Table4.15, it was established that majority of the respondents (59.8%) had between 1 to 2 acres of land, 24.8% had between 3 to 4 acres of land, and 8.4% had between 5 to 6 acres of land while only 7.1% had over 7 acres of land. The findings show a general trend of reduced land size ownership across the country arising from increased population, enhanced land subdivision, and increased sell of household land. The study further sought to establish the economic cash crops carried out in the respondent's homesteads. The findings of the economic cash crops carried out in the respondent's homesteads are presented in Table 4.16. The findings indicate that most farmers (69.3%) grow tea, 10.8% grow tobacco, and 10.8% grow coffee. Further, less than 10% of the respondents grow the other cash crops.

Table 4:16 Distribution of Respondents Economic Cash Crops

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Tea	224	69.3	69.3	69.3
	Flowers	6	1.9	1.9	71.2
	Pyrethrum	13	4.0	4.0	75.2
	Tobacco	33	10.2	10.2	85.4
	Sugarcane	12	3.7	3.7	89.2
	Coffee	35	10.8	10.8	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The study also sought to establish the cash crops that need to be introduced that would be of economic importance to the households in the county. The findings of the cash crops to be introduced are presented in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Cash Crop to be introduced

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Flowers	61	18.9	18.9	18.9
	Tobacco	17	5.3	5.3	24.1
	Sugar cane	26	8.0	8.0	32.2
	Coffee	120	37.2	37.2	69.3
	Cotton	27	8.4	8.4	77.7
	Pyrethrum	60	18.6	18.6	96.3
	Tea	9	2.8	2.8	99.1
	French beans	2	.6	.6	99.7
	Sunflower	1	.3	.3	100.0
	Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

From the findings in Table 4.17, majority of the respondents (37.2%) noted that coffee should be introduced, 18.9% noted that flowers should be introduced while 18.6% noted that sugarcane should be introduced. Other cash crops to be introduced included cotton (8.4%), tobacco (5.3%) and tea (2.8%). The study also sought to establish the current use of water in the county and the findings are presented in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Current Use of Water

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Drinking	15	4.6	4.6	4.6
washing	14	4.3	4.3	9.0
Animal consumption	3	.9	.9	9.9
Irrigation	21	6.5	6.5	16.4
Others	9	2.8	2.8	19.2
Home use (drinking and washing)	20	6.2	6.2	25.4
Domestic use (Drinking, washing and	199	61.6	61.6	87.0
animals)	14	4.3	4.3	91.3
Home use and Domestic use	28	8.7	8.7	100.0
Total	**323**	**100.0**	**100.0**	

The researcher further sought to establish other economic importance of water in the county that would help in reduction in absolute poverty. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.19.

Table 4.19: Descriptive on Other Economic Importance of Water

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Other economic importance of water in that can reduce absolute poverty.	Irrigation	54 (16.7)	30 (9.3)	30 (9.3)	121 (37.5)	88 (27.2)	96.520	.000
	Generation of electricity	35 (12.7)	12 (5.6)	64 (6.2)	155 (49.8)	57 (25.7)	222.124	.000
	Fish farming	27 (8.4)	18 (5.6)	31 (9.6)	140 (43.3)	107 (33.1)	188.811	.000
	Sporting activities	57 (17.6)	30 (9.3)	48 (14.9)	126 (39.0)	62 (19.2)	82.155	.000

From the findings in Table 4.19, majority of the respondents (64.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that irrigation was one of the economic importances of water while only 26% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Furthermore, majority of the respondents (75.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that generation of electricity was one of the economic importances of water while only 18.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, majority of the respondents (76.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that fish farming was one of the economic importances of water in the county while only 14% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, majority of the respondents (58.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that sporting activities was one of the economic importances of water while only 26.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values (χ^2 = 96.520(Irrigation), 222.124(Generation of electricity), 188.811(Fish farming), 82.155(Sporting activities) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish the subsistence crops that can be maximized to increase production in the county that would help in reduction in absolute poverty. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.20.

Table4.20: Descriptives on Subsistence Crops that can be Maximized

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Name subsistence crops that can be maximized to increase production	Maize	21 (6.5)	8 (2.5)	28 (8.7)	144 (44.6)	122 (37.6)	248.347	.000
	Beans	5 (1.5)	1 (3)	15 (4.6)	158 (48.9)	144 (44.6)	388.316	.000
	Potatoes	8 (2.5)	7 (2.2)	13 (4.0)	162 (50.2)	133 (41.2)	361.443	.000
	Sweet potatoes	11 (3.4)	8 (2.5)	32 (9.9)	171 (52.9)	101 (31.3)	306.272	.000
	Bananas	8 (2.5)	2 (0.6)	19 (5.9)	164 (50.8)	129 (40.2)	361.598	.000

From the findings in Table 4.20, it was established that the majority of the respondents (82.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that maize is one of the crops that can be maximized while only 9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, majority of the respondents (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that beans are one of the crops that can be maximized while only 4.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, majority of the respondents (91.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that potatoes are one of the crops that can be maximized while 4.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. In terms of sweet potatoes, majority of the respondents (84.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that it is one of the crops that can be maximized in the county. Finally, the majority of the respondents (91%) agreed and strongly agreed that bananas are one of the crops that can be maximized while 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values (χ^2= 248.347(Maize), 388.316(Beans), 361.443(Potatoes), 306.272(Sweet potatoes), 361.598(Bananas)) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish the kind assistance required by the various homesteads in order to produce enough food crops. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table4.21.

Table 4.21: Descriptives on Assistance Required for Enhanced Production

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Assistance to be given to produce enough food crops	Subsidized fertilizers	9 (2.8)	2 (0.6)	5 (1.5)	123 (38.1)	184 (57)	351.319	.000
	Subsidized seeds	5 (1.5)	0 (0)	9 (2.8)	107 (33.1)	202 (62.5)	396.458	.000
	Subsidized ploughing	7 (2.2)	8 (2.5)	18 (5.6)	147 (45.5)	143 (44.3)	295.994	.000
	Credit facilities with low interest rates	7 (2.2)	2 (0.6)	6 (1.9)	130 (40.2)	178 (55.1)	347.170	.000

From the results in Table 4.21, it was established that most homesteads (95.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that subsidized fertilizer is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that most homesteads (95.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that subsidized seeds is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 5% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Further, it was established that most homesteads (89.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that subsidized ploughing is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 4.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that most homesteads (95.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that credit facilities with low interest is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings point towards a general agreement in opinion across the entire subsidy program, which suggests lack of capacity amongst most homesteads in producing enough food crops. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square

and p-values (χ^2= 351.319(Subsidized fertilizers), 396.458(Subsidized seeds), 295.994(Subsidized ploughing), 347.170(Credit facilities with low interest rates)) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, were presented in Table 4.22.

Table4.22: Descriptives on Interventions that can Minimize Absolute Poverty

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Intervention that can minimize absolute poverty in the county	Increase in employment	4 (1.2)	3 (0.9)	11 (3.4)	120 (37.2)	185 (57.3)	431.969	.000
	Improve balance of payment	5 (1.5)	7 (2.2)	26 (8.0)	139 (43.0)	146 (45.2)	317.666	.000
	Improve new infrastructure	2 (0.6)	3 (0.9)	16 (5.0)	122 (37.8)	180 (55.7)	413.115	.000
	Set-up manufacturing plants	15 (4.6)	3 (0.9)	10 (3.1)	123 (38.1)	172 (53.3)	374.322	.000
	Ensure grain sufficiency	14 (4.3)	1 (0.3)	16 (5.0)	138 (42.7)	154 (47.7)	345.932	.000
	Export of farm produces	15 (4.6)	7 (2.2)	16 (5.0)	142 (44.0)	143 (44.3)	313.889	.000
	Manufacturing goods	6 (1.9)	10 (3.1)	24 (7.4)	151 (46.7)	132 (40.9)	310.700	.000
	Skilled human labour	4 (1.2)	3 (0.9)	20 (6.2)	158 (48.9)	138 (42.7)	364.817	.000

From the findings in Table 4.22, it was established that majority of the respondents (94.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that increase in employment is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that improved balance of payment is

one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 3.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that improving new infrastructure is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (91.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that setting up manufacturing plants is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 5.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (90.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that ensuring grain efficiency is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was established that majority of the respondents (88.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that export of farm produce is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (87.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that manufacturing goods is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (91.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that skilled labour is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values (χ^2= 431.969(Increase in employment), 317.666(Improve balance of payment), 413.115(Improve new infrastructure), 374.322(Set-up manufacturing plants), 345.932(Ensure grain sufficiency), 313.889(Export of farm produces), 310.700(Manufacturing goods), 364.817(Skilled human labour) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05). The researcher further sought to establish the successful strategies that can be adopted to enhance alleviation of absolute poverty in the county. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23: Descriptives on Success of Strategies in Poverty Alleviation

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Will Bomet county be successful by adopting the following strategies	Accountability	5 (1.5)	1 (0.3)	9 (2.8)	130 (40.2)	178 (55.1)	430.731	.000
	Stabilization of economy	4 (1.2)	3 (0.9)	18 (5.6)	159 (49.2)	139 (43.0)	372.836	.000
	Liberalization of economy	9 (2.8)	1 (0.3)	50 (15.5)	144 (44.6)	119 (36.8)	257.170	.000
	Globalization	5 (1.5)	5 (1.5)	42 (13)	149 (46.1)	122 (37.8)	279.152	.000
	Equal competition	3 (0.9)	12 (3.7)	30 (9.3)	168 (52)	110 (34.1)	317.511	.000
	Transparency	5 (1.5)	2 (0.6)	23 (7.1)	107 (33.1)	186 (57.6)	398.409	.000

From the finding in Table 4.23, it was established that majority of the respondents (95.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that accountability is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (92.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that stabilization of the economy is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (81.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that liberalization of the economy is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (83.93%) agreed and strongly agreed that globalization is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (86.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that equal competition is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (90.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that transparency is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 2.1% disagreed and

strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values (χ^2= 430.731(accountability), 372.836(stabilization of the economy), 257.170(liberalization of the economy), 279.152(globalization), 317.511(equal competition), 398.409(transparency) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05). The researcher further sought to establish whether infrastructural strategies would reduce level of absolute poverty in the county. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24: Descriptives on Infrastructural strategies that can Reduce Absolute Poverty

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
If the following strategic infrastructures are improved do they reduce poverty?	Building for businesses	15 (4.6)	7 (2.2)	26 (8.0)	142 (44.0)	133 (41.2)	297.666	.000
	Roads	13 (4)	7 (2.2)	18 (5.6)	104 (32.2)	181 (56)	359.957	.000
	Electricity	16 (5)	5 (1.5)	16 (5)	124 (38.4)	162 (50.2)	329.585	.000
	ICT	14 (4.3)	4 (1.2)	37 (11.5)	126 (39)	142 (44)	259.368	.000
	Dams	17 (5.3)	7 (2.2)	25 (7.7)	152 (47.1)	122 (37.8)	279.957	.000
	Irrigation	17 (5.3)	2 (0.6)	20 (6.2)	120 (37.2)	164 (50.8)	326.985	.000

From the results in Table 4.24, it was established that majority of the respondents (85.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that building for businesses was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that roads was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 6.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (88.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that electricity was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 6.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was established that majority of the respondents (83%) agreed and strongly agreed that ICT was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 5.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (84.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that dams was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 7.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (88%) agreed and strongly agreed that irrigation was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 5.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2=297.666(building for businesses), 359.957(roads), 329.585(electricity), 259.368(ICT), 279.957(dams), 326.985(irrigation)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

4.4.2 Social Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study sought to establish the social strategies leveraging Kenya's vision 2030 and its effect on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. The findings on whether compulsory and free education should be offered in order to reduce absolute poverty in the county are presented in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25: Descriptives on Compulsory and Free Education

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Offer free and compulsory education to reduce poverty	Early childhood development	5 (1.5)	12 (3.7)	15 (4.6)	104 (32.2)	187 (57.9)	391.845	.000
	Primary	5 (1.5)	11 (3.4)	5 (1.5)	122 (37.8)	180 (55.7)	411.598	.000
	Secondary	17 (5.3)	3 (0.9)	13 (4.0)	135 (41.8)	155 (48.0)	338.254	.000
	Tertiary colleges	23 (7.1)	13 (4.0)	22 (6.8)	139 (43.0)	126 (39.0)	240.142	.000
	Degree	24 (7.4)	13 (4.0)	48 (14.9)	136 (42.1)	102 (31.6)	171.567	.000
	Masters	26 (8.0)	17 (5.3)	45 (13.9)	134 (41.5)	101 (31.3)	159.152	.000
	Doctorate	24 (7.4)	17 (5.3)	47 (14.6)	130 (40.2)	105 (32.5)	156.861	.000

From the findings in Table 4.25, it was established that majority of the respondents (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory early childhood education would reduce absolute poverty while only 5.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory primary education would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (89.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory secondary education would reduce absolute poverty while only 6.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (82%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory tertiary education would reduce absolute poverty while only 11.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (73.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory university education would reduce absolute poverty while only 11.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was

established that majority of the respondents (72.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory master level education would reduce absolute poverty while only 13.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (72.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory doctorate level education would reduce absolute poverty while only 12.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2=391.845(early childhood development), 411.598(primary), 338.254(secondary), 240.142(tertiary colleges), 171.567(degree), 159.152(masters), 156.861(doctorate)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05). The researcher further sought to establish the relevant types of education relevant to the county. The findings were presented in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26: Descriptives on Relevant Types of Education

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Is the following type of education relevant in Bomet County?	Entrepreneurship	16 (5.0)	1 (0.3)	11 (3.4)	134 (41.5)	161 (49.8)	362.062	.000
	Vocational education	16 (5.0)	1 (0.3)	16 (5.0)	167 (51.7)	123 (38.1)	350.854	.000
	ICT	14 (4.3)	5 (1.5)	11 (3.4)	164 (50.8)	129 (39.9)	356.241	.000
	Business Education	21 (6.5)	6 (1.9)	11 (3.4)	159 (49.2)	126 (39)	323.362	.000

From the findings in Table 4.26, it was established that majority of the respondents (91.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that entrepreneurship education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 5.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (89.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that vocational education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 5.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (90.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that ICT education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 5.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that business education is one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 8.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2=362.062(entrepreneurship), 350.854(vocational education), 356.241(ICT), 323.362(business education)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05). The researcher further sought to establish the level of education required to give women in the county in order to reduce absolute poverty. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27: Descriptives on Level of Education Required by Women

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
What level do we require to give women to reduce poverty	Primary	13 (4.0)	21 (6.5)	7 (2.2)	130 (40.2)	152 (47.1)	306.458	.000
	Secondary	9 (2.8)	6 (1.9)	17 (5.3)	124 (38.4)	167 (51.7)	353.022	.000
	Tertiary	5 (1.5)	18 (5.6)	138 (5.6)	138 (42.7)	144 (44.6)	303.207	.000
	University	12 (3.7)	3 (0.9)	31 (9.6)	141 (43.7)	136 (42.1)	288.316	.000

From the findings in Table 4.27, it was established that majority of the respondents (87.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that primary level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 10.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was established that majority of the respondents (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that secondary level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 4.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (87.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that tertiary level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 7.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (85.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that university level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2=306.458(primary), 353.022(secondary), 303.207

(tertiary), 288.316(university)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05). The researcher further sought to establish the social strategies targeting alleviation absolute poverty in Bomet County. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28: Descriptives on Social Strategies Targeting Absolute Poverty

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Strategies targeting absolute poverty in Bomet County	Early learning and child care	7 (2.2)	2 (0.6)	11 (3.4)	144 (44.6)	159 (49.2)	392.031	.000
	Affordable housing	18 (5.6)	4 (1.2)	20 (6.2)	126 (39)	155 (48.0)	306.118	.000
	Affordable health	14 (4.3)	3 (0.9)	5 (1.5)	117 (36.2)	182 (56.3)	414.508	.000
	Income support for the most vulnerable	14 (4.3)	3 (0.9)	22 (6.8)	118 (39.5)	168 (51.4)	329.771	.000
	High quality education and training	15 (4.6)	3 (0.9)	10 (3.1)	128 (39.6)	167 (51.7)	367.511	.000
	Employment	3 (0.9)	9 (2.8)	17 (5.3)	115 (35.6)	179 (55.4)	383.579	.000

From the findings in Table 4.28, it was established that majority of the respondents (93.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that early learning and childcare is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (87%) agreed and strongly agreed that affordable housing is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (93.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that affordable health is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 5.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (90.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that income support for the most vulnerable is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 5.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (91.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that high quality education and training is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 5.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (91%) agreed and strongly agreed that employment is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 3.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 392.031(Early learning and childcare), 306.118(Affordable housing), 414.508(Affordable health), 329.771(Income support for the most vulnerable), 367.511(High quality education and training), 383.579(Employment)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish the measures that can reduce absolute poverty if introduced in the county. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.29. From the findings in Table 4.29, it was established that majority of the respondents (98.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that free medication if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (90.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that free and compulsory education up to university if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (94.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that adequate information communication Technology if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (96.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that Introduction or research and development institution relevant to Bomet county if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

It was also established that majority of the respondents (92.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that maximization of strategic natural resource if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Furthermore, it was established that majority of the respondents (95.6%) agreed and

strongly agreed that safeguarding environment if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (96.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that expanding trading activities if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (96%) agreed and strongly agreed that availability of government finances if provided can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Table 4.29: Descriptive on Measures that Can Reduce Absolute Poverty if Introduced

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Rate according to your opinion in reduction of absolute poverty	Free medication	5 (1.5)	1 (0.3)	0 (0)	137 (42.4)	180 (55.7)	310.994	.000
	Free and compulsory education up to University	7 (2.2)	2 (0.6)	22 (6.8)	140 (43.3)	152 (47.1)	346.365	.000
	Adequate information communication Technology	4 (1.2)	3 (0.9)	11 (3.4)	163 (50.5)	142 (44.0)	402.681	.000
	Introduction of research and development institution relevant to county	3 (0.9)	2 (0.6)	7 (2.2)	141 (43.7)	170 (52.6)	433.084	.000
	Maximization of strategic natural resource	3 (0.9)	2 (0.6)	18 (5.6)	147 (45.5)	153 (47.4)	379.090	.000
	Safeguarding environment	2 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	11 (3.4)	151 (46.7)	158 (48.9)	418.347	.000
	Expanding trading activities	2 (0.6)	1 (0.3)	8 (2.5)	143 (44.3)	169 (52.3)	436.737	.000
	Availability of government finances	3 (0.9)	3 (0.9)	7 (2.2)	137 (42.4)	173 (53.6)	431.876	.000

The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 310.994 (Free medication), 346.365(Free and compulsory education up to University). 402.681 (Adequate information communication Technology), 433.084

(Introduction of research and development institution relevant to county), 379.090(Maximization of strategic natural resource), 418.347(Safeguarding environment), 436.737(Expanding trading activities), 431.876(Availability of government finances)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

4.4.3 Political Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study sought to establish the political strategies leveraging Kenya's vision 2030 and its effect on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. The findings are presented in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30: Descriptives on Political Strategies for Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
What type of leadership will favor strategic political developm ent	Democracy	6 (1.9)	1 (0.3)	3 (0.9)	106 (32.8)	207 (64.1)	514.941	.000
	Authoritarianism	107 (33.1)	27 (8.4)	21 (6.5)	90 (27.9)	78 (24.1)	91.907	.000
	Laizzes faire	62 (19.2)	32 (9.9)	33 (10.2)	127 (39.3)	69 (21.4)	92.588	.000
	Transformational	8 (2.5)	8 (2.5)	8 (2.5)	149 (46.1)	150 (46.4)	371.938	.000
	Political stability	3 (0.9)	5 (1.5)	4 (1.2)	125 (38.7)	186 (57.6)	455.189	.000
	Quality leadership	7 (2.2)	3 (0.9)	96 (29.7)	214 (66.3)	3 (0.9)	529.616	.000

From the findings, it was established that majority of the respondents (98.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that democracy is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 2.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority (52%) agreed and strongly agreed that authoritarianism is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 41.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority (60.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that

laizze-faire leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 29.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Similarly, it was established that majority (92.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that transformational leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority (96.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that political stability will favor strategic political development in the county while only 2.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority (67.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that quality leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2=514.941(Democracy), 91.907(Authoritarianism), 92.588(Laizzes faire), 371.938(Transformational), 455.189(Political stability), 529.616(Quality leadership)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

4.4.4 Cultural Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study sought to establish the cultural strategies leveraging Kenya's vision 2030 and its effect on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. The findings on cultures that can help improve alleviation of absolute poverty are presented in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31: Descriptives on Cultures that Improve Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Cultures that will improve poverty alleviation	Hard work	3 (0.9)	0 (0)	4 (1.2)	123 (38.1)	193 (59.8)	325.954	.000
	Cooperation	3 (0.9)	0 (0)	10 (3.1)	127 (39.3)	183 (56.7)	292.814	.000
	Self-reliance	10 (3.1)	2 (0.6)	23 (7.1)	142 (44.0)	146 (45.2)	328.904	.000

From the findings, it was established that majority of the respondents (97.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that hard work was one of the cultures that would help improve

poverty alleviation while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (96%) agreed and strongly agreed that cooperation was one of the cultures that would help improve poverty alleviation while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (89.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that self-reliance was one of the cultures that would help improve poverty alleviation while only 3.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 325.954(Hard work), 292.814(Cooperation), 328.904(Self-reliance)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish various retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve the alleviation absolute poverty in the county. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.32. From the findings, it was established that majority of the respondents (88.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that female genital mutilation was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (88.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that alcoholism was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Table 4.32: Descriptives on Retrogressive Cultures

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Do you think the following retrogressive cultures if banned will improve poverty	Female genital mutilation	19 (5.9)	3 (0.9)	16 (5.0)	101 (31.3)	184 (57.0)	368.687	.000
	Alcoholism	15 (4.6)	2 (0.6)	6 (1.9)	108 (33.4)	192 (59.4)	432.310	.000
	Election Violence	17 (5.3)	0 (0)	2 (0.6)	122 (37.8)	182 (56.3)	275.155	.000
	Cattle rustling	18 (5.6)	0 (0)	23 (7.1)	89 (27.9)	193 (59.8)	246.944	.000
	Prostitution	19 (5.9)	2 (0.6)	26 (8.0)	92 (28.8)	184 (57.0)	348.223	.000
	Corruption	17 (5.3)	1 (0.3)	14 (4.3)	93 (28.8)	198 (61.3)	425.282	.000
	Dependency	17 (5.3)	6 (1.9)	15 (4.6)	139 (43)	146 (45.2)	314.570	.000

Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (94.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that election violence was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. it was established that majority of the respondents (87.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that cattle rustling was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (85.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that prostitution was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 6.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

It was also established that majority of the respondents (90.1%) agree and strongly agreed d that corruption was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that female genital mutilation was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 7.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 368.687(Female genital mutilation), 432.310(Alcoholism), 275.155(Election Violence), 246.944(Cattle rustling), 348.223(Prostitution), 425.282(Corruption), 314.570(Dependency)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish whether various homesteads were aware of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33: Descriptives on Awareness of Kenya's Vision 2030 Strategic Plan

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Have you come across or heard of Kenya's vision 2030 strategic plan	Heard	23 (7.1)	20 (6.2)	10 (3.1)	135 (41.8)	135 (41.8)	257.170	.000
	Read	43 (13.3)	39 (12.1)	27 (8.4)	109 (33.7)	105 (22.5)	95.034	.000
	Internalized	46 (14.2)	60 (18.6)	28 (8.7)	116 (35.9)	73 (22.6)	73.226	.000
	Participated in strategic plan	53 (16.4)	47 (14.6)	39 (12.1)	114 (35.4)	70 (21.7)	70.217	.000 .000
Has there been alleviation of absolute poverty		**30 (9.3)**	**37 (11.5)**	**42 (13.0)**	**118 (36.5)**	**96 (29.7)**	**97.635**	

From the findings in Table 4.33, it was established that majority of the respondents (83.6%) agreed and strongly agreed they heard of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans while only 13.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (56.2%) agreed and strongly agreed they read Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans while only 25.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (57.1%) agreed and strongly agreed they participated in strategic planning of Kenya's Vision 2030 while only 31% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (66.2%) agreed and strongly agreed they had been some level of poverty alleviation arising from Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans while only 20.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 257.17(Heard), 95.304(Read), 73.226(Internalized), 70.217(Participated in strategic plan), 97.635(Has there been alleviation of absolute poverty)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish whether since the introduction of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan in 2008 there has been generation of wealth arising from the economic pillar. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Descriptives on Economic Pillar and Generation of Wealth

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Economic Pillar has enhanced wealth generation in the following sectors	Tourism	40 (12.4)	33 (10.2)	46 (14.2)	118 (36.5)	86 (26.6)	81.412	.000
	Agriculture	11 (3.4)	10 (3.1)	47 (14.6)	156 (48.3)	99 (30.7)	243.053	.000
	Livestock	8 (2.5)	15 (4.6)	36 (11.1)	166 (51.4)	98 (30.3)	276.768	.000
	Fishing	27 (8.4)	26 (8.0)	38 (11.8)	132 (40.9)	100 (31.0)	145.622	.000
	Wholesale, Retail, internal trade	7 (2.2)	12 (3.7)	32 (9.9)	157 (48.6)	115 (35.6)	282.124	.000
	manufacturing	22 (6.8)	24 (7.4)	27 (8.4)	161 (49.8)	89 (27.6)	228.563	.000
	Business process	8 (2.5)	24 (7.4)	35 (10.8)	151 (46.7)	105 (32.5)	229.492	.000
	Financial services	11 (3.4)	17 (5.3)	40 (12.4)	147 (45.5)	108 (33.4)	223.176	.000

From the findings in Table 4.34, it was established that majority of the respondents (63.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that tourism was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 22.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (79%) agreed and strongly agreed that agriculture was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 6.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (81.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that livestock was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 7.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (71.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that fishing was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 16.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (84.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that wholesale, retail and internal

trade was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 5.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (77.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that manufacturing was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 14.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (79.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that business process was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 9.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (78.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that financial services was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 8.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 81.412(Tourism), 243.053(agriculture), 276.768(livestock), 145.622(Fishing), 282.124(Wholesale, Retail, internal trade), 228.563(manufacturing), 229.492(Business process), 223.176(Financial services)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish whether since the introduction of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans in 2008 there has been generation of wealth arising from the social pillar. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35: Descriptive on Social Pillar and Generation of Wealth

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Social Pillar has enhanced wealth generation in the following sectors	Education	9 (2.8)	1 (0.3)	24 (7.4)	156 (48.3)	133 (41.2)	337.728	.000
	Health	5 (1.5)	17 (5.3)	10 (3.1)	156 (48.3)	135 (41.8)	342.248	.000
	Environmental	7 (2.2)	26 (8.0)	50 (15.5)	146 (45.2)	94 (29.1)	193.672	.000
	Population	10 (3.1)	32 (9.9)	33 (10.2)	141 (43.7)	107 (33.1)	196.241	.000
	Gender	9 (2.8)	14 (4.3)	43 (13.3)	142 (44.0)	115 (35.6)	226.768	.000

From the findings in Table 4.35, it was established that majority of the respondents (89.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that education was one of the social pillars that

had enhanced generation of wealth while only 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that health was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (74.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that environmental was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 10.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (76.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that population was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 13% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (79.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that gender was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 7.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2=337.728(Education), 342.248(Health), 193.672(Environmental), 196.241(Population), 226.768 (Gender)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher further sought to establish whether since the introduction of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan in 2008 there has been generation of wealth arising from the political pillar. The findings, which were based on a 5-point Likert scale, are presented in Table 4.36.

Table 4.36: Descriptive on Political Pillar and Generation of Wealth

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Political Pillar has enhanced wealth generation in the following areas	Governance	7 (2.2)	22 (6.8)	22 (6.8)	157 (48.6)	115 (35.6)	279.028	.000
	Devolution	6 (1.9)	5 (1.5)	34 (10.5)	156 (48.3)	122 (37.8)	302.960	.000
	Justice done	13 (4.0)	12 (3.7)	31 (9.6)	136 (41.8)	132 (40.9)	248.563	.000

From the findings in Table 4.36, it was established that majority of the respondents (84.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that governance was one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 9% disagreed and strongly

disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (86.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that devolution was one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (82.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that justice was one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 7.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 279.028(governance), 302.960(devolution), 248.563(justice done)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

4.4.5 Measurement of Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study sought to measure alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya, which was the dependent variable of the study. The findings on measurement of alleviation of absolute poverty are presented in Table 4.37.

Table 4.37: Descriptives on Measurement of Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

		SD	D	U	A	SA	χ^2	Sig.
Do the following factors reduce absolute poverty	Relevant and quality education	4 (1.2)	12 (3.7)	5 (1.5)	117 (36.2)	185 (57.3)	421.567	.000
	Adequate medical facilities	3 (0.9)	13 (4.0)	9 (0.8)	111 (34.4)	187 (57.9)	413.053	.000
	Sufficient food	3 (0.9)	3 (0.9)	26 (8.0)	120 (37.2)	171 (52.9)	363.300	.000
	Improved economic activity	14 (4.3)	0 (0)	3 (0.9)	126 (39.0)	180 (55.7)	277.384	.000
	Improved trading activity	15 (4.6)	1 (0.3)	8 (2.5)	143 (44.3)	156 (48.3)	374.755	.000
	Availability of government finance	14 (4.3)	1 (0.3)	9 (2.8)	122 (37.8)	177 (54.8)	396.675	.000
	Improve technology	14 (4.3)	0 (0)	5 (1.5)	121 (37.5)	183 (56.7)	275.774	.000
	Good infrastructure	15 (4.6)	1 (0.3)	8 (2.5)	76 (23.5)	223 (69.0)	540.700	

From the findings in Table 4.37, it was established that majority of the respondents (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that relevant and quality education was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.9% disagreed and strongly

disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (92.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that adequate medical facilities was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 1.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that sufficient food was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (94.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that improved economic activity was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that majority of the respondents (92.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that improved trading activity was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that majority of the respondents (92.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that availability of government financing was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Similarly, it was established that majority of the respondents (94.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that improved technology was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, it was established that majority of the respondents (92.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that good infrastructure was one of the factors that would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values {χ^2= 421.567(Relevant and quality education), 413.053(Adequate medical facilities), 363.300(Sufficient food), 277.384(Improved economic activity), 374.755(Improved trading activity), 396.675(Availability of government finance), 275.774(Improve technology), 540.700(Good infrastructure)} were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

4.4.6 Sub-County Analysis Based on Objectives

The researcher further sought to analyze the findings in terms of sub-counties in Bomet County in order to discern presence of unique approaches or opinions based on respondent's locality. The findings were based on analysis of received questionnaires using Likert Scale. The findings are presented in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38: Means based on sub-counties

Constituency	Economic	Social	Political	Cultural
Sotik	3.92	2.78	3.61	3.67
Chepalungu	3.13	3.91	2.77	4.17
Bomet East	3.07	4.11	3.42	4.09
Bomet Central	3.89	3.35	3.67	3.72
Konoin	2.88	4.04	3.01	3.98

From the findings, it was established that on economic strategies, constituencies with larger urban populations such as Sotik (3.92) and Bomet Central (3.89) agreed that economic strategies had an impact on alleviation of absolute poverty. However, rural constituencies such as Chepalungu (3.13), Bomet East (3.07) and Konoin (2.88) were unsure as to whether economic strategies influenced alleviation absolute poverty. Conversely on social strategies, rural constituencies such as Chepalungu (3.91), Bomet East (4.11) and Konoin (4.04) agreed that social strategies influenced alleviation absolute poverty. However, constituencies with larger urban populations such as Sotik (2.78) and Bomet Central (3.35) were unsure as whether social strategies had an impact on alleviation of absolute poverty.

Similarly, it was established that on political strategies, constituencies with larger urban populations such as Sotik (3.61) and Bomet Central (3.67) agreed that political strategies had an impact on alleviation of absolute poverty. However, rural constituencies such as Chepalungu (2.77) Bomet East (3.42) and Konoin (3.01) were unsure as to whether political strategies influenced alleviation absolute poverty. Finally, although all the constituencies agreed that cultural strategies influenced alleviation of absolute poverty, rural constituencies such as Chepalungu (4.17), Bomet East (4.09) and Konoin (3.98) had higher means indicating that rural populations are still greatly influenced by cultural attachments in the localities.

4.5 Correlation Analysis

According Kothari (2006), correlation is a statistic that describes the association between two variables. The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient is probably the single most widely used statistic for summarizing the relationship

between two variables. Under certain assumptions, the statistical significance of a correlation coefficient depends on just the sample size, defined as the number of independent observations. If time series are auto-correlated, an "effective" sample size, lower than the actual sample size, should be used when evaluating significance. However, if many correlation coefficients are evaluated simultaneously, confidence intervals should be adjusted to compensate for the increased likelihood of observing some high correlations when no relationship exists.

Spearman correlation is used when one or both of the variables are not assume to be normally distributed and interval (but are assumed to be ordinal). The values of the variables are converted in ranks and then correlated. Therefore, Pearson correlation is used for parametric correlations while spearman correlation is useful when dealing with non-parametric correlations. Karl Pearson's coefficient of correlation, which is the most widely used method of measuring the degree of relationship between two variables, is presented. This coefficient assumes the following, that there is linear relationship between the two variables; that the two variables are casually related which means that one of the variables is independent and the other one is dependent; and a large number of independent causes are operating in both variables to produce a normal distribution.

4.5.1 Economic Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook a parametric correlation analysis between the first objective, economic strategies and the dependent variable, alleviation of absolute poverty and their findings are presented in Table 4.38. From the findings in Table 4.38, there was a moderately strong correlation between economic strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.537^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was moderately strong and positive in nature, it was deduced that economic strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.5.2 Correlation between Social Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook a parametric correlation analysis between the second objective, social strategies and the dependent variable, alleviation of absolute poverty and their

findings are presented in Table 4.38. From the findings in Table 4.38, there was a strong and positive correlation between social strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.775^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was strong and positive in nature, it was deduced that social strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.5.3 Correlation between Political Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook a parametric correlation analysis between the third objective, political strategies and the dependent variable, alleviation of absolute poverty and their findings are presented in Table 4.38. From the findings in Table 4.38, there was a weak and positive correlation between political strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.180^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was weak and positive in nature, it was deduced that political strategies in Vision 2030 had a weak effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.5.4 Correlation between Cultural Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook a parametric correlation analysis between the last objective, cultural strategies and the dependent variable, alleviation of absolute poverty and their findings are presented in Table 4.38. From the findings in Table 4.38, there was a moderately strong and positive correlation between cultural strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.466^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was moderately strong and positive in nature. It was deduced that cultural strategies in Vision 2030 had a strong effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

Table 4.39: Pearson Correlations Matrix

		Alleviation of Absolute Poverty	Economic	Social	Political	Cultural
Alleviation of Absolute Poverty	Pearson Correlation	1	.537**	.775**	.180**	.466**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000	.001	.000
Economic	Pearson Correlation		1	.636**	.235**	.338**
	Sig. (2-tailed)			.000	.000	.000
Social	Pearson Correlation			1	.367**	.487**
	Sig. (2-tailed)				.000	.000
Political	Pearson Correlation				1	.478**
	Sig. (2-tailed)					.000
Cultural	Pearson Correlation					1
	Sig. (2-tailed)					

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed),

b. List wise N=323

The study undertook a parametric correlation analysis between the independent variables in the study and the dependent variable, alleviation of absolute poverty and their findings are presented in Table 4.38. From the finding of the Pearson bivariate correlation matrix, it was established that there was no high degree of correlation between the independent variables, with the highest correlation (r= 0.636**) which was the correlation between the social and political strategies. This moderate correlation between independent variables indicated the absence of the problem of multicollinearity. Further test are presented in the subsection on collinearity statistics.

4.6 Regression Analysis

According to Kothari (2004), regression analysis is the determination of a statistical relationship between two or more variables. In simple regression, we have only two variables, one variable (independent) is the cause of the behavior of another one (dependent variable). Thus, the regression analysis is a statistical method to deal with the formulation of mathematical model depicting relationship amongst variables, which can be used for the purpose of prediction of the values of dependent variable, given the values of the independent variable.

4.6.1 Regression Model Summary

The study carried out a multiple regression analysis to test the significance of the effect of the independent variables on the dependent variable. The regression model summary is depicted in Table 4.39.

Table 4.40: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.800[a]	.639	.635	.47170

a. Predictors: (Constant), Economic, Social, Political, Cultural

From the findings in Table 4.39, the R^2, the coefficient of determination shows variability in dependent variable explained by the variability in independent variables. This value tells us how alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County can be explained by Economic, Social, Political and Cultural strategies. The R^2 value of 0.639 implies that 63.9% of the variations in alleviation of absolute poverty can be explained by the variations in the independent variables. This therefore means that other factors not studied in this study contribute 36.3% of alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The model therefore was appropriate in explaining the relationship between the various strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. Further, the coefficient of regression R = 0.800 indicated that the independent variables combined had a strong positive correlation with alleviation of absolute poverty. Therefore, positive enhancement of these strategies would have a positive and strong effect on alleviation of poverty in the county.

4.6.2 Regression Coefficients

The researcher further conducted a multiple regression analysis and the findings of the multiple regression modelsare depicted in Table 4.40.

Table 4.41: Regression Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	-.137	.286		-.477	.633
	Economic Strategies	.113	.076	.064	3.471	.000
	Social Strategies	.929	.062	.711	14.934	.000
	Political Strategies	-.242	.051	-.186	-4.774	.142
	Cultural Strategies	.272	.061	.187	4.501	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

From the multiple regression results, holding all the independent variables constant, alleviation of absolute poverty would reduce by 0.137 units. Further, it was established that a unit increase in economic strategies would cause an increase in alleviation of absolute poverty by a factor of 0.113. A unit increase in social strategies would cause an increase in alleviation of absolute poverty by a factor of 0.929. A unit increase in political strategies would cause a decrease in alleviation of absolute poverty by a factor of 0.242 and a unit increase in cultural strategies would cause an increase in alleviation of absolute poverty by a factor of 0.272.

The un-standardized beta coefficients in Table 4.40were then used to obtain the overall relationship of the independent variables and the dependent variable and model was formulated as:

$Y = -0.137 + 0.113X_1 + 0.929X_2 - 0.242X_3 + 0.272X_4$ .....(v)

Where Y = Alleviation of Absolute Poverty, X_1 = Economic Strategies, X_2 = Social Strategies, X_3 = Political Strategies and X_4 = Cultural Strategies.

From the model, it was established that all the independent variables namely: Economic, Social, Political and Cultural strategies had some effect on alleviation of absolute poverty. However, it was established that social strategies had the strongest effect while political strategies had the least effect. The political strategy was not significant and the t-value (-4.774) shows that if the bad political situation it reduces development and thus increases the absolute poverty.

4.6.3 Collinearity Statistics

The study further undertook collinearity tests to ascertain correlation between the independent variables. The findings of the tests are presented in Table 4.41.

Table 4.42: Collinearity Statistics

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Sig.	Collinearity Statistics	
	B	Std. Error		Tolerance	VIF
(Constant)	-.137	.286	.633		
Economic Strategies	.113	.076	.000	.594	1.684
Social Strategies	.929	.062	.000	.500	2.002
Political Strategies	-.242	.051	.142	.747	1.338
Cultural Strategies	.272	.061	.000	.658	1.520

The rule of thumb for interpreting the VIF is: 1 = not correlated, between 1 and 5 = moderately correlated and greater than 5 = highly correlated. In general, the more your VIF increases, the less reliable the regression results are going to be but researchers suggest a more conservative level of 2.5 or above to indicate presence of multicollinearity. From the findings in Table 4.41, it can be concluded that there was absence of multicollinearity since all VIF coefficients were between 1.338 and 2.002

4.7 Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis testing is the strategy for deciding whether a sample data offer such support for a hypothesis that generalization can be made. Thus, hypothesis testing

enables us to make probability statements about population parameter(s). The hypothesis may not be proved absolutely, but in practice, it is accepted if it has withstood a critical testing.

4.7.1 Economic Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook to test the validity of the first hypothesis of the study which stated: $\mathbf{H_{01}}$: There was no significant relationship between economic strategies on strategic natural resources and Kenya's vision 2030 for alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. From the findings in Table 44, since $t_{Calculated}$(3.471) with p-value (.000) was greater than $t_{Critical}$ (1.6496), the study rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that economic strategies on strategic natural resources have a significant effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.7.2 Relationship between Social Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook to test the validity of the second hypothesis of the study which stated: $\mathbf{H_{02}}$: There was no significant relationship between social strategies on social basic needs and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. From the findings of the hypothesis testing shown in Table 4.40, since the $t_{Calculated}$(14.934) was greater than $t_{Critical}$ (1.6496), the study rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that social strategies on strategic natural resources have a significant effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.7.3 Relationship between Political Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook to test the validity of the third hypothesis of the study, which stated:$\mathbf{H_{03}}$**:** There was no significant relationship between political strategies on political issues and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. From the findings of the hypothesis testing presented in Table 4.40, since $t_{Calculated}$(-4.774) was less than $t_{Critical}$ (1.6496), the study fails to reject the null hypothesis and concludes that political strategies on strategic natural resources have no significant effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.7.4 Cultural Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook to test the validity of the fourth hypothesis of the study, which stated**H_{04}:** There was no significant relationship between strategic cultural values and Kenya's vision 2030 on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. From the findings presented in Table 4.40, since the $t_{Calculated}$(4.501) with p-value (.000) was greater than $t_{Critical}$ (1.6496), the study rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that cultural strategies on strategic natural resources have a significant effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.7.5 Combined Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study undertook to test the validity of the combined hypotheses; there was no significant relationship between the combined strategies on alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The findings are presented in Table 4.42.

Table 4.43: ANOVA (Overall Test of Significance)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	125.513	4	31.378	141.024	.000[b]
	Residual	70.756	318	.223		
	Total	196.268	322			

a. Dependent Variable: Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

b. Predictors: (Constant), Economic, Social, Political, Cultural Strategies

From the findings, since the $F_{Calculated}$(141.024) was greater than $F_{Critical}$ (2.40004), the study rejects the null hypothesis and concludes that the combined strategies on strategic natural resources have a significant effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

4.8 Factor Analysis

For the exploratory factor analysis, a sample of 323 individuals was used. The criterion recommended by Hair et al. (2009), says that for an adequate sample size, it is necessary to have between 5 and 10 individuals for each instrument item. To Tabachnick and Fidell (2007), factor analysis validity is compromised with less than 300 individuals. Therefore the used was deemed adequate. For factor extraction, Principal Components Analysis (PCA) was used. Once the matrix was considered factorable, the Eigen-values, percentage of explained variance of each factor, screen plot graphic and parallel analysis were then examined in order to determine the quantity of factors to be extracted. After defining the quantity of factors, a Principal

Axis Factoring (PAF) analysis was done since correlation among factors is expected in behavioral phenomena. Conbrach's alpha was used to check the consistency, precision or reliability of each factor. Pasquali's (2008)classified items with loadings higher, equal .71 as excellent; higher, or equal .63 as very good; higher or equal .55 as good; higher or equal .45 as reasonable; and higher or equal .32 as poor. For purposes of this study, loadings higher than .45 were deemed sufficient. The findings are presented in Table 4.44. 4.45. 4.46, 4.47.

Table 4.44: Description of Items on Economic Pillar

Item	Description	Loading
1.	Improvement of strategic infrastructures such as roads, electricity and irrigation will lead to alleviation of absolute poverty	.75
2.	Successful adaptation of accountability, stabilization of economy, equal competition, transparency will reduce absolute poverty	.74
3.	Set-up manufacturing plants	.70
4.	Ensure grain sufficiency and export of farm produce	.63
5.	Development of skilled human labor and increased employment	.61
6.	Increase and sustained subsidies such as seeds, fertilizers, ploughing, loan facilities will lead to production of enough food crops	.57
7.	Strategic intervention that can minimize absolute poverty such enhanced entrepreneurial training	.49

Table 4.45: Description of Items on Social Pillar

Item	Description	Loading
1.	Offer free and compulsory pre-primary, primary and secondary education will reduce absolute	.76
2.	Focusing of post secondary education towards relevance such as in entrepreneurship and ICT	.73
3.	Emphasis on girl-child and women empowerment in terms of higher education	.73
4.	Strategies targeting absolute poverty (child care, housing, health, quality education)	.63
5.	Maximization of strategic natural resource and safeguarding environment	.62

Table 4.46: Description of Items on Political Pillar

Item	Description	Loading
1.	Having political leadership that will favor strategic political development will reduce absolute poverty	.75
2.	Creating and sustaining a politically stable environment will lead to reduction in absolute poverty	.74
3.	Transformational and quality leaders in management of county assets will enhance alleviation of absolute poverty	.55
4.	Entrenching devolution in governance across all spheres will lead to poverty alleviation	.46

Table 4.47: Description of Items on Cultural Pillar

Item	Description	Loading
1.	Entrenching hard work and self-reliance in the citizenry will improve poverty alleviation	.72
2.	Elimination of retrogressive cultures such as female genital mutilation and corruption will enhance alleviation of absolute poverty	.69
3.	Enhancement of the social pillar in Vision 2030 especially in education and health will alleviate absolute poverty	.63
4.	Increased awareness on Vision 2030, its objectives and implementation amongst the citizenry will enhance poverty alleviation	.52

The study further carried out discriminant validity. Discriminant validity indicates the degree to which measures of conceptually distinct constructs differ. This was done by analyzing the differences between the chi-square values and between the degrees of freedom in a chi-square table: statistically significant values indicate the existence of discriminant validity. From the analysis, there was evidence that the constructs are different and have discriminant validity.

4.9 Summary

The study sought to establish the influence of the pillars of Kenya's Vision 2030 on poverty alleviation in Bomet County, Kenya. Kenya vision 2030 is a long-term development blue print for the country. It is motivated for a much better society than the one we have today. The aim of the Kenya vision 2030 is the globally competitive and prosperous country with a high quality of life by vision 2030. It aims at transforming Kenya into a newly industrialized, middle-income country by providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment (GOK, 2007). The vision is based on three pillars: the economic, the social, and the political. The adoption of the vision by Kenya comes after the successful implementation of the Economic Recovery Strategy (ERS) for Wealth and Empowerment Creation, which has seen the country's economy back on the path to rapid growth since 2002, when GDP grew from as low as 0.6% and rising gradually to 6.1% in 2006.

While the economic pillar aims to improve the prosperity of all Kenyans through an economic development program, covering all the regions of Kenya, and aiming to achieve an average Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth rate of 10% per annum beginning in 2010, it is evident from the findings that its effect have not been fully realized. Furthermore, the economic pillar focuses on moving the economy up the value chain, addresses tourism, Agriculture, wholesale and retail trade, manufacturing, business process outsourcing (BPO), and financial services. The findings indicate that as much as the focus is clear, the implementation, challenges of devolution, institutional challenges, and community participation are key in enhancing the economic pillar and its key aim of alleviating poverty in Kenya.

The political pillar aims to realize a democratic political system founded on issue-based politics that represents the rule of law, and protects the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenyan society. It aims at driving to the future as one nation, addresses Rule of Law, Electoral and Political Processes, Democracy and Public Service Delivery, Transparency and Accountability, Security and Peace-building and Conflict management. While these aims are distinct and geared towards a more open and transparent society, the findings depict a picture of lack of understanding or a negative effect of politics to alleviation of poverty. This may be related to the political turbulence currently happening in the country now though it cannot be conclusively be said to be the only reason for the findings.

The social pillar seeks to build a just and cohesive society with social equity in a clean and secure environment. Social Pillar aims at investing in the people of Kenya including Education and Training, Health sector, Water and Sanitation, the Environment, Housing and Urbanization and Gender, Youth, and Vulnerable people. MSE pillar is the source of livelihood for many people who cannot access the formal employment market, the future when its unregulated comes with other social and environmental cost such as environmental degradation, non-enforcement of health standards and infringement of copy laws e.g. in music and film industries. One of the greatest challenges facing Kenya is the creation of productive employment for its rapidly increasing work force: MSEs have greatly assisted in the employment of a majority of Kenyans who have not been absorbed in formal employment. From the findings, it is clear the residents of Bomet County view this as the key link towards alleviation of poverty.

The cultural pillar seems to play a minor role though pronounced mainly due to the nature of the county. In most rural communities across the country and globally, culture seems to play a role in most developmental issues. Significantly, culture if tailored to meet these developmental goals would play a key role in enhancing poverty alleviation. Furthermore, advocacy and community leadership training would be enhanced to attempt to eliminate retrogressive cultures seen to hinder poverty alleviation programs in the county. In summary, the findings clearly show that effective implementation of Vision 2030 in the county would lead to enhanced poverty eradication.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The objective of this study was to investigate the strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 for alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County, Kenya. In this chapter the findings of the study are summarized and conclusions are drawn from the summary. The conclusions enable the researcher to put across a number of key recommendations. The summary, conclusions, and recommendations are presented in line with the objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary

The researcher summarized the research findings in the order of the study objectives. The aim of summarizing was to enable the researcher to come up with key findings from which conclusions would be drawn.

5.2.1 Economic Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study established that irrigation (64.7) agreed and strongly agreed on the economic importance of water while only 26% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Furthermore, (75.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that generation of electricity was one of the economic importances of water while only 18.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (76.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that fish farming was one of the economic importances of water in the county while only 14% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (58.2%) agreedand strongly agreed that sporting activities was one of the economic importances of water while only 26.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values(x^2=96.520(irrigation), 222.124(Generation of electricity), 188.811(Fish farming), 82.155(Sporting activities) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05). x^2= 96.520(irrigation), 222.124 (Generation of electricity), 188.811 (fish farming), 82.155 (sporting of activity).

It was established that (82.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that maize is one of the crops that can be maximized while only 9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that beans are one of the crops that can be maximized while only 4.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (91.4%)

agreed and strongly agreed that potatoes are one of the crops that can be maximized while 4.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. In terms of sweet potatoes, (84.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that it is one of the crops that can be maximized in the county. Finally, (91%) agreed and strongly agreed that bananas are one of the crops that can be maximized while 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the P-values.

The study found that most homesteads (95.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that subsidized fertilizer is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was found that most homesteads (95.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that subsidized seeds are one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, most homesteads (89.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that subsidized ploughing is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 4.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, most homesteads (95.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that credit facilities with low interest is one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops while only 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings point towards a general agreement in opinion across the entire subsidy program, which suggests lack of capacity amongst most homesteads in producing enough food crops.

Furthermore, (94.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that increase in employment is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was noted that (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that improved balance of payment is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 3.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that improving new infrastructure is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further (91.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that setting up manufacturing plants is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 5.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (90.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that ensuring grain efficiency is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county

while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. (88.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that export of farm produce is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly agreed. Similarly, (87.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that manufacturing goods is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (91.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that skilled labour is one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

The study found that (95.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that accountability is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also found that (92.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that stabilization of the economy is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (81.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that liberalization of the economy is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (83.93%) agreed and strongly agreed that globalization is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also noted that (86.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that equal competition is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (90.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that transparency is one of the strategies that the county can successfully adopt while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

The study established that (85.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that building for businesses was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that roads was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 6.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (88.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that electricity was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 6.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was established that (83%) agreed and strongly agreed that ICT was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 5.5%

disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (84.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that dams was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 7.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally (88%) agreed and strongly agreed that irrigation was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county while only 5.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

Finally, there was a moderately strong correlation between economic strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.537^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was moderately strong and positive in nature, it was deduced that economic strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.2.2 Social Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study established that majority of the respondents (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory early childhood education would reduce absolute poverty while only 5.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (93.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory primary education would reduce absolute poverty while only 4.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (89.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory secondary education would reduce absolute poverty while only 6.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

The study found that (82%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory tertiary education would reduce absolute poverty while only 11.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (73.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory university education would reduce absolute poverty while only 11.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (72.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory master level education would reduce absolute poverty while only 13.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (72.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that offering free and compulsory doctorate level education would reduce absolute poverty while only 12.7% disagreed and strongly

disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values:-

(x^2=391.845(Early childhood development), 411.598(Primary), 338.254(Secondary), 240.142(Tertiary colleges), 151.567(Degree), 159.152(Masters), 156.861(Doctorate) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

It was established that majority of the respondents (91.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that entrepreneurship education is one of the relevant type of education in the county while5.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

It was also established that (89.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that vocational education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 5.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (90.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that ICT education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 5.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that business education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county while only 8.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values: -(χ^2=362.062(Entrepreneurship), 350.854(Vocational education), 356.241(ICT), 323.362(Business Education) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The researcher established that (87.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that primary level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 10.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was established that (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that secondary level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 4.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (87.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that tertiary level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 7.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (85.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that university level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county while only 4.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values:-(χ^2= 306.458(Primary), 353.022(Secondary), 303.207(Tertiary), 288.316(University) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

The study established that (93.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that early learning and childcare is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (87%) agreed and strongly agreed that affordable housing is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (93.2%) agreed that affordable health is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 5.2% disagreed. It was also established that (90.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that income support for the most vulnerable is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 5.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (91.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that high quality education and training is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 5.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (91%) agreed and strongly agreed that employment is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 3.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

It was also established that (98.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that free medication if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The study found that (90.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that free and compulsory education up to university if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 2.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (94.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that adequate information communication Technology if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 2.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (96.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that Introduction or research and development institution relevant to Bomet county if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (92.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that maximization of strategic natural resource if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Furthermore, (95.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that safeguarding environment if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

It was also established that (96.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that expanding trading activities if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (96%) agreed and strongly agreed that availability of government finances if provided can help reduce absolute poverty in the county while only 1.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. From the preceding correlation analysis, there was a strong and positive correlation between social strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.775^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was strong and positive in nature, it was deduced that social strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.2.3 Political Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study established that (98.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that democracy is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 2.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (52%) agreed and strongly agreed that authoritarianism is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 41.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (60.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that laizze-faire leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 29.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (92.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that transformational leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (96.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that political stability will favor strategic political development in the county while only 2.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (67.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that quality leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county while only 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

From the correlation analysis, it was found that there was a weak and positive correlation between political strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.180^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was weak and positive in

nature, it was deduced that political strategies in Vision 2030 had a weak effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.2.4 Cultural Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study established that (97.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that hard work was one of the cultures that would help improve poverty alleviation while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, it was established that (96%) agreed and strongly agreed that cooperation was one of the cultures that would help improve poverty alleviation while only 0.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (89.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that self-reliance was one of the cultures that would help improve poverty alleviation while only 3.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values:(χ^2= 325.954(Hard work), 292.814(Cooperation), 328.904(Self-reliance) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

Further, it was established that (94.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that election violence was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (87.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that cattle rustling was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (85.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that prostitution was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 6.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that corruption was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 5.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (88.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that female genital mutilation was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation while only 7.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

The study established that (83.6%) agreed and strongly agreed they heard of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans while only 13.3% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was

also established that (56.2%) agreed and strongly agreed they read Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans while only 25.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (57.1%) agreed and strongly agreed they participated in strategic planning of Kenya's Vision 2030 while only 31% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (66.2%) agreed and strongly agreed they had been some level of poverty alleviation arising from Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans while only 20.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

The study established that (63.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that tourism was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 22.6% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (79%) agreed and strongly agreed that agriculture was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 6.5% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (81.7%), agreed and strongly agreed that livestock was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 7.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (71.9%) agreed and strongly agreed that fishing was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 16.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (84.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that wholesale, retail and internal trade was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 5.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Furthermore, it was established that (77.4%) agreed and strongly agreed that manufacturing was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 14.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (79.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that business process was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 9.9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (78.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that financial services was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 8.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values: (χ^2=81.412(Tourism), 243.053(Agriculture), 276.768(Livestock), 145.622(Fishing), 282.124(Wholesale, Retail, Internal Trade), 228.563(Manufacturing), 229.492(Business process), 223.176(Financial Services) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

It was also established that (89.5%) agreed and strongly agreed that education was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 3.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed. It was also established that (90.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that health was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 6.8% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (74.3%) agreed and strongly agreed that environmental was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 10.2% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Similarly, (76.8%) agreed and strongly agreed that population was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 13% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (79.6%) agreed and strongly agreed that gender was one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 7.1% disagreed and strongly disagreed.

The study established that (84.2%) agreed and strongly agreed that governance was one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 9% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Further, (86.1%) agreed and strongly agreed that devolution was one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 3.4% disagreed and strongly disagreed. Finally, (82.7%) agreed and strongly agreed that justice was one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth while only 7.7% disagreed and strongly disagreed. The findings were all significant as indicated by the chi-square and p-values: (χ^2=337.728(Education), 342.248(Health),193.672(Environment), 196.241(Population), 226.768(Gender) were found to be significant (P-value<0.05).

From the preceding correlation analysis it was found that there was a moderately strong and positive correlation between cultural strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty ($r = 0.466^{**}$, p-value<0.05). Since the correlation was moderately strong and positive in nature, it was deduced that cultural strategies in Vision 2030 had a strong effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

Finally, from the multiple regression analysis it was established that the R^2 value of 0.639 implies that 63.9% of the variations in alleviation of absolute poverty can be

explained by the variations in the independent variables. This therefore means that other factors not studied in this study contribute 36.3% of alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. The model therefore was appropriate in explain the relationship between the various strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County. Further, the coefficient of regression R = 0.800 indicated that the independent variables combined had a strong positive correlation with alleviation of absolute poverty. Therefore, positive enhancement of these strategies would have a positive and strong effect on alleviation of poverty in the county.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher has drawn several conclusions, which are presented, in this section following the order of the objectives of the study.

5.3.1 Economic Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study concluded that irrigation, generation of electricity, fish farming and sporting activities were factors of economic importance of water. Further, the study concluded that maize, beans, potatoes, sweet potatoes and bananas were crops that could be maximized in the county. The study also concluded that, subsidized fertilizer, seeds, ploughing and credit facilities was one of the critical assistance that can be given in order to produce enough crops. Furthermore, the study concluded that increase in employment, improving new infrastructure, setting up manufacturing plants, grain efficiency, manufacturing goods and use of skilled labour was one of the interventions that can minimize absolute poverty in the county. The study also concluded that accountability, stabilization of the economy, liberalization of the economy, globalization, equal competition and transparency is one of the strategies that the county. The study concluded that building for businesses, strategic infrastructures, electricity, ICT, dams and irrigation was one of the strategic infrastructures that if improved can reduce poverty in the county. Since the correlation was moderately strong, it was concluded that economic strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.3.2 Social Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study concluded that offering free and compulsory early childhood education, tertiary education, master level education and doctorate level education would reduce absolute poverty. It was concluded that vocational education, ICT education and business education is a one of the relevant type of education in the county. Further, it was concluded that primary, secondary, tertiary and university level education should be given to women to reduce poverty in the county. The study concluded that early learning and childcare, affordable housing, affordable health, income support for the most vulnerable, high quality education and training and employment is one of the social strategies that can help reduce absolute poverty. The study further concluded that free medication, free and compulsory education, adequate information communication technology, research and development institution, maximization of strategic natural resources, safeguarding environment, availability of government finances and expanding trading activities if introduced can help reduce absolute poverty. Since there was a strong positive correlation between social strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty, it was concluded that social strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.3.3 Political Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study concluded that democracy, authoritarianism, laizze-faire leadership, that transformational leadership and that transformational leadership is one of the leadership styles that will favor strategic political development in the county. Further, the study concluded that political stability and quality leadership will favor strategic political development in the county. Finally, since the there was a weak correlation between political strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty, it was concluded that political strategies in Vision 2030 had a weak effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.3.4 Cultural Strategies and Alleviation of Absolute Poverty

The study concluded that hard work, cooperation and self-reliance are one of the cultures that would help improve poverty alleviation. Further, it was concluded that election violence, cattle rustling, prostitution, corruption and female genital mutilation was one of the retrogressive cultures that if banned would help improve poverty alleviation. The study concluded that most people had heard, read and participated in Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plans. The study also concluded that tourism, agriculture, livestock, fishing and wholesale, retail and internal trade was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth. Furthermore, it was concluded that manufacturing, that business process and financial services was one of the economic pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth. The study further concluded that education, health, environmental, population and gender were one of the social pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth.

The study concluded that governance, devolution and justice were one of the political pillars that had enhanced generation of wealth. Since there was a strong positive correlation between cultural strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty, it was concluded that cultural strategies in Vision 2030 had a strong effect on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.4 Recommendations

After drawing inferences in line with the study objectives, the researcher has proposed pertinent recommendations. The recommendations are based on the inferences drawn from the regression analysis and the conclusions drawn.

5.4.1 Recommendations on economic strategies for alleviation of absolute poverty

It is recommended that since economic strategies in Vision 2030 had a positive effect of 53.7% on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would cause a positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty, various economic related strategies should be implemented, monitored and continuously

evaluated in order to enhance alleviation of absolute poverty. Various policies must also be developed both on the short-term and long-term that will help- guide the implementation of economic strategies at the grassroots level.

5.4.2 Recommendation on social strategies for alleviation of absolute poverty

It is also recommended that since social strategies has the strongest influence of 77.5% on alleviation of absolute poverty, social strategies in Vision 2030 should be targeted as the driving force in poverty alleviation. This should be cascaded downwards to the villages while giving special concern to regional issues and other established social imbalances. Further, all-inclusive and participatory policies must not only be established but proactively carried out so as to ensure Vision 2030 is internalized across the country.

5.4.3 Recommendation on political strategies for alleviation of absolute poverty

It is recommended that since political strategies in Vision 2030 had a weak effect of 18% on alleviation of absolute poverty and thus an increase in the functional nature of the implementation of the Strategies on Pillars of the Vision 2030 would not cause any major positive incremental effect on alleviation of absolute poverty, the national, regional, county and local political climate must be nurtured in order to foster the right business environment that will enhance the prospects of successful implementation of Vision 2030 and alleviation of poverty.

5.4.4 Recommendation on cultural values for alleviation of absolute poverty

Finally, the study recommends that since there was a strong positive correlation of 46.3% between cultural strategies and alleviation of absolute poverty, cultural strategies should be enhanced based on a regional perspective that would foster alleviation of poverty. Community oriented policies that would inculcate various cultural aspects unique to some regions should be developed and implemented in order to ensure that various cultural practices are aligned to the implementation of Vision 2030 and are geared towards alleviation of absolute poverty.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies

It is recommended that further research be conducted to investigate the effect of these variables on alleviation of absolute poverty in a number of counties in order to

enhance the generalization of the findings. Similarly, other scholars should also evaluate the effect of these variables on other measures such as economic empowerment, wealth generation and increased standards of living. Lastly, more research should be conducted to understand the comparative effect of these variables on other players in various industries across the country. All these studies should be geared towards identifying optimal strategies that can give impetus on the implementation of Vision 2030 and ultimately lead to alleviation of absolute poverty. The following statistical correlations were found between specific strategies and alleviation of poverty: economic strategies r=0.537**, P-value<0.05, social strategy r=0.775**, P-value<0.05,political strategy r=0.180**, P-value<0.05 and cultural strategies r=0.466**, P-value<0.05. This shows that in this study the economic strategies contributed 53.7%, social strategy 77.5%, political strategy 18% and cultural strategies 46.6%. The remaining percentage-economic strategies 46.6%, social strategy 22.5%, political strategy 82% and cultural strategies 53.4% which were not accounted for during the research study require further studies to find out how they affect absolute poverty.

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Appendix I: Introduction Letter

Kabarak University

School of Business

Private Bag

Nakuru.

Dear Sir/Madam,

PHD RESEARCH PROPOSAL

This letter is to introduce V.K.S Tole (MBA, B.Sc., Diploma, Cert. Comp) to you as a PHD student who is carrying out a research study on **"Analysis of strategies leveraging on Kenya's vision 2030 strategic plan for alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County."** We kindly request you for assistance in information collection that may assist the researcher in attaining his objectives. Please provide further comments or suggestions in the analysis of strategies that can alleviate poverty in Bomet County.

Thank you.

Yours faithfully,

V.K.S. Tole	Prof. R. K. Chepkilot
Researcher	Supervisor
Kabarak University	Kabarak University

Appendix II: Questionnaire

Introduction and Consent

My name is Victor Kiptonui Siele Tole, a Doctoral student at Kabarak University, pursuing a PhD in Business Administration. I am undertaking a survey on **Analysis on Strategies Leveraged on Kenya´s Vision 2030 on Alleviation of Absolute Poverty in Bomet County.** This is to therefore allow to participation in the study. Please answer all the questions to the best of your ability. The information I am requesting from you is only for academic purposes and shall be treated with strict confidence. No names or raw information shall be published but shall only be used to collect data for analysis and recommendation to inform the policy development. Thank you for taking your time to participate in this study.

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR ALLEVIATION OF ABSOLUTE POVERTY IN BOMET COUNTY THIS WILL TARGET HOUSEHOLDS

Section A: Background information

The questions used in this section will be used for the study only; the information collected will not be used in any other way and will be kept strictly confidential.

Part I – Households (Tick where necessary (√)

Name of ward……..

Name of Sub County……..

Gender of respondent……..

State your education level: Tick (√)

No Education	Primary	Secondary	University	Any other
1	2	3	3	5

State your Profession Tick (√)

Farmer	
Teacher	
Veterinary Officer	
Agricultural Officer	
Any other	

What is your marital status? Tick (√)

Single	
Married	
Widowed	
Divorced	
Any other	

State your age bracket: Tick (√)

20 – 30 (1)	**31 – 40 (2)**	**41 – 50 (3)**	**51- 60 (4)**	**Over 61 (5)**

How many children do you have?……

How many orphans do you support?.....

How much income do you get per month in your household?

<Ksh. 3000 ( )

3000 – 4000 ( )

4000 – 6000 ( )

5000 – 6000 ( )

>6000 ( )

SECTION B:

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE NUMBER ONE:

To analyze the effectiveness of economic strategies leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

What is the number of acreage per household in your home? **(Tick √)**

	1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
Acreage	1-2	3-4	5-6	Over 7	Others specify
Tick(√)					

Which economic cash crops are being carried in your place? (Tick √)

Cash crop	Tea	Flowers	Pyrethrum	Tobacco	Sugar cane	Coffee	Others specify
Tick (√)							

Which cash crops can be introduced to your place which is of economic importance?

Ward .....**(Tick √)**

	1	2	3	4	5	6
Cash crop	Flowers	tobacco	Sugar cane	Coffee	Cotton	Others (specify)
Tick (√)						

What is the current use of water in your home?

Drinking ( )

Washing ( )

Animal consumption ( )

Irrigation ( )

Others ( )

Strongly Disagree (SD), Disagree (D), Uncertain (U), Agree (A), Strongly Agree (SA)

	SD (1)	D(2)	U(3)	A(4)	SA(5)
Apart from consumption and domestic use, the following are the other economic importance of water in Bomet County that can reduce absolute poverty					
Irrigation					
Generation of electricity					
Fish Farming					
Sporting activities					
Others (Specify)					
Name subsistence crops that can be maximized to increase production in your ward (Name your ward ……..)					
Maize					
Beans					
Potatoes					
Sweet potatoes					
Bananas					
Others (Specify)					
What kind of assistance do you require to be given in order to produce enough food crops.					
Subsidized fertilizers					
Subsidized seeds					
Subsidized ploughing					
Credit facilities with low interest rates					
Others (Specify)					
	SD(1)	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
What kind of assistance do you require to be given in order to produce enough food crops in your place?.....					
Can absolute poverty in Bomet County be minimized through following intervention rate					
Increase in employment.					
Improve balance of payment.					
Improve new infrastructure (roads , dams, and irrigation)					
Set up manufacturing plants.					
Ensure grain sufficiency.					
Export of farm produces.					

Manufacturing goods					
Skilled – human labour.					
Others (Specify…….)					

Will Bomet County be successful by adopting the following strategies in alleviation of absolute poverty?	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
a) Accountability					
b) Stabilization of economy.					
Liberalization of economy					
Globalization.					
Equal competition.					
Transparency					
Others (Specify…….)					
If the following strategic infrastructures are improved in Bomet County, do they reduce poverty?	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Building for businesses					
Roads					
Electricity					
ICT					
Dams					
Irrigation					
Any other, specify……					

SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE NUMBER TWO

To identify the effectiveness of social strategies leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

Education and Human Development					
Should Bomet County offer free and compulsory education to reduce absolute poverty to the following levels	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Early Childhood Development					
Primary					
Secondary					
Tertiary colleges (Diploma)					
Degree					
Masters					
Ph.D.					
Others (Specify…….)					
Are the following types of education relevant in Bomet County?	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Entrepreneurship.					
Vocational education					
ICT					
Business education					
What level of education do we require to give women if absolute poverty is to be reduced in Bomet County	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Primary					
Secondary					
Tertiary (Middle level colleges)					
University					
Others (Specify……..)					
Rate the following strategies targeting absolute poverty alleviation in Bomet County	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Early learning and child care					
Affordable housing					
Affordable health					
Income support for the most vulnerable					
High Quality education and Training					
Employment					

Rate the following according to your opinion in reduction of absolute poverty if introduced in Bomet County	**SD(1)**	**D(2)**	**N(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Free Medication					
Free and compulsory education up to University					
Adequate information communication Technology					
Introduction of research and development institution relevant to Bomet County					
v. Maximization of strategic natural resources-e.g. Land, cash crop, subsistence					
vi. Safeguarding environment					
Expanding trading activities					
Availability of government finances					
Others (Specify…….)					

OBJECTIVE NUMBER THREE

To determine the effectiveness of political issues leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

What type of leadership will favor strategic political development in Bomet county	**SD(1)**	**D(2)**	**N(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Democracy					
Authoritarianism					
Laizzes faire					
Transformational					
Political stability					
Quality Leadership					

OBJECTIVE NUMBER FOUR

To examine the effectiveness of strategic cultural values leveraged on Kenya's vision 2030 in alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County.

	Rate the following cultures that will improve the alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County by generating wealth?	**SD(1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
	Hard work					
	Cooperation					
	Self-reliance					
	Others (Specify)					
	Do you think the following retrogressive cultures if banned will improve the alleviation of absolute poverty in Bomet County					
	Female Genital Mutilation					
	Alcoholism					
	Election Violence					
	Cattle rustling					
	Prostitution					
	Corruption					
	Dependency					
	Have you come across or heard of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan?					
	Heard					
	Read					
	Internalized					
	Participated in Strategic Plan of Bomet County					
	Since the introduction of Kenya's vision 2030 first medium term plan, 2008 - 2012, has there been alleviation of					

absolute poverty in Bomet County?					
Since the introduction of Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan in 2008, has there been a generation of wealth in the following areas?					
ECONOMIC PILLAR					
Tourism					
Agriculture					
Livestock					
Fishing					
Wholesale, Retail, internal trade					
Manufacturing					
Business process					
Financial services					
THE SOCIAL PILLAR					
Education/ Training					
Health					
Environmental, water, sanitation					
Population, urbanization and housing.					
Gender, vulnerable groups and youths.					
POLITICAL PILLAR					
Governance					
Devolution					
Justice done					
Others (Specify……..)					

DEPEDENT VARIABLE

Establishing how Poverty Indicators if implemented can affect Absolute Poverty in Bomet County

If the following factors are fully implemented could they reduce absolute poverty in Bomet County?	**SD (1)**	**D(2)**	**U(3)**	**A(4)**	**SA(5)**
Relevant and quality education					
Adequate medical facilities					
Sufficient food					
Improved economic activities.					
Improved trading activating					
Availability of government finance					
Improve technology					
Good infrastructures (roads, housing, dams)					
Others (Specify……..)					

(d) Any Comment on alleviation of Absolute poverty in Bomet County

……

……

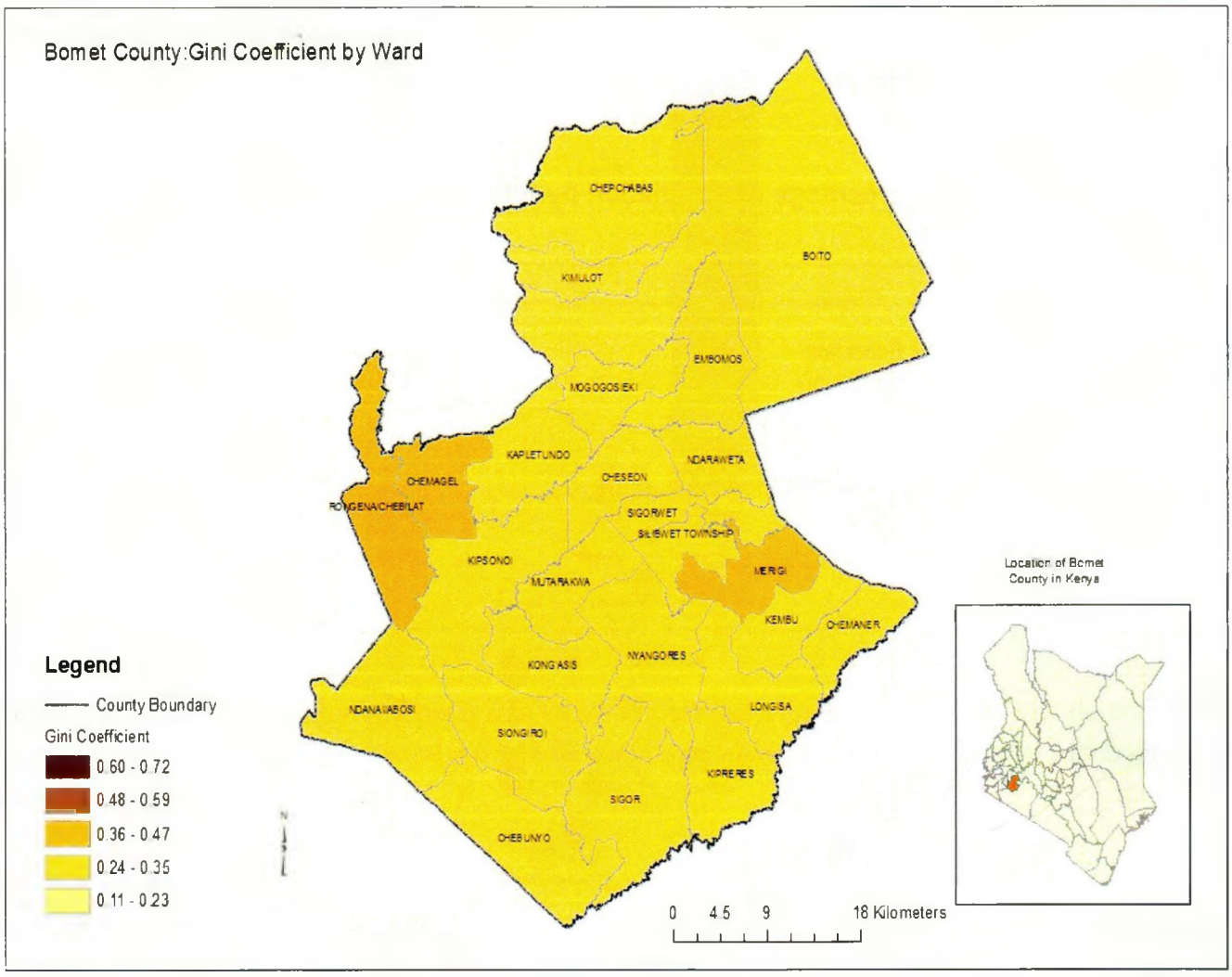
……

……

Name (Optional)……..……

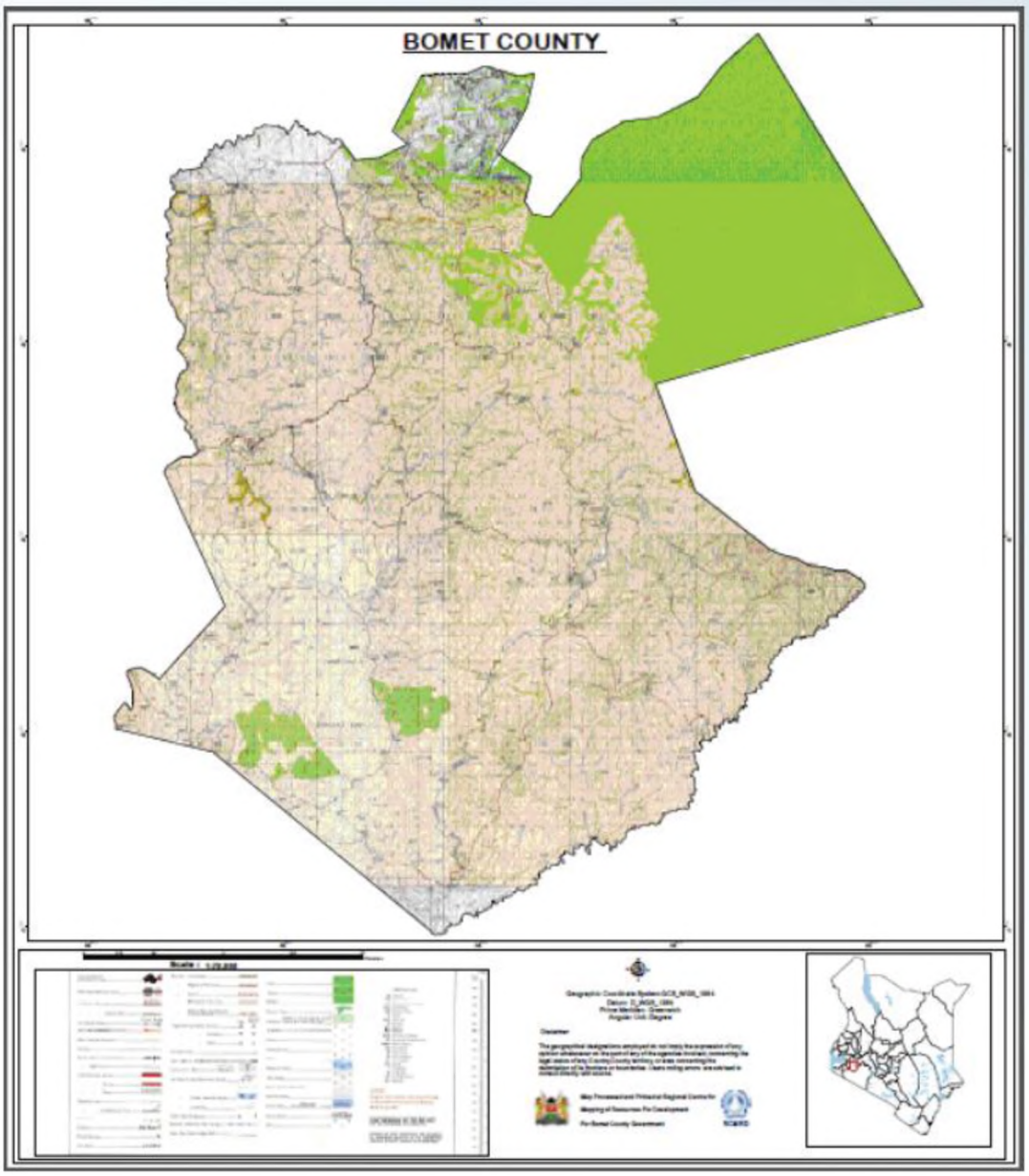
Appendix III: Bomet County maps

Bomet County –Gini Coefficient by ward

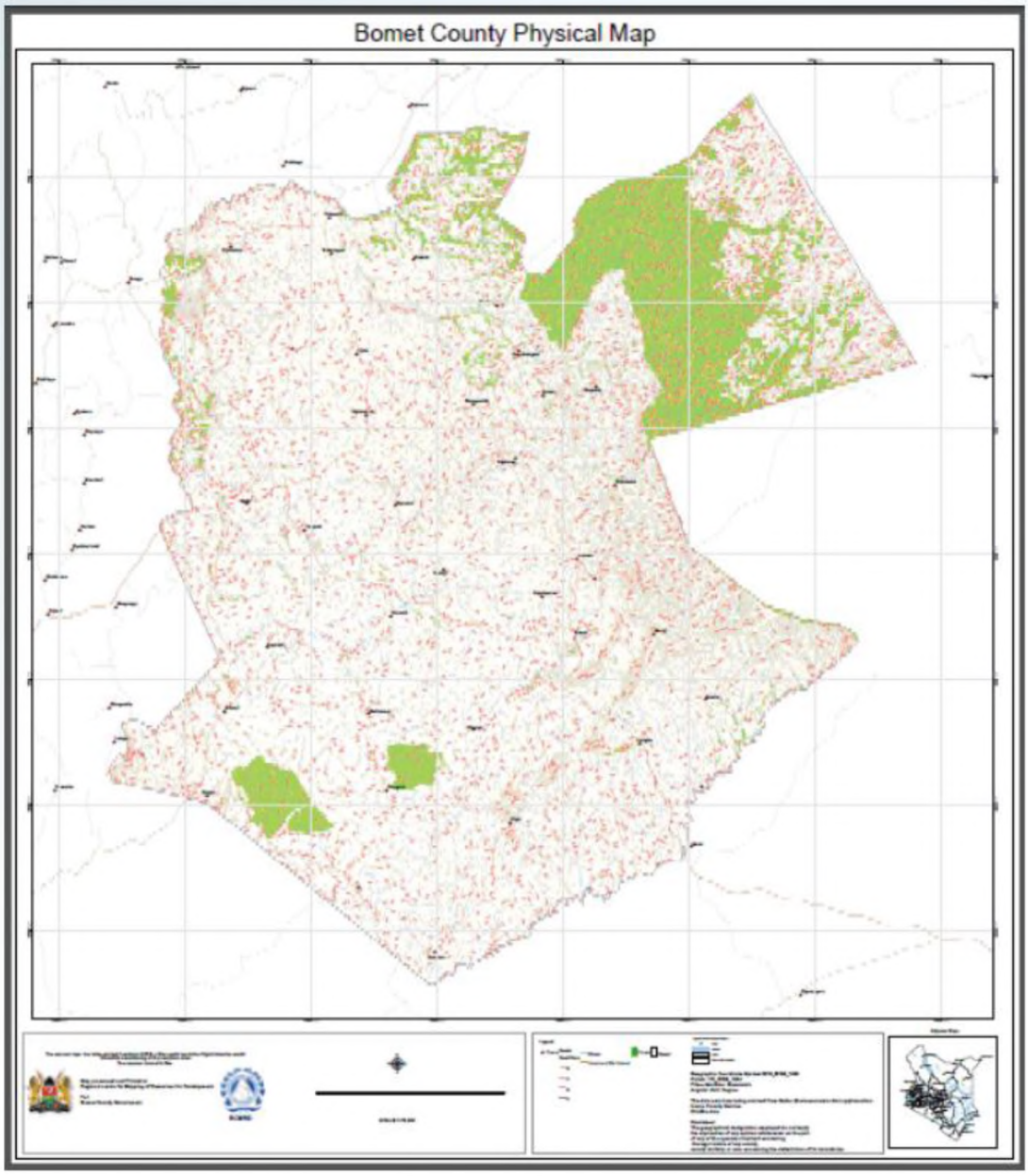


Map 1: Map of Kenya Showing Location of Bomet

Map 2: Map of Bomet County



Map 3: Base Topographical Map of Bomet County



Appendix IV: Sampling Table

Gender, age group, demographic indicators and households size by county constituency and ward

County / Constituency / Ward	Gender			Age group						Demographic indicators				Portion of HH Members			
	Total Pop	Male	Female	0-5 yrs	0-14 yrs	10-18 yrs	15-34 yrs	15-64 yrs	65+ yrs	sex Ratio	Total dependency Ratio	Child dependency Ratio	aged dependency ratio	0-3	4-6	7+	total
Kenya	37,919,647	18,787,698	19,131,949	7,035,670	16,346,414	8,293,207	13,329,717	20,249,800	1,323,433	0.982	0.873	0.807	0.065	41.5	38.4	20.1	8,493,380
Rural	26,075,195	12,899,034	13,206,161	5,059,515	12,024,773	6,134,730	8,303,007	12,984,788	1,065,834	0.974	1.008	0.926	0.082	33.2	41.3	25.4	5,239,879
Urban	11,844,452	5,918,664	5,925,788	1,976,155	4,321,641	2,158,477	5,026,710	7,265,012	257,799	0.999	0.630	0.595	0.035	54.8	33.7	11.5	3,253,501
Bomet County	723,290	359,896	363,394	145,878	335,905	165,439	249,389	364,630	22,755	0.990	0.984	0.921	0.062	29.6	42.3	28.1	141,219
Sotik Constituency	165,640	81,872	83,768	33,589	76,738	38,186	57,155	83,687	5,215	0.977	0.979	0.917	0.062	28.2	42.7	29.1	31878
Ndanai/Abosi	36,841	18,008	18,833	7,872	17,888	8,773	11,955	17,750	1,203	0.956	1.076	1.008	0.068	23.2	45.7	31.1	6746
Chemagel	31,514	15,667	15,847	5,804	13,703	7,180	11,681	16,872	939	0.989	0.868	0.812	0.056	34.7	39.4	25.9	6500
Kipsonoi	32,679	15,892	16,787	6,925	15,554	7,643	11,213	16,061	1,064	0.947	1.035	0.968	0.066	24.7	43.9	31.4	6001
Kapletundo	40,096	19,883	20,213	8,218	18,726	9,176	13,427	20,005	1,365	0.984	1.004	0.936	0.068	22.2	45.0	32.8	7244
Rongena/Chebilat	24,510	12,422	12,088	4,770	10,867	5,414	8,879	12,999	644	1.028	0.886	0.836	0.050	38.7	38.3	23.0	5387
Chepalungu Constituency	162,225	78,548	83,677	34,385	78,563	38,865	53,443	77,872	5,790	0.939	1.083	1.009	0.074	23.6	46.6	29.8	30094
KongAss	29,149	13,988	15,161	6,237	14,077	6,904	9,584	14,062	1,010	0.923	1.073	1.001	0.072	22.3	44.5	33.2	5166
Nyangores	35,352	17,175	18,177	7,215	16,794	8,419	11,664	17,313	1,245	0.945	1.042	0.970	0.072	25.2	46.4	28.4	6706
Sigor	32,779	15,772	17,007	6,920	15,874	7,940	10,616	15,651	1,254	0.927	1.094	1.014	0.080	25.2	48.5	26.3	6335
Chebunyo	34,651	16,894	17,757	7,284	16,898	8,442	11,473	16,423	1,330	0.951	1.110	1.029	0.081	24.3	46.3	29.4	6469
[illegible]	30,294	14,719	15,575	6,729	14,920	7,160	10,106	14,423	951	0.945	1.100	1.034	0.066	20.4	46.9	32.7	5418
Mengi	28,815	14,345	14,470	5,692	13,348	6,683	10,078	14,581	886	0.991	0.976	0.915	0.061	25.0	43.3	31.7	5297
Kembu	26,783	13,165	13,618	5,616	12,769	6,207	9,170	13,195	819	0.967	1.030	0.968	0.062	24.7	45.4	29.8	5021
Longisa	28,156	13,664	14,492	5,823	13,374	6,654	9,340	13,700	1,082	0.943	1.055	0.976	0.079	26.9	45.9	27.2	5465
Kipreres	23,093	11,085	12,008	4,777	10,972	5,544	7,654	11,280	841	0.923	1.047	0.973	0.075	29.4	45.3	25.3	4625
Chemaner	19,230	9,397	9,833	4,051	9,493	4,769	6,354	9,112	625	0.956	1.110	1.042	0.069	23.1	45.1	31.8	3489
Bomet Central Constituency	125,310	62,611	62,699	24,417	57,011	28,281	44,572	64,429	3,870	0.999	0.945	0.885	0.060	26.7	43.1	30.2	23572
Silibwet Township	26,995	13,483	13,512	4,797	11,300	5,768	10,425	14,958	737	0.998	0.805	0.755	0.049	35.5	37.4	27.1	5394
Ndaraweta	21,901	11,090	10,811	4,357	10,239	4,986	7,582	10,965	697	1.026	0.997	0.934	0.064	23.8	46.3	29.8	4109
Sigonwet	21,611	10,758	10,853	4,102	9,904	5,100	7,519	11,031	676	0.991	0.959	0.898	0.061	23.0	44.9	32.2	3930
Cheseon	34,243	17,234	17,009	6,885	15,623	7,589	12,172	17,563	1,057	1.013	0.950	0.890	0.060	26.3	43.6	30.1	6466
Mutarakwa	20,560	10,046	10,514	4,276	9,945	4,838	6,874	9,912	703	0.955	1.074	1.003	0.071	21.9	45.1	33.1	3673
Konoin Constituency	144,038	75,209	68,829	27,528	63,637	30,250	51,623	76,774	3,627	1.093	0.876	0.829	0.047	41.3	35.5	23.2	31778
Chepchabas	25,594	14,972	10,622	4,271	9,410	4,133	9,981	16,035	149	1.410	0.596	0.587	0.009	68.2	24.3	7.5	8826
Kimulot	22,230	11,394	10,836	4,357	10,128	4,815	7,791	11,465	637	1.051	0.939	0.883	0.056	32.1	39.6	28.3	4420
Mogogosieki	30,553	15,371	15,182	6,016	14,090	7,001	10,906	15,589	874	1.012	0.960	0.904	0.056	28.8	40.9	30.3	5688
Borio	31,858	16,465	15,393	6,040	14,187	6,754	11,400	16,829	842	1.070	0.893	0.843	0.050	36.6	37.2	26.2	6618
Embomos	33,803	17,007	16,796	6,844	15,822	7,547	11,545	16,856	1,125	1.013	1.005	0.939	0.067	26.3	41.6	32.1	6226

Appendix V: Krejcie and Morgan table

Sample Size for a Given Population Size

N	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*
10	10	220	140	1200	291
15	14	230	144	1300	297
20	19	240	148	1400	302
25	24	250	152	1500	306
30	28	260	155	1600	310
35	32	270	159	1700	313
40	36	280	162	1800	317
45	40	290	165	1900	320
50	44	300	169	2000	322
55	48	320	175	2200	327
60	52	340	181	2400	331
65	56	360	186	2600	335
70	59	380	191	2800	338
75	63	400	196	3000	341
80	66	420	201	3500	346
85	70	440	205	4000	351
90	73	460	210	4500	354
95	76	480	214	5000	357
100	80	500	217	6000	361
110	86	550	226	7000	364
120	92	600	234	8000	367
130	97	650	242	9000	368
140	103	700	248	10000	370
150	108	750	254	15000	375
160	113	800	260	20000	377
170	118	850	265	30000	379
180	123	900	269	40000	380
190	127	950	274	50000	381
200	132	1000	278	75000	382
210	136	1100	285	1000000	384

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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when replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/17/83605/15517**

Date: **9th February, 2017**

Victor Siele Kiptonui
Kabarak University
Private Bag - 20157
KABARAK.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "***Analysis of strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan for alleviating absolute poverty in Bomet County,***" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Bomet County** for the period ending **9th February, 2018.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Bomet County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf**of the research report/thesis to our office.

BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Bomet County.

The County Director of Education
Bomet County.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. VICTOR SIELE KIPTONUI
of KABARAK UNIVERSITY, 27-20406
SOTIK,has been permitted to conduct
research in Bomet County

on the topic: ANALYSIS OF STRATEGIES LEVERAGING ON KENYA'S VISION 2030 STRATEGIC PLAN FOR ALLEVIATING ABSOLUTE POVERTY IN BOMET COUNTY

for the period ending:
9th February,2018

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/17/83605/15517
Date Of Issue : 9th February,2017
Fee Recieved :Ksh 2000

Applicant's Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.
2. Government Officer will not be interviewed without prior appointment.
3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.
4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.
5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one (1) soft copy of your final report.
6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEACH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No.A 12675

CONDITIONS: see back page

INSTITUTE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH

P. O. Private Bag – 20157
KABARAK, KENYA
Email:directorpostgraduate@kabarak.ac.ke

Tel: 254-51-343028
Fax: 254-51-343012
www.kabarak.ac.ke

23rd January, 2017

Ministry of Education, Science and Technology,
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation,
9th Floor, Utalii House,
P.O. Box 30623-00100,
NAIROBI.

Dear Sir/ Madam,

RE: RESEARCH BY VICTOR KIPTONUI SIELE TOLE (GDB/M/0813/09/14)

The above is Doctoral student at Kabarak University in the School of Business. He is carrying out research entitled '*Analysis of Strategies Leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 Strategic Plan for Alleviating Absolute Poverty in Bomet County.*'

The information obtained in the course of this research will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Please provide the necessary assistance.

Thank you.

KABARAK UNIVERSITY POSTGRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH DEPT 23 JAN 2017 PRIVATE BAG - 20157, KABARAK

Yours faithfully,

Dr Betty Jeruto Tikoko
DIRECTOR, POSTGRADUATE STUDIES & RESEARCH

Kabarak University Moral Code

As members of Kabarak University family, we purpose at all times and in all places to set apart in one's heart Jesus as Lord (1 Peter 3:15)

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR & CO-0RDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams: "Districter" Sotik
Telephone: 052-532172
Fax: 052-532172
e-mail:dcsotik@yahoo.com

Deputy County Commissioner
Sotik Sub County,
P.O Box 828,
SOTIK
Date: 8/3/2017

REF: CORR3/2 VOL.4/48

To
All ACC's
Sotik Sub County

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION-VICTOR SIELE KIPTONUI

This is to confirm that the above named person has been authorized to carry out research on **"Analysis of strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan for alleviating absolute poverty in Bomet County"**.

Kindly accord him the necessary assistance.

DEPUTY COUNTY COMMISSIONER P.O. BOX 828, SOTIK SOTIK SUB-COUNTY

Peter M. Mwangi,
Deputy County Commissioner,
Sotik Sub County.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

Telegrams: "DISTRICTER", Bo met

Telephone: (052) 22004/22077 Fax 052-22490
When replying please quote

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
P.O BOX 71
BOMET - 20400

REF: EDU.12/1 Vol.II/ (30)

17th February, 2017

All Deputy County Commissioners
BOMET

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION – VICTOR SIELE KIPTONUI

The above named has been authorized to carry out research on **"Analysis of strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan for alleviating absolute poverty in Bomet County"** by the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation vide their letter Ref. No. NACOSTI/P/17/83605/15517 of 24th October, 2016 for the period ending 9th February, 2018.

Any assistance accorded to him would be much appreciated.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
BOMET COUNTY

B. J. Leparmarai
County Commissioner
BOMET

c.c.

Victor Siele Kiptonui
Kabarak University
Private Bag – 20157
KABARAK

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REPUBLIC OF KENYA
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF BASIC EDUCATION

Telegrams: "ELIMU",
Telephone: 052-22265
When replying please quote
EMAIL:cdebometcounty@gmail.com
Ref/CDE/BMT/ED/AUTH/74/VOL.I/60

COUNTY EDUCATION OFFICE,
BOMET COUNTY,
P.O. BOX 3-20400,
BOMET

16th FEBRUARY, 2017

VICTOR SIELE KIPTONUI,
KABARAK UNIVERSITY,
PRIVATE BAG -20157
KABARAK.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION:

Reference is made to the letter dated 9th February, 2017, Ref: NO. NACOSTI/P/17/83605/15517 from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

The above mentioned person is authorized to carry out research on "***Analysis of strategies leveraging on Kenya's Vision 2030 strategic plan for alleviating absolute poverty in Bomet County***" for a period ending 9th February, 2018. Ensure, you present a copy of the research to County Director of Education - Bomet.

This letter should be presented to the Principal of a school visited for the said purpose.

COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
P. O. BOX 3.
BOMET.

ASYAGO B.A (MRS.)
COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
BOMET COUNTY: