AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CDF PROJECTS IN NORTH HORR CONSTITUENCY

BY

JANE BOKAYO SORA

This dissertation is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of Masters in Development studies (MDs) from St. Paul's University

2016

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AUGUST 2016

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DECLARATION

This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for the award of any degree. No part of this work may be copied or reproduced in any way without prior permission from the author and the University

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DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to the most precious people in my life; my family, whose inspiration and moral provision provided me the strength to pursue my learning to more heights.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I profoundly appreciate my supervisors Dr. Petronilla Otuya and Dr. Emilio Kariuki for the firm support and advice. They inspired me in every step and dedicated their time in evaluating the essay in draft form and gave me appreciated suggestions and helpful criticism for the enhancement of my proposal. They also motivated me to conduct ever-better research. My earnest gratitude goes to all staff of the Faculty of Arts at the St. Pauls' University, for their support throughout my Master's program in general and, in specifically in this dissertation for having added their knowledge.

My deep and profound thanks go to my husband, Mr. Boya Halake for the support and encouragement he gave me to pursue my studies and to my two children, Ali and Talaso for understanding me as I was away from home when they needed me. My next sincere gratitude goes to all members of my family, for constant encouragement during the period of my studies.

Last but not least, I extend my thanks to my colleagues and friends for their special wishes and for being instrumental towards my constant determination to accomplish this task.

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ABSTRACT

Community participation has been adopted as a means for enlightening the lives of the people through their active participation in the entire project cycle. The government of Kenya with the determination of bringing development closer to people, and to enhance citizen participation established Constituency Development Fund in 2003 through an act of parliament. This kitty was recognized because it had an extensive goal of enlightening the wellbeing of the constituents and to regulate and cut down on the inequalities in regional development. Despite the government of Kenya having included public participation in its constitution, constituencies are still experiencing poor participation of communities in development work. The purpose of this study was to analyze community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr constituency. Specific objectives of the study were: to evaluate the level of community participation in the project cycle; to examine the factors that hinder community participation in the project cycle; to determine ways of improving community participation in project cycle. The study was guided by the Community Action Planning Model which seeks to explain that for any strategy to be implemented, a just representation of all and that the societies should be in charge of the entire project cycle. A descriptive design was used to give an analysis of community participation in the project cycle. The target population was 1004 people from North Horr constituency. Cluster sampling method was used to identify the 100 respondents from three wards namely Turbi, Maikona and North Horr wards. However, probability sampling methods were used to select the 100 respondents. In addition, key informants who comprised of CDF Manager and three CDFC were selected purposefully for the study. Data was collected by use of interview guides and questionnaires. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Qualitative data was presented in themes while quantitative data was presented in charts and frequencies. The study found that the level of participation in the project cycle was low. The study also showed that there were no ways for dispute and conflict resolution for anomalies that occur. It was also established that community involvement in the project cycle was a reserve of CDFC members, a few individuals appointed and the area member of Parliament. They study also found that women are not involved in the project cycle. The low levels of awareness and low literacy levels of the existing and the needed projects hinder community members from participating in the project identification. Findings of the study were used to generate knowledge that informed locals capacity to articulate needs and make local solutions and in addition help CDC with knowledge on how to involve stakeholders in various phases and activities.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
GoK	Government of Kenya
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP	Member of Parliament
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition
IDI	In Depth Interview

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Kenya and continentally, looking at the point of community participation, the aspects that hamper community participation in CDF projects and means in which community contribution in CDF projects could be enhanced. It also preludes the statement of the problem, the objectives of the study, the justification of the study, the scope and limitations of the study together with the research questions, assumptions and definitions of the key terms that were used in the study.

1.1 Background of the study

Community participation is an idea that is often mentioned in community development, and an important component of good programming because it ensures that the community members use their skills and knowledge in defining their needs. Community participation further gives the community sense of ownership as they are involved in the process hence skill development. Development practitioners trust that in order for developments to do well, the community members must be involved in the complete project. Common works on substitute development strategies has reaffirmed and re-emphasized the demand for sustainable development. Issues of community participation are a proven norm when one considers issues improving lives and achievement of sustainable development (Shackleton et al 2002). All development practitioners should not develop rural areas on their own, but empower the local communities to participate in all stages of project cycle, development and management of all their ventures. Involving the beneficiaries of a project in the project cycle will enhance sustainable development and a sense of ownership (Lekaota, 2015).

Globally, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which replaced the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) are ambitious in terms of their roles in transforming the social, environment and economic well-being on global scale. The entire process cannot be achieved without peoples' participation and this is evidenced by the involvement of more people in the development framework which will thus translate to achievement of MDGs. Several other

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governments have therefore adopted the aspect of community participation by increasing and directing funding to the grassroots. According to Mwangi and Meagher (2004), parliamentary connection to the grassroots projects and in the concept community development has been increasing in different countries such as in Pakistan, India, Uganda, Bhutan, Jamaica as well as Papua New Guinea. One strategy tool for this participation is Constituency Development Funds (CDFs), which bestows public money to help particular political sections through provisions and/or expenditure decisions affected by their agents in the national parliament. CDFs bear a resemblance to the esteemed U.S. congressional provisions commonly called the pork barrel or the earmarks in national as well the state-level policy making.

India has two CDF-style schemes that are the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) that exists at the national level as well as the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Fund (MLA-LAD) for the Legislative Assembly and has a presence in the 28 states in India. Began in 1993 by the congress party, the MPLADS, an equal sum is allocated yearly to each single-member parliamentary constituency, purposely for development (Keefer and Khemani 2009). From 1993 to 1999, MPLADS expenditures in the ordinary districts were only 36% of the available resources thus indicating a lack of participation.

In the neighbouring Uganda, the Constituency Development Fund basically gives additional resources for growth at the local level by concentrating money to the constituencies. This fund is managed by the Members of Parliament (MP), unlike in Kenya now. The CDF therefore supplements the current funding machineries for local government. It is allocated in the budget of every financial year and after parliamentary approval, the funds are disbursed to the constituencies to be spent on development projects as earlier identified and prioritized by local community. All constituencies receive funds of exact amounts.

In Kenya, CDF is typically managed by committees comprised of the area MP and members nominated and elected by the residents of that constituency. In other cases, the MP is the chairperson of the committee. The CDF committee is responsible for overseeing the management of the CDF, advises and accountable to the CDF. They also mobilize local community to identify community needs and priorities and propose projects to address their needs. The committee then

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reviews and approves development projects for funding under the CDF. They also conduct monitoring and evaluation. (Policy Forum Position Paper on the Constituency Development Fund, 2008)

In the Kenyan context, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was created in the year 2003 by the Government of Kenya (GoK). The kitty has aided in improving society's contribution in development at the communal level. This kitty was documented under the Constituency Development Fund Act 2003, with the aim of assisting in getting development through directing monetary funds to the Citizen for the execution of communal based expansion projects. According to the Constituency Development Fund Act (2003), the projects had a lengthy term goal of enlightening wellbeing of constituents. The additional aim of the introduction of the CDF kitty was to regulate and cut down on the inequities in regional development created by intolerant legislations, (Mapesa & Kibua, 2006).

Formation of Constituency Development Fund is in line with effort of the government taking development nearer the public through making sure that the public takes part in the projects cycle. Members of Parliament are tasked with the mandate of forming a committee which is answerable for the management of Constituency Development projects. After committee has been constituted, the Member of Parliament is expected to organize a discussion at the grassroots level where the public is expected to communicate their thoughts and further come up with initiatives that will help them meet their needs. After the meeting has been done, all the locations will send their proposals to the committee and thus the funding of the projects will be done based on priorities of the locations. The projects identified by the community are then dispatched to the board of the CDF for possible funding. As soon as the funding is received, the government structures spear head the implementation of the projects at the sub county level. In the North Horr Constituency, the CDF allocation over the years has been as follows…

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Table 1.1 Financial allocation for the CDF in the North Horr Constituency

Year	Allocation in shillings
2003	6,000,000
2004	22,136,837
2005	28,629,323
2006	39,660,680
2007	39,906,626
2008	39,906,626
2009	48,713,906
2010	64,535,344
2011	78,308,554
2012	97,301,117
2013	75,834,968
2014	75,834,968
2015	108,938,398
Total	**725,707,347**

(Handbook of Community Participation, 2010)

In Table 1 above, the flow of the allocations shows that the financial allocations to CDF in North Horr constituency have been rising over time. That being the situation, the Table also suggested that there are more funds received by the constituency for reasons of development. CDF was initiated to empower the public through developing their decision-making capacity and creating powers for them to figure out the development course they desire at their grassroots level. Therefore, projects commenced in CDF must at all times fall hand in hand with the needs that have been prioritized by the community, thus enhancing the possession and sustainability of the plans by the public as compared with the centrally programmed communal development programs. Gikonyo contends that letting public involvement in the CDF enables '…projects to take advantage of the indigenous knowledge' (Gikonyo, 2008:28).

The deployment of indigenous information enables the projects meet the desires of the individual members, and take into consideration the local beliefs of the societies. This led to communities

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taking part in development, and further possessing the initiatives and hence enhance ownership and sustainability of the projects been implemented (Gikonyo, 2008). CDF is essentially meant to initiate or support any development initiative by the community. The projects financed by the CDF include the construction and rehabilitation of health centers, education centers, water structure, livestock markets and among others (IEA 2006; Mapesa and Kibua 2006). It has been proven that when the fund is used well, CDF has unlimited capacity to accelerate the most anticipated development at the home-grown levels, besides diminishing some of the disparities that occur in the nation.

Equally, the CDF kitty has the imminent ability of bringing corruption and strengthening inequity at the center owing to ambiguities in CDF Act, together with unfair power associations. Equally put across by many writers, Constituency Development Fund has remained to benefit a few contrary to its objective of community growth and empowerment (IEA 2006; Gikonyo 2008; Mapesa and Kibua 2006; Mwalulu and Irungu 2007). Opinions that projects started by the CDF have in extreme cases been known by a few selected members of the community, by the MP and are his allies. Although the CDF Act 2003 reinforces that the public participate in decision making, actual set-ups of exactly how to encompass the public seem to be vague in the stipulations of the CDF Act.

Accessing data on Constituency Development Fund projects was limited with no open strategies positioned to instigate liability for the cash and in the Constituency Development Fund procedures in totality. Inadequate access to important data on Constituency Development Fund and shortened stages of knowledge dissemination in local communities on their obligations and accountabilities in Constituency Development Fund is believed to have weakened the local contribution in the CDF procedures (IEA 2006; Mapesa and Kibua 2006). Moreover, CDF distribution formula does not lead to impartial distribution of resources because it does not make available for apparatuses to address the disparities that occurred as a consequence of previous government methodologies to development, and that the underprivileged areas are not really the main recipients thus raising disbelief as to whether CDF really alleviates regional disparity as specified in the CDF Act (Oyugi, 2008).

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The usefulness of CDF has remained spoilt by poor project management and limited transparency and responsibility. Due to the gaps seen in the CDF Act, there are cases of mismanagement and corruption as brought out by development stakeholders in the media. Members of parliament are greatly taking the advantage of their networks to ensure that the areas supported have majority of their votes or they expect to get many votes in future. Such areas will be ranked among the neediest and hence get more projects (Mwalulu and Irungu, 2007). Such difficulties are experienced because of inadequate measures to control beside this manipulation in the CDF Act. To that magnitude, CDF can be used as an engagement device for current MPs and administration for goals of holding radical power at the local as well as national levels.

More so, such combination of duties of the MP assigns excessive power to the MP. The extreme political patronage relations amid the MP and the public seems to be embedded by the CDF Act (Gikonyo, 2008). Communities have been made defenseless to the biases of the MP. This prevents the fund from recognizing its intended objectives of improving community input in decision making as well as encouraging impartiality in resource allocation.

Studies have suggested that many projects funded for development purpose have been futile in realizing their objectives (Mansuri and Rao 2003). Possible causes for these failures are accredited to the lack of local participation. From the period of the 1980s, the latest development motto has been "participatory or community-led development" and there has been a dash to jump on the participatory bandwagon (World Bank, 1996). Just as in South Africa where community input has become a core subject in the extensive arena of social development and harmonizing the inequalities of the previous years, (Raniga and Simpson, 2002), the Kenyan Government has also to embraced community participation as a tool for bringing development to their local areas (RoK, 2006). The sessional paper No. 10 of 1965 and sessional paper No. 1 outline the importance of community involvement in the process of development (RoK 1965). These papers suggested that development in Kenya was inhibited because of poor resource distribution. This called for arrangements to be made to ensure that planning is brought closer to the people. One of the efforts to bring development to the people was to introduce the CDF that could include people in identification, implementation and execution of projects. The Kenya's Vision 2030 also seeks to enhance community involvement in development agenda through the CDF kitty (RoK 2007). The Vision 2030 recognizes that there are discrepancies at the personal and regional

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levels in income opportunities as well as access to social services and thus to address these differences participation in the CDF projects has been seen as the tool to alleviate the problem of inequality.

1.2 Statement of the problem

A number of African nation states have comprehended the significance of community participation in indigenous projects in dealing with development difficulties especially in rural areas as well as the marginalized areas such as the North Horr constituency. Having appreciated the significance of community participation, the Kenyan Government has incorporated community participation as an important principle in the development strategies in the Kenyan Constitution. Section 201(a) of the Kenyan constitution outlines public participation as one of the principle of public finance alongside openness and accountability and emphasizes on the need to enhance further inclusion and meaningful participation of the people in the process of decision making. Without participation the individuals may benefit from the material resource but not develop from the project in terms of holistic development. Therefore involvement of the community members has an intrinsic value that cannot be ignored. As the recognition of the value of community participation has increased, so has the meaning on participation. The North Horr Constituency, like many other constituencies in Kenya, has been targeting to include its constituents in the identification, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects which are aimed at promoting people driven development. It is noted that there is mismanagement of funds and poor prioritization of projects in constituencies due to low level of community participation and despite the enormous funds sent to the constituencies, (CDF citizens' report card, 2012). For example North Horr constituency has received a sum of Kshs. 725,707,347.00 since inception to the year 2015. This problem is occasioned by the enormous political power on the decisions regarding the management of the funding kitty as well as the weak institutional and regulatory framework for promotion of community participation in the inherent processes.

As a result, the projects are yet to register the benefits associated with active community participation in the life of the CDF projects. CDF being a public fund, local communities' involvement is principal if the CDF is to achieve its established objectives. With regard to the

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CDF, project committees are recognized under the CDF Act 2007 as the bodies answerable for implementing projects despite it not representing the community interests, (Gikonyo, 2008). This study sought to find out whether community members of the North Horr Constituency were involved in the various stages of the CDF projects, the factors that hindered their participation in the CDF projects, and ways of improving public involvement in the CDF projects in the North Horr Community.

1.3 The main objective of the study

The main objective of this study was to analyze community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency.

1.3.1 Specific objectives

The study sought to:-

i. To examine whether communities are involved in the various stages of the CDF projects in North Horr Constituency
ii. To examine the factors that hindered community participation in project cycle of the CDF projects in North Horr Constituency
iii. To determine ways of improving community participation in project cycle of the CDF projects in North Horr Constituency

1.4 Research questions

The study was directed by the following questions:-

i. Are communities in the North Horr Constituency involved in the various stages of the CDF projects?
ii. What were the factors that hindered community participation in project cycle of the CDF projects in North Horr Constituency
iii. What were ways of improving community participation in project cycle of the CDF projects in North Horr Constituency?

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1.5 Assumptions of the study

The following were the assumptions of the study:

i. That the community members are rarely involved in the various stages of CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency
ii. That low levels of awareness and literacy gender inequality, inadequate resources and leadership type were some of factors that hindered the community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency
iii. That local level awareness, equal gender representation, community assembling of available resources and sense of ownership and accountability as pointers to community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency can be improved

1.6 Justification of the study

The Kenyan law is increasingly directing funds via the Constituency which look as if it is the new locus for growth planning and implementation. As shown in Table 1, the amount of money allocated to the North Horr Constituency has relentlessly been swelling over the years. What doesn't seem to increase with the years is level of community participation in the projects that are being funded by this money. Due to the fact that resources are channelled to the constituency, contribution from the community in the decision making processes is vital to confirm that the projects implemented are receptive to the needs of the public. The findings of the study is useful to community members in the North Horr Constituency, CDFC members, and CDF board as well as future researchers. It was also expected that the findings of the study would assist CDC and CDF with knowledge on how to involve stakeholders in various project phases and activities. Furthermore, the data generated from this study would enlighten the governments, both county and national, that native people are continuously aware of their native development hitches, and given expedition they are competent to look for local answers to their local hitches. Finally, the outcomes of the study would increase the current body of knowledge.

1.7 Scope of the study

The study was carried out in North Horr Constituency, Marsabit County in Kenya. The North Horr Constituency has five wards namely: Dukana, Illeret, Maikona, North Horr and Turbi. The study only targeted three wards out of the five i.e. Maikona, North Horr and Turbi. The study was conducted with the selected community members from three locations i.e. one from each

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ward, CDFC members for all the wards, and the CDF manager. This research project also examined community participation in the identification of projects, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects. The study also established the impediments to community participation the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency, and the best ways of refining community contribution in the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency.

1.8 Limitations of the study

This study was limited to North Horr constituency. A key limitation that the researcher encountered is getting the respondents especially the CDFC members and the CDF manager. This was as a result of their busy schedule. The researcher had to book appointments and in addition had to be flexible enough to accommodate the times they rescheduled the meetings. Another limitation that was anticipated was CDF Manager and committees' to willingly and freely share information for fear of political implication. To encounter this limitation, the researcher had to guarantee the respondent that anything discussed or shared will be treated with highest confidentiality.

1.9 Operational Definition of Terms

Community: Refers to a social group of any size and whose members reside in a specific locality, share government and often has a common culture and historical heritage, (World Bank, 1996).

Constituency Development Fund (CDF): It is an annual budgetary allocation by central government to each of the country's parliamentary jurisdictions which was established through the CDF Act 2003 (The CDF Social audit guide)

CDF Projects: These are projects funded by the CDF. They could be roads, street lighting, and school bursaries among others, (The CDF social audit guide)

Community Participation: Refers here to Community involvement in community based projects that leads to desired change, (World Bank 1996). It also refers to the process through which participants influence and take part in controlling development ingenuities, decisions as well as resources which affect them.

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***Decentralization*:** In this research project, decentralization will refer to the systematic delegation of power to CDF officials at the Sub county level by the National government

Development: In this research project, development will refer to a process of generating enhancements to health sector, the education sector, the agricultural sector, infrastructure, employment etc.

Monitoring and evaluation: Defines the way that progress information is made available to management and to find out if project activities are implemented as planned and is achieving the set objectives.

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CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents literature related to the study, focusing on CDF projects, the benefits of community participation in CDF projects, factors that hindered community participation in CDF projects and how to improve community participation in CDF projects in North Horr Constituency. The chapter also gave the theoretical and conceptual framework adopted for the study.

2.2 The CDF and its benefits

CDF is a method of monetary decentralization. Fiscal decentralization is a core component of decentralization where the Central Government collects mandated revenue and transfers it to the grassroots (Smoke, 2004). This has become an important theme of governments in many developing countries in recent years (Feldstad, 2011). As a consequence of much dissatisfaction with the results of centralized economic plan, reformers have turned to decentralization to break the grip of central government and trigger broader participation in democratic governance (Manor, 1999). Being closer to the people makes it easier to identify their needs and thus supply the appropriate forms of public services. One of the few things the Kenyan ninth parliament will be remembered for is the introduction of Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The inception of the CDF in Kenya shifted development planning to the constituency level. Before CDF, the unit of development was the district where the decisions were sanctioned by District Commissioners who shared development committees (Baskin, 2010).

The problem with this model was that it depended on the goodwill the region had with the President. The CDF is an example of what is generally known as Community Driven Development (CDD) initiative that empowers local communities by involving them to identify, prioritize, plan and implement their own development. If utilized well, the CDF can have significant impact on rural development, but studies done by Kenya Institute of Public Research and Analysis (KIPPRA, 2006) and Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA, 2007) reveal that there is mismanagement of the fund and lack of community participation. The main objectives of the

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fund are to support projects which will have an immediate impact on the local people, (IEA, 2006). According to Kimenyi (2005), the aim of CDF is to alleviate poverty by initiating development projects at grassroots and specifically those that deliver basic needs such as education, healthcare, water, agricultural services, security and electricity.

The CDF projects have greatly impacted on development in many areas. Most of these projects are uniquely and creatively made. Through the CDF funds, many schools have been built and furnished. Since many health centers have been established in rural areas, the larger district hospitals have been decongested (Ministry of Health, 2007; Bogaka, 2008). Other paybacks includes improved infrastructure such as road upgrades which greatly lowers the transportation cost and the time to travel as well. In addition, due to the many boreholes which have been drilled by CDF, women have been relieved from the burden of fetching water from a distance and the time of walking to the stream. Through the construction of police posts in hot spots areas, cases of insecurity have been reduced and the public are assured of their security. The structure of the CDF permits local people to make their own decision regarding the use of CDF funds vis a vi the project they want to be implemented. Given the variety of expenditure decisions on a numerous local projects, and because of the tranquil rules on how and where expenditures are to be incurred, the program can be interpreted as a substitute form of fiscal decentralization. Following numerous awareness campaigns by the media, Kenyans are now awake and critically reviewing the impact of the funds on the quality of their lives since the fund was introduced ten years ago (IEA, 2007 & KIPPRA, 2006)).

The principle behind CDF is participation, that is, involving community in decision making regarding their welfare that uplift their livelihoods. However, the local people should not be perceived as inert development objects but be preserved as key stakeholders who must be involved in decision making. However, there has commonly been insufficient consultation between the members of the community and the lawmakers who are manning the fund (Mwenzwa, 2007). There are glaring loopholes in the CDF Act of 2003 (Ogonya & Lumallas, 2005 and Mapesa & Kibua, 2006). There is no position of the ordinary citizen in the utilization of CDF (Mwenzwa, 2007). CDF Act places the operationalization of CDF in the Constituency Development Committee (CDC). The Act is also silent on the procedures for selection of CDC

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members, who have the responsibility to coordinate and supervise CDF projects (Ongoya & Lumallas, 2005). These gaps give room for misuses including corruption. In the process, the CDF initiative may not be used to address the felt needs of the communities. It follows that the lives of over forty million people will be at the mercies of Member of Parliament.

Mwangi (2005) in Ravallion (2005) stated that, for development to happen, the community must first of all know that there is a need that needs to be addressed. This identification of a want must be done by the community which agrees with the CDF policy on project identification, as section 23 (2, 3 &4) of the CDF Act, 2003 revised 2007 provide guidelines on how to identify a project. The CDF Act calls for consultations to be held at the locational level so that the community can identify their projects based on their needs and there after surrender the deliberations to the CDFC for funding. This means that there must be need assessment which is achieved through group discussion such that decisions which are made is whole encompassing. Kerote (2007) specified that this will not only confirm the necessity for change, but also clarify the magnitude of the problem as well as identify where resources can be obtained. The CDF amendment Act of 2007, circulars, public procurement and disposal Act 2005 and the CDF implementation guidelines 2004 prepared by the National Management Committee (Gikonyo, 2008) states that CDF projects are implemented by the particular government department or line ministries in which each project fall.

Despite the challenges faced by the introduction of CDF, there is no doubt that the Constituency Development Fund is a novel idea and one that is expected to have major positive impact in development of the rural areas if utilized well, and members of the community are permitted to partake in the projects that funded by the kitty. In advancing the welfare of the people through community projects, Constituency Development Fund has helped to alter involvement which is essential to enabling societies (Kimenyi, 2005). As Africa waits to imitate Kenya's Constituency Development Fund initiative in the continent, politicians should stop soiling it with their endless greed and selfishness. The Constituency Development Fund Act 2007 stipulates that the projects to be funded should only be as follows: "Schools – nursery, primary, secondary and libraries construction; Agricultural projects -cattle dips, irrigation water, etc.; Water project- boreholes, drilling, drainage etc.; Electricity projects – rural electrification, lighting public institutions etc;

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Health projects – dispensaries, health centers, mobile clinics etc.; Bursary (15%); Emergency fund (5%); Administration (3%); Security – police posts, administration camps, security apparatuses; and transport e.g. roads. It is evident that Constituency Development Fund is to deliver services to societies that for many years did not help substantially from Government services (Kimenyi, 2005). Specifically, the poor, who make bigger part of the population, have been expected to benefit from the CDF. If they have to benefit from these projects then they must participate in these projects.

Several reasonable advices for community involvement in development projects have been taken fourth. One reason is economic justification where resources are entailed. Community input will accumulate more properties and attain additional benefits. It is effective in that it uses under-utilized labour and, to a smaller extent, can build upon indigenous knowledge which also happens to be underutilized. Another advantage of community participation is improved project design. Participation ensures that felt needs are served. Seemingly beneficiaries will outline the project to their particular needs in means that outside planners cannot. A sense of speedy accountability and possession by benefactors places burden on a project to be worthwhile. Participation turns out to be a substance for rallying additional indigenous determinations. There is likely a better spread effects as villagers communicate with kin and associates in other villages. Another spinoff is the benefits from participation. It creates local-level awareness, competence, and capacity where it did not exist before. Participation is not a totally genuine blessing, however. Using current forms of local power and organization can reinforce existing inequities rather than stimulate desired system change (Kolawole, 1982). It favours villages better able to produce plans, local elites, those already better off, and so forth. Sometimes participation faces political opposition in countries where most beneficiaries have not been included in the political system. Such organizing can be seen as threatening to political leaders, or as otherwise upsetting the political balance and generating demands and pressures that governments cannot or do not want to respond to.

Despite the stipulations by the CDF act of 2007, on which projects should be spent on, the extent to which North Horr Constituents participates in the CDF funded projects has not been established. Kenya Household Demographic Survey (2010) shows that poverty rate in the region

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is still on the increase, contrary to the objectives of the introduction of the CDF in every constituency. Although the funding has continually grown from the time of inception, the poverty levels in the sub county still persist. It is unclear whether the fund has alleviated the poverty levels in this sub county. Community members still languish in poverty, levels of illiteracy are still high, cases of insecurity and inaccessibility of health services are still high in this sub county. This study shall therefore seek to find out if at all members of the community are involved in the identification, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation of these projects. The study also established the hindrances of community participation in identification, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation the CDF projects, as well as the ways of improving community participation in the identification, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation so that the overall objective of the introduction of the kitty to communities is realized.

2.3 The factors that hinder community participation in CDF projects

Community participation is described as a social process in which groups with shared needs living in a "certain geographical area" actively identify needs, make decisions, and set up mechanisms to achieve solutions/goals (Adesina, 2010). However, heterogeneous groups and individuals can become a community and collectively take action to attain shared and specific goals. A research by International Budget Partnership (IBS, 2010), the Kenyan CDF established that low/non-involvement of local communities in project identification and selection as one of the key challenges of the CDF. This is evidenced by data from the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) report that showed low levels of public participation: nearly 60 percent of Kenyans are not given the opportunity to be involved in project selection or prioritization (NACCSC, 2008). This attitude of continuous dependency in many developing countries is viewed as a hangover of the decades of colonial rule, followed by a period of socialistic ideology, in which the state was viewed as the provider of all services. Many believe that in today's changing economic and political scenario, the responsibilities of organizing development programmes may shift from the governments to the communities, however much one may view this shift as an abdication of responsibility on the part of the state. It is in this context that the planners from developing countries have to motivate the 'marginalized' members of their communities to move towards participatory development

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Oakley (1991) cites an analysis of a Danish funded rural water supply project in Tanzania, where he observes that participation had ranged from non-participation and manipulation over information and consultation to some degree of partnership and delegation of power. In another study of Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) projects, Dulani (2003) concluded that the level of community participation was limited to being informed what had already been decided by other key players which implied "passive participation by consultation".

Gender is an aspect that determines an individual's participation in CDF projects. Gender relations define amongst other things, how both men and women have access to control of resources in the community. According to Shepherd (1998), gender analysis comprises: "information to access and control over resources for men and women; division of labor within the household and community; and the participation of men and women in public decision making and organizations". Despite the importance placed upon people's participation in development programmes, many agencies still experience poor participation of women (Guijt and Shah, 1998; World Bank, 1996). According to Slocum et al., (1995), many participatory approaches such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) do not explicitly address issues of social relations including gender. Rarely do these methodologies take into account gender analysis, gender based differences in labour allocation, and gender differences in access to and control over resources including the CDF. The North Horr constituency is occupied by the pastoralists' communities which has strict definitions of labour. The women are largely confined to the homesteads while the males look after animals. This confinement of women to the domestic sphere could be reason of the low involvement of women in the CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency.

Other studies also revealed that limited resources inhibit involvement of community in implementing CDF projects (Kairu & Ngugi 2014). For the communities to take part in CDF initiatives it is critical for their members to have access to resources, either human or material resource. The vital resources include monetary resource, government training programs, education, leaders, and volunteers to support rural causes and initiatives. The North Horr constituency may be lacking these resources, a situation that greatly inhibits their capacity to commendably impact on rural development process. Having inadequate resources negatively impacts the community's ability to effectively influence the direction of CDF funded projects.

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Furthermore, lack of access to financial resources which are essential to address problems and concerns of communities' leads to organizations relying on volunteers to carry challenges and barriers to community participation in CDF projects (Kairu & Ngugi 2014). In studies done in other places community members pointed out that they feel there is lack of access to information both at government and non-governmental organization programs and services. Most respondents said that information that is available on rural development programs and services is difficult to obtain and interpret. There is a desire to learn and access information about government programs and services that is understandable, concise and timely (Oyalo & Bwisa 2015).

In Kenya where CDF funded projects were supposed to be identified by the local community, Members of Parliament were expected to spearhead this process by holding locational meetings after every two years. However, this never happens as the MPs decide which projects are to be implemented without the participation of all stakeholders. This probably explains the situation where most of the CDF funded projects are rejected by the would-be beneficiaries. Most projects have no specific goals making them vague investments.

As claimed by different authors, CDF is supposed to be used for local community development as proposed by CDF act but this has been overcome by political patronage which inhibits realization of the objective of the fund (Awiti 2008; IEA 2006; provisions of the CDF Act. Information on CDF operations is minimal (Gikonyo 2008; Mapesa and Kibua 2006; Mwalulu and Irungu 2007). There have been assertions that the projects funded and implemented by CDF have been identified by a few individuals who are MPs allies and are controlled by the Member of Parliament. Despite the fact that the CDF Act necessitates that the community be involved in decision making, strategies of how to involve them is not clear in the already apparatus put in place to uphold accountability for the funds and in the CDF processes in broad.

Low levels of awareness among the locals on their roles and responsibilities and inadequate access to pertinent information on CDF has been seen to challenge the communities' involvement in the processes (IEA 2006; Mapesa and Kibua 2006). In addition, it has been argued that the formula that is used to allocate funds does not result justifiable distribution of resources since it does not provide for mechanisms to address the inequalities that has been there

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as a result of previous approaches used by the government to enhance development. This means that despite the previous regional imbalance, the poorest areas does not actually get the highest share of the contribution thus raising distrust as to whether CDF actually addresses regional inequality as stated in the CDF Act (Oyugi, 2008).

2.4 Empirical Review

A number of studies have been carried out by post graduate students and other researchers on the Constituency Development Fund. A study by Nyagah (2010) concluded that the biggest challenge faced by CDF funded projects is that projects undertaken were substandard in addition to their selective implementation. He further stated that only constructors gain heavily from the substandard jobs done. Nyaga's study clearly bagged the belief of most Kenyans that the CDF was meant to advantage a few people. It is true that the media and it was in public domain that most Kenyans were not happy with the quality of projects done by CDF.

Other studies done in different constituencies to determine the level of community participation in CDF support the above notion by Kenyans. For example, according to a study done by Kinyoda (2008) there is a low level of community participation in CDF projects. She cited case of Makadara Constituency in Nairobi City County. Because of low participation in CDF operations, there is a high level of dissatisfaction in the projects. There is also poor project ownership by the constituents. Her study found out that constituents have not been completely involved in decision making, identification, selection and prioritization of the projects. Most of the CDF projects are regarded to be belonging to the area MPs. These findings helped inform this study as this study also delved into the involvement of the North Horr constituents in the various projects cycles.

The main impediment to community participation, conversely, is the difficulty of executing it in practice. It takes extra time and resources to marshal less developed communities. An individual has to continuously to refer to far more people than if the project were executed without their involvement. Participatory projects can slowdown or run out of energy. Fragile projects may become overburdened and collapse due to organizational complexity or the frustration of those involved. There has been little awareness about the CDF projects being implemented. For example, in Makadara Constituency in Nairobi City, 73% of the respondents under the study

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indicated not being aware of the CDF projects and operations in the area. The level of participation was low, where 27% only attended meetings and the majority 87% were not involved in project prioritization and identification. 80% of the respondents were not satisfied with the operations of the CDF and the way the CDF officials managed the CDF projects. Low levels of awareness is one of the variable that shall be looked into by this study and therefore the study will help prove or disapprove whether indeed it is a factor that hinders community participation.

A research by Mapesa et al. (2006) on Kangundo constituency showed that 93% of the 300 respondents indicated that they had never participated in community needs identification. This meant that the true spirit of Constituency Development Fund which was to bring development closer to the community by allowing them full participation in decision making was not practiced in the constituency. The study further found out that 65% of the respondents were not satisfied with the CDF committee members; yet this was the committee that was supposed to spearhead development on behalf of the community. There was no way that the community could benefit from the decisions of a committee that was not meeting their interests. The same study concluded that the CDF if faced with a number of challenges including; lack of monitoring and evaluation, low awareness levels, lack of community participation, and political interference among others. This study was an eye opener on how various CDF affairs were carried out and it presented a starting point for any scholar who had an interest in carrying out studies on CDF. From the above literature review, one can rightly conclude that even though the area of CDF had continued to receive interest from scholars; there was a gap to be filled on the area of project implementation.

In another study by Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) study in Nyandarua revealed that community contribution in projects identification was encouraging. In addition, attendances of capacity building sessions were by males rather than females. Finally, the locals perceptions were that development can only be attained through bottom-up approach. The same is the case in the North Horr Constituency where the low literacy levels among the females hinder active participation in the CDF projects. Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) opine that the leadership structure (whether accommodating or rigid) and levels of awareness on CDF among the constituents affect the degree of active participation. Under normal circumstances, leaders give sense of direction in any given group. Leadership stewardship in CDF project attracts participation while the opposite

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is also true. Likewise leadership enlightens (creates awareness) and directs recipients (respondents) in achieving the intended development goals. Ostensibly, the total amount allocated to each constituency translates to types and numbers of CDF anti-poverty projects. This creates a solid connection between locals' participation and projects viability particularly in projects geared towards poverty alleviation. The anti-poverty bridges the development gap. Thus, how well projects objective(s) succeed translates to improved livelihood. However Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) cautioned that there was need to encourage more households to actively participate in the projects identification to achieve sustainability. They further established that participation in capacity building activities was extremely low. This scenario was attributed to the CDF management committee citing that there were minimal allocations to capacity building exercise within the locations.

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation in CDF

The members of a given sub county are anticipated to be in the frontline in the execution stage to guarantee that purposes of the project are achieved by the use of resources assigned to them within a specific period of time (CDF National Management Committee, 2004). The formerly Ministry of Planning and National Development and now Ministry of Planning were tasked with ensuring that an appropriate framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M &E) in the National Development Program in 2005 is designed and made active. Although there is need for participatory M&E of the components of CDF, there is a lack of a clear framework. Wanjiru (2008) indicated in her Social Audit of CDF that, monitoring and reporting should be strengthened and deepened in all CDF projects. The CDF Act (2003) as well as the DFRD emphasizes on the Monitoring and Evaluation. The mode of doing it is not well specified. The Act gives technical department, DDO and CDFC authority to monitor the project.

The Act, further allocates 2% of CDFC fund to be used for monitoring and evaluation exercise, but this money is only spent after the CDFC recommendation through minutes CDF Act (2003 revised 2007). This makes the process of monitoring and evaluation to be challenging and at times superficial, as it is the work of the CDFC to choose the project to be monitored, the one to be evaluated, how much moneys to take away and who to carry out the process of M&E. As noted, CDFC has authority to manage the M&E process within the CDFC projects, which as we

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know could be wrong. This self-regulation allows the disloyal CDFC not to introduce monitoring and evaluation M&E to projects that they have interest in or have interest of hiding something. Mulwa (2007) indicated openly that, any verdict that proceeds from evaluation would mainly hinge on the value system of the assessing party. Usually, the evaluating person is usually part of evaluation missions contracted and dispatched from the donor world.

2.6 Ways of improving community participation in CDF projects

Community participation in development programmes may be defined differently by different people according to their cultural context. Whatever 'community' may mean to different people, they understand that changing the level of community participation from one to another is indeed difficult. According to the CDF Act (2013) projects under this Act shall be community-based to ensure that the intended benefits are available to a widespread cross section of the inhabitants of a particular area, (ROK, 2013).

Bamberger (1991) indicates that community participation denotes a process in which beneficiaries control all aspects of development projects instead of passively receiving benefits. Sharma (1997) argues that "participation is not viewed as having been committed to any social goals but is considered as a technique for setting goals choosing priorities and deciding what resources to commit to goal attainment". The rationale for this is that when those directly concerned are effectively involved in planning and implementation the possibility of a remarkable success is assured. This is in line with Piccioto (1992) and Madlavu & Davis (1993) views that to participate is to partake to share, to own and that people must be given a chance to be responsible for their own development, they should determine their needs and frame their own development strategies and that they should own the process. Therefore, the creation of an institutional framework where all social groups can participate with each other as equal partners and with each other as equal partners and can set the frame within which planning can happen. This postulates, therefore, that the people can only shield against this control if they are organized this necessitated redefinition of people's participation.

Andrew, (2010) emphasizes a need for a participatory model of development in which local people are not only engaged in the identification formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects, but where their knowledge and skills are the most essential elements for development

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initiatives. Thus, participation is viewed as an active processes in which the participants take initiative and actions that are stimulated by their own thinking and deliberation and over which they can exert effective control.

In Kenya, Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) affirm that The CDF amendment Act of 2007, circulars, public procurement and disposal Act 2005 and the CDF implementation guidelines 2004 prepared by the National Management Committee (Gikonyo, 2008) provides that CDF projects are implemented by the relevant government department under which they fall. The members of individual constituencies are expected to actively participate in the implementation stage to ensure that objectives of the project are attained using resources allocated for them within a given period of time (CDF National Management Committee, 2004).

The involvement of the beneficiaries is essential and therefore the architect of development projects needs to design a system of information collection with participation built into it. This study is not only interested in the "official" point of view of the community chiefs, project management and leaders only but also the unofficial view – of the local people or the rural entrepreneurs when they are off duty, and of minorities. There is the need to create situations in which shy people can be frank, and women can speak without being laughed at, just to mention a few. The resulting analysis generates lessons that are fed back to improve the project performance and efficiency. The process is meant to strengthen the organizational capacity of the participants of the various business associations.

The CDF Act should provide for both direct and indirect participation of the community members in all CDF structures and processes. Broadening citizen role and their participation in the CDF affairs can help improve community participation to full efficiency and effectiveness. There is need of raising the awareness of the citizens to encourage them participate in CDF affairs through monitoring and evaluation, budget tracking and social audits. This will increase efficiency and effectiveness in CDF projects management. There is need of limiting the number of CDF projects to be implemented by a constituency in a year to a viable number (IEA 2007). This will ensure that there are few projects that are ongoing and that community members will have no other option than participation. It is said that when there are too many projects that are ongoing, others may go on without knowledge and scrutiny of the public (IEA, 2007).

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The members of the community should also be provided with reasonable timelines within which CDF projects must be completed so that they are able to create time for participation. There should be introduction of performance contracting at all levels and structures of the CDF as this may translate to improved efficiency and effectiveness in community participation. The staff in the constituency CDF office should be employed by the CDF Board and not the constituency. This will ensure that all staff are accountable to the CDF Board. Currently it is only the CDF Account Manager who reports directly to the Board. Staffs employed by the MP seem to owe allegiance to the MP and some repost to their work stations only when the MP is around, (IEA, 2006).

To enhance community participation in tendering and supplies, several measures are put in place to facilitate smooth and transparent implementation of projects. These measures include: registration of contractors/suppliers and artisans, provision of information on tendering and supplies guidelines, and formation of a subcommittee for vetting and recommending suppliers (Achoka, 2013). This is also to ensure that the CDF money remains in the constituency. Communities may be contracted to use and coordinate their resources of personnel, time, money, goods, and services in a broad range of structures and strategies. Additionally, people- and community-based organizations often participate at different levels. They may have minimal access to resources as compared to government institutions and agencies and may view themselves as tokens that make the health-promotion effort appear more valid (Annual Review Public Health-arjournals.annualreviews.org).

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study theoretically rests on the Community Action Planning (CAP) model, advanced by Hamdi and Goethert (1997). The model focuses on who contributes and at what level. According to this model, an effective development plan needs to evidently state persons who will take part, because welcoming every person is problematic to accomplish. According to this model, it is continually better to plan a strategy that will warrant a just representation of one and all. The central assertion of this model is that societies and their groups should be in charge of the commencement, scheduling, design, carrying out and preservation of development projects in their locations. The Community Action Planning aids as a basis which elucidates that the members of the community should be made to play a part in any expansion project in their

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surroundings. The model posits that community inhabitants know their teething troubles more than any additional outside expert or government. Consequently receiving their contribution and having them to support in designing of the project conveys a logic of possession and attainment of the project.

Hamdi and Goethert (1997) acknowledged levels of public contribution as follows: none, indirect, consultative, shared control, and full control. Community Action Planning must clinch the fresh level of pragmatism in urban development projects. Agreeing with Hamdi and Goethert (1997) means that the first-hand realism of development requires a new description of public obligation and a new task for development experts. By shifting away from the conventional tendency where specialists plan, legislators decide and the public receive, in the direction of a trend that endorses public empowerment; encompassing persons who are openly affected by the expansion projects; and encouraging the suitable machineries in the process of planning (Hamdi and Goethert, 1997). There is necessity for undeviating communication with public in ascertaining community needs as well as in the project execution plan. A study and uninterrupted discussion with persons or groups is instrumental. Hamdi and Goethert (1997) argued that the planning team should undertake a direct observation by looking, listening and talking. Care must be taken to ensure that various interests in the community are represented. Public participation at the execution stage of an assignment might be in the form of methodological support and material support, as well as in financial support, and in organizational support (World Bank, 1999-2001). Community preservation of the accomplished project is commonly supported by the community itself. According to Perten (2011) public /citizens may choose to contact a specialist if the problem is a technical issue that cannot be addressed by the locals. Hamdi and Goethert (1997) contend that community involvement at the communal control level is crucial to operative community action planning.

For operational community involvement to occur, skills, familiarity and technical know-how is mandatory. According to Denters and Klok (2010) the correct institutions and outline need to be designed by the established specialist to allow active participation, which is a time-consuming activity. To achieve evocative local contribution, projects ought to allow flexible timelines, because the projects merely give sufficient help to inspire the consumers to take charge for their

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situation. The community action plan model will be adopted and used in the analysis of community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr constituency. The model will be suitable for the study because it sets clear guidelines on effective community participation in development projects.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework below shows that for us to determine whether the community members participate in CDF projects then there must be a sense of ownership and accountability by the beneficiaries. The community members must also be aware of the existence of the projects that must meet their needs. They should also be involved in resource mobilization as well as equal gender representation. These were the dependent variables. For community participation to take place, then there should be particular involvement by the community members in the project identification, implementation and in project monitoring and evaluation and these were the independent variables. As guided by the theoretical framework the study focused on who contributed and at what level. According to the model, an effective project plan needs to evidently state persons who will take part at what project level so as to accomplish the projects. The independent and dependent variables are affected by the leadership style, literacy levels as well as the availabity of resources.

The level of community involvement in project identification was measured by finding out how many times the community was consulted when projects were selected and how many members of the CDFC were directly elected by the local community. The level of community involvement in implementation was measured by assessing gender representation in labour, and the existence of an implementation plan. The frequency of project monitoring and evaluation was measured in terms of how many visits were made by the CDFC officials to projects sites. The researcher also reviewed the monitoring and evaluation schedules.

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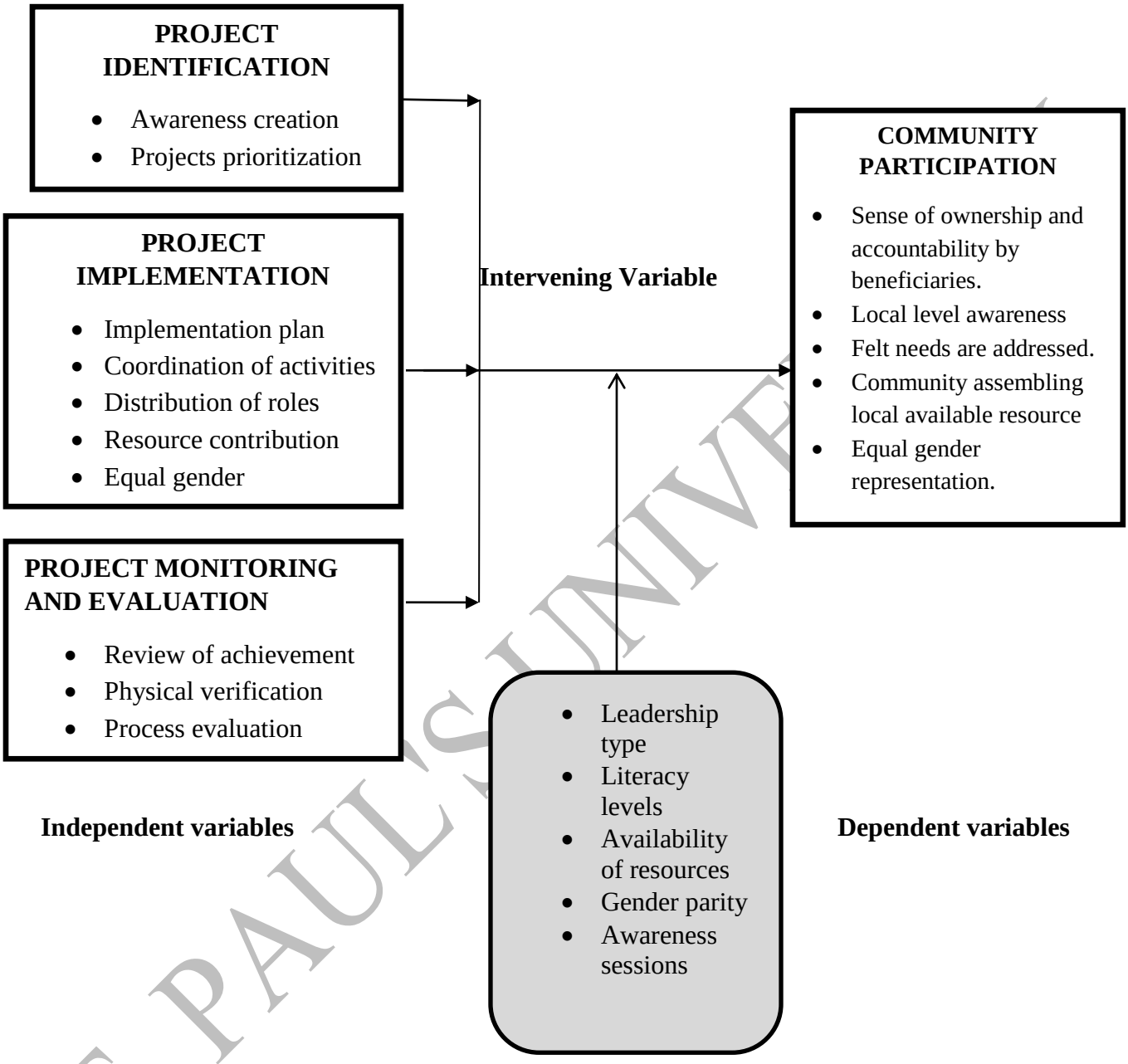


Figure 2. 1 Conceptual framework for the study

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2.9 Knowledge Gap

From the evaluation of the previous studies conducted, it came out very clear that for any development to be viable there is necessity to include the community members in the developments. It is essential to encompass the benefactor community right from the beginning, to handover operation, as well as in the monitoring and evaluation of the projects. Literature studied in the past has showed that primarily, projects were prearranged from the capital city of Kenya (Nairobi) and, that decisions were centralized. This led to stalling of projects in countryside with no participation of the community members. The results were sluggish participation and even refusal of some projects by the community members. This is because the projects were not speaking to their priority needs. With the introduction of the District Focus for rural development strategy and the CDF kitty, the need to encompass the local communities cannot be overstated. For instance in CDF, the native community is involved right from lowest level, in project choice, preparation, as well as in the process of monitoring and evaluation. Nonetheless, there may be openings in the project cycle as far as participation of the community is concerned. Most members of the community may not have capability to actually participate in the projects. For community members to take responsibility and/or participate in the projects capacity building is needed, gender parity needs to be addressed, participatory leadership adopted and involvement of community members in all the project cycle. This study will bring out level of community participation in CDF projects in North Horr constituency and the gaps that may be there and what are the emerging issues and way forward so as to improve the community participation in the CDF projects.

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CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the methodology that was used for the study, the study site, the research design and the scope of the research, the study population, the sampling method and the sample population, the data gathering methods and the methods that were used for data processing and analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted a descriptive design, which used quantitative and qualitative methods. In a study by Shuttleworth (2008), a descriptive research design is a systematic method that entails observing and describing the behaviour of a person without manipulating it in any way. Shuttleworth (2008) stressed that, the subject should perceived in a totally normal and unaffected natural environment. The descriptive research design, which emphasizes on the "what" queries is appropriate for this study. Descriptive research study is used to explain occurrences related with a subject population or to sections of the population that have certain characteristics (Cooper & Schindler, 2003). The main aim of a descriptive research design is to show a scenario of how a condition happened in a logical manner. One of the advantages of this design is that it gives proof of current practices or the current situations in a specific field of study (Kothari, 2004). The researcher decided on the design due to its flexibility to address the investigator's study questions and in addition because it gives proof of how things happened.

3.2 Study area

The study was carried out in North Horr Constituency, in Marsabit County that is part of previously, Eastern Province in Kenya. North Horr constituency is an electoral constituency and one of the four constituencies in Marsabit County. It is one of the largest constituencies in Kenya with an area of 39,251 Km^2. The constituency is arid with a population of 75,250 (KNBS, 2009) which is sparsely distributed. The constituency borders Ethiopia to the North, Laisamis constituency to the South, Moyale constituency to the East and Isiolo County to the South East. The constituency also lies in Kenya's true desert Chalbi desert where large rocky and unutilized pieces of land are found. North Horr constituency lies between Latitude 03^o 20N and Longitude 37^o 08E (Kenya latitude and longitude map). The distance from Nairobi to North Horr is 733 km

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while from the county headquarters is 260 km. The major livelihood for the constituents is pastoralism. They mainly keep goats, sheep, camel and cattle. However, the research targeted three locations in three wards which were Hurri Hills location in Maikona ward, Turbi location in Turbi ward and Galasa location in North Horr ward with a total population of 9,133 according to national census.

3.3 Target population

Ngechu (2004) defines a target population as a different or set of people, services, elements, and households that are being observed. It also refers to an entire group of person or elements that have at least one thing in common (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). The target population consisted of all residents of the three locations in North Horr Constituency. The target population was 9,133 people (KNBS 2009). The locations targeted wards targeted were; Maikona, Turbi, and North Horr wards. The study also targeted members of the CDF Committee and the CDF manager of the North Horr Constituency.

3.4 Sampling procedure and Sample size

Agreeing with Cooper & Schindler (2003), a sampling frame is a list of features from which the section is basically taken; it is a comprehensive and accurate list of members of population. In order to gather sufficient data for this study, multistage sampling was employed to so as to select the respondents. Multistage sampling is a complex form of cluster sampling in which large clusters are further subdivided into smaller, more purposeful groups for surveying. The method is appropriate for this study as it limits the aspects of the population to be included in the study as well as reducing the costs of a study. The target population was first divided into wards, where only three wards were selected. The wards were then subdivided into locations whereby three locations were selected. Using the total population of a location i.e. according to the 2009 census report, sample size was identified. The total population for the three locations are Turbi 1,800 people, Hurri Hills 3,373 people and Galasa 3,960 people. However, according to Kenya Bureau of Statistics, out of the total population only 22.4% have settled in towns while the rest are mobile pastoralists who move from one place to another. In addition, out of the total population of the three locations, 49.1% are aged between 15 years to 64 years which is the age targeted for the research. Therefore, the research targets 1004 people based on their age and settlement. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a sample size of 10% is considered

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adequate enough for statistical analysis. Therefore 10% of the researcher population size was 100 respondents. However, simple random probability sampling methods were used to select the 100 respondents. Role (2010) points out that this method encompassed the random selection of individuals that are present. Simple random sampling is a subdivision of individuals chosen from a large population. Each individual is chosen randomly so that each individual has the equal possibility of being selected at any stage during the sample process. A purposive non-probability sampling method was used to recruit the CDF manager and the three committee members who were interviewed i.e. one member from each ward.

3.5 Data Collection procedure

Before the study began, the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from the university and a research permit from the National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation. The researcher also conducted a pilot study to pretest the tools. The opinions of the pretest were adjusted to address the objectives of the study. For the independent variables, quantitative data was collected but qualitative data was collected for the dependent variables.

3.5.1 Structured questionnaires

These were conducted with the randomly selected members of the community from the various selected locations in North Horr Constituency (Appendix 1). The objective of this tool was to get information from members of the community on the factors that hindered them from taking part in the CDF funded projects, and what could be done to make their participation in these projects to improve. The questionnaire instrument consisted of two sets of questions; open ended as well as close ended questions. The questionnaire was organized depending on the objectives of the study. The information majorly collected with the questionnaire are; involvement of constituents in project identification, criteria used to identify projects, procurement procedures, role of constituents in monitoring and evaluation and the gains of CDF projects to the locals. In addition, the questionnaire also enabled the researcher to get information on the factors that hinder community participation and ways of improving community participation. The researcher selected this method of data collection because of its low cost, free from bias and the ample time respondents have to express answers that were well thought out. The questionnaire enabled the researcher to reach out to the larger sample size.

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3.5.2 In-depth interviews

These were conducted with the CDF committee members and the CDF manager using an in-depth interview guide (Appendix 2). The aim of the interviews was to obtain data on the objectives of the study factors that hindered community participation and ways of improving community participation in the CDF projects. The interview enabled the researcher to gather information on the number of projects initiated, the procedure followed in identifying those projects. They were face to face interviews conducted using the guide. The interview sessions were conducted at the offices of the officials or at a venue agreed upon by the participants, and they to last for forty five minutes to about an hour.

3.6 Pilot study

Pilot testing of the tools measuring instruments must be boarded on using a few subjects whose features are similar to those in the sample to determine the achievability of the study (Nkpa, 1997). Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) contend that carrying out a pilot study is crucial before the main study. The pilot study for this research project was conducted on 10 members of the community in the North Horr constituency. These members were not part of the sampled population. This allowed the researcher to familiarize herself with the research environment. This was also important in checking the appropriateness and the clarity of questions on the instruments that were designed, relevance of the information being sought, and the language used in the research instrument.

3.7 Validity

Validity refers to the accuracy and strength of research conclusions, inferences or propositions. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003:98) saw validity as the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are centered on research results. They further observed that validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomenon under study. The validity of a test, according to Kombo and Tromp, (2006:97) is a measure of how well a test measures what is supposed to measure. Validity, they further stated, is the extent to which a measurement does what it is supposed to do. It is important to note that if a measurement is valid, it is also reliable.

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3.8 Reliability

Reliability in research refers to the uniformity of obtaining the same results over time by use of the similar study tools. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003:95) explains reliability as a measure of the degree to which a research instrument produces constant outcomes after continual trials. Kombo and Tromp (2006:97) perceived that reliability is a measure of how consistent the results from a test are. In this research, a pre-test of the research tools was undertaken prior to the actual data collection. In addition, the instruments was thoroughly revised and examined. Both Reliability and Validity was tested through piloting so as to certify that the method and tool used are suitable. So as to get accurate information during interview, there was recording done which helped during data compilation.

3.9 Data Processing and Analysis

Polit and Hungler (1997) define data analysis as the process of organizing, structuring and eliciting meaning. Questionnaires in this particular study were adequately checked for credibility and verification. The primary data collected in this study was coded and tested for comprehensiveness and then analysis done using descriptive statistics. According to Adan (2012) qualitative data is that data that has no numbers. It's mainly related to the qualities, values or value assessment such as people's opinions while quantitative relays to data that is numeric in nature. Data analysis for qualitative data was done thematically. Qualitative data from the interview transcripts was read to gain a general impression of the information obtained. Significant themes in each transcript were outlined by highlighting the text and thematic analysis done. Verbatim quotes were used to convey out more information. This was done manually. For the quantitative data, the questionnaires were adequately verified for reliability and authentication. The data was then coded and tabulated on frequency distribution tables. The analyzed data was presented using pie charts, graphs, percentages and tables.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Protection of the partakers' rights and the necessity for confidentiality and anonymity was taken as crucial to the research process. Partakers of the research were carefully chosen on the basis that they were enthusiastic to participate willingly, where the purpose and objectives of the study are explained to them before the study. This was for the purpose of consent of the

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participants. During the data collection time, informed consent forms were signed, prior to the interview sessions. The study also sought ethical clearance from NACOSTI (National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation) and obtained an introductory letter from the University to facilitate access into the key informants' and the interviewees. After the study, the information collected on tapes was deleted and the interview notes were burnt. The researcher made available the findings at the University library and upon request of the study participants, the data will be shared with them. The results of the study were made available the National Commission of Science, Technology and Innovation's library.

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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study collected from the North Horr Constituency, Marsabit County on the analysis of community participation in the CDF projects in North Horr constituency. The chapter is organized according to the objectives of the study i.e. level of community participation in identification, implementation and in monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects; factors that hinder community participation in the identification, implementation and in monitoring and evaluation and ways of improving community participation in the identification, implementation and in monitoring and evaluation. The data for this study was collected through the use of questionnaires for constituents from three ward and interviews for CDFCs and the CDF manager within the North Horr.

4.1 Response Rate

The study responses as per the respondents were 100 constituency members, the CDF Manager and the three CDFC officials. Table 4.1 shows the response rate for the study.

Table 4 1 Response rate: Source study 2016

Respondents	sample size	response rate	percentage %
CDF Manager	1	1	100
CDFC members	3	3	100
Constituents	82	82	82
Total	**103**	**103**	**94**

The responses as per the North Horr constituents were 82.0%, for CDFC members and 100.0% for the CDF manager. This translated to an average of 94.0% response rate. This was said to be excellent in agreement with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who state that a response rate of 50% is passable for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and above is excellent. The excellent response was because of the manageable sample size and appropriate sampling techniques applied. It was also accredited to the fact that the researcher

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engaged two research assistants to individually administer the questionnaires and certify that they are filled in by the respondents.

4.2 Socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents (n=100)

In this segment the researcher pursued the background data of the respondents and sought for their age, education level gender, age bracket, their level of education and their ward origin.

4.2.1 The gender of the respondents

The respondents were asked to give their gender. The pie chart below shows the findings of the gender of the constituents.

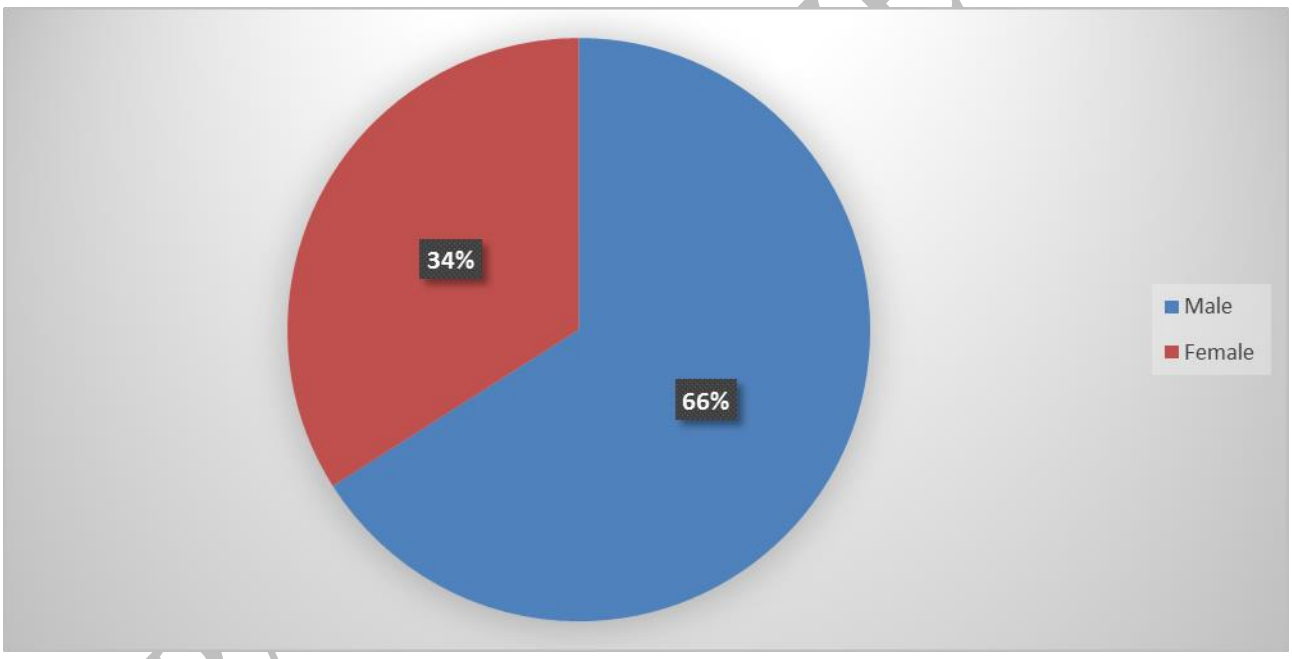


Figure 4.1: Gender of the respondents

Results on gender of constituents' figure 4.1 shows that at least 66% were male while 34% were female. The research collected information from both sexes but males constituted the majority compared to their female counterparts. The responses from the community members indicated the extent to which community members are involved in identification implementation, and in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects in North Horr. In this circumstance, all the respondents were not hesitant to participate in the study as they were willing to share their views on their participation in projects.

4.2.2 Age bracket of the respondents

The respondents were also asked to point out their age bracket. The bar graph below shows the findings of the study.

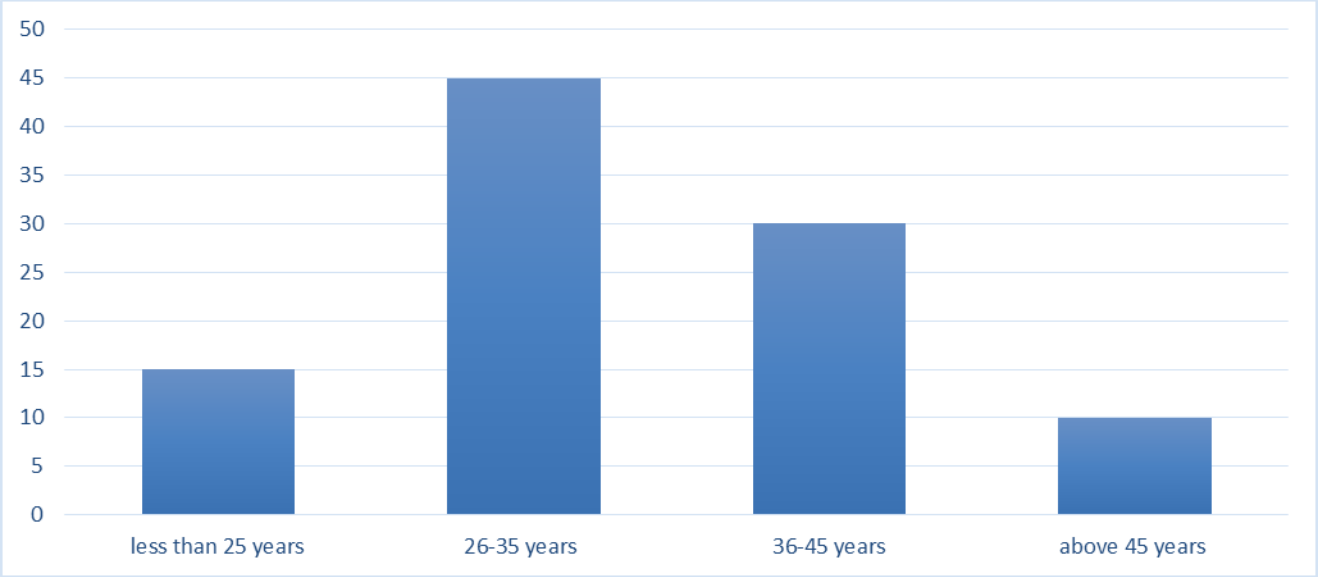


Figure 4.2: Age Bracket

From Figure 4.2, it is clear that a majority of the respondents (45 %) were between 26-35 years of age, 30% were in the age bracket of 36-45 years, and 15% were in the age bracket of the less than 25 years and only a smaller number were above forty five years of age. This showed the ages of respondents were still economically active. The results show that the study gathered data from a widespread age categories and in so doing, authenticating the responses of the study.

4.2.3 The level of education

Respondents were asked to show their highest levels of education. This would aid to show the educational backgrounds among respondents and the differences thereof. The respondents were of varying educational background. The study included those who had no formal education, to those with primary and secondary education, to holders of tertiary education. The responses given are as shown in figure 4.3 below.

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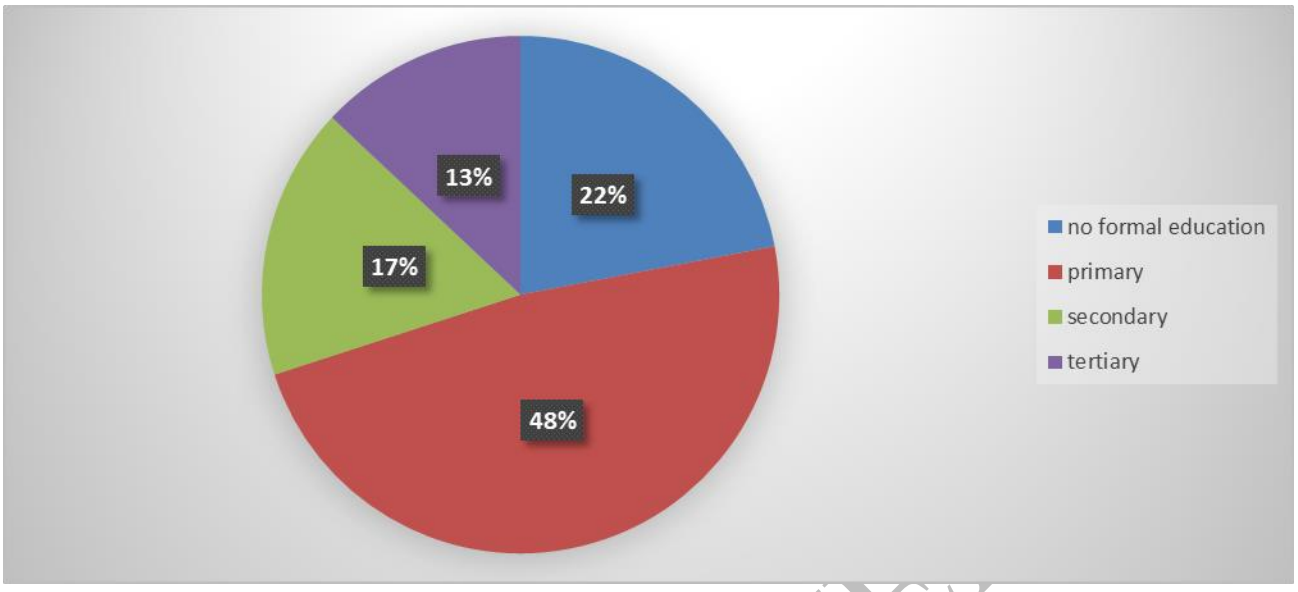


Figure 4.3: Level of education

The results show that number of the residents from the North Horr constituency have low levels of education. The percentages were as 48% had primary education, 22% had no formal education, 17% had secondary education and only 13 percent of the study population had tertiary education. The low educational level explains the low levels of participation in the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency. The North Horr constituency in general has low levels of education, bearing in mind that the communities are largely engaged in pastoralism as a means of livelihood.

4.2.4 Wards the constituents' came from

The constituents were also asked to state the ward from which they came. Their responses were presented in the table 4.2 below.

Table 4.2 Location of the respondents

Ward	Frequency	Percentage
North Horr	43	43
Maikona	37	37
Turbi	20	20
Total	**100**	**100**

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This shows that three wards in the North Horr constituency participated in the research and therefore the responses and findings made in this study are not biased and are generalized to all wards in the constituency.

4.3 Projects implemented by the CDF in the North Horr

In a closed ended question, the study sought to find out some of the projects created by the CDF kitty and the findings are shown in the figure 4.4 below.

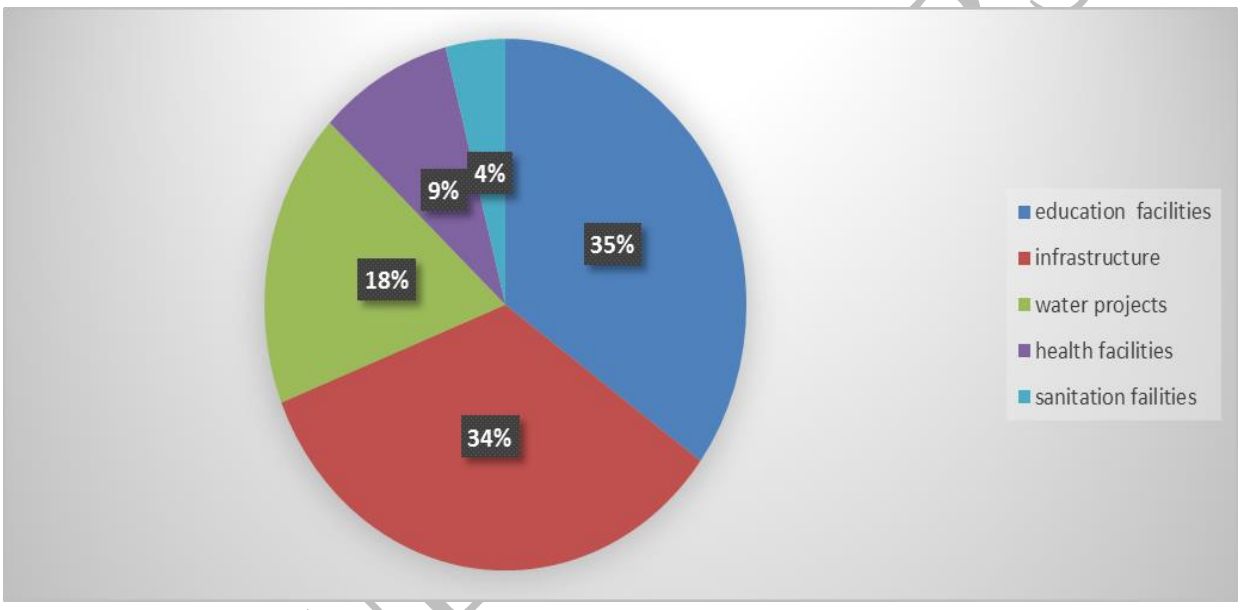


Figure 4.4: CDF projects in the area

In the above Figure 4.4, the results show that education (35.3%) and infrastructure (34.5) accounts for the largest projects being funded by CDF in North Horr Constituency. The third to be instigated is water project (17.6) followed by the health projects (8.8%) and last of all building of toilets/latrines and other facilities (3.8%). This is a rejoinder of what was stated by the CDFC and the CDF manager who advanced that projects have focused on health, infrastructure, education, youth, women and even economic projects. The low level of education as explained in figure 4.3 is because North Horr community practice pastoralism and therefore with the few schools in sedentary settlements, only few can access education. However, CDF focused on establishing more schools in remote areas although some still experience low enrolment.

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4.4 Objective 1: Community participation in the identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects

Previous studies have discovered that there are different ways of stakeholder's contribution in the project cycle. The first objective of this study was to evaluate the extent to which community members in the North Horr constituency participate in project identification, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects. On the participation in project identification, the response from one of the CDFC members from the North Horr ward stated as follows:-

> *'Community participation in the lifecycle of projects is of utmost importance for the understanding of sustainable projects that positively impact on the lives of the constituents. Certainly any development initiative that discounts or demeans the natives in terms of participation is an opposition to struggles in the direction of institutionalizing community participation as an essential element in warranting community development. Involvement of project benefactors in identification of projects is precarious to its achievements of the intended goals. We in the North Horr ward, hold public gatherings where our people identify the projects they need (IDI 001, North Horr Ward).'*

The respondents were asked whether they had ever been involved in the identification of projects to be funded by CDF in their constituency. The responses they gave were contrary to what the CDFC member stated. The responses are presented in figure 4.5 below.

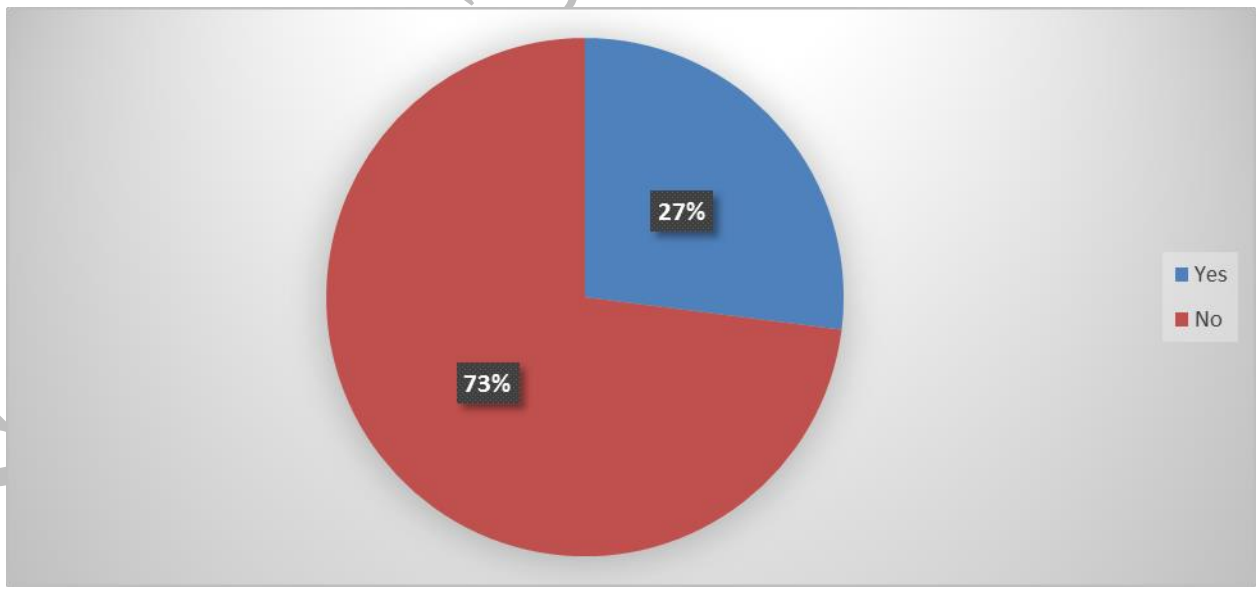


Figure 4.5: Participation in project identification

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From the findings in Figure 4.5, 73% of the community members have never participated in project identification in the North Horr constituency with only 27% having been involved. This could greatly impact on the changing of the livelihoods of the constituents of the North Horr. If the community members are not involved in the inception stage of the projects, their uptake and support of the projects could be a difficult. The results of this study concurs with that conducted by Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) in Mwea Constituency. The latter research found out that 78% of the respondents were never involved in project choice. The study also found out that only 12% were familiar with at least one person who participated in projects identification. This indicates low level of community participation in identification. In addition, 78% stated that they don't know of other persons who took part in project identification. These responses are identified in the chart below. These findings are similar to those of a study by Mapesa et al. (2006) in Kangundo constituency. The research showed that 93% of the 300 participants indicated that they had never contributed to the identification of the community needs. This destined that the real spirit of the CDF which was to get change closer to the public by giving them full contribution in decision making was not experienced in Kangundo constituency, just as in the North Horr.

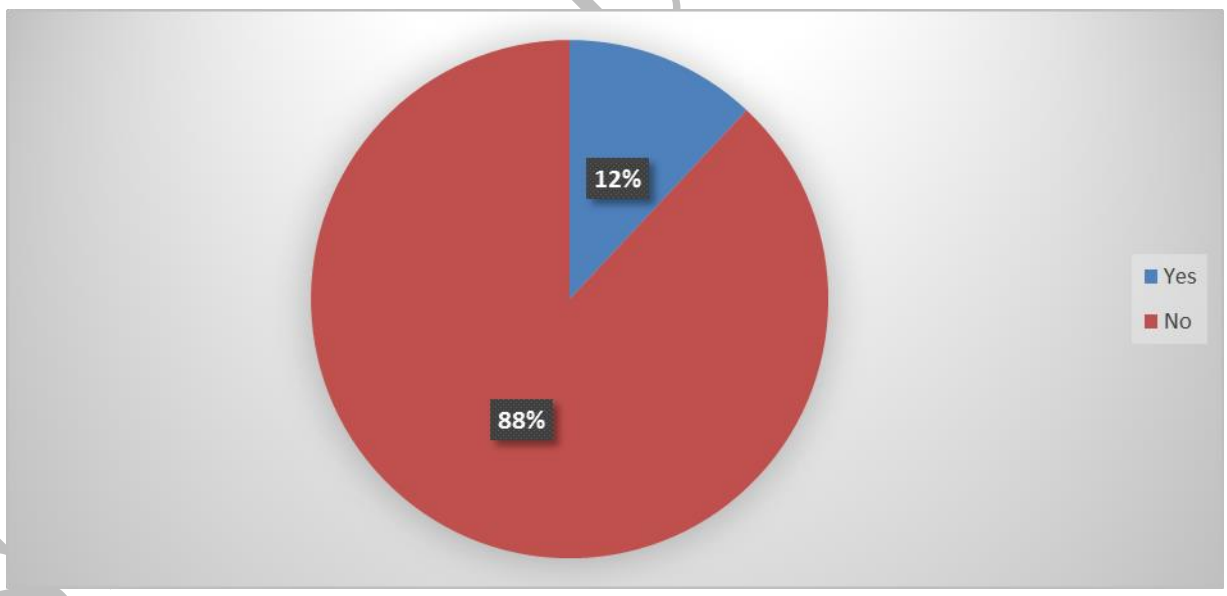


Figure 4.6: Knowledge of the people who took part in project identification

On how projects are identified in the North Horr constituency, the CDFC manager and the CDF manager indicated that they involved the community to some extent. During an interview with one CDFC member from Maikona, he stated that as committee they value community

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participation in project identification but for things to move on, they at times do not involve the community members because of the cost involved in mobilizing the community. In addition, the community is mobile and therefore getting a quorum is quite difficult.

The researcher states that, these opinions are just but a sheer image of the level to which it valid to allege that CDFC and the management of the CDF are insincere in their endeavors in that, in writing they claim to have established mechanisms that back up positive and active community participation yet on the ground the game changes. The CDF manager on the other hand stated that their office selected members from every ward to represent the community. They assume that the members selected are in a position to mobilize the larger community in various wards and identify the projects. After the community has identified the projects, the CDFC members channel the community proposals to the CDF office. The manager says that in so doing, they will save a lot of time and resource.

In practice though, the MPs seem to control projects that get prioritized and subsequently get funded. In so doing the CDF's purpose of guaranteeing community's involvement in the policymaking in development course at the local levels is discouraged. The residents' decision making looks like it ends at the ordinary listing of the projects with miniature impact on what happens later on, at the levels of prioritization and funding. In the long run projects selected may not be in line with the needs of the community as the group's top precedence may not be a main concern to those who list the projects and the public does not have that considerable impact in the process of identification and prioritization of projects.

The findings show that community participation in project identification entirely depends on how the area MP shapes the boundaries of the 'space' of engagement. Few people may be invited and others may not be called in the CDF project identification. A CDFC member from the Maikona ward interrogated in this study emphasized the benefits of the community participation. He stated that:-

> '*For a CDF project to impact on the community, the community members must own it. They must be partisan from the first day. The situation is not the same here in the North Horr. The community is not always contributing to the CDF projects. A few individuals take part but that does not represent the entire community. (IDI 002 Maikona ward).*

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The projects acknowledged by those associated to the MP were believed to pass as having been identified by the community. This findings are similar to those of the International Budget Partnership (IBS, 2010), that observed that low/non-involvement of local communities in project identification and selection is one of the key challenges of the CDF in Kenya. Data from the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) report also showed low levels of public participation: nearly 60% of Kenyans are not given the opportunity to be involved in project selection or prioritization (NACCSC, 2008).

The second bit of the first objective was to find out whether community members participated in the implementation of the projects funded by the CDF in the North Horr constituency. Community involvement in project implementation is by provision of unskilled labor throughout various construction works, procurement of materials and equipment, contribution of cash to pay local masons, contribution in various training programmes, and the actual implementation of programme activities. In this section, the respondents were asked whether they were involved in the procurement process, and as to whether they provided labour to the projects. Project implementation is conceivably the most important stage of the project lifecycle encompassing the procurement of tools, resources, personnel as well as division of tasks and resources in the project organization. It is at this stage of the project cycle that resources are prepared, activities established and control mechanism put in place so that the project inputs can produce project outputs in order to achieve the project purpose. First of all, the constituents of the North Horr were probed whether they participated in the procurement of materials and resources for CDF projects. The response was as in table 4.3 below:-

Table 4.3: Community involvement in procurement of raw materials for CDF projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	24	24
No	76	76
Total	**100**	**100**

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A significant number (76%) of respondents stated that they are not part and parcel of the team that does procurement of raw materials for CDF projects and only 24% were involved in the acquisition and procurement of materials for CDF projects. From the open ended question where the CDFC gets the raw materials from, majority of them (61%) stated that that they do not know who gives supplies for the CDF projects while 29% held that few prominent people are the ones mandated to the supply and deliver of raw materials for projects, whereas only 11% supposed that the work is delegated to contractors who have get tenders from CDFC office. The outcome infers that the manner of procurement and purchases of raw materials for CDF projects in the North Horr constituency do not comply with the requirements of Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2006) and that the contribution of community members is low.

In addition to that, the respondents were further queried on whether the residents benefit from labour in CDF projects. The outcomes are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Community members given labour in CDF Projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Always	18	18
Occasionally	32	32
Rarely	39	39
Never	11	11
Total	**100**	**100**

It is evident that 39% of the residents of the North Horr constituency are occasionally provided with jobs, 18% said that they are always given jobs while 30 (11.5%) indicated that they have never been offered employment by CDF committees. This confirms that some of the projects being implemented in North Horr constituency do not hire locals. It could also mean that they are given lesser tasks as unlike the other people who are nonresidents of the constituency. This could affect the completion of projects in the constituency. The research findings agree with those of Nyanguthii and Oyugi (2013), who established low community members' participation the implementation of projects. Another study by Kairu and Ngugi (2014) in Machakos County looked at the extent to which community participation affects the implementation and

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management of the devolved fund. The study found out that majority of the respondents were not aware of the importance of community participation in the implementation of the CDF projects. The community was not involved in decision making and management. There was also lack of ownership of CDF projects. This shows the extent to which the governance of the fund lacks in its ability to consider inclusive approaches to development matters. A study by the IEA (2006) shows that several CDFC members are uneducated leading to poor implementation of projects as well as poor record keeping. From the study, it was observed that there was collusion between the PMCs and CDFC members to gift their friends with tenders for the delivery of goods and services

The last part of the first objective looks at the community participation in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency. The reason as to why monitoring and evaluation of a venture is conducted is to appraise project performance by giving timely information and feedback to the management from all levels thus helping the managers of the project to achieve the target of the project. Monitoring and Evaluation of the CDF projects should be done by the project beneficiaries, those in the implementation committees, Development Committees of the Constituencies, the Sub county Project Committees, the Constituencies Fund Committees as well as the CDF Board (http://www.cdf.go.ke). In practice, monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects has to be conducted in a hands-on manner whereby all the players are involved. Community members from the North Horr constituency explained that monitoring of project activities in their wards was mainly done by the project staff who report back to the central government.

As is the situation with other baseline studies, local communities take part mainly as respondents in giving information during monitoring and evaluation processes. Project monitoring and evaluation is another phase in the project cycles where involvement of the community members can normally be perceived to be narrowed to the lower stages of the participation ladder, where it is equated to passive participation, as the communities do not portray an active role at these points. The respondents from the North Horr constituency were asked whether they were involved in the monitoring and evaluation procedures. The findings are given in table 4.7 below:-

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Community involvement in M & E of CDF projects in North Horr

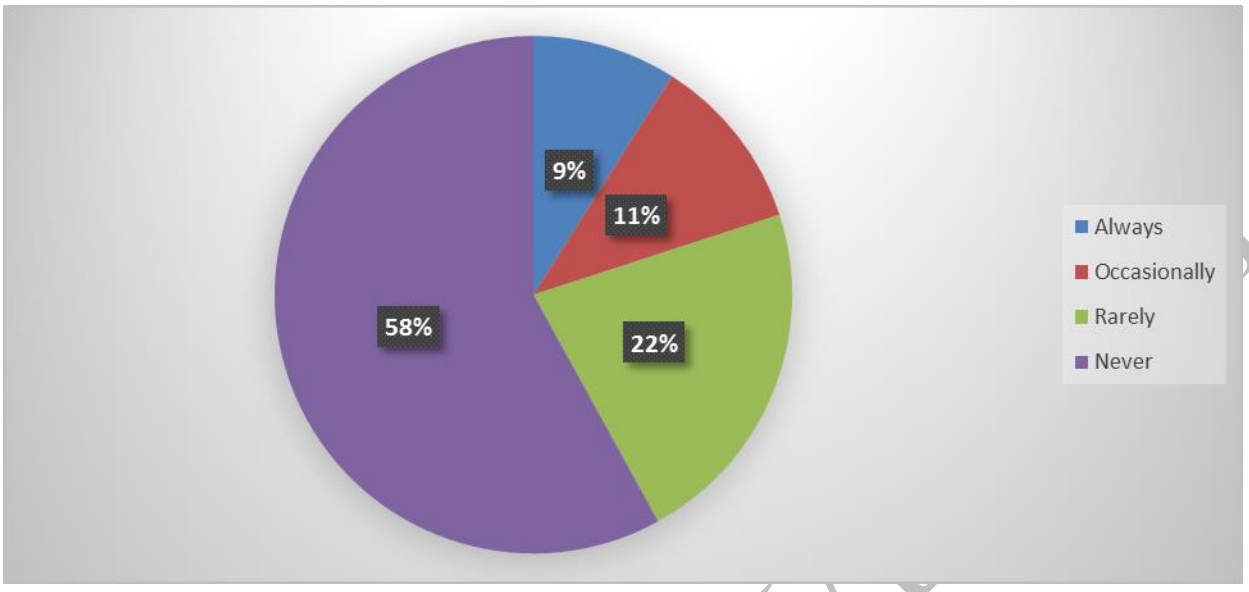


Figure 4.7: Community Involvement in M & E

The responses on community involvement in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency indicate that a large section (58%) are never involved in the monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects, 22% are rarely involved, 11% are occasionally involved and only 9% are always involved in the process. These study findings are comparable to those of a study by Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013). The latter found out that there is low community members contribution in CDF project monitoring, with 20% of their study respondents indicating that they are involved in the monitoring of the CDF projects, whereas 80% indicated non-involvement. The study also found out that that monitoring was not participatory and a CDFC member from Turbi ward emphasized that they are not involved in monitoring of projects in their location. He emphasized that the community is not involved even though the projects directly affect them.

The above informant disclose that whatever may be thought to be participatory may in real sense not be participation as proposed to the public. In terms of the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency, the CDF manager stated that:-

> '*There exists intervallic internal audits done by the CDF board as well as consistent audits by the Kenya National Audit Office and that no separate monitoring has been embarked on so far (CDF manager, the North Horr constituency).'*

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It therefore appears that the kind of information that is being monitored in CDF is mainly financial. In a yes or no question, the respondents were also asked to indicate whether they have heard about any cases of disputes regarding the CDF projects in their constituency in table 4.5:-

Table 4.5: Existence of complains

Heard of complains/ disputes	frequency	percentage
Yes	79	79
No	21	21
Total	**100**	**100**

The findings further show that 79% of residents have heard cases of complaints or disputes regarding the CDF projects in their area, while 21% of them said they have never heard of complains/ disputes emanating from the CDF projects in their ward of origin. This demonstrates that difference of opinion among interested parties in the implementation of CDF projects in the North Horr constituency are rampant. At one time, a bridge was funded through CDF in Maikona Ward but the bridge was done to a substandard such that whenever it rains, no car can pass or even human because there is no clear mark to show the end of the bridge and thus quite risk to be used. Despite the residents complaining, nothing was done.

In addition to that, the respondents who stated that they have heard of complains were asked as to whether there were any mechanisms that have been put in place to resolve the disputes and most of the respondents indicated that they are not aware of any complaints resolution mechanisms. The findings are presented in table 4.6 below.

Table 4.6: Complain resolution mechanism

Heard of complaint resolution mechanism	frequency	percentage
Yes	10	12.7
No	69	87.3
Total	**79**	**100**

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The respondents were also asked if they are updated on the progress of CDF projects in their constituency. The findings in Table 4.7 showed that:-

Table 4.7: Updates on progress of CDF projects

Updated on progress of CDF projects	frequency	percentage
Yes	24	24
No	76	76
Total	**100**	**100**

Most 76.0% of the respondents commented that they are rarely informed on the progress of projects in their constituency, 24.0% said that they are updated on the progress of CDF projects in their wards. In conclusion to this outcome, the manner in which the process of monitoring and evaluation is conducted is not all inclusive as constituents are not sufficiently included in the process to the point that a majority of them are not aware of the details on the progress of projects executed by CDF in their locality. Because of the low participation of the members of the constituency in the process of M & E, several projects have not accomplished their objectives as anticipated during project inauguration. The analysis shown above shows that decision making in the communities is only a reserve of a few and is only taken as a formality and not in reality.

4.5 Whether CDF projects meets aims and aspirations of the constituents

The study was also keen to find out whether the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency addressed the wishes and objectives of the people as anticipated. Their responses are set in table 4.8 below.

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Table 4.8: Whether CDF projects meet aims and aspirations of the constituents

Response	Frequency	percentage
Very high	5	5
High	13	13
Average	32	32
Low	34	34
Very low	16	16
Total	**100**	**100**

Most 34% reported that their aspirations on projects implemented by CDF are on low, 32.0% said that their project aspirations have been an average, 16% said that they have been very low, 13.0% said that they have been high while 5.0% said that the projects aspirations have been very high. The research findings here coincides with preceding results which exhibited that smooth running of projects funded by CDF is at risk because of non-participation of all shareholders from the project commencement up until completion.

The findings from this first objective by the residents point out that full participation of all stakeholders from the project beginning to conclusion is key if the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency is to achieve its set objectives. It is essential to involve selected people's representatives from all the wards so that there is participation in the project design, execution well as in the monitoring and evaluation of projects.

4.6 Objective 2: Factors that hinder community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr constituency

The community members were asked to indicate some of the factors that hindered them from participating in CDF projects. The closed ended question sought responses of a Likert scale format. Likert scale is a statement that the respondent is asked to evaluate by giving a qualitative value to an inquiry with the level of agreement or disagreement being the scopes most commonly used. The findings are presented in the table 4.9 below:-

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Table 4. 9: Factors that hinder community participation

Factor that hinders participation	SA	A	NAD	D	SD
	%	%	%	%	%
Inadequate community mobilization	26	24	23	10	7
Lack of awareness	33	27	19	11	10
Poor leadership/ management	42	28	10	13	7
Poor project ownership	41	19	6	18	16
Gender inequalities	54	26	10	7	3
Low literacy levels	77	13	0	5	5

Several factors limiting vigorous involvement of the community members in the CDF projects were identified. A major obstacle to people's participation in the North Horr constituency according to the views of many respondents is low literacy levels with 77% of the respondents strongly agreeing, 13% agreeing and only 10% of the respondents disagreeing that indeed the low literacy levels hinder participation in the CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency. As had been presented earlier in the part of the education levels, several of the respondents indicated that they had limited or no education. A majority of the respondents strongly agreed that low literacy levels hinder the community from participating in the CDF projects.

Another related factor that has hindered community participation in the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency is the limited access to pertinent information on CDF projects as well as the low levels of awareness among the local communities concerning their duties in CDF. This findings related to the studies carried out by the IEA (2006) and that of Mapesa and Kibua (2006) that agree that lack of information has challenged the communities' participation in the CDF projects. One of the informants from Turbi ward also emphasized that indeed lack of information on the CDF projects is a factor hindering community participation. In his observation:-

> *'You know most of our people are not educated. Most of them especially women are not even aggressive enough to know that there exists such projects in the community. The problem is even compounded by the culture of the people. Most of us depend on livestock keeping and so it's not easy for us to get hold of the people for information dissemination. We have tried to use the chief's barasa, but the efforts are still futile.*

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There is also an emerging trend where people wouldn't even show up for awareness sessions if at all there are no hand-outs to be given at the end of it. It is also a problem of not being able to read and write, that even if we put up poster on available opportunities, few of us can read and write (IDI 003, Turbi ward).'

From the above findings it gives the impression that the lack of community participation was seen as brought about by the community's absence of awareness on their duties in CDF projects. This results are in agreement with those of Gaventa's (2006) who argues that without previous awareness creation so that citizens have a sense of responsibility to assert their rights or give their voices, the machineries for community involvement may be seized by current interests.

The CDF manager of the North Horr constituency also identified that there is usually a low involvement of the members of the community in the CDF projects, especially at the monitoring and evaluation stage because of the method used by many of the CDFC where it is commonly taken as another opportunity to tour round the constituency to analyze the projects being implemented. There exists no easy-to-understand monitoring and evaluation framework which entails an aspect of citizen participation that would be worthwhile in enhancing M&E of the CDF projects. According to the CDF manager of the North Horr constituency:-

'The other cause for poor community participation by residents was an overall low level of awareness on the existence of the fund by the community members. The community also views the M&E process as an expensive and time consuming activity. The common lack of involvement in M&E can also be accredited to the poor group organization where the community arrangements have not been intentionally structured to expedite this. Management is an essential facet in the structuring of the communities so as to achieve the vital involvement in all the CDF processes plus the M&E. The question of community participation hence is two-sided where those meant to expedite participation do not have in place structures for it while the one who have the rights to participate are not structured in a way to meet the obligation that emanates from this right that they have (CDF manager, North Horr Constituency).'

The CDFCs interviewed alluded to financial limitations in undertaking their present-day roles and the extra duties they would like to take on. They mentioned that awareness creation such as the printing of pamphlets as well as other promotional material is costly. Although the CDF Act stipulates that complaints and disputes on the CDF can be accelerated to the board of CDF for investigations and if necessity be, the CDF board goes straight on to the relevant experts for action to be taken, the situation is not like so in the North Horr. A respondent from the CDFC

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mentioned technical constraints and power to handle investigations. Then he also mentioned that the process of forwarding complaints to the relevant bodies such as the Ethics and Anti-Corruption Commission, the police or civil society groups for action may take long. According to the CDFC member from the Maikona ward, the factors that hinder community participation in the CDF process include the following:-

> *'The execution of CDF projects has been confronted with several challenges that range from the inadequate access to information on CDF processes, the lack of descending accountability as well as minimal involvement of the residents in the CDF processes. There is also the problem of political interference, which has emanated clearly from the political setting within which the CDF projects are executed which restrains the involvement of community. I think there are shortcomings in the CDF Act that give the impression that there are adequate provisions for the community to actively engage in their duties enhancing transparency, answerability as well as the involvement of the community members in the CDF processes. I would like to categorically state that there are great power differences that exists between the different players taking part in the CDF processes. According to me, there seems to be a lot of power lying in the hands of the area MPs who behave as though they are the legislators, the implementers as well as the supervisors of the CDF Projects. In my view, this muscle has unlocked the room for corruption, political benefaction and thus discouraging the ability of the CDF kitty to meet its set goals of decreasing inequalities, improving community's involvement in development thereby responding to the local needs as well as bettering the quality of lives of the community members in our constituency (IDI 002 Maikona ward).'*

Despite the importance placed upon people's participation in development programmes, many agencies still experience poor participation of women (Guijt and Shah, 1998; World Bank, 1996). According to Slocum et al., (1995), many participatory approaches such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) do not explicitly address issues of social relations including gender. Rarely do these methodologies take into account gender analysis, gender based differences in labour allocation, and gender differences in access to and control over resources including the CDF. The respondents 54% strongly agree 26% agree that indeed gender inequality hinder the community from participation in the CDF projects. As had been presented in the socio-demographic characteristics, only 34% of the respondents in this study were females while 66% of them were males. This clearly goes a long way in emphasizing the point that few take part in the North Horr constituency, just as in other parts of the world.

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4.7 Objective 3: Ways of improving community participation in the North Horr constituency

As cited earlier, the community emphasized problems in accessing information on CDF projects. Without the appropriate information, community participation still remains a challenge not only to the residents of the North Horr but to the government of Kenya at large. The findings on the factors that could promote community involvement in the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency are presented in the table 4.10 below:-

Table 4.10: Ways of improving community participation

Ways of improving community participation	SA		A		NAD		D		SD	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Ensuring gender equality	36		34		13		10		7	
Awareness creation	33		27		19		11		10	
Participatory management	42		28		10		13		7	
Access to information	51		19		10		14		6	

The findings as presented in table 4.10 shows that a majority of the respondents strongly agree, while 34% agree that there needs to be equal gender representation among in the CDF projects if participation is to be achieved. The community needs to access information if it is to excellently engage in CDF projects in terms of the identification, the monitoring and evaluation, as well as the implementation. A majority of the respondents from the North Horr constituency (51%) strongly agree, and 19% agree that there needs to be access to information on the CDF process. Devoid of access to facts on CDF projects, the community may be required to look for substitute sources of data that may be inaccurate. They therefore stated that to address this challenge, there needs money to be set aside for awareness creation among the community. In order to warrant and motivate the community members to participate, the government, the CDFC and planners have to devise methods of beseeching more participation and making sure that that participation is unrelenting and continues to rise.

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As stated by the CDF manager, there needs to be capacity building for the management of the CDF projects. In his view:-

> *'There needs to be serious training for the CDFC as well as the management committees on all the CDF processes in our constituency, as well as in other constituencies in the entire Kenya. This is because going by the statistics from other areas, a majority of the people appointed to the committee are political friends who have no knowledge on community issues and community change. In particular, the CDFC members and I need training especially on conflict redressing mechanisms. We also need training on financial management (CDF manager, North Horr constituency).'*

Training as well as capacity building programmes are desired in the North Horr, in which facilitators who are identified and trained by the government can interrelate with and exchange ideas with the community members and, as well impart new ideas. The training should be comprehensive enough to cover all areas concerning rural development, project identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation. As soon as the community members have been made aware and invigorated to take the advantage of this direction, outside funding could be pursued for more capacity building for the community.

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CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the major findings of the study, conclusions, recommendations, and suggestions for advanced research. To conclude, the study produced various suggestions that can be vibrant options for improved community participation in projects funded by CDF in North Horr constituency, Marsabit County, Kenya.

5.1 Summary of Findings

The purpose of this study was to examine whether community members participate in identification, implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects in North Horr constituency, Kenya. The study also sought to establish the factors hindered community participation in CDF projects as well as ways of improving community participation in CDF projects. The study was conducted by involving CDFC members and the CDF manager who were the key informants, as well as the community members drawn from three villages in the three wards respectively: Maikona, North Horr and Turbi, within the North Horr constituency. So as to quantify participation of community members, questionnaires which had open and close ended items were used together with interview schedules for the CDFCs and CDF managers.

The data collected was analyzed using various statistical techniques as presented Chapter Four. The study found out that the level of participation in the identification, implementation, and in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects in the North Horr constituency is low. For example findings show that a significant number (76%) of respondents stated that they are not part and parcel of the team that does procurement of raw materials for CDF projects and only 24% were involved in the acquisition and procurement of materials for CDF projects. From the open ended question where the CDFC gets the raw materials from, majority of them (61%) stated that that they do not know who gives supplies for the CDF projects while 29% held that prominent people in the constituency are the ones mandated to the supply and deliver of raw materials for projects, whereas only 11% supposed that the work is delegated to contractors who have get tenders from CDFC office. This was because few numbers of the constituents were

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aware of the existence of some of the projects run by the CDF committee in the area. The findings of the study also showed that there were no ways for dispute and conflict resolution for any that might occur in the CDF projects. It was also established that community involvement in identification, prioritization and assortment of projects was a reserve of CDFC members, some powerful people and area member of parliament. To also validate the low levels of participation in the CDF projects, more than half of constituents said that they were discontented with the projects being executed by CDF as they neither participated at various stages of the project cycle. This was also apparent in the case whereby majority of respondents said that they were not part of the project design, planning, development and implementation. Adding to that, responses showed that the level of community involvement in project implementation was low to the level that labour was not obtained locally. A limited number of the constituents said that they were hardly ever employed in CDF projects construction sites. Besides, the study also showed that there existed insignificant resident's involvement in project monitoring and evaluation activities in the North Horr constituency.

On the factors that hindered the community members from participating in the project cycles, the study found out that despite the importance placed upon community's participation in CDF projects still women experience poor participation. It could also be attributed to the kinds of work that are seen as taboo for the North Horr's women who are majorly pastoralists. The low levels of awareness and low literacy levels of the existing and the needed projects hinder community members from participating in the project identification.

Having inadequate resources negatively impacted on the community's ability to effectively influence the direction of CDF funded projects. Likewise, lack of access to financial resources which were seen as essential to address problems and concerns of constituents led to organizations relying on volunteers to carry challenges and barriers to community participation in CDF projects. Lack of access to information on both government and non-governmental organization programs and services also hindered the community members from participating in the CDF projects. Most respondents stated that information that was available on CDF projects and services was difficult to obtain and interpret.

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On what could be done to improve the participation of the constituents of the North Horr constituency in the CDF projects, the constituents of the North Horr emphasized on a need for a participatory model of development in which the local people are not only engaged in the identification, formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects, but where their knowledge and skills are taken as the most essential elements for the CDF projects. The study also found out that there is the need to create situations in which shy people can be frank, and women in particular can speak without being laughed at, just to mention a few. On the part of the leadership, they should ensure that the CDF Act provides for both direct and indirect participation of the community members in all CDF structures and processes. There was the need for raising awareness of the citizens to encourage them participate in CDF projects through monitoring and evaluation, budget tracking and social audits. The study also found out that there is need of limiting the number of CDF projects to be implemented by the constituency in a year to a feasible number to ensure that there are few projects that are ongoing and that community members would have no other option but participate.

The members of the community suggested that there should be reasonable timelines within which CDF projects must be completed so that they are able to create time for participation. They also stated that there should be introduction of performance contracting at all levels and structures of the CDF as this would translate to improved efficiency and effectiveness in community participation. The findings of the study also show that there is need for the staff in the constituency CDF office be employed by the CDF Board and not the constituency for accountability to the CDF Board. They stated that it would also ensure that the staffs employed are not political sycophants who only show up on duty when the politicians are around.

To enhance community participation in tendering and supplies the residents of North Horr constituency suggested that there should be registration of contractors and artisans, provision of information on tendering and supplies guidelines, and formation of a subcommittee for vetting and recommending suppliers who come from the constituency. This would ensure that the CDF money remains in the constituency.

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5.2 Conclusion

The study has identified that there is still a great challenge of community participation in the CDF project faced by the constituents living in North Horr constituency. The study findings have confirmed that community participation in CDF projects in the North Horr Constituency is low. For illustration, one boarding facility which was constructed by CDF has not been utilized to date. Other schools still face low enrolment and yet the CDF has created such schools. These were among other projects established not to have accomplished their objectives in North Horr constituency. The study similarly established that in the prioritization and selecting of projects only a few residents (33.5%) were involved. Those picked to such positions were political appointees. This resulted to interruption and non-completion of projects on the stipulated time.

The CDFC and the CDF manager pointed out that they involved constituents at every stage of the project but the data collected showed that only a few selected were involved in the project identification and implementation. Only 33.5% of the North Horr's constituents admitted that they have ever contributed in the project identification process, 12.1% said that they always participated in project implementation, while 4.5% were involved in the monitoring and evaluation processes.

The low levels of awareness and low literacy levels of the existing and the needed projects hinder community members from participating in the project identification. In addition, inadequate resources negatively impacted on the community's ability to effectively influence the direction of CDF funded projects. Lack of access to financial resources which were seen as essential to address problems and concerns of constituents led to organizations relying on volunteers. Lack of access to information on both government and non-governmental organization programs and services also hindered the community members from participating in the CDF projects. Therefore, to improve participation in the CDF projects, the project identification forums should enable participation of all genders and classes of people, and should be created more often. Only few projects should be implemented during each financial year to ensure utmost participation of the community members.

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5.3 Recommendations

By and large, the outcomes from this research have outstretched a range of issues that need to be considered by more studies as a base line data for the yet to come projects related to CDF funding.

(i) The study recommends that to ensure community participation various project levels should have a committee from the village which should be the reference point for the larger constituency.

(ii) The CDF manager and his team (the CDFC) need to disseminate information to the residents of their constituency of the ongoing projects.

(iii) The study further recommends the need for awareness sessions through the use of local forums such as the chief's sessions and the vernacular media stations so that the constituents are aware of the impact of community participation in their lives.

5.4 Suggestions for Further research

The study proposes more research to be done on the following:

(i) The role of political leadership in ensuring community participation in the CDF projects in North Horr constituency

(ii) How literacy level affects women participation in implementation of CDF projects in North Horr constituency

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

JANE BOKAYO SORA
P.O. BOX PRIVATE BAG,
LIMURU – 00217, KENYA

DEAR SIR/MADAM,

RE: AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CDF PROJECTS IN THE NORTH HORR CONSTITUENCY

My name is Jane Bokayo Sora a student at St. Paul's University. I am carrying out a study on the: "An Analysis of Community Participation in CDF Projects in the North Horr Constituency" and you have been identified as one of the people who can be of assistance to me.

Please note that the information you will make available will exclusively be used for academic purposes and will be treated with greatest confidentiality. Your name is not essential on the questionnaire and your identity will not be divulged in any way. Your truthful response to the questions will be of great importance to the study.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Jane Bokayo Sora
St. Paul's University

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APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRES FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Please tick in the box for the right answer or write in the blank spaces.

SECTION A: Demographic Data

1. What is your gender? (Tick one) All questions must have brief instructions.
   A. Male [ ]
   B. Female [ ]
2. What is your age bracket? (Tick one)

A. Less than 25 years [ ]
B. 26 – 35 years [ ]
C. 36 – 45 years [ ]
D. More than 46 years [ ]

3. What is your education level? (Tick one)
   A. No formal education [ ]
   B. Primary [ ]
   C. Secondary [ ]
   D. Tertiary [ ]

4. Which ward do you come from?
   A. Maikona [ ]
   B. Turbi [ ]
   C. North Horr [ ]

5. What are some of the projects implemented by CDF in your area? (tick appropriately)
   A. Schools [ ]
   B. Health facilities [ ]
   C. Roads and bridges [ ]
   D. Water projects [ ]
   E. Toilet and sanitation [ ]

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Section B: Community participation in identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation

6. Are there criteria you use to identify developmental projects?
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
7. Have you ever taken part in identification of any CDF projects in your village or division? Tick either yes or no
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
8. Are you aware of anybody in your location who took part in identification and prioritization of CDF project in your area? Tick either yes or no
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
9. Are community members involved in procurement of materials and resources for CDF projects? Tick either yes or no
   Yes [ ] No [ ]
10. If no, where does CDFC get resources and materials for CDF projects? (Specify) _____
11. Are community's members given labour in CDF projects? (Tick one)
    Always [ ] Occasionally [ ] Rarely [ ] Never [ ]
12. Are community members involved in monitoring of CDF projects in this area?
    Always [ ] Occasionally [ ] Rarely [ ] Never [ ]
13. Have you heard about any cases of complaints or disputes regarding the CDF projects in your area? Tick either yes or no
    Yes [ ] No [ ]
14. In case of differences or disputes occurring on CDF projects, are there mechanism that are in place to address them? (Tick either Yes or No)
    Yes [ ] No [ ]
15. Are you updated on the progress of CDF projects aimed at improving the socio-economic wellbeing of people of this area? (Tick either Yes or No)
    Yes [ ] No [ ]
16. To what extent do CDF projects in this area meet the aims and aspirations of the people?
    Very high [ ] High [ ] Average [ ] Low [ ] Very low [ ]

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Section C: Factors that hinder community participation

17. Below are some factors that hinder community participation in CDF funded projects, indicate by ticking whether you strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A) Neither Agrees nor Disagrees (NAD), Disagree or Strongly Disagree (SD).

Factors that hinder community participation	SA	A	NAD	D	SD
1. Inadequate community mobilization					
2. Lack of information					
3. Poor leadership structure in CDF management					
4. Poor project ownership					
5. Gender inequalities					
6. Low literacy levels					

Section D: Ways of improving community participation in CDF funded projects

2. Below are some of ways of improving community participation in CDF funded projects in the North Horr Constituency, indicate by ticking whether you Strongly Agree (SA), Agree (A) Neither Agrees nor Disagrees (NAD), Disagree or Strongly Disagree (SD).

Ways of improving community participation	**SA**	**A**	**NAD**	**SD**
1. Ensuring gender representation at all levels				
2. Creating awareness through public barazas				
3. Involving the community in decision making.				
4. Involvement of relevant community members in the CDF cycle				

The end

Thank you for your participation.

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APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CDF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

1. How long have you been a CDFC member in the North Horr Constituency?
2. For the past one year, how many projects have you been involved in, in this Constituency?
3. Identify the actual progress of the projects that you initiated since you assumed office in this Constituency? (Completed and non-completed ones)
4. What is the procedure that you follow in identification of projects to be sponsored by CDF North Horr Constituency?
5. How do you involve the community members of the North Horr Constituency in planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process?
6. What are the benefits of involvement of community members in CDF projects?
7. What are the factors that you think hinder participation of community members in CDF funded projects in the North Horr Constituency?
8. What are the ways of improving community participation in the CDF funded projects in the North Horr Constituency?

The End

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APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CDF MANAGER

Please write the answer in the blank spaces

1. How long have you been a CDFC manager of the North Horr Constituency?

2. For the past one year, how many projects have you initiated in this constituency?

3. Identify the actual progress of the projects that you initiated since you assumed office? (Completed and non-completed ones)

4. What is the procedure that you follow in identification of projects to be sponsored by CDF in this constituency?

5. How do you involve community members in planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process?

6. What are the benefits of involvement of community members in CDF projects?

7. What are the factors that you think hinder participation of community members in the North Horr Constituency in CDF funded projects?

8. What are the ways of improving community participation in the CDF funded projects in this constituency?

The End
Thank You for your Participation

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APPENDIX V: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone:+254-20-2213471,
2241349,3310571,2219420
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Email:dg@nacosti.go.ke
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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/16/29435/11907

Date: 4th July, 2016

Jane Bokayo Sora
St. Paul's University
P.O. Private Bag-00217
LIMURU.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"An analysis of community participation in CDF projects,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Marsabit County** for the period ending **4th July, 2017.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Marsabit 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
Marsabit County.

The County Director of Education
Marsabit County.

APPENDIX VI: RESEARCH PERMIT

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 Officers 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

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 9886

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MS. JANE BOKAYO SORA
of ST PAUL UNIVERSITY, 0-217
NAIROBI,has been permitted to conduct
research in *Marsabit County*

on the topic: *AN ANALYSIS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CDF PROJECTS*

for the period ending:
4th July,2017

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/16/29435/11907
Date Of Issue : 4th July,2016
Fee Recieved :ksh 1000



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Applicant's Signature

.....
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation