

**FACTORS INFLUENCING STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION IN WARD
DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS: A CASE OF NDARAGWA SUB-COUNTY,
NYANDARUA COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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**A research project report submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts in project planning and management of the University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research proposal report is my original work and has not been presented for an academic award of degree in any other university

Signature.....

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This research proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor

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DEDICATION

This research proposal is dedicated to my wife Elizabeth Ndugo , my daughter Faith Ndugo and my son Victor Ndugo for encouragement and both moral and financial support during my tight schedule of my studies, God bless them mighty.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADF Africa Development Fund

CDF Constituency Development Funds

CED Community Economic Development

ICT Information Communication Technology

LATF Local Authorities Transfer Fund

NG-CDF National Government Constituency Development Funds

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

MP Member of Parliament

OCOB Office of the Controller of Budget

RMLF Road Maintenance Levy Fund

SPSS Statistical Packages of Social Sciences

WDF Ward Development Funds

ABSTRACT

Stakeholder's participation is an important aspect of public projects as it creates accountability and transparency during the implementation process. The objective of this study is to investigate factors influencing stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county. The study will be guided by four specific objectives, namely: To determine the level of stakeholder awareness in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county; To examine the influence of Governance and regulatory framework on stakeholder participation in WDF projects; and to determine the influence of social capital on stakeholder participation in WDF projects. To assess the influence of competence of implementation team on stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county. The study will use descriptive survey method whereby beneficiaries of the fund in Ndaragwa Sub-county will be the target population. The sample size of 160 will be selected using simple multi-stage sampling selection method. 150 respondents will be from the members of the community. 10 respondents with experience in managing WDF projects will be selected using purposive sampling method. A standardized questionnaire, designed to include both closed and open-ended questions, will be used for data collection. Data analysis will be done using descriptive statistics such as frequencies, means, percentages, standard deviations and correlation. Data presentation will employ tools such as tables. The finding shows that majority of the respondents are aware about WDF projects in their ward. However their participation in identification of WDF projects in their ward is low. On governance and regulatory framework majority of the interviewed noted that laws, rules and structure are highly not conducive to the participation of stakeholders' in WDF project. Also large number of the respondents agreed that competence of the implementation team influence to a very great extent to stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. From the study, it was found that significant large number of respondents are members of respective welfare groups, associations and self-help groups within their locality. The study concluded that for a large number of stakeholders to participate in WDF projects, they must be involved in identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities. Furthermore rules and regulations are weak in terms of promotion of stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. Internal structure of most WDF projects also lack broader representation and therefore affecting participation in these projects. Competence of the implementation team, is also important especially in the aspect of organizing and managing activities involving stakeholders' participation. The more the better. With respect to social capital, the more the members belong to a welfare group, an association or self-help group within their locality the more it increases the frequency of stakeholders, participation in WDF projects. The study recommended that the need to involve various actors in the WDF projects to appropriate strategies for promotion of Stakeholders' participation in the WDF projects. Rules and regulations upon which the WDF project is anchored must be changed to make them conducive and mandatory for stakeholder's participation. For a positive outcome of stakeholders, participation, the implementation team need to be trained on the best practice on how to handle these activities. Furthermore members recruited as committee or staff members must be competent in terms of level of education, skills and experience for the best outcome.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

A project refers to a time-bound endeavor carried out by individuals working together to develop a unique item within a set budget and time to give tangible output (World Bank 2015). Project success is measured by a budget, expected deliverables, and time. Various interventions involving programs and projects involve huge resource allocation whose success depends on time, budget and deliverables (Alam et al., 1994). However, other criteria have been applied to measure the performance of such projects including, social cost-benefit analysis, relevance, and sustainability (World Bank, 2006) (Rogues, 2005). Stakeholder management is, therefore, critical to the success of projects as it is for persons with a vested interest in the initiative being adequately involved. Execution of projects involves various stakeholders who influence the implementation process and outcome of projects. Agrawal, Britt, and Kanel (1999) opine that legitimacy, urgency, and power are critical stakeholders' characteristics. Thus, project management officer needs to create enough understanding these behaviors that change variables among various stakeholders during implementation.

Participatory approaches to development have been adopted by most governmental and non-governmental development partners, as a solution to the failed poverty-reduction intervention of the last century (Kiarie, 2013). African countries, for instance, have gradually ratified laws and policies that encourage the citizenry to participate fully in their development programs (OXFAM-GB, 2009).

In Kenya, the onset of devolution as a model of governance is hoped to produce tangible benefits regarding redefining development process. Resource allocation now entails grass root stakeholders participation through elected representatives such as Members of County Assemblies (MCAs) and governors in respective counties (Council of Governors, 2014).

Wards are therefore the frontiers of devolution (Kamuiru, 2014).The majority of devolved Governments are now creating Ward Development Funds (WDF) as a means to spur grass root development. The WDF is similar to Constituency Development Funds (CDF) albeit undertaken at the ward level.

The establishment of WDF in 2014 has promised to spur economic development at the ward level. Various counties have enacted the necessary laws to operationalize the fund. The County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) is supposed to guide the various programs at the county level. However, the WDF in different counties seems to have been replicated from the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) model creating legal technicality as it violates the principle of separation of power (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013). There are questions relating to the participation framework of the WDF which is a core constitutional requirement for public programs. The current study aims to investigate factors influencing stakeholder participation within the WDF projects setting. The study will carry out a descriptive survey in Nyandarua County.

1.2 Statement of the problem

WDF projects are very fundamental to the socio-economic development of the immediate community and the nation at large. Yet, against this backdrop the implementation of the aforementioned projects is limited by a number of factors. In some cases, the beneficiaries of a given project can hamper its implementation (Gunyon, 1998). It is further argued that regardless of a community's capacity to plan, implement and manage its projects, it needs government support. In tandem with ADBI's (2004) assertion, projects that adopt participatory approaches have a much higher success rate. This may be argued to be occasioned by effective implementation of the projects.

It is in the public domain that there are many WDF projects that fail to see the light of the day. In other words, despite funds being allocated to them, some WDF projects fail to be implemented. Indeed, it is alleged that there are several white elephant WDF projects that have been cash cows to a clique of gluttonous individuals to the detriment of the ordinary citizens who are objected to benefit from such earmarked projects.

Stakeholder participation in public projects has been emphasized for a long time, as the idea of 'decentralization' took center stage in the developmental discourses around the world (Mohammad, 2010). Indeed, stakeholder participation is considered to be one of the critical success factors in project management as it helps to reduce conflicts and other risks (Project Management Institute, 2000). In any developing country, bottom-up approach to development programs is the means through which governments achieve various goals such as poverty reduction through the adequate participation of the target beneficiaries (Oxfam-GB, 2009; Chambers, 1993).

In Kenya, the system of devolved governance provides for stakeholder participation, and this is a right guaranteed by Chapter 118 of the Constitution, the County Governments Act 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act 2012 (The Constitution of Kenya, 2010). The government has been undertaking various flagship projects while county governments have established the schemes as a means for improving social-economic welfare at the grass roots.

Further, some of the challenges relating to the WDF projects have been attributed to lack of stakeholder participation, poor procurement, and poor governance among others. Studies done in various parts of the country have pointed out some barriers to public involvement including failure to involve local communities the project cycle, poor governance among others. It is, therefore, important to undertake this study as a technique of showing the different elements improving stakeholder participation in WDF. It is, therefore, important to

conduct this study as a way of bringing out the various factors impinging on stakeholder participation in WDF.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study aims to investigate factors influencing stakeholders' participation in Ward Development Fund projects in Ndaragwa sub -county, Nyandarua County, Kenya

1.4 Objectives of the study

(i)To determine how the level of stakeholder awareness influence stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county.

(ii) To examine the influence of Governance and regulatory framework on stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county.

(iii)To determine the influence of social capital on stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county.

(iv)To assess the influence of competence of implementation team on stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county.

1.5 Research Questions

(i)To what extent does level of stakeholder awareness influence stakeholder participation in WDF projects?

(ii)What are the influence of governance and regulatory framework on stakeholder participation in WDF projects?

(iii)How does social capital influence stakeholder participation in WDF projects?

(iv)To what extent does competence of implementation team influence stakeholder participation in WDFprojects?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The primary reason for studying stakeholders participation in the public project is to align their interest with that of the authorities implementing the projects. The results of the study will be helpful in several ways. Firstly, the finding of this study can be instrumental to the WDF management committee, government development agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community workers in understanding various centers of excellence and weak linkages about stakeholders' participation in planning and management of development actions they pursue, oversee or review. Second, this study will examine several aspects of stakeholders' participation in the project cycle. Thus, the findings constitute a wide range of dimensions for possible consideration by policy makers charged with the design, planning, and management of grassroots centered development efforts. Finally, to scholars and development practitioners, the findings will be a significant contribution to the body of literature on participatory approaches to development in the overall, and stakeholders' contexts in particular.

1.7 Assumptions of the study

The primary assumption is that there would be no bias and that participants will be cooperative in giving relevant information to the questions raised, and that the questionnaire and key format interviews will be adequate instrument for getting sufficient and reliable data related to stakeholders' participation in their projects.

1.8 Limitation of the study

There was a limitation of funds to carry out the study. This was overcome by negotiating with my enumerators for a fair price. I also used part of my salary to fund the study.

Some of the respondents were reluctant to reveal information on issues they consider sensitive to their organization. However, this limitation was overcome by assuring them that

the study was purely for academic purposes and the guarantee of the confidentiality of the information given.

1.9 Delimitation of the study

This study will focus on how level of stakeholder's awareness, influence of government and regulatory framework, social capital and competence of implementing team influence stakeholder participation in the projects funded under the WDF kitty. Also, Ndaragwa Sub-County has four divisions and four electoral wards, but the study will focus on only two wards, consists namely Shamata and Kiriita wards, although these wards were purposively selected for the survey to their diverse socio-economic orientations that have the potential to reflect the situation of the study phenomenon obtaining in the entire Sub-county.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Collective action: Action which is taken together by a group of the community, which their goal is to enhance their status with a common agenda.

Competence of Project Implementers: Ability or qualification on the part of persons implementing projects. This ability could have been acquired academically or through experience.

Consultation : A two-way exchange between two people that involves sharing information

Information sharing: One-to-one exchange of various data between the sender and receiver

Rules and Regulations: The degree of impact of the policies, laws, and guidelines on stakeholder participation in WDF project

Social capital: The network of relationships within people who stay and work in a particular community which enables that community to function effectively

Stakeholder awareness: The level at which the project stakeholders are aware of the

intended or ongoing projects, this include how the project will affect them either negatively or positively.

Stakeholders' participation- A joint consultation in decision making, goal setting, benefit sharing, team work and other such measures through which a project attempts to foster or increase its stakeholders commitment to collective objective.

Ward Development Fund projects: Projects funded by the devolved unit at the ward level .The project may include health projects, infrastructure projects or health projects. The project depends on the need of the ward residents.

1.11 Organisation of the study

The study is sub-divided into five chapters. Chapter one deals with the introduction, background of the study, an overview of the study, objectives of the study, definition of the various approach of stakeholders participation, research questions, limitation and delimitation of the study will also be discussed. Chapter two covers introduction, a literature review about the topic and the objectives of the study. The theoretical framework will focus on the related theory with this study on community participation. A conceptual framework to be discussed where the relationship between the dependent and independent variables will be given. Chapter three will cover research methodology to be used in conducting the study. This includes research design, target population, selection of the study area, sampling procedure, and sample frame, validity and reliability measures, techniques of data collection and data processing, analysis and ethical considerations while undertaking the study and collecting the data. Chapter four present introductions, the data analysis and interpretation and Chapter five include a summary of findings, discussion, conclusion, and recommendation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the review of literature relating to the study. It also provides a participation in WDF projects, participation in project conception, participation in implementation in WDF projects, participation in WDF project monitoring and evaluation, forms of stakeholders' participation and theoretical framework with review of theories relevant to this study, conceptual framework, and empirical study, critique of the current literature, research gaps, and the summary.

2.2 Stakeholders Participation in Ward Development Fund Projects

Stakeholders' participation in public projects traces its origin in the community development models of the 19th century which had challenges, due to poor participation by stakeholders leading to the collapse most of such projects. This phenomenon led to the prominence of enhanced community control of funds and choices. The participation movement championed by Chambers (1983) was critical in using these notions to small projects. The new focus envisaged techniques that could inform locals allowing them to make informed decisions and to effectively interact with external stakeholders' mostly providing funding and technical support (Musgrave, 1959).

Stakeholders' participation is the core principle of democratic system development, which need the procedure of working together between the citizens and the administration. The idea of public involvement has of late attained substantial interest due to its growing importance in the development sector. According to Otieno (2007), it stresses the importance of efficient and inclusive leadership for progressive change, and of improving livelihood strategies of the minority.

Participation has been particularly emphasized as a core element of achievement, local developmental authority with the traditional space of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) highlighted as the primary techniques for listening to community issues, utilizing local resources, streamlining budget and deliverables with community needs (Marais *et al.* 2007:2).

Marais et al. (2007:25) differentiate between three indicators in measuring the value of participation; 'process indicators'(measuring extent and quality).Developmental Indicators' (measuring the impact on self-development and community capacity in challenging imbalances and inequalities); and 'impact indicators'(measuring the impact of policy or change).The core pillar of society-based activities is the active involvement of the active participants in the project formulation and implementation.

In Kenya, there has been growing need to devolve functions that can foster development at the grassroots levels. One such effort is the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Initiated in 2003, the fund aim was to supplement constituency level development by spurring equitable distribution of development resources across the country. The Fund was established in 2003 under the Constituency Development Fund Act 2003, Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 107 (Act No.11), to correct years of regional underdeveloped as a result of politics of patronage by devolving funds directly to parliamentary constituencies. CDF plans are initiatives which allocate capital from the national government budget to regions for development projects in an attempt to address specific society needs (Mwangi, 2005).

The CDF, from where WDF model was borrowed, has been beset by monumental hiccups due to its political nature. The CDF was later renamed, National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) through an amendment of the CDF Act (2015), to (or "intending to") align the fund with the 2010 constitution.

Operationalization of CDF has however been fraught with a litany of challenges. Gross abuse of the fund, lack of transparency and poor planning are just a few of the wide range of complaints. Indeed, Gikonyo (2008), asserted in a survey of some programs under the Fund, that many CDF projects were of little significance to the local communities in most parts of the country. According to Okungu (2008), over half of the constituencies reported mismanagement, theft, fraud and misappropriation of the CDF kitty. Ongoya and Lumallas, (2005) observed that CDF had the ability of being applied by leaders to enhance their reputation to gain political mileage. As such, the fund had no particular development intentions but a purely political tool.

Wamugo (2007) also indicate that CDF success depends on the commitment and character of the region MP to utilize the resources for progressive activities for his electorate. Thus, MPs' leadership ability is assessed depending on their competence in applying the fund. Lack of sufficient participation by the local communities in the projects from conception to completion was cited as the primary cause of these drawbacks. Other decentralized funds comprise Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) and Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), among others. All these capital relies on different legal guidelines and overseen by different state bodies (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013).

In an analysis of "Voluntary Participation in Community Economic Development in Canada: An Empirical Analysis" Lamb (2011), posits that there is a significant correlation between one's desire to participate and the benefits expected from involvement. The expectation benefits the community at large such as the provision of, social justice, developing institutions to provide opportunities and municipal services. Personal advantages may comprise leadership, skills development, and the opportunity to interact with others. On the other hand, Shragge (2003) observed an adverse correlation between a person willingness to incur costs, which comprise commitments and resource utilization. Some of the visible

barriers to involvement comprise absence of trust to make substantial contribution to a project and a biased attitude among residents due to collapse of past projects. Also, those who intend to re-locate to other regions lacks interest in being active in project implementation.

Stakeholders' participation in Kenyan counties has evolved since the enactment of the new constitution. Counties have also considered the business community as partners and have taken meaningful steps aimed at constructive engagement with them through investment forums and frameworks for regular feedback. In some instances, the business communities have established associations for advocacy and to sustain structured engagements (CoG, 2014).

2.2.1 Stakeholders' participation in WDF Project Identification

As with most community development initiatives, WDF project starts with the conception whereby a need is to be fulfilled is established. Accordingly, Nyandarua County WDF Act (2015) provide guidelines on how to identify WDF projects. This facilitate sharing of objectives by way of need assessment and thorough discussion analysis (Nyaguthii and Oyugi,2013).According to Gujarati (1995), the first stage of a formal participatory process for projects identification is the needs assessment. The situational analysis has to be carried out by an independent agent, with the aims of describing the current situation within the community. Needs assessment, on the other hand, looks at needs of various groups within the community. It is critical to conduct a feasibility study before a project is initiated (Otieno, 2007).

The initiation phase helps to define the business problem or identify the opportunity, suggest a feasible solution by formulating a project proposal or develop a business case. Participation of the target beneficiaries is important at the identification stage since the local people know the nature of their problem and can suggest the best means to solve them. Once the people suggest

the ideas, evaluation and approval take place after authorization by project managers. Given the technical nature of this stage, the participation of the people may be minimal (Muhammad, 2010).

2.2.2 Stakeholders' participation in WDF projects Implementation

Implementation is one of the most critical stages the project management cycle as it entails the procurement of resources, setting up of team and allocation of tasks among other things. Following the project implementation plan, funds are sourced, chores determined and control mechanism detailed so that the project inputs and give expected outputs for the achievement the project goals (Mohammad, 2010). Participation of the people at this stage is crucial to the success of the WDF projects.

The implementation stage phase of the Project Management Process entails turning inputs to outputs. According to Stefano and Vrinda (2003), implementation is the stage in which the layout formulated in the preceding levels of the project lifecycle are initiated. This stage is unique in that most resources are applied as it transforming of the project activities required towards the achievement of the project deliverables. The community, as the beneficiaries, must be adequately involved to build a sense of "ownership" by the community. This could entail participation by members of the stakeholder in launching the project, coordination of activities, monitoring, and taking care of contingencies.

2.2.3 Stakeholders' participation in WDF Project Monitoring and Evaluation

The progress of WDF Projects implementation should be monitored by the project teams and independent monitors. Relying on the logical guidelines in the project document, project teams carries out planning to define activities, results and milestones that may develop during implementation. Evaluation involves systematic and non-biased evaluation of an on-going or finalized ventures, the design, application and outcomes. The purpose is to establish the

suitability, effectiveness, development efficiency, and attainment of objectives, sustainability and impact (Paul, 2010).

Evidence shows that WDF should include participatory oversight and evaluation elements to enhance results with a view to seal loopholes observed in the other models. The final stage in the project cycle is an assessment, which is enhanced by follow-up action. External agencies are necessary to assess the performance of the project to see whether its stated objectives are achieved. Evaluations investigate the reasons why certain aspects of a project or program have or have not been implemented as planned (Hall, et al., 2003; Patton, 2006; Zarinpoush, 2006). Monitoring and evaluation are functions that assist the project management in understanding the attainment of objectives, the area that needs correction measures to deal with current issues, in an attempt to comply with the environment standards as well as assessing employees' efficiency, (Zarinpoush, 2006). The activities profile, signs, goals, methods and standards. The meanings and definitions of monitoring and evaluation are often contentious because the two events often overlap (Hall, et al., 2003).

2.2.4 Stakeholders' Participation in Ward Development Fund Projects

According to Mogaladi (2007) citing Bernard, (1996: 40), stakeholders 'participation is a dual communication process between individuals and the devolved government through their elected local authorities. Stakeholders' participation varies from citizen participation since stakeholders' participation is a larger concept that may comprise citizen participation.

In this study, community engagement indicates the involvement of ward representatives (MCAs), WDF committee members, business people, traditional leaders, consumers and end-users. The stakeholders in the rural parishes should play a part in the integrated development planning during analysis, strategies, approval phases of the WDF projects as well as during as the implementation and monitoring of the same. It refers to participation of the above

categories of the people in identifying their developmental needs and prioritization of these needs, finding solutions together with the words.

According to Mogaladi (2007), requisite models of stakeholders' participation should focus on territory, diversity and local resources optimal ligation. Governance plays a key role in enhancing sustainable progress through public involvement in the decision-making of local development planning. He identifies three tools of public participation, namely; Public meetings, Adult Education and Training, Exhibitions and fairs, mass Media and Telecommunication and Public Hearings.

2.2.5 Legislative Framework of WDF

Counties around the country established the WDF in 2014, whereby many counties developed and passed the bills actualizing the Fund. The Public Finance Management Act (2012) -Section 116, under the principles of separation of powers, empowers the MCAs to participate in prioritizing projects while the Executive is mandated to execute the CIDP. Further, the Office of the Controller of Budget (OCOB) released the Ward Development Fund Guidelines through the circular No.26 of 2014. The Ward Development Fund guidelines should help the counties to actualize and operationalize the Fund. The fund is intended to enable the counties to finance projects at the ward level. The WDF guidelines aided counties in establishing the Fund to adhere to established laws. The WDF process has three stages during the formulation, namely; initiation, acceptance execution, and administration.

According to Public finance management Act (2012), first, a relevant department identifies need to establish the Ward Development Fund. The proposal is then forwarded to the County Executive Member for Finance, who then submits the same to the County Executive Committee for approval. Upon approval, the County Executive Member for Finance drafts a County Bill governing the fund's application that operationalizes the resources.

The County Executive Member for Finance consequently provides the WDF Bill or County Assembly for Approval. After approval of the Ward Development Fund Bill, the governor assents to the Bill. The County Government then publishes the Bill in the Kenya Gazette. This is followed by operationalization and administration process whereby Finance Executive will choose an administrator to oversee the Fund utilization. The role of the Administrator includes the creation of financial statements opening a bank account and Preparation of periodic financial statements for the fund, which the governor submits to the County Treasury and the Controller of Budget.

Also, every WDF has also to be anchored on several CIDPs whereby counties are required develop their plans as the basis of their budgeting and expenditure. Counties have made significant efforts to develop CIDPs aligned to the Vision 2030 blueprint, within strict time and capacity constraints. The CIDPs developed in the first year were guided by the county development profiles and the Second Medium Term Goals of Kenya's Vision 2030 (CoG, 2014).

Nyandarua County Assembly established the Fund in 2015, after the Nyandarua County Ward Development Fund Act, 2015 was enacted. The Act envisaged to appropriate funds received from ordinary revenues as well as transfers from the national government by Articles 202 (1) and 203(2) of the Constitution as well as other lawful sources of monies. The Fund was intended for capital expenditure relating to development projects in the wards. The Members of the County Assembly (MCAs) shall only play oversight and monitor implementation of projects financed by the Ward Development Fund (Nyandarua County Gazette Supplement Bills 2015).

2.2.6 Stakeholders' Participation in Ward Development Fund Projects

The available literature indicates that several socio-economic elements are also affects participation. Lamb (2013) for instance lists gender as a critical socio-economic factor as women dominates participation in Community Economic Development (CED) initiatives in Canada. Shragge (2003) opines that women participation rate is determined by the neighborhood that forms home extension. Community initiatives are started for neglected neighborhoods and communities. As such, the expectation is low income earners will participate in CED activities. Also they possess low levels of education, and suffers from unemployment. (Murray, 2004).As posited by Mohammad *et al.* (2011), while Assessing elements affecting end-users participation in Fadama II project in a Nigerian ,individuals with large household size stood better opportunity of playing part in the project than small households. Large households were considered to have more family burden to contend. Level and membership of cooperative were also significant factors that influence participation in the project.

Most theorists consider participation as an essential ingredient in development process. One of vocal the proponents of participatory approaches to development, Chambers (2008) says that partnership is the basic condition for sustainable development. Gitegi and Iravo (2016) analyzed factors affecting stakeholders' participation in devolved governance in Uasin-Gishu County. Stakeholders' participation was influenced by access to information by citizens, citizen's awareness and concern of county governments to stakeholders' needs.

In a survey, Tesha, Mokaya, and Bakari (2015) concluded that the level of stakeholder participation in development projects was high as a result of civic education, access to information and political goodwill. A study by Ojwang and Bwisa, (2014) sought to evaluate the support of management in influencing Constituency Development Fund projects'

sustainability. The outcomes demonstrated three pillars of sustainability as objective Monitoring project ownership, utilization of local resources control and evaluation and according to Farid *et al.*, (2009) participation undertaking an activity in collaboration with others. Also, it includes involvement of individuals and groups in development processes in attempts of enhancing independence and improved lifestyle (Nxumalo and Oladele, 2013).

2.3 Awareness Levels on Stakeholders' Participation on WDF projects

Awareness helps the concerned community to break social, superstitious and other barriers among the community through information sharing and dialogue. Once these barriers have come down, communities can express themselves more freely; both as individuals and collectively, internalize the underlying need for development projects and the expected returns (Dayal, 2000). Rural Kenyans have been reporting that data concerning policy, state programs and services is hard to access and interpret. (Omolo, 2010). Before citizens can give their views, and take part in the public decisions, information regarding the issue of interest is necessary. A civic involvement arrangement may collapse unless the participants are highly educated and informed on matters of interest. (World Bank, 2004).

The level of awareness among members of a community about an initiative strongly influences the nature of participation. Mading (2013) conducted a study on "factors are influencing community participation in geothermal energy project implementation" on Menengai Geothermal Power Project. While seeking to establish the influence of information access, income levels, gender aspects as well as literacy levels on community participation in implementation the project, it was determined that majority of the respondents had knowledge about the company and up 78.7% got the information through awareness meetings (Miano, 2016). The level of knowledge also did influence the respondents' participation in the project. The study recommended the company to put up a satellite office near the project for purposes of information sharing since awareness was found to influence stakeholder

participation. Another study found out that there was low level of stakeholder participation in CDF projects (Mwala, 2004). Due to this wanting level of stakeholder participation in the projects at constituency level, a number of these projects remained incomplete.

Fadhil (2011) looked at factors influencing stakeholder participation in constituency development fund projects in Moyale District and sought to determine among others, the influence of stakeholder level of awareness and its implication on stakeholder participation in CDF Projects. He concluded that there were poor communication networks leading to poor stakeholder participation in the projects.

In yet another survey, Dayal, (2000), attempted to study the factors that hindered stakeholders' participation in developing and implementing comprehensive council health plans in Manyoni District, Tanzania. Their results identified lack of awareness as the main impediment stakeholder participation. *Fadhil (2011)* too, contends that the success of any project relies substantially on the level of information people receive about the project itself beforehand.

The Constitution of Kenya while spelling clearly the need to make public information relating to public affairs recognizes the citizenry as the key stakeholder in any program by various government agencies. However, the available data indicate that most CDF, WDF and other project fail this cardinal rule. The information that can be found on about government programs and services is, to most average Kenyans, difficult to obtain and interpret. This diminishes the level of awareness and thus participation in projects in question (Miano, 2016).

About WDF and CDF funded projects, stakeholder participation can be improved by increasing informal awareness levels for example through public education at constituency

level to the constituents (Mosse, 2011). For instance, Schwalbe, (2006) acknowledge that there is a direct relationship between information awareness levels and participation.

2.4 Governance and Regulatory Framework on Stakeholders' Participation

The institutional layout and guiding framework in an entity are seen as a precondition for ensuring participant access in planning and execution system of its development projects (Kwena, 2013). Enabling legal, regulatory, and policy frameworks are key elements to a sustainable project (ADB, 2010). According to the World Bank (2006), regulations and laws relating to WDF projects delivery can hamper success if poorly designed and executed. Regulations must be adaptable and predictable in line with the social and economic dynamics to achieve the expected goals specifically; the regulatory framework sets the pace by detailing: Rules of engagement, Implementation process guide and Conflict resolution mechanism

A strong WDF regulatory framework is an important ingredient for the success of development programs. Apart from rules public procurement regulations, the legal environment refers to legal guidelines that govern all business activities. WDF is regulated by the WDF Acts of respective counties, the guidelines of the Office of the Controller of Budget (OCOB) (No.26 of 2014). The WDF guidelines also helped the counties to establish the Fund while adhering to established laws. These laws include the Public Finance Management Act (2012) and the Constitution. WDF has three stages during the formulation, namely; Establishment, Approval and operationalization and Administration. Code of governance principles demands that an efficient management oversight will offer superior governance by Understanding its mandate, ensuring accomplishment of organizational aims. Also by working efficiently both individually and in a team, exercising control, upholding integrity, and being open and accountable (Loganandhan and Mandal, 2005).

Participatory governance is described as a guideline in which function of running citizens projects is not solely entrusted to the government but involves cooperation between state institutions and non-state groups. In the Kenyan devolved government context, one of the principal rationales advanced for participatory governance is that increases democracy through massive citizens' participation. As an implied rationale, democracy emphasizes on freedom of expression and popularity of sovereignty where citizens participate in public agendas (Friedman, 2005).

One of the structures which attempt to promote public participation in the WDF framework is the ward committee system. A Ward committee serves as an advisory body; a representative structure; an independent structure; and an impartial structure that must perform its duties without fear, favor or prejudice.

2.5 Influence of Social Capital on Stakeholders' Participation

Social capital is the value attributed to networks and the resulting ties that arise from this association to work for each other. On the other hand (Nowruzi, and Chizari, 2006) Social capital refers to the ability of persons to share scarce resources among their social networks. Communities have a tendency to resort to collective actions as a result of cohesion and relationships existing through social networks. Small-scale farmers, for instance, have been shown to have strong social contacts that enable individuals within the network to meet their objectives (Kariungi, 2014). This may entail membership to the social organization, clubs, and cooperative societies.

Social capital is constituted three forms of networks (Nowruzi, and Chizari, 2006). There are bonding networks, bridging network, and linking networks. These groups also act as a vehicle for community-based training, economic empowerment, and extension. This form of social

networking has achieved much prominence in the last two decades by boosting economic growth and sustainable development (World Bank, 2003).

According to Mwala, (2012), social capital includes norms, values, and trust existing within a given network operating as a group, cooperatives, communities, and so on. This form of interaction builds on the trust among the members and their leaders. Social capital is, therefore, the total of the social cohesion, shared norms and values, and trust among members. Mwala, (2012) found that social capital can significantly increase the ability of a group of individual to work cohesively towards a given goals. According to Loganandhan and Mandal, (2005) in a discussion paper, social capital is measured by the quantity and quality of villagers' participation in community programs. They also found greater use of modern agricultural inputs among households from villages with larger social capital indexes. Studies have recognized that social capital can be viewed as one channel for acquiring information and helping the community reduce necessary credit when applying for a loan. It also has the potential to promote the adoption of new technologies through the synergetic nature of social networks where members work together to overcome solve problems (Shackelford, 2004).

2.6 Influence of Competence of the Implementation Team on Stakeholders' Participation

Teamwork and composition in the project implementer-vendor-consultant partnership is very significant influence factor which brings project successful in stakeholders' participation. Best organization and communication between the implementer stakeholders' are very significant. This is because project have a large areas in operations, so it is very vital to have a cross-functional project core team.

Also is very important factor of management of change of program and culture. An organizational culture whereby the project personnel's have similar objectives, values and

goals and are receptive to change is most likely to succeed in project participation activities. Also, education and stakeholders trainings is of great importance and are mostly appreciated. Agent of Change have major role to enhance change and communication in the implementation to facilitate change and communication, and to leverage the corporate culture.

Al-Mashari (2003) argues that regularly monitoring the progress of project implementation and providing direction to the project team is also major duties of top management which is important for the success of project participation activities. Although there are some variations in defining top managements duties in project implementation, the importance of their commitment and support is highlighted by all referred researchers. Zwikael (2006) argues that the high importance of top management support is considered to be one of the Critical Success Factors for project management. It is also important to emphasize effective top management support for different project scenarios. Critical top management support includes a broad range of activities in an organization, including developing project procedures that include the initiation stage, training programs, establishing a project management office, support quality management and so on.

A crucial part of project performance is support from senior management, the outcome has a lot of relationship benefit to improving decision making which will minimize various risks. Senior management team responds to business processes and manages risk. To have success in ways of mitigations or risk bearing is contingent upon commitment and support from senior level of management. More so devoted and, commitment and support from senior management plays critical role in influencing the success in most ways of in the project (Hasanali, 2002). Top management formulate makes decisions, objectives and ways of strategy for project management of risks, mission and all objectives (Henriksen and Uhlenfeldt, 2006).

Implementation of project is not a top-down-approach. Also, the success of any participation depends on stakeholder participation of middle managers. (Rapa and Kauffman, 2005). In practice supervisors and middle managers, at lower hierarchy levels who do have important and fertile knowledge are seldom involved in strategy formulation. Research studies indicate that less than 5 percent of a typical workforce understands their organization strategy (Kaplan and Norton, 2001). This is a puzzling findings as it is generally believed that, without understanding the general course of strategy, employees cannot effectively contribute to a strategy implementation

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study will be guided by Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation.

2.7.1 Arnstein's Ladder of Citizen Participation

Arnstein's ladder act as a benchmark to seeing possess power when making important decisions. It has survived for so long because people continue to confront processes that refuse to consider anything beyond the bottom rungs. According to Sherry Arnstein (1969)

Citizen engagement of United State residents ranges from low to high.

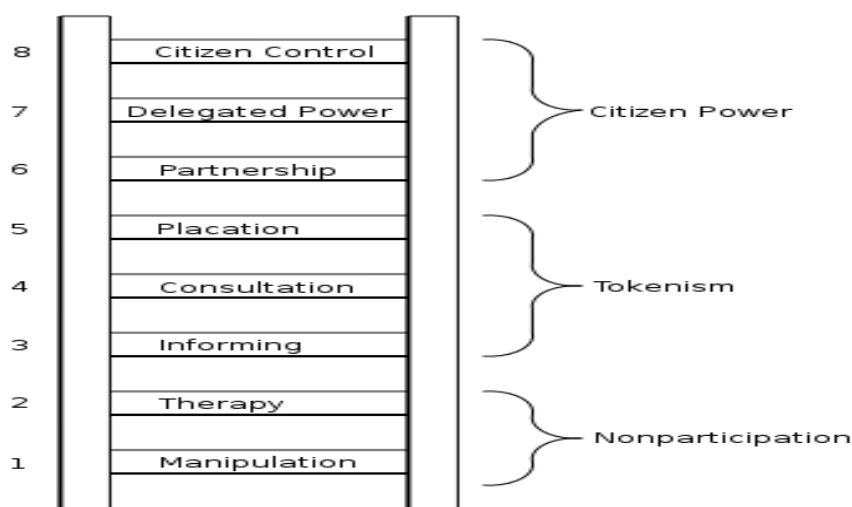


Figure 2.1: The ladder of Citizen Participation

Figure 2.1: The Ladder of Citizen Participation. Source: Picture based on (Arnstein, 1969)

Arnstein labels the first two phases in her ladder of citizen participation as nonparticipation. At this level, people are directly engaged, and also be manipulated that they are also included in decision makers while those in leadership have created a phony way in participation, may be decision had already made. At the first stage, manipulation, people also “educated” and perhaps they are requested to sign projects proposal document which believe that they are of their own interest.

Arnstein refers to the second phase of stakeholder participation therapy, which includes curing of the mass of the people who holds the power.

The third, fourth and fifth phases according to Arnstein are tokenism. This is where the people become involved but only to a certain level. The informing stage is where the citizens are enlightened of what is happening. This is another an information process, where individuals get the information on magazines, mass media, and online platforms. Consultation is the fourth stage, in which individuals ideas begins to affect the leader's ideas. Suppose the consultation and information may be not taken into the consideration at the end of the day, this level will have limited value and this could, brings, fall back to the situation not participating level.

The fifth level in Arnstein's ladder is where an individual's ideas brings influencing the people holds power decisions. Arnstein calls this phase to the ladder placation. At this stage, individuals which might be selected to be involved in making decision on a governing board which brings decisions in the process of planning .According to Arnstein, the process mostly possible to work as far as the board members are equally spreader (people and individuals in power)

Lastly group in the participation ladder is the one what Arnstein calls citizen power. In this is where the individuals have the influence to the making decision directly. The sixth phase, the people in power and individuals bring a partnership. Arnstein considers partnership on relative high on her ladder as it is believed it can keep individuals and people in power content. Seventh phase is the one called delegated power. One this step, the people takes control, and people in power require to begin to negotiate with the people. As Compare with example given for placation (fifth phase), the more of the board members would be the

individuals. On this meaning the people in power will end up require to do negotiation with members of the board.

Final phase is Arnstein names it citizen control. These words now describe this phase since it gives the individuals power to make decision. On this will be attained by having a referendums, although this is quite expensive and hard to make arrangement and this end up it slow down the process. This is now mostly only utilized for bigger opinions. Therefore on many situations , local authorities never, gives their people fully mandate in such elections, but judge the outcome instead only as an advisory for final decision which are made by city council or any other decision making organization

2.8 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is an intermediate theory that attempts to connect all the aspects of inquiry, that indication of the problem, the significance of the study, literature review, methodology, data collection, and analysis. The conceptual framework for this study is based on four independent variables namely: level of project awareness, governance and regulatory framework, social capital and competence of implementation team. The dependent variable for the study is stakeholders' participation in WDF Projects.

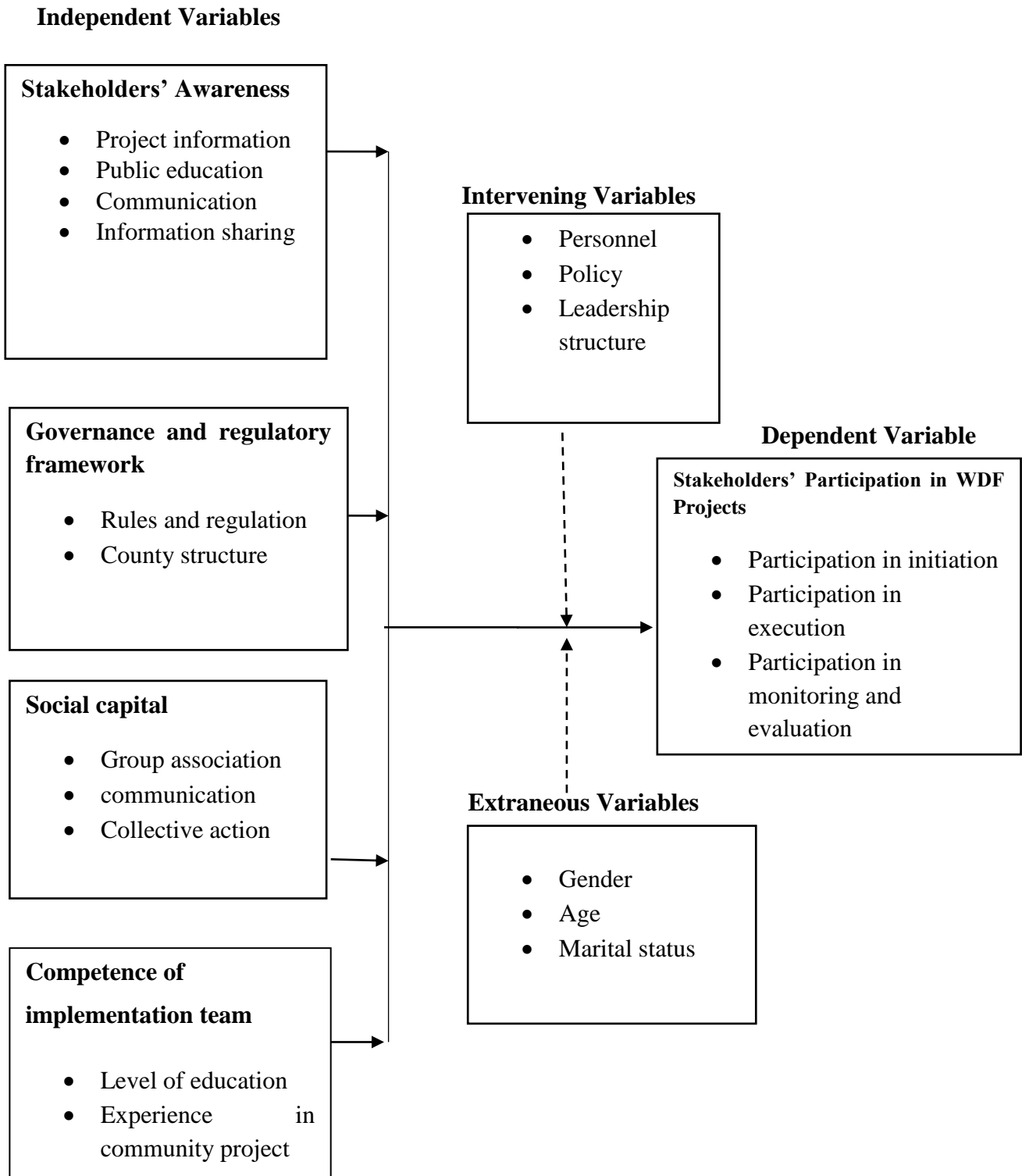


Figure 2.2: Conceptual Framework

2.9 Explanation of relationships of variables in the conceptual Framework

This section explains the relationship between the independent variables used in this study. The study conceives that there are some factors that may have been impinging on the stakeholders' participation in development initiatives through the WDF framework. The study identifies four independent variables, namely; stakeholders' awareness, involvement, governance and regulatory framework, and social capital. The dependent variable is participation in WDF projects. It is necessary to explain the variables and their indicators as used in the study.

2.9.1 Stakeholders' participation in WDF Projects

Public participation is the process through which stakeholders' input and share control over development initiatives, decisions, and resources which affect them (Gitegi and Iravo, 2016). In the context of this study, Stakeholders' participation may also be defined a process through which beneficiaries and other stakeholders actively participate in the formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation stages of WDF projects.

2.9.2 Stakeholders Awareness

Stakeholder awareness relates to the amount of information relating to the project that the various parties possess. WDF projects mostly involve beneficiaries in rural areas majority of whom may be illiterate or semi-illiterate, and who lack access to information available in books and materials are written in technical languages. Indicators of stakeholder awareness include project information available on accessible media, public education or sanitation, and communication platform (Friedman, 2005). There is an urge to learn and obtain information about government projects and services that are concise, understandable, and timely (Gikonyo, 2008; Omolo, 2010).

2.9.3 Governance and Regulatory Framework

Governance structure and support through regulations in the organization is considered as a determinant for ensuring participants contribution in planning and implementation process of its development projects. Therefore, enabling legal and regulatory frameworks are critical elements to a successful and sustainable project. This variable is indicated by laws and policies that guide the fund, rules, and regulations governing the management of projects, and reporting mechanisms for accountability purposes. The institutional structure entails the arrangement of the key offices and their roles and responsibilities involved in the successful operationalization of WDF projects.

2.9.4 Influence of Social Capital on participation in WDF project

Networks and cohesion existing within a community help foster collective action by the concerned members. Stakeholder participation in WDF project can be affected by how much organized and networked the community is. For instance, there is high participation among members belonging to groups and associations as this form of membership increases awareness and a sense of belonging (Loganandhan and Mandal, 2005).

2.9.5 Competence of implementation team

The relationship of overall competency levels of individual WDF project implementation team in terms of experience and level of education determines the success or failure of the stakeholder participation activities. For instance, Standish and others (Kappelman, McKeeman, and Zhang 2006; Pinto and Slevin, 1987; Schmidt, Lyytinen, Keil, and Cule, 2001) list a number of factors that contribute to project success or failure; one of the more significant items is project staff competence.

2.10 Research Gap in Reviewed Literature

The chapter has reviewed the relevant literature on stakeholder participation and presented both the theoretical and conceptual frameworks. The literature review of this study shows that participation in the WDF-funded project is still nascent and continues to affect the performance of such initiatives. The study identified barriers to stakeholder participation in WDF projects, namely level of awareness, competence of implementation team, regulatory framework and social capital. The study has established gaps in the empirical data. There is a dearth of local data relating to WDF given that the fund is only a few years old in the country and which will hopefully be filled with the proposed study.

Several studies have looked at participation from a general point of view. For instance, Stefano and Vrinda (2003), Tesha, Mokaya, and Bakari (2015), analyses participation regarding community projects or other projects other than devolved fund context. Some other studies have concentrated on participation in devolved forms of government without providing the distinction on the implementation framework which differs from other funds such as CDF and LATF (Mohammad (2010), Gikonyo (2008) Ongoya and Lumallas, (2005), Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013). There are also contextual gaps are identified whereby most of the studies on the subject at hand are broad in nature with very few local studies could be identified.

Several studies reviewed on participation focus on indicators of participation rather than delve further into the more crucial analysis of impact, that is, the extent to which the form of participation has achieved it is intended goals. As such, the proposed study will attempt to contextualize the variables and findings as appropriate. The study at hand will also attempt to fill this gap by embracing a broad concept of community participation throughout the project's life cycle which is also a drawback in the reviewed literature (Gitegi and Iravo,

2016; Ngondo, 2014; Kambuga, 201.) The available literature has also ignored the evolving nature of information and communication technology (ICT) which plays a pivotal role in enhancing participation of various stakeholders to projects.

2.11 Summary of Literature Reviewed

Stakeholder participation is a broad and comprehensive concept that entails a continuum of aspects. Participation in projects is the result of stakeholder involvement at various stages of the project cycle. Participation has been particularly emphasized as a central element of a pro-poor, developmental local government with the institutionalized space of the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) highlighted as the key mechanism for hearing local voices, engaging local energies, aligning budget and delivery decisions with local needs (Marais *et al.* 2007:2). Non-involvement of project beneficiaries in the planning and implementation leads to poor project designs leading to failure to meet the targeted goals (Mustapha, 2004)

Stakeholders' participation in Kenyan counties has evolved since the enactment of the new constitution. Participation of the target beneficiaries in the undertaking of projects under the devolved governance is critical for the achievement of economic and social development (Gitegi and Iravo, 2016). Participation takes place throughout the various phases of project management. They include; participation in project conception, involvement in the implementation of WDF projects, involvement in project monitoring and evaluation.

Several factors affecting have been identified in this review: Stakeholder Awareness (World Bank, 2004); Involvement (PMI, 2000), social capital (World Bank, 2015; Davis, 2004), Governance and Regulatory Framework (ADB, 2010; Word Bank, 2006). This study explores the factors impinging stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. Furthermore, the Arnstein's ladder of citizens' participation will be used as the model to analyze the nature and extent of participatory practices influencing the management of the projects under review

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter entails the methodology that was employed in the study. The main areas discussed include; Research design, population, sample size and sampling procedure, sample size, data collection instrument, pilot testing of the instrument, validity, and reliability of the instrument, and data collection procedure.

3.2 Research design

This is the blueprint for the research study that was adopted to get pertinent findings. In the context of the current study, descriptive survey design was employed. This is due to the fact that, as posited by Kothari (2008), such a design attempts to answer the “what” questions which was the case in this study. For instance, the one research question was, “ To what extent does stakeholder awareness influence stakeholder participation in WDF projects?” on the other hand, survey research are said to be conducted at a specific point in time. The current study was conducted among relevant stakeholders who participate in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub -County in Nyandarua County, Kenya. This design allowed the researcher to gain in-depth information about the topic under investigation.

3.3 Target Population

Target population was the specific population about which information was to be collected (Ngechu, 2004). It was a well-defined or specified set of people, group of things, households, firms, services, elements or events which were being investigated. The target population of this study comprised of the WDF committee members and staff members running funded WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub- County. These respondents were selected because of their role in project implementation.

This study used a target population of 277 as distributed in the Table 3.1 below

Table 3.1 Target population

Population category	Total
WDF committee members	259
Staffs members	18
Total	277

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Mugenda and Mugenda, (2003) defines a sample as a smaller group or sub-group obtained from the accessible population. On the other hand sampling is a procedure, process or technique of choosing a sub-group from a population to participate in the study (Ogula, 2005). This subgroup was carefully selected so as to be representative of the whole population with the relevant/similar characteristics. Each individual member or case in the sample is referred to as subject, respondent or interviewees. Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that it is fairly a representative of the large group from which they were selected.

3.4.1 Sampling Procedure

This study used simple random sampling procedure in collection of the data. Simple random sampling ensure that each and every WDF project had an equal and independent chance of being selected into the sample (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The sampling was done on the WDF committee members and staff members of entire Ndaragwa Sub-County WDF funded projects.

3.4.2 Sample Size

Morgan and Krejcie (1983) define a Sample as an aspect of representativeness of the whole population. Morgan and Krejcie (1983) gave a guideline which gives the recommended sample sizes for general research activities that is applicable to any defined population. "N" denotes the size of the population to be sampled, while "S" denotes the recommended sample

size. From the guideline, the recommended sample size for a population (universe) of 100 is 80, for 1,000 it is 278, for 10 000 it is 370, and for 1,000,000 it is 384. The rule of thumb that one obtains diminishing returns when sample size increases beyond about 300 appears to apply. This study used a sample of 160 respondents drawn from across the WDF funded project in Ndaragwa sub-county, Nyandarua County, Kenya. The population size of WDF committee members and staff members totaled 277. The researcher will interview 10 staff Members and 150 WDF committee members from the 277. The total number of sample size was, therefore, be 160 respondents. This was distributed as shown in table 3.1 below

Table 3.1 sample size

Population Category	Total	Sample size
WDF CommitteeMembers	259	150
Staff members	18	10
Total	277	160

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

Data was collected using a standardized questionnaire to collect primary data. The questionnaire was designed to include both closed and open-ended questions. A questionnaire is a pre-formulated written group of questions to which participants record their answers, usually within largely strictly defined alternatives (Sekaran,1992).According to Chandran, (2004) structured questions are normally closed-ended when the respondent is expected to select the appropriate response from the options provided. Open-ended questions allow the respondents to be exhaustive in their responses.

3.5.1 Pilot test of the instruments

Ngechu (2004) observes that a pilot study is critical in improving the research instruments. From the results of the pilot study, improvements can be made. For this study, a pilot study was conducted to test for clarity and understanding of questions and also to find out whether the questions yielded the answers expected. The researcher selected a pilot group of 5% of the target respondents from WDF projects from Nyandarua County which had similar demographics as those in Ndaragwa Sub County to undertake the pilot study. The researcher will carry out a pilot study to test the validity and reliability of data collected using the questionnaire.

3.5.2 Validity of the Instrument

Validity helps to determine whether the research truly measures what it was intended to measure or how truthful the research results are. It also helps to establish whether the instrument elicits the expected information (Bryman, 2012). For questionnaire items to be valid, they must be elicited true responses on the questions relating to the variables under study. To ensure that the measuring instrument to be used in this study is as valid, a pilot survey was undertaken in Ndaragwa Central Ward, whose respondent were not eligible for the main study. The results was analyzed to draw conclusions if the responses were as intended. Finally, the necessary adjustments were made.

3.5.3 Reliability of the instrument

Reliability is the extent to which a research instrument consistently measures characteristics of interest over time. A research instrument is reliable if it has two aspects: stability and equivalence (Donald and Delno, 2006). If an instrument accurately assesses what it ought to and gives consistent results after repeated measurements of the same object, then it is reliable. This study used internal consistency reliability, which was measured by Cronbach alpha: as

test of internal consistency that is frequently used to calculate the correlation values among the answers on an assessment tool. A threshold of 0.7 and above for Cronbach alpha value is recommended for a reliable research instrument

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

After obtaining a letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi, Department of Extra-Mural Studies, the researcher presented the same to the National commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) for permission to carry out the study. After getting the permit, the researcher presented it to the administration of Ndaragwa Sub-county for permission to carry out the study. The researchers subsequently, approached and administered questionnaires to the prospective respondents after a brief introduction and assuring them of confidentiality.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Upon checking the filled questionnaires for accuracy, sorting were done to ensure only those with no responses are selected for processing. The data were then coded and cross – tabulated to enable the responses to be statistically analysed. This technique helped make inferences that could be corroborated using other methods of data collection.

Descriptive statistics were used to analyze data by way of measures of central tendency such as rates, mode, mean, and measures of dispersion, the correlation among others. Quantitative data were analyzed using the "Pearson's product moment correlation" technique. The Pearson's Product Moment Correlation was also used to analyze the isolated independent and dependent variables (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). A statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) was used in analysis of the data.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The researcher upheld the ethical guidelines in the process of conducting the study. Accordingly, an informed consent was sought from the prospective respondents as well as making a formal introduction through a letter of accreditation from researcher's university. Confidentiality of the respondents such as anonymity and avoiding offending questions were observed.

3.9 Operational Definition of Variables

The measurement of the various variables in this study will be undertaken as shown in

Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Operationalization of the study objectives

Objective	Research Question	Variables	Indicator	Measurement Scale	Tool of Analysis	Type of Analysis
To determine how the level of stakeholder awareness influence stakeholder participation in WDF	To what extent does the level of stakeholder awareness influence stakeholder participation in WDF projects?	Stakeholder Awareness	-Project Information -Public Education Communication	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive

projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county.						
To examine the influence of Governance and regulatory framework on stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county.	What are the influence of governance and regulatory framework on stakeholder participation in WDF projects?	Governance and Regulatory Framework	-Rules and regulations Participation in projects planning implementation and M&E -County Structures	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive
To determine the influence of social capital on stakeholder participation	How does social capital influence stakeholder participation on WDF	Social Capital	-Groups/ Association Communication Collective Action	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive

<p>participation on WDF projects</p> <p>To assess the influence of competence of implementation team on stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county</p>	<p>projects?</p> <p>To what extent does competence of implementation team influence stakeholder participation in WDF projects in Ndaragwa Sub-county?</p>	<p>Competence of implementation team</p>	<p>-Level of education</p> <p>-Experience in community project</p>	<p>Nominal</p>	<p>Questionnaire</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>
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CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

Chapter four presents' findings of the data, these data were collected from the respondents, Presentation and Interpretation. The purpose of the study was to examine factor influencing stakeholders' participation in ward development fund project, a case of Ndaragwa Sub-county in Nyandarua

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

Out of the 160 questionnaires that were distributed to the respondents, 123 questionnaires were retained after sorting them out, which translates to 76.9% response rate. Of the 123 questionnaires that were returned 113 originated from committee members and 10 belonged to the staff members. The 76.9% return rate is consistent with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who says that a response rate of 60% is good and 70% and above is quiet excellent. Quantitative and Qualitative approach was put in place during data collecting. Williams, (2007) says that while the quantitative approach provides an objective measure of reality, the qualitative approach allows the researcher to explore and better understand the complexity of a phenomenon

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The respondents differed in terms of gender, age, marital status and education level composition and also the duration of their residence in Ndaragwa sub-county in Nyandarua County as shown on Table 4.1 , Female were 61% and Male 39% and that implied responses were not gender biased ,since the proportion of female and male in the study indicated there was well representation between both gender in the research study.

As shown in Table 4.1, showed age between 20-30 years were 20.3% ,31-40 years 37.2%,41-50 years 29.2 % and 50 years above 13.3%, which indicated possibility that the responses were got from citizen, were well adequately mature and gave critically remarkable views and also good judgments which pertained to the attributes of the study.

As shown in Table 4.1,shows the distribution of the respondents by their status, that most of respondents are married 49.6%,single 29.2%,widowed 13.2% and divorced 8% and this gave adequate assurance the responses were from citizen with well different nuptial cleavages perspectives on the basis of different individuals family formation background .

As shown in Table 4.1, also indicated most of the respondents had lived in Ndaragwa Sub-County for quiet long duration 1-10 years 35.4% and 10 above years 64.6%. This has given the respondents adequate exposure to different activities which are related to the Ward development fund projects in Ndaragwa Sub- County since it existence thus brought adequate potential to give opinions and views which are based on programmatic of research study context

As shown in Table 4.1, shows the respondents were fairly educated, primary level and above 24.8%, high school 64.5%, college 8.0% and university 2.8. %. Thus, the respondents were drawn from citizen with quiet diverse educational background, hence had potential to provide opinions based to study context.

Table 4.1 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

CHARACTERISTICS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE (%)
Gender		
Male	75	61
Female	48	39
Total	123	100
Age		
20-30	25	20.3
31-40	46	37.2
41-50	36	29.2
50+	16	13.3
Total	123	100
Marital Status		
Single	36	29.2
Married	61	49.6
Widowed	16.	13.2
Divorced	10	8
Total	123	100
Duration of Residence		
1- 10 Years	44	35.4
10 + Years	79	64.6
Total	123	1000
Level Of Education		
Primary Level And Below	31	24.8
High School	79	64.5
College	10	8
University	3	2.7
Total	123	100

4.4 Stakeholders' participation in Ward Development

The study sought to establish stakeholder's participation level in WDF projects as shown in Table 4.2. From the findings, the study established that large number of respondents think that stakeholders' participation was not adequately addressed in Ward development Fund activities with cumulative No 78.1% and Yes 21.9%

Table 4.2 Stakeholder participation and WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	27	21.9
NO	96	78.1
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.1 Extent at which stakeholders' participation is incorporated in WDF project

The study sought to establish the extent at which stakeholders' participation is incorporated in WDF project. The findings are shown in Table 4.3 From the findings, the study established that most respondents concurred that stakeholders' participation is not well incorporated in WDF projects.37.4% of the respondents concurred that it was incorporated to a very low extent, 27.7% concurred that it was incorporated to a low extent .14.7% were undecided on whether stakeholders' participation is incorporated in WDF project. 8.1% and 12.1% concurred that stakeholders' participation was incorporated to a great extent and to a very great extent respectively.

Table 4.3 Extent to which stakeholders' participation is incorporated in WDF project

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	S.D.
To a very great extent	15	12.1	6.8
To a great extent	10	8.1	10.3
Neither great nor low extent	18	14.7	4.7
Low extent	34	27.7	6.7
Very low extent	46	37.4	15.8
TOTAL	123	100.0	

4.4.2 Stakeholders' awareness and WDF projects

The study sought to establish Stakeholders' awareness levels .The findings are shown in Table 4.4. From the findings large number of people were aware about WDF projects in their Ward with cumulative Yes 77.9%, No 17.7% and No response 4.4% .This indicates high level of awareness about WDF projects in all the groups discussion held whereby participants were unanimously articulated their functions as set out under WDF regulated by WDF Acts of respective counties, the guidelines of the Office of the Controller of Budget (OCOB) (No 26 of 2014), which helped the counties to establish the Fund while adhering to established laws.

Table 4.4 Stakeholder awareness and WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	96	77.9
NO	22	17.7
NO RESPONSE	5	4.4
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.3 Participation in identification of WDF projects

The study sought to establish participation level in identification of WDF projects as shown in Table 4.5. From the findings, the study established that the stakeholders' participation on identification of WDF projects in their ward is very low with cumulative of No 77.0% and Yes 17.6% and this is indication most of people have never participated of any identification of a projects in their Ward to substantial majority (77.0%) responded negatively on this research study attribute.

Table 4.5 Participation in identification of WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	22	17.6
NO	95	77.0
NO RESPONSE	7	5.4
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.4 Participation in implementation of any project in their ward

The study sought to establish the level of Stakeholders' participation in projects in their wards. The findings are shown in table 4.6. From the findings, the studies establish that stakeholders' participation in any other project in their ward to be very low. Table 4.4 shows that 30.0% of respondents having ever participated in any implementation of project in their ward as compared to substantial majority of 66.4% who have never participated in any other project.

Table 4.6 .Ever participated WDF implementation project

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	37	30.0
NO	82	66.4
NO RESPONSE	4	3.6
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.5 Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation in WDF project activities.

The studies sought to establish Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation of WDF project

activities in their ward. The findings are shown in Table 4.7. From the findings, the study established that quiet large of respondents have never participated in monitoring and evaluation activities in WDF projects with the cumulative of No 22.1% and Yes 79.9%. This is justifiable indication that most of stakeholders of WDF projects are not been involved in monitoring and evaluation in entire activities.

Table 4.7. Ever participated in monitoring and evaluation in WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	27	22.1
NO	96	77.9
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.6 Participation of all in WDF development projects.

The study sought to establish whether the respondents think WDF development projects in the ward have been implemented through participation of all. The findings are shown in Table 4.8 From the findings, the study established that WDF projects have very low stakeholder participation with cumulative of Yes 13.3% as compared with substantial majority (79.7%) respondent negatively on this study attribute

Table 4.8 Implementation of WDF development projects through participation

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	16	13.3
NO	98	79.7
UNCERTAIN	9	7.0
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4 .7 Importance of stakeholders' participation in WDF projects

The study sought to establish whether the respondents think whether stakeholders' participation in WDF projects is important. The findings are shown in table 4.9. From the findings, the study established that majority of the respondents clearly understood the significant of stakeholder participation in the WDF projects with cumulative of Yes 91.1%, No 5.3% and uncertain indicating 3.6%.

Table 4.9 Importance of stakeholders' participation in WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	112	91.1
NO	7	5.3
UNCERTAIN	4	3.6
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.8 Conduciveness of existing laws/Rules of WDF

The study sought to establish whether existing laws/Rules of WDF are conducive to the participation of stakeholders in development projects. The findings are shown in Table 4.10. From the findings, the study established that most of respondents felt laws, rules and structure are not conducive to the participation of the stakeholders' in the inherent development projects in their respective wards with cumulative of conducive 20.4% and not conducive 79.6%.

Table 4.10 Conduciveness of existing laws/Rules of WDF

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	25	20.4
NO	98	79.6
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.9 Perceptions on conduciveness of WDF laws and structures for stakeholders' participation

The study sought to establish the Perceptions of respondents on conduciveness of WDF laws and structures for stakeholders' participation. The findings are shown in Table 4.11. From the findings, the study established that most of the respondents agreed that the set of rules, laws and structure of the WDF projects are highly not conducive to the stakeholders' participation.

Table 4.11 Perceptions on conduciveness of WDF laws and structures for stakeholders' participation

Response	WDF rules /laws		WDF structure	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Moderately Conducive	12	9.7	16	13.3
Not conducive	40	32.7	44	35.4
Highly not conducive	71	57.6	63	51.3
Total	123	100.0	123	100.0

4.4.11 Membership of any welfare, association or self-help group.

The study sought to establish the respondents' membership in any welfare, association or self-help group in their community. The findings are shown in Table 4.12. From the findings, the study established that significant large number of respondents are members of respective welfare group, association and self- help groups, with cumulative of Yes 77% and No 23% which is remarkable justifiable most of stakeholders have adequate network structures within their locality

Table 4.12 Membership of any welfare, association or self-help group.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	95	77
NO	28	23
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.12 Duration of time as a member of a the group

The study sought to establish how long the respondents have been members a group. The findings are shown in table 4.13. From the findings, the study established most of the

respondents have been members of welfare, association or self-help group in their wards for over 1 year with 22.1% for 1-2 years and 70.8% for over 2 years. Only 7.1 % of the residents have been members of welfare, association or self-help group in their wards.

Table 4.13 Years in group membership

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Less than 1 year	9	7.1
1-2 years	27	22.1
Over 2 years	87	70.8
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.13. How network/group help in stakeholders’ participation in WDF project

The study sought to establish whether network/group helped in stakeholders’ participation in WDF project. The findings are shown in Table 4.14. From the findings, the study established that most respondents agreed that networks/group helped in stakeholders’ participation in WDF projects (71.7%) as opposed to 28.3% who did not concur.

Table 4.14.How network/group helped in stakeholders’ participation in WDF project

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	88	71.7
NO	35	28.3
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.14 Competence of the implementation Team

The study sought to establish the Competence of the implementation Team. The findings are shown in Table 4.15 From the findings, the study established that large numbers of the

respondents agreed that the competence of the implementation project team influence the stakeholder participation on WDF projects. 61% of the respondents agreed while 39% disagreed that competence of implementation Team influence stakeholder participation on WDF projects.

Table 4.15 Competence of the implementation Team

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
YES	75	61.0
NO	48	39.0
TOTAL	123	100.0

4.4.15 Extent at which the competence of implementation team influence stakeholders' participation in WDF project

The study sought to establish the extent at which competence of implementation team influence stakeholders' participation in WDF project. The findings are shown in Table 4.16 From the findings, the study established most respondents concurred that the competence of implementation team influence stakeholders' participation to a very great extent in WDF project (58.5 %).30% concurred that the competence of influence stakeholders' participation to a great extent. 2.6% and 3.6% concurred that it influences stakeholders participation in WDF project to a low extent and very low extent respectively .5.3% of the interviewed were undecided.

Table 4.16 Extent to which the competence of implementation team influence stakeholders' participation in WDF project

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	S.D.
To a very great extent	72	58.5	33.5
To a great extent	37	30.0	8.8
Neither great nor low extent	7	5.3	12.4
Low extent	3	2.6	15.3
Very low extent	4	3.6	14.6
TOTAL	123	100.0	

4.4.16 Main challenge affecting the participation of target beneficiary in WDF projects

The study sought to establish the main challenge affecting the participation of target beneficiary in WDF projects. The findings are shown in Table 4.17. From the findings, the study established that 55.5% of the respondents cited lack of awareness as the main challenge affecting the participation of target beneficiary in WDF projects. 24.5% of the respondents cited governance and regulatory framework as their main challenge. Incompetence of implementing team comprised 10% while Social capital factors was least cited at 10%.

Table 4.17 Main challenge affecting the participation of target beneficiary in WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	S.D.
Lack of Awareness	69	55.5	27.0
Incompetence of implementing team	12	10	13.3
Governance and regulatory framework	30	24.5	0.6
Social capital factors	12	10	13.3
TOTAL	123	100.0	

4.4.17. Criteria used in identifying WDF projects

The study sought to establish criteria used in identifying WDF projects. The findings are shown in table 4.18 from the findings, the study established that open barazas meetings comprised 56.6% of the criteria used to identify WDF projects. Administration Community Barazas was cited by 23% of the respondents. 11.5% of the respondents cited drop-in Centers as the main criteria used by the respondents in identifying WDF projects .Only 8.9% of the respondents cited Informal Neighborhood Meetings.

Table 4.18 Criteria were used in identifying WDF projects

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	SD
Drop-in Centers	14	11.5	13.7
Open Barazas meeting	70	56.6	27.7
Administration Community Barazas	28	23	2.0
Informal Neighborhood Meetings	11	8.9	14.0
TOTAL	123	100.0	

4.4.18 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was done to establish the relationship between the independent variables; Stakeholder awareness, Competence of implementation team, Governance and regulatory framework and Social capital against the dependent Variable stakeholders' participation .If the correlation coefficient is closer to zero, the correlation between the variables is weak. If the correlation coefficient is closer to one, the correlation between the variables is strong. In addition, a positive correlation coefficient shows a direct relationship between the variables while a negative correlation coefficient shows an inverse relationship. These results are presented in Table 4.20. The results show that there is a positive correlation of 0.822 between Stakeholders' awareness and Stakeholder's participation .There is also a positive correlation of 0.470 between Competence of implementation team and Stakeholders' participation. There is a positive correlation of 0.341 between Governance and regulatory framework and Stakeholders' participation. There is a positive correlation of 0.341 between Social capital

and Stakeholders' participation. This shows that with proper condition, there will be an improvement in stakeholders' participation.

Table 4.19: Correlation Analysis

Variables		Stakeholder participation
Stakeholder awareness	Pearson Correlation	0.822
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	123
Competence of implementation team	Pearson Correlation	0.470
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	123
Governance and regulatory framework	Pearson Correlation	0.341
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	123
Social capital	Pearson Correlation	0.775
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000
	N	123

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter highlights a summary of the main findings of the study, discussions, conclusion, recommendations made and suggestion for further studies in line with the objectives of the study.

5.2 Summary of findings

The specific dimensions assessed were stakeholders' participation, Stakeholders' awareness, competence of implementation team, governance and regulatory framework and social capital.

5.2.1 Demographic characteristics of respondents.

The respondents differed in terms of gender, age, marital status and education level composition and also the duration of their residence in Ndaragwa sub-county in Nyandarua County. Male comprised the majority with 61% of the respondents. In terms of age distribution those between 20-30 years were 20.3%, 31-40 years 37.2%, 41-50 years and 29.2% were 50 years above 13.3%. In terms of the distribution of the respondents by their status, most of respondents are married at 49.6%, single at 29.2%, widowed at 13.2% and divorced at 8%. The findings also indicated most of the respondents had lived in Ndaragwa Sub-County for quiet long duration 1-10 years at 35.4% and 10 above years at 64.6%. The findings shows that respondents were fairly educated with primary level and above at 24.8%, high school at 64.5%, college at 8.0% and university at 2.8%.

5.2.2 Stakeholders' awareness

The finding shows that majority of the respondents are aware about WDF projects in their ward. However their participation in identification of WDF projects in their ward is low. Open baraza meeting were the most frequent criteria used to identify WDF projects .In terms of implementation the findings further established that majority of the respondents did not participate in the implementation of WDF projects. From the questionnaires issued to the respondents it was noted that majority did not think that the WDF projects were implemented through participation of all. However the majority concurred that stakeholders' awareness was important. Furthermore the study found that majority never participated in monitoring and evaluation activities in WDF projects. After analysis, the result show that there is a positive correlation of 0.822 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation with a mean of 2.74 and standard deviation of 0.514

5.2.3 Governance and regulatory framework

On governance and regulatory framework majority of the interviewed noted that laws, rules and structure are highly not conducive to the participation of stakeholders' in WDF project. After analysis, the result show that there is a positive correlation of 0.341 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation with a mean of 2.20 and standard deviation of 0.404

5.2.4 Social Capital

From the questioners given to the respondents, the finding shows that significant large number of respondents are members of respective welfare groups, associations and self-help groups within their locality. Those who are members of these groups were members for over two years. Majority of the respondents concurred that networks/groups helped in stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. After analysis, the result show that there is a

positive correlation of 0.775 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation with a mean of 2.77 and standard deviation of 0.423

5.2.5 Competence of implementation team

Large number of the respondents agreed that competence of the implementation team influence to a very great extent to stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. After analysis, the result show that there is a positive correlation of 0.470 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation with a mean of 2.33 and standard deviation of 0.471

5.2.6 Stakeholders' participation

Of the four independent variables lack of awareness was the main challenge affecting Stakeholders' participation in WDF projects followed by governance and regulatory framework. Incompetence and social capital were cited as least challenging.

5.3 Discussion

The finding show that majority of the respondents were aware about WDF projects in their ward but their participation in identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation were minimum. Furthermore most of the respondents concurred that stakeholders' awareness was crucial. The positive correlations of 0.822 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation concurred with the findings of Mading, (2013) who found out that the level of awareness among stakeholders influence participation in projects.

In Governance and regulatory framework aspects, the study that it influences to a greater extent the level of stakeholders' participation on WDF projects. Governance and regulatory framework which WDF operates are not conducive enough to allow full stakeholders' participation in these projects. Similarly WDF structures does not make it possible for stakeholders' to fully participate in WDF projects. The finding shows that there is a positive correlation of 0.341 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation .The

result matches those carried out by World Bank,(2006) which showed that regulation and laws relating to projects delivery can hamper success if they are poorly designed and executed.

The finding shows that significant large number of respondents are members of respective welfare groups, associations and self-help groups within their locality. Those who are members of these groups were members for over two years. Majority of the respondents concurred that networks/groups helped in stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. After analysis, the result show that there is a positive correlation of 0.775 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation this agrees with findings by Shackelford, (2004) who noted the synergetic nature of social networks where members work together to overcome solve problems. This form of interactions builds on the trust among the members and their leaders (Mwala, 2012)

Majority of the respondents agreed that competence of the implementation team influence to a very great extent to stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. After analysis, the result showed that there is a positive correlation of 0.470 between stakeholders' awareness and stakeholders' participation. This agrees with the findings of Al Mashari et al.(2003) who found that regularly monitoring the progress of project implementation and providing direction to the project team is a major duty of top management which is important for the success of project participation activities.

5.4 Conclusion

The following are the conclusions made from the study the four variables; Stakeholders' awareness, competence of implementation team, governance and regulatory framework and social capital can influence positively or negatively of how stakeholders' participate in WDF projects.

For a large number of stakeholders to participate in WDF projects, they must be involved in identification, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities. Furthermore the venue that the organizers use must be the one that is reachable to the majority of stakeholders. In the study stakeholder awareness was the most challenging variable of the four variables studied.

On the basis of the study, it can be concluded that governance and regulatory framework upon which the WDF projects are anchored have important bearing on the extent of at which stakeholders participate. So far rules and regulations are weak in terms of promotion of stakeholders' participation in WDF projects. Internal structure of most WDF projects also lack broader representation and therefore affecting participation in these projects.

In terms of competence of the implementation team, it can be concluded that, this variable is important especially in the aspect of organizing and managing activities involving stakeholders' participation. The more the better.

With respect to social capital the more the members belong to a welfare group, an association or self-help group within their locality the more it increases the frequency of stakeholders, participation in WDF projects.

5.5 Recommendation

The following are the recommendation of the study;

(i) There is need for various actors in the WDF projects ranging from the government, the civil society and the private sector to appropriate strategies for promotion of Stakeholders' participation in the WDF projects. Possible actions in this direction would entail greater campaigns and awareness creation about the importance of stakeholders' participation.

(ii) There is a need to change rules and regulations upon which the WDF project is anchored.

This should be done so as to make conducive and mandatory for stakeholders to participate in projects identification, M&E and implementation. This will ensure that the objectives of these projects are realized.

(iii) For a positive outcome of stakeholders, participation activities, the implementation team need to be trained on the best practice on how to handle these activities. Furthermore, members recruited as committee or staff members must be competent in terms of level of education, skills and experience for the best outcome.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

There is a need to carry out more studies on this issue to establish whether there are other factors that influence the stakeholders' participation in ward development fund as the study only considered four factors.

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APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT

Date.....

Dear Respondent,

Greetings! My name is John Ndugo Wairi, a postgraduate student at the University of Nairobi, Department of Extra-Mural Studies Reg. No. L50/82440/2015. I am studying for Master of Art in Project Planning and Management. As part of my course project work, I am conducting a study on *“Factors Influencing Stakeholders’ Participation in Ward Development Fund Projects: A Case of Ndaragwa Sub-County, Nyandarua County, Kenya”*

I kindly request you to be included as a respondent for this study by offering some few minutes of your time to complete the attached questionnaire. The information in this questionnaire will be treated with strict confidentiality and will not be used for any other purpose other than for this research project. Your assistance in facilitating the same will be highly appreciated. Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

John Ndugo Wairi

L50/82440/2015

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR WDF COMMITTEE MEMBERS

This questionnaire is designed to collect data on factors influencing stakeholder participation in Ward Development Fund (WDF) in Ndaragwa Sub-County. Please respond to the entire items honestly to the best of your knowledge. The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used strictly for the purpose of this study.

Instructions:

- i. Do not write your name.*
- ii. Please tick the appropriate answer for each question.*
- iii. Write your answers in the space provided.*

PART I: PERSONAL DATA

1. Gender: Male [] Female []

2. Age bracket?

20-29 [] 40-49 years []

30-39 years [] 50 years and above []

3. Marital Status:

Single [] Married [] Widowed [] Divorced []

4. Length of period living in the area

1-10 years [] Over 10 years []

5. What is your highest academic qualification?

Primary Level and Below [] High School []

College [] University []

PART II: STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION

6. Do you think stakeholders' participation is adequately addressed in the Ward development Fund?

Yes [] No []

7. To what extent do you think stakeholders' participation is incorporated in WDF project?

To a very great extent []

To a great extent []

Neither great nor low extent []

Low extent []

Very low extent []

PART III: STAKEHOLDER AWARENESS

8. Does the Ward Administrator Office disseminate information that enhances awareness on Stakeholders' participation?

Yes [] No []

9. Which tools are used in WDF projects in creating awareness?

Public meetings []

Adult Education and Training []

Village appraisals []

Exhibitions and fairs []

Social Media, TV, or Internet []

Public Hearings []

PART IV: PARTICIPATION IN WDF IDENTIFICATION, IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

10. Are you aware of WDF projects in your ward?

Yes [] No []

11 (a) Have you ever participated in Identification of WDF project in your ward in the last two years?

Yes [] No []

12. How the projects of were identified?

Drop-in Centers []

Open*Baraza* meeting []

Administration Community Barazas (Ward Administrators) []

Informal Neighborhood Meetings []

other (please specify).....

13 (a) Have you been involved in implementing any WDF project in the last two years?

Yes [] No []

. (b) If 'Yes' what is your role in the implementation process?

(c) Do you think the WDF projects in the ward have been implemented through participation of all?

Yes [] No [] No Response []

(d) Do you think stakeholders' participation in WDF projects is important?

Yes [] No []Uncertain []

14 (a) Have you ever participated in monitoring and evaluation of WDF project in your

Ward?

Yes [] No []

15 (b) If YES, what did monitoring activities involve?

Cost control [] Quality checks [] Performance review [] time []

**PART V: KNOWLEDGE ABOUT GOVERNANCE AND REGULATORY
FLAMEWORK**

16. Do you think the existing laws/Rules of WDF are conducive to the participation of stakeholders in WDF projects?

Yes [] No []

17. If the answer is No, please rank how far the structure of WDF conducive to stakeholders' participation in WDF projects?

Not conducive [] Moderate [] Highly not conducive []

PART VI : SOCIAL CAPITAL OF STAKEHOLDERS

18. Are you a member of any welfare, association or self-help group in your community?

Yes [] No []

19. How long have you been a member to the group?

Less than 1 year []

1-2 years []

Over two years []

20. What role did you play in the group mention above (question)?

Member []

Leader []

Other (Specify).....

21. What was the objective of joining the group?

To network []

Community Projects []

Information and Lobbying []

Other (Specify).....

22. Has the network/group helped you participate in WDF projects?

Yes [] No []

23. What are some of the challenges facing, stakeholders, local community group or association which you are aware of in WDF project?

Poor Leadership Skills []

Low literacy levels among members []

Financial Mismanagement []

Lack of support from the county government []

Others.....

PART VII: INFLUENCE OF COMPETENCE OF THE IMPLEMENTATION TEAM ON STAKEHOLDERS' PARTICIPATION OF WDF PROJECTS

24. Are the implementation team competence influence stakeholders' participation in the WDF project?

Yes [] No []

25. To what extent does the implementation team influence stakeholders' participation in WDF project?

To a very great extent []

To a great extent []

Neither great nor low extent []

Low extent []

Very low extent []

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF MEMBERS

This questionnaire is designed to collect data on factors affecting stakeholder participation in Ward Development Fund WDF in Ndaragwa Sub-County. Please respond to the entire items honestly to the best of your knowledge. The information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used strictly for the purpose of this study.

Instructions:

- iv. Do not write your name.*
- v. Please tick the appropriate answer for each question..*
- vi. Write your answers on the space provided.*

PART I: PROFILE OF RESPONDENT;

1. What is your age bracket in years?

20-30 []

31-40 years []

41-50 years []

50 years and above []

2. Your gender? Male [] Female []

3. What is your highest academic qualification?

Primary Level and Below [] High School []

College [] University []

PART II: COMPETENCE OF STAFF MEMBER

5. Are the implementation team competence influence stakeholders' participation in the WDF project?

Yes [] No []

6. To what extent does the implementation team influence stakeholders' participation in WDF project?

To a very great extent []

To a great extent []

Neither great nor low extent []

Low extent []

Very low extent []

7. Have you ever implemented a project involving stakeholder participation?

Yes [] No []

8. What is your cumulative total year/years of experience managing project(s) involving stakeholder participation?

Less than 1 year [] 1-2 years []

Over two years []

9. Do you have any project management certification?

Yes [] No []

10. If yes what level?

Certificate [] Bachelors Degree [] Post Graduate [] Diploma []

PART III: GENERAL QUESTIONS ON WDF PROJECT STAKEHOLDERS'

PARTICIPATION

11. What are the main challenge affecting the participation of target beneficiary in WDF projects

Lack of Awareness [] Incompetence of implementing team[]

Governance and regulatory framework [] Social capital factors []

Any other.....

PART IV: WDF PROJECT CYCLE

12. What criteria were used in identifying WDF projects?

Drop-in Centers []

Open *Barazas* meeting []

Administration Community Barazas []

Informal Neighborhood Meetings []

other (please specify).....

13. Do you hold regular site meetings for the WDF projects being implemented under your supervision?

Regularly [] Not-Regularly [] Non []

14. What challenges did you experience during the implementation stage?

APPENDIX IV: TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FOR A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970