ENHANCING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN MONITORING PUBLIC FUNDS
A CASE STUDY OF UMOJA WARD

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This Research Project has been submitted for examination to the University of Nairobi by my approval as the research Supervisor.

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DECLARATION

I, MERCY CHIYUMBA KHASIANI, declare that this research Project is my Original work and has not been submitted for examination in any other learning institution.

DEDICATION

This Research report is dedicated to my Loving and caring grand mother the late Reverend Grace Okola Ondeyo who never ever gave up encouraging me in life and whose advice and persistent prayers helped mould me in what I am today.

It is left open to those who would like to further research on community participation using this report as a guide

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Abstract

The Purpose of this study was to determine the effectiveness of community participation in development and monitoring the use of Public Funds. The study also shows the impact of community participation or lack of it, on community development. Literature Review and studies indicate the benefits of community participation in monitoring funds. It is imperative for Kenyans to understand the forces at work within their respective communities in order to enhance community participation in order to achieve sustainable development.

This Study also seeks to determine ways of enhancing community participation in development and monitoring the use of public funds. The study outlines the importance of community participation in development and monitoring the use of funds. It also outlines the ways in which the community can participate in such monitoring. The Study seeks to identify the nexus between community participation and sustainable development. Where community participation is lacking, the study identifys the effect of that state of affairs on community development and management of public funds.

The following Specific Objectives guided the Study:

- To create awareness and public education on the existence of the Community Development Fund and The Local Authority Transfer Fund
- To create consciousness, critical awareness and understanding of major contemporary problems, in this case, embezzlement and misuse of public funds.
- To enable the community accomplish more with their limited resources
- To provide many opportunities of educating and enlightening people on the importance of monitoring the use of public funds

The study is descriptive in nature and employs the survey method of primary data collection. The main instrument for data collection is the questionnaire. The study was conducted among a sample of 4 (four) estates residents of Umoja Ward. The respondents

are full time residents of Umoja Ward and drawn from young to old residents within each household.

Data was analyzed using the SPSS soft ware and findings presented logically in tables, graphs and Pie charts.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Prior to the setting up of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) and the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF), there were general accusations that the government of Kenya did not distribute government resources equitably to all the regions in Kenya. There was a general feeling that areas which were politically correct were getting the lion's share of the national annual budget while areas considered to be in opposition politics received very little or nothing at all. As such certain areas were more developed than others. Demands were made that government resources should be equally distributed up to the community level to ensure equal development of all the country's regions.

The same problem existed in Local Authorities. Under the Local Government Act, Local Authorities are expected to offer services and facilities to the people yet the funds allocated to them, by the government, were hardly enough. It then became necessary for the government to address these issues. It became increasingly clear that communities were in dire need of determining and managing their own development agenda through a participatory process. It is against this background that the Constituencies Development Fund Act of 2003 (CDF Act) and the Local Authorities Transfer Fund Act of 1998 (LATF Act), were enacted.

Section 4 of the CDF Act establishes a Fund known as the Constituencies Development Fund. This Fund consists of money set aside by the government for development of each constituency to benefit the communities that reside in that particular constituency. According to Veronica Nduvu reporting for "The Link May 2004" each constituency was initially meant to receive sh 20 million each year. However, the CDF Act which established the Fund came into force on 31st December, 2003 when it received Presidential assent. That was after the budget for 2003-2004 financial year had long been approved. This explains why each constituency received only sh. 6 million for the 2003-

2004 financial year. The CDF constitutes public funds, availed by the government and ploughed into development projects in each constituency. It is intended to support all community based projects in the constituency, to help the public by providing goods and services and to enhance equitable development. 3 per cent of the fund is meant for setting up and equipping constituency offices (expenses and allowances). 10 percent of the money is meant for bursary schemes. A portion of the fund, equivalent to 5 percent must remain unallocated and available for emergencies that may occur within the constituency. Each financial year, funds are supposed to be allocated to community based projects and once this is done, such funds must remain so allocated and cannot be re-allocated during that financial year, for any other purpose whether in that constituency or else where.

According to Mwangi S. Kimenyi of the University of Connecticut, although the CDF is a relatively small amount of the national resources, standing at 2.5 percent of the government's ordinary revenue collected each year, its impact can be significant if the funds are efficiently utilized. The CDF can be considered a decentralization scheme that provides individuals at the grassroots level, the opportunity to make expenditure choices that will improve their welfare in line with their needs and preferences. It is an example of what is generally referred to as community driven development initiatives that empower local communities by providing funds from the central government and sometimes from donor sources.

Since the Fund is meant to benefit communities directly, it stimulates local involvement in development projects in their respective constituencies. Consequently, it is important for constituents to be equipped with information on the benefits of the fund and the projects funded under this program. This will make it possible for them to monitor the use of public funds and take part in development programs in their respective constituencies. Currently, there are regular commentaries made in the media by the people of Kenya and reports by members of parliament, on the status of CDF projects in their respective constituencies. This is evidence that the people of Kenya are keen to participate in development projects and monitor the use of public funds.

All disbursements from the fund are approved by the National Constituencies Development Fund Management Committee (The National Committee) and are made through the constituency bank account. The said National Committee is established under section 5 of the Act and comprises of:

- The chairman of the committee who is the Permanent secretary of the ministry at the time being responsible for matters relating to finance or his designated alternate not being below the level of Deputy Secretary.

- The Permanent Secretary of the Ministry for the time being responsible for matters relating to economic planning or his designated alternate not being below the level of an under secretary.

- The permanent secretary of the ministry for the time being responsible for matters relating to regional development or his designated alternate, not being below the level of an under secretary.

- The permanent secretary of the ministry for the time being responsible for matters relating to agriculture or his designated alternate, not being below the level of an under secretary.

- The clerk of the National Assembly or his designated alternate not being below the level of a deputy Clerk.

- Eight persons appointed by the minister from a list submitted in accordance with subsection (3), and qualified in matters relating to finance, accounting, engineering, economic, rural development or law and

- The officer administering the fund who is an ex- officio member and secretary to the committee.

The Function of the National Committee

- To ensure allocation and disbursement of funds to every constituency;
- To ensure prudent management of the funds;
- To receive and discuss annual reports and returns from the constituencies;

- To ensure timely submission to parliament of various returns, reports and information as required under the act: and

- To perform such other duties as the national committee, in consultation with the minister, may deem necessary from time to time, for the proper management of the fund.

The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the National Committee is one half of all the members and each and every disbursement from the fund is to be approved by the National Committee.

Constituencies may pool resources for joint projects provided that the constituency development committee of each of the participating constituencies shall first approve the decision for such projects. The decision for such joint projects must be reflected on the projects listed for each of the participating constituencies. The District Project Committee (DPC) co- ordinates such projects. It is the duty of the area Member of Parliament to constitute and convene a Constituency Development Committee (CDC). This should be done within the first thirty days of a new parliament. The said committee shall have a maximum of fifteen members, comprising of:

a) The elected member of parliament;
b) Two councilors in the constituency;
c) One district officer in the constituency;
d) Two persons representing religious leaders in the constituency;
e) Two men representatives from the constituency;
f) Two women representatives from the constituency;
g) One person representing the youth from the constituency;
h) One person nominated from among active NGOs in the area if any.

Considering a budget as a financial layout plan of expenditure as per the available resources, a follow up from planning, allocation and disbursement of funds to the implementation and impact assessment of the budget, is necessary. (CDF Act 2004

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSFER FUND (LATF)

Established in 1999, LATF is a governmental transfer system which provides resources to local Authorities (LA's) to supplement financing of services and facilities required by citizens. Under LATF, resources amounting to 5% of the total annual national income tax are transferred to 175 local authorities (City councils, County Councils, Municipal Councils and Town Councils) in Kenya to supplement financing of facilities and improve services which the authorities are required to provide under the Local government Act (Cap 265 of the Laws of Kenya). Such services include and are not limited to health, education, water, roads, markets, and garbage collection and disposal. The Fund also helps local Authorities (LAs) to eliminate outstanding debts. The local authority transfer fund is administered by the accounting officer of the Ministry for the time being responsible for matters relating to local authorities, or an officer of the rank of deputy Secretary or above Deputy designated in writing by the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury.

The objective and purpose of this Fund is to facilitate the disbursement of the funds specified under Section 5 to Local Government Act. The initial capital of the fund was 5% of all tax collected under the income tax Act during the 1998/99 financial year, and a similar proportion of the total income tax collected each successive financial year. An account is opened by the Treasury and all funds payable into the account pursuant to this Section are credited. In her article appearing in "The Link, Eastern Edition, February 2004, Veronica Nduvu reports that in the 2003/4 financial year, a total of Kshs.3.7 billion was transferred to all the 175 local authorities in Kenya.

LOCAL AUTHORITY SERVICE DELIVERY ACTION PLAN (LASDAP)

Under LATF, Local Authorities are required to prepare Local Authority Service delivery plans (LASDAPS) through a participatory budgeting and planning process.

The Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP), a three year rolling program, is a plan of how local Authorities intend to spend the money given to them

under the Local Authority Transfer Fund. Prepared through a widely participatory planning process. (LASDAP) constitutes a way of involving communities in making decisions at the planning, implementation and monitoring level of their projects. It contains a set of steps to be taken to produce a plan for the activities and projects, which will deliver more and better services to its citizens. LASDAP should therefore have its poverty focus inline with the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP). The objective of the Local Authority Service Delivery Plan is to:

- Assist Local Authorities in planning and prioritizing the use of Local Authority's resources including LATF.
- Encourage local Authorities to send resources on service delivery to citizens.
- Ensure that Local Authorities meet the needs of the poor.
- To make it possible for Stakeholder groups and local citizens to participate in service delivery choices.
- To help build local accountability and transparency in usage of resources.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Although the CDF funds are well intended, they are marred by complaints of unfair allocations and misuse. Under the CDF Act, MPs are automatic Chairpersons of their respective CDF Committees. The same Act gives them powers to implement and audit the CDF funds. This very clear lack of separation of powers has bred high level corruption and out right cronyism and nepotism. This has resulted from the fact that members of parliament have excess powers in the management of CDF money and this has lead to biases.

According to Kiburi Kago a commentator on topical issues in the standard newspaper complaints abound that MPs have patronized the Fund, packed CDF Committees with their supporters and sympathizers. That way, such members will not question misappropriation and embezzlement of the CDF funds. Members of parliament are further accused of discrimination in the award of bursaries. Complaints range from

money being given to ghost students to cases of money being given to children of their relatives, friends, supporters and the rich as opposed to the poor.

Members of Parliament are further accused of using development projects to boost their political profile and visibility. Complaints abound that some MPs do business with the funds as suppliers, contractors and consultants. This has raised serious issues of conflict of interest. Although the CDF Act bars the use of CDF to support political organizations and activities or personal projects, some MPs have set aside money for promotion of sport and cultural activities.

Since the launch of the Fund in 2003, the government has disbursed sh 20 billion to the 210 constituencies. An estimated sh 3billion disbursed to various constituencies since the inauguration of the fund, has yet to be spent. This is according to a report attributed to Nduati Kariuki, the chairman of the CDF National Management Committee (NMC), in an article by Biketi Kikechi, appearing in the Standard Newspaper of 10th February, 2007. In that article, Kariuki reveals that some constituencies have between sh 30 and 50 million that have not been used. As a result, Kariuki is reported to have said that the CDF Management Committee was in the process of blocking disbursements of close to sh 1 billion intended for 20 constituencies that have large sums of money lying unused in their CDF accounts. He also disclosed that a total of 15 Constituency Committees are under investigation by the Kenya anti corruption commission (KACC) for embezzling funds meant for public projects.

In an article "Students benefit from bursary fund" by Joel Juma, appearing in the Western edition of "*The Link June 2004*," magazine, the Kenya National Union of Teachers (KNUT) Vihiga chairman is in agreement with Kenya Union of Post Primary Education of Teachers (KUPPET) Vihiga branch secretary. The two are of the view that members of parliament and those of the Constituency Bursary Committees (CBCs) are not qualified to identify bright and needy students. They propose that the ministry of education changes the mode of disbursing bursary funds by dispatching it directly to schools as

head teachers are more qualified to select the bona fide beneficiaries. This is the view in majority if not all the constituencies in Kenya.

There is country wide outcry of mismanagement and outright theft of CDF money. In the said article, Kikechi also reports that in the year 2006, a member of the Eldoret East CDF committee disappeared with sh 10 million. This money has yet to be accounted for. In another report by Vitalis Kimutai in an article *"D.O. resigns from CDF Committee"* appearing in the Standard newspaper of February 9th 2007, a district officer resigned from Konoin CDF committee to protest what he refereed to as under the table deals. The said D.O. Mr Kaburu Khaemba quit the committee alleging that its members were corrupt and that he had a dossier on the corrupt deals which had been done with the full knowledge and participation of a senior member of the committee. As controversy continues to haunt the management of Konoin CDF, the said district officer who blew the whistle on what he referred to as "under the table dealings, has now been transferred to Samburu district. This is according to a report *District officer transferred as Konoin CDF row rages on* by Vitalis Kimutai, appearing in the Standard on 17th February, 2007.

An audit report has revealed that the multi billion shilling constituency development fund country wide has been abused through irregular award of contracts. This is according to an article *"Report reveals misuse of CDF cash"* by Odhiambo Orlale, appearing in the Daily Nation of October 20th 2006. According to the article, an audit report has revealed that the multi billion shilling constituency development fund country wide has been abused through irregular award of contracts. The report, discloses that Fund managers in constituencies often give contracts without following procurement procedures, unfairly allocate projects and also start projects without consulting residents. This has resulted in duplication of efforts. The said audit report censures managers in most of the 210 Constituency development committees (CDC's) saying they influence the use of funds for their selfish and personal interests. In some cases, the national management committee (CMC) has been forced to freeze accounts due to the managers' failure to observe procurement rules for obtaining goods and services.

Awarding contracts directly to individuals without tendering (single sourcing) and lack of transparency, were detected in many constituencies. The said audit report which was tabled in parliament by finance assistant minister Peter Kenneth, reviewed the use of funds in 208 constituencies during the 2005/2006 financial year. Following the revelations in the said audit report, the national CDF committee chaired by Muriuki Karue, the Member of Parliament for Ol kalou, urged residents in every constituency to monitor the use of CDF money. This can be achieved by the constituency development committees displaying, a list of the approved projects and their cost, at the District officers' and chiefs' offices. The committees should also circulate pamphlets on how CDF money has been or will be spent.

Following this unsatisfactory state of affairs, Kenyans now want members of parliament stripped of their enormous powers in the management of these funds. It has even been suggested that area chiefs should supervise the use of CDF money. However, intervention by the Chief can only be achieved if the CDF Act is amended to provide for this. Even if the area chiefs were to be given a supervisory role, it is doubtful that this will solve the many problems surrounding the management of the Fund. Perhaps Legislators should take their responsibility with the seriousness it deserves and eradicate corruption cases in the allocation of funds. It is equally important that legislators address the many other issues raised concerning the manner in which the Fund is being managed at Constituency level as well as complaints relating to the composition of CDC committees.

In urban areas, a number of problems are being reported where MPs have become tribal and are telling members of some communities to go back to their original constituencies so as to benefit from the funds there. Many constituencies reported delays in forming the committees, while others complain of delays in submitting proposals for approval by the Parliamentary committee.

There is need for public lobbying to denounce the ills surrounding the fund. There is a general feeling that the CDF should provide resources for capital investments in pro-poor interventions; such as-

- Priority to be given to the poor.
- Empowering the poor people to be able to enhance their capacity to attain the basic needs and also earn a higher income.
- The planning process for CDF should be long term and not impulsive devised by the MP for selfish political benefits.
- CDF planning should fit into the LASDAP and the Central government's five (5) year development plan Middle Term Expenditure Framework.
- There is need for capacity enhancement of the funds' management committee members through infusion of the desired expertise with a clear leadership structure.
- The funds should be insulated from politicians' influence through the community-based approach and responding to the community needs bearing in mind current planning models/paradigms.
- Procurement process should be quick, transparent and less bureaucratic with checks on possible abuse.

1.3 Main Objective

To find ways of enhancing community participation in development and monitoring the use of public Funds, a case study of the constituency development fund and local authority transfer fund.

1.4 Specific objectives are:-

- To enable the community accomplish more with their limited resources
- To provide many opportunities of educating and influencing people on the importance of community participation in development projects and monitoring of public funds
- To create consciousness, critical awareness and understanding of major contemporary problems, in this case, embezzlement and misuse of public funds.

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- To create awareness and public education on the existence of the Constituency Development Fund and The Local Authority Transfer Fund

1.5 Purpose of the study

The study will expose the various factors that frustrate government efforts in the fight to achieve poverty reduction at grassroot level.

1.6 Significance of the study

The purpose of the study is to show whether the Umoja Ward community participates in development. The study brings out the benefits of community participation in identifying development priorities as well as the requirement on the part of the government to support initiatives that will enhance the citizens' participation in public resource management.

1.7 Research Questions:

The government ultimately has a responsibility of ensuring that there is equitable development. It is therefore essential to examine the role of the community in ensuring that the government has achieved that. It is here that we ask the question:

Is community participation in development and monitoring the use of public funds, effective?

1.8 Limitations of the study

Participation must be in relation to something -an external agent or other sections of a community. Unfortunately in Umoja majority of the people have no idea of the existence of LATF. Others know nothing about CDF yet many others did not know the difference between the two Funds. Therefore some of the projects initiated by the local Authority were seen as CDF initiatives and vice versa. Due to this predicament, it became difficult to know which projects belonged to CDF and which ones belonged to LATF.

1.9 Definition of terms

Community: it is a term we apply to a settlement scheme, village, a tribe or a nation.

Community Development: A movement to promote better living for the whole community through active participation.

Psycho Social Approach: Method based on the fact that people learn or are interested in learning the things on which they hold strong feelings. It is commonly called " *Problem posing approach*" The emphasis in the approach is on trying to identify the community problem or problems and then involving the community to solve those particular problems. It creates critical awareness.

ABBREVIATIONS

CAP	-	Chapter
CDC	-	Constituency Development committee
CDF	-	Constituencies Development Fund
DPC	-	Districts Projects Committee
KNUT	-	Kenya National Union of Teachers
KUPPET	-	Kenya Union of Post Primary Education of Teachers.
LATF	-	Local authorities Transfer Fund
LASDAP	-	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
MoWHC	-	Ministry of Works, Housing and Communication
MPs	-	Members of Parliament
NARC	-	National Rainbow Coalition
NGOs	-	Non Governmental Organizations
NOKAPIC	-	North Kanyamkago Projects Planning and Implementation Committee
PRSP	-	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
WURMCBP	-	Western Uganda Road Maintenance Capacity Building Project

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

In this chapter, relevant literature to the study is reviewed. With the support of existing literature, basic concepts and theories on the subject of study are explained. Various ways of enhancing community participation and the problems faced in the implementation phase of the projects as presented by the existing literature and research studies will be discussed.

2.1 Theoretical framework

Definitions of development in terms of industrialization, urbanization, modernization and growth are obsolete and irrelevant to the situation obtaining in Third world countries, hence the need to define development according to the values of the people or community. Development can be described as a process through which people in a community discuss and identify their problems and then plan and act together to solve them. It may take the form of uniting the efforts of the community with those of the government to improve the economic conditions of the participating community there by making it possible for the community to participate in national development.

Development may also be defined as a movement to promote the living standards of the whole community through active participation of the community in question. The Oxford Reader's Digest defines Development as a stage of growth or advancement while the United Nations definition of Development is mathematically expressed as: Development=Economic Growth and social Change.

The psycho-social approach to development, commonly known as the problem posing approach, was founded by Paulo Freire. This approach is based on the fact that people learn or are interested in learning the things on which they hold strong feelings. Therefore the emphasis in the psycho-social approach is on using the community to identify the

problems facing that particular community and then involving the same community in solving those particular problems. This means that a community must be geared to set its own goals according to the experiences of the people. That way, they will be able to adopt the new skills and techniques to achieve the set goals.

Freire is of the view that development is a balanced growth in the economic and social fields. He emphasizes that development should be much more, the quality of life as seen by the individual, community or the country as a whole. First, it is important to know the feelings of the community concerning the problems they face. By knowing the community problems or wants and their feelings about those problems, one will find it easy to approach such a community to identify the way forward. That way, they will be able to freely come forward and suggest solutions to their own problems. The psycho-social approach to development therefore enhances critical concretization (self and critical awareness) about the exclusion of a community from the development process.

According to Dr M. Ayot of the University of Nairobi in his book on "Community Development," community mobilization is aimed at developing one self hence becoming an advocate of one's own development agenda and at the same time, equipping the community with knowledge and skills that would enable them to identify their problems and ways of solving them. To Dr Ayot, development is successful when all the people involved participate in proposing the plans to carry out the steps towards development.

The psycho-social approach comprises of five key principles. It emphasizes the transformation of the world through a participatory process. This approach recognizes that everyone has a task to make the world a better place for all to live in. Everyone has a responsibility to contribute in shaping the world for the benefit of mankind. People have different perceptions based on their own experience hence the need to engage the community and carry out an assessment to identify the psychological and social needs of the community. The diagram below demonstrates that, when the community is engaged, each person will bring a unique perception and a different view to a particular problem in the said community. As demonstrated by Dr Ayot in the diagram below, the sharing of

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different views is important in solving a community problem. Therefore it is important to work together and encourage everyone to contribute to shaping the community in which they live.

FIG 2.0

PROBLEM POSING APPROACH

Writing about projects of psycho-social support, following a crisis of forced migration, with particular reference to the situation in Croatia, Jadranka Mimica and Paul Stubbs consider refugee emergencies as opportunities for development. In their article entitled *Between Relief and Development Theories, Practice and Evaluation of Psycho-Social Approach in Croatia"* they are of the view that the way the international community responds initially to a refugee crisis is crucial in the long term prognosis for its alleviation. They observe that whenever refugees arrive in any country or region, they do not return in the immediate future and almost never soon enough. Since refugee crises are not a short term phenomenal, Mimica and Stubbs are of the view that it is important to begin long term planning as soon as refugees arrive. They need humanitarian assistance to overcome the crisis. In the two diagrams below, they classify humanitarian assistance

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into two i.e. the relief approach/model and the development approach/model for humanitarian assistance.

Fig: 2.1

The relief model

FIG 2.2

The Development Model

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┌─────────────────┐                          ┌─────────────────┐
│     CRISIS      │◄─────────────────────────│    CONTEXT      │
└─────────────────┘                          └─────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
                  ┌─────────────────────────┐
                  │       PARTNERSHIP        │
                  │ Donor, beneficiaries, ago's,govt, etc. │
                  └─────────────────────────┘
                            │
                            ▼
                     ┌──────────────┐
                     │    NEEDS     │
                     │  ASSESMENT   │
                     └──────────────┘
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COMMUNICATION DEVELOPMENT	EDUCATION	SUPPORT GROUPS	COUNSELLING	PSYCHO-THERAPY
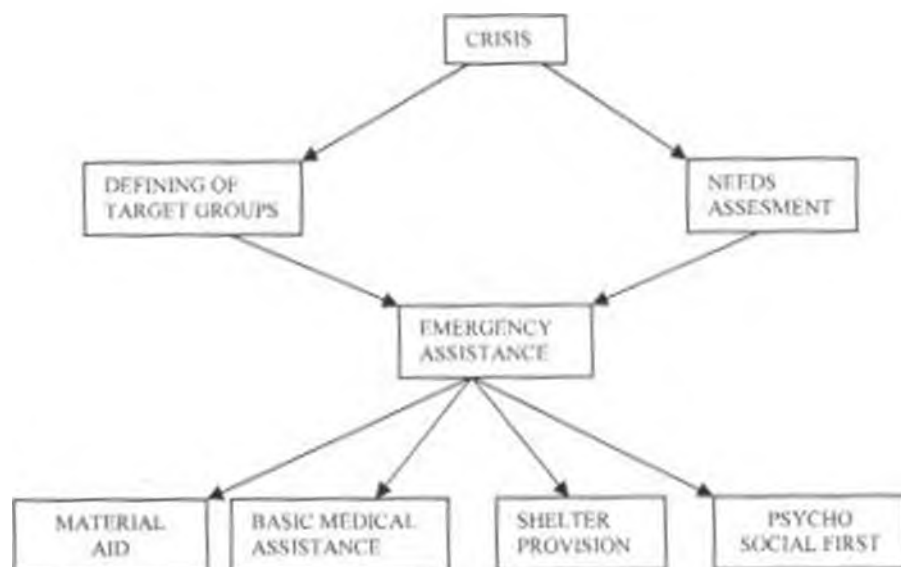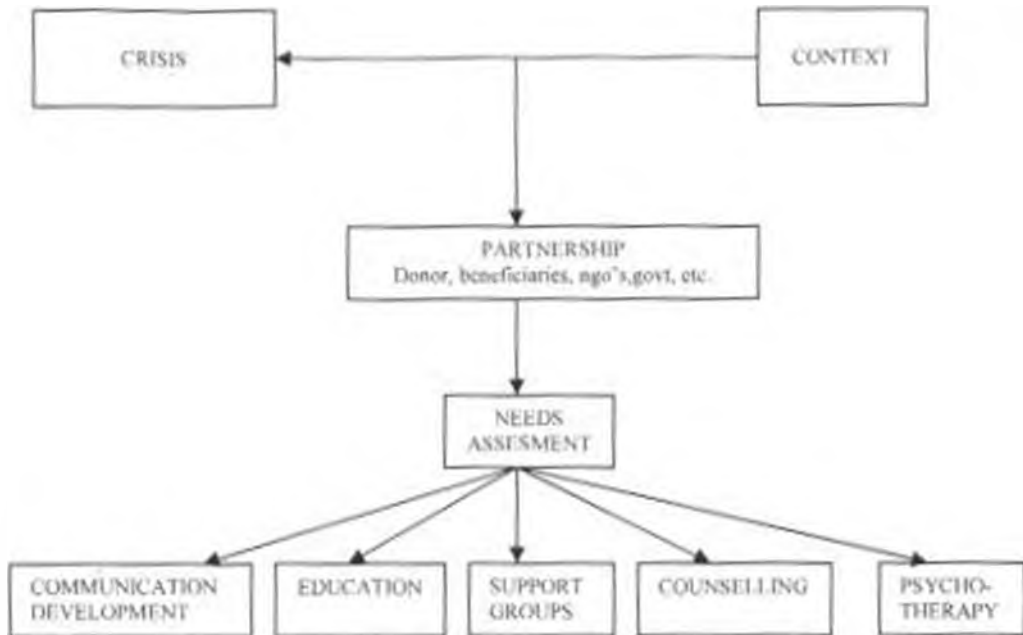
The basic premise of the relief approach is that the focus of humanitarian assistance is a particular crisis. The relief approach to humanitarian assistance emphasizes emergency operations of short term duration. The focus of the relief approach is on alleviating an emergency and may include some or all of the following: the distribution of material aid such as food and clothing. ensuring that basic medical aid is provided. ensuring short term shelter provision, and psycho-social first aid to address post traumatic stress related problems. The relief approach has been criticized for promoting dependency and disempowering the refugees from making their own efforts to overcome the crisis. It has further been criticized for the danger of creating tensions between groups that receive assistance and those that do not.

The development model or approach to humanitarian assistance on the other hand, emphasizes that refugee emergencies should be viewed as opportunities for development. This is because as mentioned earlier, refugee crises are never short term. Therefore, the

goal of humanitarian assistance in the development approach is to promote coping skills in the short term while encouraging the refugees to adapt to their new environment. It is believed that those refugees who achieve higher levels of adaptation are those most prepared to return to their homes when that becomes possible.

This kind of approach is about giving people choices rather than inducing passivity and a feeling of helplessness. The development model or approach is based on a partnership which includes the people meant to benefit, themselves articulating what their needs are and demanding that those needs be met. The development model considers refugees as a resource that can contribute to the host community and collaborate in building a common community response to the war situation. Therefore the objective of the development model of humanitarian assistance is to promote participation, empowerment and self organization of those displaced by war. Rather than emergency assistance, the input of the donors and agencies is used for development goals such as education, skills improvement and income generation activities. These have long-term sustainable effects.

According to Dr. Maya Thomas and Dr. M.J. Thomas, in their article *"Enhancing community participation in programmes in developing countries"* the word 'Community' is defined as a group of people who live together in one geographic area. It may also mean a population that has come together through common interests and affiliations such as self help groups. The Oxford Reader's Digest defines community as all the people living in a specific locality or a body of people having a religion, a profession etc in common.

Dr Maya and Dr Thomas are of the view that the term "Community participation" in development programmes can be defined differently by different people according to their cultural context. On the one extreme, 'participation' is perceived as the passive consumer response, by the community, of receiving services, from a development programme. On the other extreme, it is viewed as the complete ownership of the programme by the community. At the level of implementation, small projects started in response to the needs of the community will most likely attract higher levels of

participation. However, large projects with extensive service delivery systems which lack community centered planning have little to do with community participation. In the latter, there is little expectation of participation by the stake holders. Instead of such non vocal stake holders, who often constitute the majority, becoming assimilated in such projects, they get marginalized. They then perceive themselves as passive objects of such development projects rather than as active participants involved in shaping their own future.

According to the article by Dr. Maya Thomas and Dr. M.J. Thomas, the attitude of continuous dependency in many developing countries can be traced back to decades of colonial rule followed by a period of socialistic ideology in which the state was viewed as the provider of all services and the citizen as the passive recipient of the same. However, in today's changing economic and political scenario, it is important that the responsibilities of organizing development programmes shift from governments to the communities. Maya and Thomas are of the view that development programmes are more likely to succeed if a well planned strategy to enhance participation is also incorporated into the programme planning. Therefore the planners from developing countries have a duty to motivate marginalized members of their communities to move towards participatory development by enhancing community participation in project planning and management.

Previously, 'Community participation' related mostly to the involvement of people in externally initiated development interventions. According to Anton Simanowitz (1997) of the Leon Foundation Water Program in South Africa, in his article "Participation and Community managed Development", the approach by South Africa takes a new perspective which abandons the need for an external initiator and attempts to give communities the resources and control of the institutions necessary for development. As direct funding of communities in South Africa is the dominant development model, it gives communities control of the financial resources by which development services can be purchased. That way, those communities are in principle, in a position to determine and manage their own development.

In the South African scenario, communities contact donors and the government with proposals for projects to tackle their problems. Funds are then disbursed into community bank accounts. The communities through democratically selected committee structures manage all the project process and control the resources. The recipient community is the one which not only decides on its priorities and how they should be satisfied, but also decides on how that money should be apportioned out.

The Mvula Trust which is the major donor for community water development in South Africa has adopted a similar approach. The Trust provides financial support through community or local level organizations. Priority is given to communities that have demonstrated a willingness to participate in the planning and implementation of the proposed projects and the long term management of water and sanitation services. Where a community lacks the skills and is therefore not able to mobilize in order to successfully implement a project, it becomes necessary to build the capacity of that community by using facilitators to impart the skills needed for the community to manage their own development process.

Although the practice in South Africa does attempt to transfer real power to communities, according to Anton Simanowitz, the issue of structural inequalities like gender, class and ethnicity within those communities has not been addressed and remains a problem Project experience suggests that powerful sections of the community dominate development. For instance, there is a tendency for better educated men to be active in the water committees. Conflict is a common phenomenon resulting from the struggle for power in a changing society. The involvement of those with a political interest in the projects leads to lack of commitment. As the issue of inequalities particularly gender, class and ethnicity which exist within communities has not been addressed, it is feared that the marginalized will remain marginalized.

In Uganda, the community participation component is being incorporated in the development of sustainable approaches to the maintenance of national road networks.

The Western Uganda Road Maintenance Capacity Building Project (WURMCBP) which falls under the ministry of Works, Housing and communication (MoWHC) is jointly funded by the Uganda government and the United Kingdom Department of International Development. According to a case study by M. Wattam, IT Transport Ltd (1999), the project began in 1996 and was expected to run for a period of four and a half years. The project had the goal of promoting economic development and reducing poverty in Western Uganda by establishing an improved system for the maintenance of 1,157 km of rehabilitated gravel roads and the rehabilitation of 974 km of selected gravel roads in six districts in Western Uganda.

The community participation component of the WURMCBP is a new and innovative approach to community participation in the road sector in Uganda. The project is seen as a pilot for new community participation methods working on an informed trial and error basis with provisions for review at each phase. At the inception stage, a local consultant was employed to assess the views of the community on road improvements, maintenance requirements and design opportunities for community labour among other views. This was followed by a project launch workshop the purpose of which was to explain the project to stake holders and discuss mechanisms for community participation in the project. Road Committees were formed. These were seen as the representatives of the community and the starting block of community participation in the project. The road committees also acted as an advocacy forum for the communities for instance in asking the project to extend a road to the next trading center (Fort Portal- Kijura road link) or to install additional drainage pipes in order to make the Kyaitamba-Kabende road-link passable.

The project instituted a roads maintenance system which included routine and periodic labour and equipment based works. Labour based works included grass cutting along the roads and desilting culverts while equipment based labour involved the use of plant machinery in re-grading the roads. During the first implementation phase of the project, rehabilitation contracts were equipment based but it was realized that despite good

intentions, there was very limited scope for employing significant numbers of the local people in the works and even less chance of employing women.

The realization of women's fuller and sustained participation in the first implementation phase remained elusive due to the nature of physical work involved and the society's perception of women's involvement in menial jobs. Although the project acknowledged the need for a gender balanced approach to labour employment, the implementation phase has acknowledged the need for positive discrimination for instance, by assigning light tasks to women. Thus in the second and final implementation phases, a number of roads were rehabilitated using labour based methods and not less than 30% women labourers were employed.

Through this project, the community has continued to benefit through employment by providing the labour required in maintaining the roads. There is local employment year round from the Tea estates that are served by the improved roads and this promotes the willingness of the community to work on the roads. The local people in this area have benefited from a cash injection into the local economy as a result of increased commerce and employment opportunities available. Improved roads have also led to increased trading options and improved access to facilities such as health units. This has led to a boost in the economy of the local people in this area.

Chris McIvor (2000), the Zimbabwe Programme Director of Save the Child Fund, in his article "Community Participation in Water Management Experiences from Zimbabwe" gives a good example of successful community participation. Due to poor rainfall and soil conditions the Tonga communities of the Zambezi valley faced considerable problems of water availability. To date they suffer periodic and regular droughts, resulting in food shortage that has necessitated large amounts of government and donor relief. Inadequate water also led to a range of diseases caused by inadequate sanitation and contaminated supplies. These factors contributed significantly to high infant mortality. This state of affairs attracted the intervention of the government of Zimbabwe and several non governmental organizations (NGO's). This was done through a

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programme of small dam and borehole construction to provide water for domestic use as well as agricultural irrigation.

By mid 1990's thousands of wells had been sunk and scores of small dams built throughout the region and the problem appeared to have been solved. However, many of the irrigation schemes did not materialize and this project miserably failed. Dams were silted up through soil erosion caused by the communities' destruction of protective forest and water catchment areas. The boreholes were problematic and many pumps had broken down. Other sites were under-utilized as some of them had been sited in areas which contained high levels of sulphur, effectively prohibiting the communities from using them as a source of drinking water. There was considerable evidence of destruction, by livestock, of the environment surrounding the boreholes. Protective barriers and fences had also been stolen by local communities.

The government was deeply concerned and research into the failure of this very important project, was carried out. It emerged that prior to the construction of the dams and wells, there was inadequate consultation with local people and this left them with the impression that they had no role in their responsible management. The result was that the local communities did not regard these dams and boreholes as their own. They were assumed to be the responsibility of some one else. It further emerged that there were no community sanctions against the destruction of the surrounding watershed, no limits on the amount of livestock around water points and no provision for maintenance of the site by the local villages or protection of the supportive infrastructure such as fences and pipes from theft.

The government also realized that the communities were alienated by the technology used in many of the programmes. For example, the hand pumps required trained minders who received an allowance from the local government. The community regarded these minders as government employees rather than community representatives. When their allowances were stopped due to government cut backs, local communities had no interest

in contributing money to retain them neither did they have the expertise to maintain the pumps as no one had thought of training them once the pumps were installed.

Another factor that was neglected was the prior identification of the actual pump users. Even when consultation had taken place about the maintenance, siting and function of wells and dams, the views of women and children were never sought as they were excluded from meetings held with the community. Such meetings were often attended by older men who were considered the decision makers in the community and yet they had nothing to do with collection and management of water in their respective villages. This meant that the sector most implicated in the decisions about water, namely women and children was excluded. It had also been wrongly assumed that adults alone were the ones most responsible for water collection and management.

Later research revealed that the responsibility of collecting water in most families, rested with children yet many of the pumps were too heavy to be individually used by children, and required four or five of them to use at any one time. There was no sufficient consultation about the siting of the wells and this explains why some of the wells were not in use as they were sunk in sulphurous areas. Other wells were near the local community beer halls rather than to locations which might better serve the needs of the principal collectors. It is these findings which prompted the local government in the Zambezi Valley as well as the NGO's to develop community based management of water programmes in order to return a significant measure of responsibility for decisions about management of water to the local people themselves.

With the people now involved in decisions about installation of water points, where these should be sited, the technology to be used, the management arrangements to be introduced as well as contribution to costs, there is a feeling of ownership of the boreholes. Water charges are small yet they enable spare parts to be purchased and fences to be installed to protect the water points from destruction by livestock. In addition, members of the community including women and children are now trained to maintain and repair broken down pumps. They no longer have to rely on government experts to do

this and this has led to a reduction in the number of malfunctioning water points. Community consultation has revealed a strong preference for lighter pumps which require less effort to utilize and requires only one child to operate as opposed to the heavier more complicated pumps previously installed. These have now been installed in several parts of the region and the project has proved a success.

With their participation in the second phase of the project, women and children involved in the management of the water have developed confidence and are able to tackle other issues that affect them. For instance, through irrigation, one group of women has set up an income generating project through vegetable farming around one of the boreholes while children in another location have set up an environmental club and are seeking assistance for a tree planting project both to yield income and protect an eroded watershed. The community has realized that children can assume responsibilities and make decisions and this has led to a willingness to consult them on other issues that affect them. The lesson here is that community participation must access the full range of opinions and input within communities if it is to be truly representative.

It cannot be assumed that the implementation of the project was smooth sailing. The programme faced several constraints. Technical experts and local government water authorities were reluctant to relinquish control and accept that local communities have something to offer in terms of water management. They feared their services would no longer be required once their expertise was transferred to the communities as this would lead to loss of jobs. They were initially reluctant to transfer technology to the locals. However the clear evidence of non functioning wells and silted dams, theft of fences and pipes, the location of water points in sulphurous areas as well as the difficulty children experienced in using the implemented technology has led many of them to accept that technology alone cannot solve the water problems in the Zambezi valley. They have slowly come to accept that community mobilization is important. The lesson here is that if a project is to be successful, a lot of time has to be spent in convincing professionals and experts of the benefits of community participation in development projects.

With community participation, the citizens can ensure management of public resources and governance. Thomas Mosoba of the Link magazine, May 2004 in his article" Migori launches fresh development plan" reveals that Councilor Abade Milewa of North Kanyamkago in Uriri constituency who is serving his first term as an elected civic leader initiated the formation of a project steering, implementation and monitoring committee. The Committee comprises residents of North Kanyamkago and Kamgundho locations in South Nyanza. Known as North Kanyamkago Projects Planning and Implementation Committee (NOKAPIC), the objective of the said committee is to involve the people in decision-making on matters pertaining to development in their locality. According to Milewa, Nokapic's work is to identify local development needs, prioritize them, source for funding and monitor the implementation of those that are successfully launched. These development needs could be in health, infrastructure, education or environment. Clr. Milewa believes that NOKAPIC is the best tool to marshal community support in order to improve the standards of living for his community for the time he will remain their servant.

One area in which Nokapic is bound to play a big role is in the implementation of Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP). Under (LASDAP), community projects are funded by the respective local authorities using government money. This money is allocated under the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and partly from locally sourced revenue. The committee in Uriri is expected to forward proposals for funding by the local authorities in each financial year when LATF funds are made available.

Through Nokapic, Nyamasare dispensary in Kamgundho sub location and Chunge Secondary School in North Kanyamkago sub location were recommended for funding by the community. According to the said article, in the year 2003, Migori County Council allocated a sum of 50,000 shillings under LASDAP, to the two projects. Official records however show that the whole amount was supposed to be for Nyamasare dispensary only but the councilor and his team agreed to divide the 50,000 between the two projects with the dispensary getting the bigger share of sh.30,000. Although this kind of move would

appear an anomaly according to laid down procedures of LASDAP operations, Milewa and his team nevertheless argued that it was in the best interest of the community that part of the amount in question be allocated to the school for roofing of a form four classroom whose roof had been blown off by strong winds as students prepared for the 2003 National Examinations.

In the last quarter of the 2003-2004 financial year another 40,000 shillings was due for release to the same project in the same ward with the dispensary nearing completion. Through LASDAP and funds raised through a local Harambee, the community has managed to put up required staff houses for the dispensary, a public toilet and treatment rooms. The North Kanyamkago ward is today a role model in Migori and the councilor's vision has been hailed as a good starting point to enhance mutual relationship between communities, their leaders and the institutions that serve them. This move will enhance transparency and accountability while the presence of the health center will serve to reduce infant mortality rate in the area

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The purpose of the study is to find ways of enhancing community participation in development and monitoring the use of public funds, a case study of CDF and LATF in Umoja Ward. The research methodology to be used in carrying out this study is outlined in this section. In focus will be the methods and procedures to be used in the research that will act as a guide to the study. This chapter therefore defines the population of interest, sampling methodology, sample frame and sample element, and the data collection and analysis methods to be employed in the study.

3.2 Scope and Design of the study

The study will focus on Umoja Ward in Embakasi constituency. This area of study is in the Nairobi province of Kenya. Nairobi being the bulls' eye will provide information on the factors influencing poor management of public funds and the need for enhancing community monitoring and participation. The assumption will be that factors influencing poor management of funds are similar country wide with little, disparity if any.

The design to be used is descriptive research. This design is appropriate because the research seeks to describe methods and factors that will enhance community participation in development and the monitoring of public funds. It will answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects in the study and how, through participation their problems can be solved. The study will employ survey method of primary data collection.

3.3 Target Population and sampling size.

The population comprises of the residents of the Umoja ward. It comprises 100,000 members of 10,000 households. The population will include those who live there full time and those whose homes are there but work in different towns and as a result visit once in a while.

3.3.1 Sampling frame

The sampling frame will be developed from the different estates of Umoja Ward . The estates are classified into 4 categories namely:

- ✓ Umoja I
- ✓ Umoja II
- ✓ Tena Estate
- ✓ Inner Core Estate

Since methods of enhancing community participation are universal it is important to pick a list of all members residing in different estates.

3.3.1.1 Sampling technique

Stratified random probability sampling method will be used. The ward will be stratified into estates and residents randomly selected form each estate within the ward. This will ensure representation and each respondent will have an equal chance of being included in the sample. This method is of higher statistical efficiency than simple random sampling.

3.3.1.2 Sample Size

A total of 87 residents, representing all the four estates in Umoja ward will be interviewed. Estates will be represented in the sample in proportion to the total number of estates in the ward.

3.4 Data Collection

Primary data will be collected for this study. The main method of obtaining data will be one to one personal interviews using a structured questionnaire developed and administered by the researcher. Interviews will be conducted at the convenience of the selected respondents. The questionnaire will be pilot tested prior to the commencement of data collection to discover and correct any deviations. Data collection should not exceed a period of three weeks.

3.5 Data Analysis and representation

Data will be analyzed using the SPSS software. Data obtained will be both ordinal and normal. Statistical treatment of data will include descriptive analysis. Frequency distribution, Percentages and measures of central tendency will be used to analyze the data. Chi-square tests will be used to determine if there are significant relationships between variables the data will then be presented using tables, graphs, and pie charts.

CHAPTER FOUR

4.0 RESULTS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with the actual observations made in the study in line with the research objectives. Information is presented by use of tables, and charts. There is an explanation at the end of every table, and figure.

Table 4.0

AGE DISTRIBUTION

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-21	11	12 6	12 6	12 6
	22-30	44	50 6	50 6	63 2
	31-40	24	27 6	27 6	90 8
	>41	8	9.1 0	9 1	loo 0
	Total	87	100 0	100 0	

The table above shows the total number of the respondents (87) involved in the exercise. It can be observed that the majority (50.6%) are the youth falling within the age bracket of 22-30years. 27.6% fall in the age bracket of 31-40years while, 12.6% of the respondents fall between the ages of 18-21years.

Table 4.1

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Upper primary	3	3 4	3 4	3 4
	Secondary	44	50 6	50 6	54 0
	Post secondary	36	41.4	41.4	95 4
	None of the above	2	2 3	2 3	97 7
	No response	2	2 3	2 3	100 0
	Total	87	100 0	100 0	

Pie chart 4.0

EDUC LEVEL
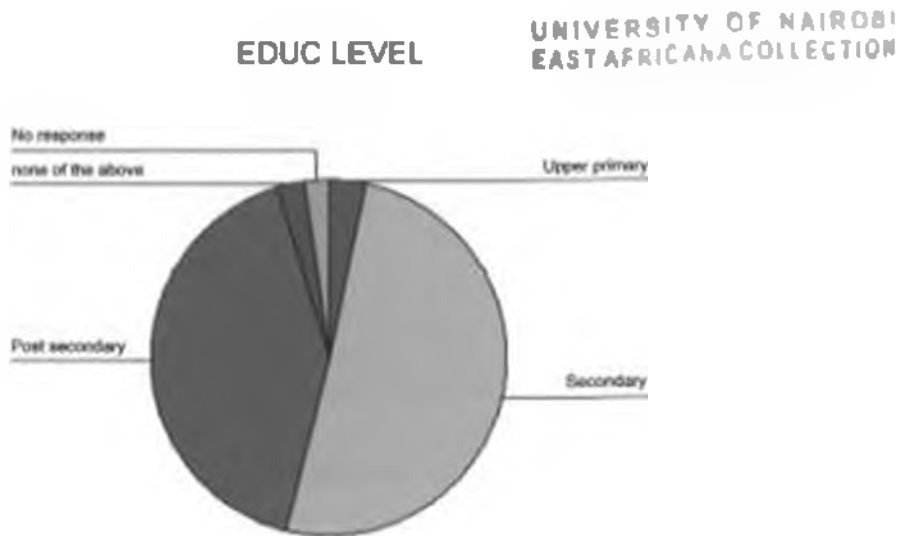
Table 4.1 and pie chart 4.0 above indicate the education level of the 87 respondents who were interviewed during the survey exercise. It is clear that majority of them (50.6%) have attained secondary education. 41.4% have attained tertiary education (university and college), and 3.4% dropped out in upper primary. 2% are completely illiterate while the remainder 2% did not respond.

Pie chart 4.1
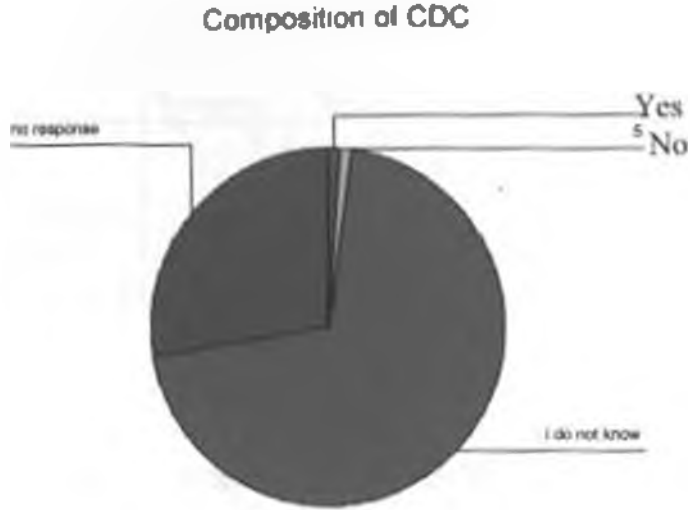
Composition of CDC

Table 4.2

Composition of constituency development Committee

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	1	1.1	1 1	1 1
	No	1	1.1	1.1	2 3
	i do not know	61	70 1	70 1	72 4
	no response	24	27 6	27 6	100 0
	Total	87	100 0	100 0	

Pie chart 4.1 above and table 4.2 above show the respondents' awareness on the composition of the Constituency Development Committee which is normally constituted by the area Member of Parliament. Only 1.1% of the respondents are aware of the members who form the committee, another 1% knows about the committee but are not aware of its membership. A whooping 70% of the participants do not know about the committee completely while the remaining 27.6% gave no response.

Table 4.3

The success of CDF projects in the Constituency

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	9	10 3	10 3	10 3
	No	49	56 3	56.3	66 7
	I do not know	17	19 5	19 5	86 2
	No response	12	13.8	13 8	100.0
	Total	87	100 0	100.0	

Pie chart 4.2

Are CDF projects in your ward a success
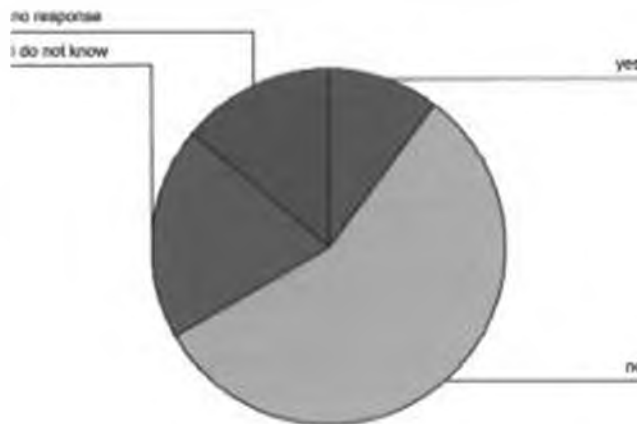
Table 4.3 and the pie chart 4.2 above indicate the respondents' thinking and perception on the success of CDF projects. Only 10.3% of the participants gave a positive response on the success of the projects already implemented. Majority (56.3%) of the respondents is pessimistic and thinks that the projects have failed. Another 19.5% does not know the status of the various projects while a further 13.8% did not respond on the same.

Table 4.4

Reasons the respondents gave as to why CDF is not a success

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Misuse/embezzlement of funds/corruption	33	37.9	37.9	37.9
	Political interference	7	8 0	8 0	46 0
	Poor decisions by Constituents	3	3 4	3 4	49 4
	Inequitable distribution	2	2 3	2.3	51 7
	Community is not involved in deciding how fund is applied	6	6 9	6 9	58 6
	Constituents are not Aware of existence of CDF fund	6	6 9	6 9	65 5
	Lack of transparency	5	5 7	5 7	71 3
	I do not know	4	4 6	4 6	75 9
	Not applicable	4	4 6	4.6	80.5
	Other	1	1 1	1 1	81 6
	No response	16	18 4	18 4	100 0
	Total	87	100.0	100.0	

The table above outlines the various reasons the respondents gave as to why many of the CDF projects in their wards have not been a success.

It is observed that majority of the constituents (37.9%) believe that corruption/misuse of the CDF funds is to blame for the failure of many projects in their constituency. The respondents also ranked political interference, not involving the community in decision making, lack of awareness on the existence of the fund and lack of transparency, in that order, as the other key factors contributing to the general failure of the many projects initiated through the CDF kitty.

Table 4.5

Comment by participants on the use of CDF money.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Corruption has interfered with the fund	1	1 1	1 2	1 2
	CDF money is misused	1	1 1	1 2	2 3
	Community has no adequate information on cdf meetings	1	1.1	1 2	3 5
	Accountability on how fund should be used	1	1 1	1 2	4.7
	No further response	39	44 8	45 3	50 0
	No response	43	49 4	50 0	100 0
	Total	86	98 9	100 0	
Invalid		1	1 1		
Total		87	100 0		

Table 4.5 above indicates the participants' opinion on the use of CDF funds. Majority of the respondents did not comment while those who commented were of the view that the funds are not being efficiently utilized. They indicated that most of the CDF projects are marred with allegations of corruption and misuse of funds. They also indicate that the communities were not informed of the various meetings held and where decisions were made on how the funds should be utilized. They also felt that there is lack of accountability and transparency from the administrators of the fund.

Pie chart 4.3

Are LATF projects a success in your ward

no response
i do not know
yes
no
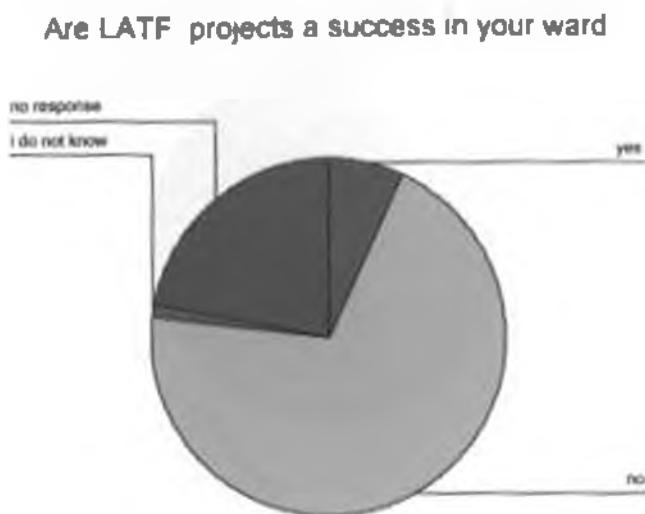
Pie chart 4.3 indicates the respondents' attitude towards the LATF projects in their respective wards. A large proportion of the population believes that the LATF initiative has not succeeded in their wards. Only a small proportion of the respondents are positive that the projects are a success. Others did not respond on the matter while a very small percentage of the participants did not know the status of the LATF projects in the Ward.

Table 4.6

Are you satisfied with the way LATF money is used

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	yes	5	5 7	5 7	5 7
	no	32	36 8	36 8	42 5
	i do not know	37	42 5	42 5	85.1
	no response	13	14 9	14 9	100 0
	Total	87	100 0	100 0	

Pie chart 4.4

Are you satisfied with the way LATF money is used
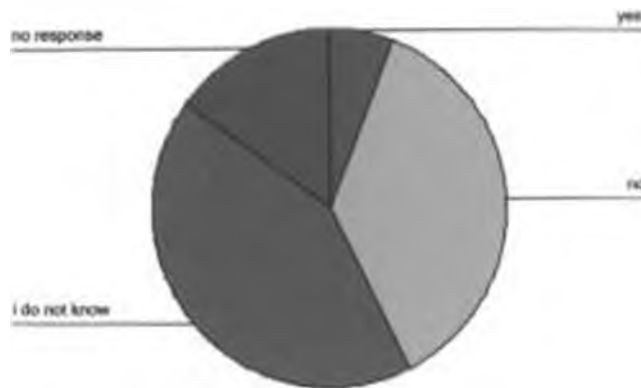
Table 4.6 above and pie chart 4.4 indicate whether or not the respondents are satisfied with the way the LATF money is utilized. Only 5.7% said that they are satisfied while 36.8% are not satisfied with the way LATF money is used. 42.5% said they did not know of the existence of the fund and how it is expended while 14.9% of the respondents did not answer this question.

Table 4.7

If LAIF projects have failed what are the reasons

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
poor decision by community	1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Misuse /embezzlement of funds/corruption	5	5.7	5.7	6.9
inequitable distribution of funds	2	2.3	2.3	9.2
Valid — Community is not aware of existence of LAIF	13	14.9	14.9	24.1
not applicable	4	4.6	4.6	28.7
no further response	26	29.9	29.9	58.6
other	1	1.1	1.1	59.8
no response	35	40.2	40.2	100.0
Total	87	100.0	100.0	

Pie chart 4.5

If LATF projects have failed what are the reasons
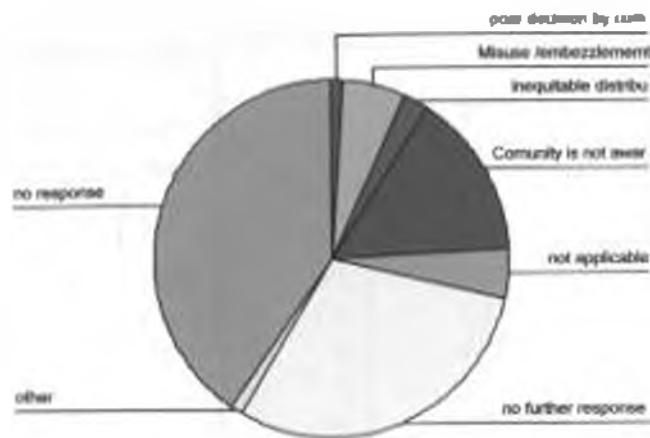
Table 4.7 above and pie chart 4.5 show the reasons why LATF projects in the respective Wards of the respondents have failed. Although majority of those interviewed did not respond to this question, those who responded gave the following reasons for failure: lack of community awareness on the existence of LATF (14.9%); misuse/corruption (5.7%), inequitable distribution of funds (2.3%) and poor decisions by the community (1.1)

Table 4.8

Q10B how did you hear of CDF

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 Through the media	1	1.1	14.3	14.3
	2 from local leader/area councillor	5	5.7	71.4	85.7
	3 from friends/relatives	1	1.1	14.3	100.0
	Total	7	8.0	100.0	
Missing	96 not applicable	4	4.6		
	97 No further response	70	80.5		
	98 other	1	1.1		
	99 no response	4	4.6		
	System	1	1.1		
	Total	80	92.0		
Total		87	100.0		

According to table 4.8 above 4.6% of the population living in Umoja had not heard of CDF.

Pie Chart 4.6

how did you hear of CDF
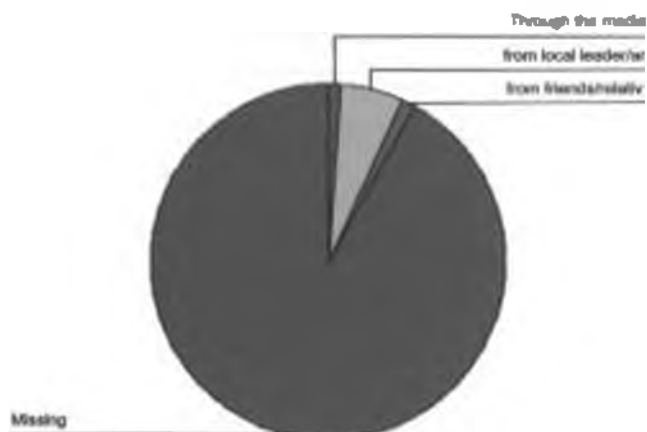
Pie chart 4.6 above indicates that majority of the respondents did not respond to this question.

Bar chart 4.1

how did you hear of CDF

how did you hear of CDF
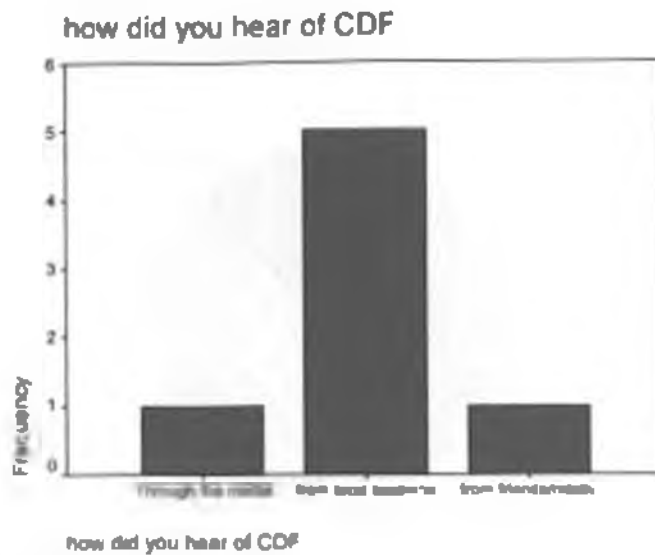
Bar chart 4.1 above indicates the medium through which the respondents heard of CDF. Majority (5.1%) said they heard of CDF through local leaders while the remaining (1.1%) heard of CDF through friends and relatives and a further (1.1%) through the media

Table 4.9

Q5A know area councilor

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 yes	37	42 5	47 4	47 4
	2 no	41	47 1	52 6	100 0
	Total	78	89 7	100 0	
Missing	99 no response	9	10 3		
Total		87	100 0		

Table 4.9 above shows whether or not the respondents knew their area councilor. 9 an equivalent of 10.3% out of 87 respondents did not respond to this question.

Pie chart 4.7

know area councilor
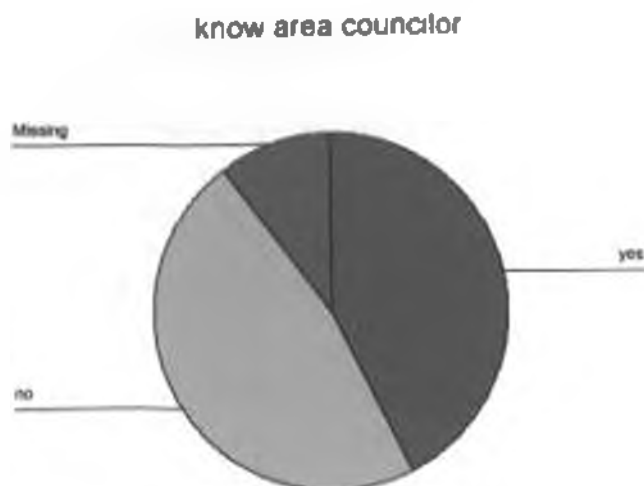
Pie chart 4.7 above also shows whether or not the respondents knew their area Councilor. 47.1% had no idea who their area councilor was while 42.5% knew the area councilor. 10.3% of the remaining people did not respond to this question.

Table 4.10

Q13A Should chief supervise CDF use

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 yes	47	54 0	59 5	59 5
	2 no	28	32 2	35 4	94 9
	99 no response	4	4 6	5 1	100 0
	Total	79	90 8	100 0	
Missing	3 I do not know	8	9 2		
Total		87	100 0		

Table 4.10 shows the respondents views on whether or not chiefs' should supervise the use of CDI .9.2% of the respondents did not know whether it was a good idea for the chief to supervise CDF while 4.6% of the same did not respond to the question.

54.0% felt that it was a good idea for the chief to supervise the fund while 32% felt it was not a good idea.

Table 4.11

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1 security	3	3 4	4 8	4 8
	2 harassment	1	1.1	1 6	6 5
	3 he is part of system	4	4 6	6 5	12 9
	4 they are corrupt	8	9 2	12 9	25 8
	5 they know the area well	15	17 2	24 2	50 0
	6 they are accessible/readily available	15	17 2	24 2	74 2
	8 community should supervise	3	3 4	4 8	79 0
	9 embezzlement and misuse	2	2 3	3 2	82.3
	10 They can be trusted	8	9 2	12 9	95 2
	11 they are tribal	3	3 4	4 8	100 0
	Total	62	71.3	100 0	
Missing	98 not applicable	7	8.0		
	99 no response	12	13 8		
	System	6	6.9		
	Total	25	28.7		
Total		87	100 0		

Table 4.11 indicates the respondents' feelings on whether or not the chief should supervise the fund. 21.8% of the respondents did not answer this question. 71.3% responded and out of these 24.1% felt Chiefs could not be trusted, were tribal, corrupt and that they would embezzle and misuse the fund hence it would not be wise for them to supervise it. 40.6% felt that it would be better for the chiefs to supervise the fund because they were readily accessible, knew the area well and could be trusted. However 3.4% were of the opinion that the community should do the supervising.

4.2 Summary of findings

1. From the study it emerged that many of the operational problems facing the Local Authority Transfer Fund are due to lack of knowledge of its existence. Out of the 59.8% that responded to this question, 14.9% confessed that they were not aware of the existence of LATF and were not therefore in a position to comment on it. For this reason, they are not involved in development projects initiated by LATF.

2. Lack of community participation in the decision making process and in matters pertaining to development was another impediment to the success of both LATF and CDF.

3. Out of the 87 respondents interviewed, majority, (37.9%) felt that corruption, nepotism, theft, lack of transparency as well as poor management of funds were the other factors that have had a negative impact on CDF in Umoja Ward.

4. The study also found that majority of the people in the Ward of study was ignorant of the provision of the relevant legislation governing the operations of CDF and LATF.

5. The study has revealed residents of Umoja are not involved in the development process of the community. None had an idea of the projects initiated both by CDF and LATF.

6. It is also evident that the residents of Umoja have very little knowledge on Composition of the CDF committee (CDC). The level of public awareness is wanting when it comes to the two development Funds.

7. The local Authority leaders (councilors) are not in touch with the grass root people. The study showed that a whooping 47.1 % had no idea who their area Councilor was.

8 Despite the fact that the community is not involved in development projects the study

has revealed that the City Council of Nairobi has improved in its service delivery.

There is evidence of street lighting and beautification in the Ward.

CHAPTER FIVE

5.0 DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the discussion, conclusions, and recommendations of the study. It is divided into four parts: summary, conclusions and recommendations. The interpretation of the findings discussed earlier in chapter four is carried out in this chapter.

5.2 Findings of the study

5.2.1 Need for civic education

From the study it emerged that some of the operational problems facing the Constituency Development Fund and the LATF Fund are due to lack of understanding, by the public, of the provisions of the relevant legislation which governs the operations of the two Funds. The community urgently needs civic education to create awareness on various aspects of the two Funds. Civic education will involve sensitizing the community on the benefits of participating in development and monitoring the use of public Funds. It is also significant to carry out civic education on the provisions of the LATF and CDF Acts. These two comprise of the legislation that govern the operations of each of these Funds.

5.2.2 Community involvement

This study has revealed that one of the reasons why residents of Umoja are not involved in the development process of their community is lack of information. For instance none had an idea of the projects initiated by CDF and LATF and this was due to lack of communication of the dates and venue where public meetings were held to decide which projects should be given priority. Secondly, the populace is hardly involved in the

decision making process. Leaders should be cautioned against hiding information from the public and the press. This is the only way the public will put an eye on mischievous leaders.

 Through civic education, the government should empower its citizens so that they can decide how projects are prioritized, how much money is involved, and what long term development plans are in store for them. It is also essential for them to be sensitized of the benefits of taking part in committee meetings that make decisions on how public funds are spent.

5.2.3 Accountability

Out of the 87 respondents interviewed, majority, (37.9%) felt that corruption, nepotism, theft, lack of transparency as well as poor management of funds were the other factors that have had a negative impact on CDF in Umoja Ward. There is need to educate the public and local leaders on the need for accountability. This will enable citizens and leaders to establish a better understanding of each others roles and duties

5.2.4 Supervision of Funds.

It clear from Table 4.10 that majority of those interviewed felt that it was a good idea for the area Chief to supervise the CDF fund while 32% did not agree. They were of the view that Chiefs could not be trusted because they were tribal, corrupt and that they would embezzle and misuse the fund hence it would not be wise for them to supervise it. 40.6% felt that it would be better for the chiefs to supervise the Fund because they were readily accessible, knew the area well and could be trusted. However, 3.4% were of the opinion that the community should do the supervision.

5.2.5 Favors and bribes

Complaints of CDF and LATF officials or employees seeking all manner of favors were reported. It was alleged that some committee members demand sexual favors from mothers seeking CDF bursary. In some instances committee members are reported to have asked for monetary favors from those seeking their services. This trend has dented the CDF and LATF image in the eyes of the general public in the Ward of study.

5.3 Conclusion

In order to ensure that there is accessibility, candidness, transparency and accountability in the utilization of the two Funds, technical hitches that have derailed the project implementation process and caused acrimony in the various wards must be addressed. In addition all the officials of the Funds must strictly adhere to the provisions of the two Acts and stick to their respective code of conduct and work ethics so as to restore public confidence which has been eroding.

It is also imperative that the community actively participates at all levels of decision making, project planning and implementation and in the monitoring and evaluation stages. This will help in eliminating abuses and corrupt activities by the officials. Public meetings in the various wards must be routinely conducted to deliberate and propose projects that should be given priority. Moreover, the government and the civil society must intensify public awareness on the existence, operations and benefits of the two Funds so that the general population can participate and make decisions from an informed platform.

5.4 Summary

Poverty remains a serious problem in Kenya today. In many homes, especially in the rural areas, people can hardly afford one meal a day. The situation is scary in some areas such that children virtually walk naked, are hungry and malnourished. This scenario is prevalent in almost all parts of the country with very little remedy to save the situation. It is against this background that the Kenya government decided to disburse millions of shillings directly to the communities to alleviate the poverty situation of its people. However poverty continues unabated among Kenyans.

The purpose of this study was to expose the various factors that frustrate government efforts in the fight to achieve poverty reduction at grassroots level; it was to further expose the reasons why some members of the community do not participate in development and monitoring of public Funds. In addition, the study aimed at enlightening and educating the people on many issues surrounding the CDF and LATF. This would serve to encourage active community participation in development and monitoring the use of public funds. The result of this would be to achieve full economic empowerment and poverty reduction at grassroots level in the ward of study and in the country as a whole.

Both Primary and secondary data was utilized for the study. Personal interviews, using a structured questionnaire were administered by the researcher to collect and collate data Data was analyzed using the statistical package software for social sciences (SPSS). Statistical treatment of data included descriptive analysis. Frequency distribution tables,

percentages and measures of central tendency (means, modes) were used to analyze the data.

The specific objectives of the study were:

1) To enable the community accomplish more with their limited resources

2) To provide many opportunities of educating and influencing people on the importance of community participation in development projects and monitoring of public funds.

3) To create consciousness, critical awareness and understanding of major contemporary problems, in this case, embezzlement and misuse of public funds.

4) To create awareness and public education on the existence of the Constituency Development Fund and the Local Authority Transfer Fund.

5.5 Recommendations:

❖ Members of parliament have been accused of using CDF and LATF money to gain political mileage. There was a clear lack of separation of powers when MPs were empowered to legislate, implement and audit CDF as this has led to high level corruption, and out right cronyism and nepotism. It is recommended that the CDF Act be amended to remove the role of constituting CDC's from MP's and vest it in the National Committee. That will rid the CDC's of the friends, cronies, relatives and supporters of the area member of Parliament.

❖ The Custodians of these funds should be held responsible for any development projects that come up. Lack of accountability in CDF and LATF committees is thwarting government efforts in development. Strategic measures must be put in place

to ensure that vices do not eat into the marrow of CDF and LATF. The Government ought to empower citizens to enable participate in the development process. This can be achieved through Civic education which will make them to participate in public affairs that have an impact on their lives.

❖ From the analysis it is evident that many people are not aware of the projects being carried out in the ward as they continue to exhibit apathy and lack of concern towards government initiatives to improve their lives terming them "Mali ya uma." Members of public do not seem to know that they have a right to ascertain how money, meant to benefit them, has been spent. It is therefore important to encourage community involvement in the decision making process and in prioritization of projects so as to invigorate them to take more responsibility in CDF and LATF activities. This will give them a feeling of ownership of the projects.

❖ From the study it emerged that many of the Umoja residents do not benefit directly from the Funds. The Government should ensure that CDF and LATF projects are community based development projects and that the preferred projects are to be chosen by the community and not the councilors or hand picked cronies who represent the stakeholders.

❖ Most of the residents get their information on the two Funds from the media. They do not have access to CDF and LATF reports. The Government should therefore ensure that Communities have the right of access to CDF and LATF reports and information. In addition project managers should not hesitate to provide the communities with information they deem necessary for the success of projects initiated under the two Funds.

❖ Research has shown that anyone who asks questions about the use of CDF falls in the bad books of the area Member of Parliament. It is therefore imperative that whistle blowers who report any form of malpractice by the responsible officials must be accorded full protection by the state. The Government should consider putting in place legislation to protect whistle blowers

❖ The government should devote part of the funds being disbursed to the councils and constituencies to build the capacity of community based organizations and citizens' assemblies to monitor resource use and governance at this level.

❖ The members of public should be empowered through civic education to participate in prioritization and execution of development projects from which they stand to benefit. It is prudent for the citizens to know if the members of these committees are selected according to stipulated guidelines.

❖ The government should educate the public and local leaders on the need for accountability, transparency and honesty in public leadership and the administration of the tax payers' money. Then and only then will citizens and leaders establish a better understanding of each other' roles and duties

❖ Entrusting leaders to handle such huge sums of money on behalf of the public is to introduce a back door method of illegal campaign financing for the sitting MP a fact which defeats the purpose for which CDF and LATF were set up. The government should consider devoting part of the funds disbursed to the councils and constituencies to build the capacity of community based organizations and citizens' assemblies to monitor resource use and governance.

❖ The penalty of misappropriation of funds is a prison term of up to Five (5) years, a sh 200,000 fine or both. We have yet to see a Member of Parliament in the dock charged with misuse of CDI money. I recommend that those who steal and /or misappropriate public funds should be prosecuted in a court of law and be made to pay back what they have stolen.

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Appendix 1

Budget

Budget Items	Cost (Kshs)
1. Proposal Development	
✓ Stationary	1000.00
✓ Printing and Photocopying Questionnaire	5000.00
2. Data Collection and Analysis	
✓ Transport	3000.00
✓ Research Assistant	7500.00
✓ Computer Lab fees	4000.00
✓ Flash Disk	1750.00
3. Report Development	
✓ Stationary	1000.00
✓ Printing Report	3500.00
✓ Binding report	1000.00
4. Miscellaneous	2000.00
Total Costs	32,025.00

Appendix 2

Blank Questionnaire

The following questionnaire is designed to find out if you are an active participant in the implementation and monitoring of public funds. Your answers to these questions will help us find out the measures to be taken to enhance community participation in monitoring of public funds.

SECTION A

PERSONAL INFORMATION

1. What is your age bracket?

   (a) 18 - 21
   (b) 22 - 30
   (c) 31 - 40
   (d) 41 and above

2. What is your level of education?

   (a) Primary (Lower)
   (b) Primary (Upper)
   (c) Secondary/High school
   (d) Post Secondary/High School i.e. University, Diploma, Certificate etc
   (e) None of the above

3. Area of Residence

   (a) Umoja 1
   (b) Umoja 2
   (c) Inner core
   (d) Tena Estate

SECTION B

EXISTANCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION PROGRAMMES

4. Do you know the name of your area member of Parliament?

   (a) Yes
   (b) No

   If yes, give the name

5. Do you know the name of your area councilor?
   (a) Yes
   (b) No

   If yes, give the name
   ....
   ....
   ....
   ....

6. Are there any development projects in your area?

   (a) Yes
   (b) No
   (c) I do not know

7. Do your local leaders communicate with you on matters pertaining to development projects in your area?

   (a) Yes
   (b) No

   If "yes" name any such leaders --

   ----

8. If the answer to No. 7 above is, "Yes," how do your leaders communicate with you on matters pertaining to development projects in the constituency?

   (a) Through the media i.e. Newspapers, TV, Radio
   (b) Gatherings called by leaders
   (c) Community representative
   (d) All the above
   (e) None of the above
   (f) Other...
   ....

9. Have you heard of "The Constituency Development Fund" (CDF)?

   (a) Yes
   (b) No

10. How did you come to hear of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF)?
    (a) Through the media
    (b) From the local leaders (specify which leaders).......................
    ....
    (c) From friends/relatives

(d) Any other, specify...

....

CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE (CDC)

11. Do you have a Constituency Development Committee (CDC) in your constituency?

    (a) Yes
    (b) No
    (c) I do not know

12. What is the composition of the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) in your constituency? Give the number of representatives in each of the categories.

    (a) Number of councilors-----
    (b) Number of representatives of religious organizations------
    (c) Number of men representatives in the constituency----
    (d) Number of women representatives from the constituency-----
    (e) Number of youth representative from the constituency------
    (f) Number of representatives from Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) Operating in the area--
    (g) I don't know

14. Do you think the Chief of your location should supervise the use of the Constituency Development Fund in the location?
    (a) Yes
    (b) No
    (c) I do not know

    If your answer is (a) or (b), give your reasons--

    ----

15. Do you know how much Constituency Development Fund (CDF) money was Given to your constituency in the year 2005?
    (a) Yes
    (b) No

    If yes, state how much------------------

16. Have you heard of the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LAFT)?

    a. Yes
    b. No

    If yes, explain what it is --

    ----

16. How did you come to hear of the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF)?

    a. Through the media.
    b. From local leaders (specify which
       ones)...
    c. From friends/relatives
    d. Any other (specify)--

17. Do you know how much Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) money was allocated to your ward last year (2005)?

    a. Yes. Ksh.----------------------------------
    b. No.

18. How did you come to know the amount of money allocated?

    a. From the area councilor
    b. Through the local baraza
    c. Through the media press
    d. Other (specify)---

19. Do you know the kind of projects to which the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) money given to your ward should be applied?
    a. Yes
    b. No

    If your answer is "Yes," name any four such projects
    (a)--
    (b)--
    (c)--
    (d)--

20. Do you know the specific project(s) to which the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) money allocated to your ward in the year 2005 was actually applied?

    a. Yes
    b. No

If yes, indicate the project(s) by ticking any one or more of the following

    (a) Road(s)
    (b) Water
    (c) Health
    (d) Education bursary
    (e) Other (specify)--

21. Do you know the kind of projects to which the money allocated for the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in your constituency, should be applied?

    a. Yes
    b. No

If the answer to No. 21 above is "Yes", name any such four projects

    (a)---
    (b)---
    (c)-- UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
    (d)-- EAST AFRICANA COLLECTION

22. Do you know the actual projects to which the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) money allocated to your constituency in the year 2005 was applied?

    a. Yes
    b. No

23. If your answer to No. 22 above is Yes, indicate with a tick against any one or More of the following:

    (a) Supporting political activities
    (b) Supporting religious bodies and activities
    (c) Roads
    (d) Water and sanitation
    (e) Health
    (f) Education bursary
    (g) Other (specify)--
    ----

24. Did you take part in deciding which service delivery projects should be
    Undertaken in your ward, by local authority, in the year 2005
    (a) Yes
    (b) No

If your answer to No. 24 above is "No" Give reasons ------------------------------
----

----

25. Did you take part, in deciding which Constituency Development Fund projects
were to be undertaken in your constituency in the year 2005?

    (a) Yes
    (b) No

26. If your answer to No. 25 above is "No." Give reasons----------------------------------
----

----

27. Are you satisfied with the way the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) money
    is used in your ward?
    (a) Yes
    (b) No
    (c) I do not know

Comment on the use of Constituency Development Fund money in your ward---------------
----

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28. Are you satisfied with the way the Local Authority Transfer (LATF) funds are   used
in your ward?

    (a) Yes
    (b) No
    C I do not know

Give your comments--

....

....

....

....

....

....

29. Do you think that constituency Development Fund (CDF) projects in your ward are a success?

     a. Yes
     b. No
     c. I do not know

30. If your answer to No. 29 above is "Yes" name any such successful projects

     (a)---
     (b)---
     (c)---
     (d)---
     (e)---

What do you think are some of the reasons for the success?

....

....

....

31. If you feel that the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) projects in your constituency are NOT a success, what are the reasons for their failure? Tick the appropriate ones:

     (a) Misuse of funds/embezzlement/corruption
     (b) Political interference
     (c) Poor decisions by the constituents
     (d) Inequitable distribution
     (e) The community is not involved in the process of deciding how the funds should be applied
     (f) The constituents have not been made aware of the existence of the CDF and its activities
     (g) Lack of transparency in the use of funds
     (h) I do not know
     (i) Any other reason(s)?---

....

....

....

32. Are Local Authority Transfer Fund Projects a success in your ward?

    a. Yes
    b. No

33. Give an example of such LATF projects which are a success

    (a)---
    (b)---
    (c) --
    (d)---

34. What do you think are the reasons for their success?

    ----

35. If you think that LATF projects in your ward have failed, what are the reasons for Such failure? Tick the appropriate answer or answers.

    a. Lack of transparency in the use of funds
    b. Failure to involve the community in deciding which projects to be undertaken
    c. Political interference
    d. Poor decisions by the community
    e. Misuse of funds/embezzlement/corruption
    f. Inequitable distribution of funds
    g. The community has not been made aware of the existence of the LATF and its activities
    h. I do not know
    i. Any other--

THANK YOU