

**DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CDF
DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS:
A CASE OF CDF PROJECTS IN FUNYULA CONSTITUENCY**

BENSON T. MANG'ENI

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
EAST AFRICANA COLLECTION

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DECLARATION

This is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signed..........

Date.....16/08/2010.....

Mang'eni Taabu Benson

L50/72390/08

The Project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Signed..........

Date..16/08/2010

Dr Moses Murithi

Lecturer School of Economics

University of Nairobi.

DEDICATION

To my immediate family, Neema, and Christine for their patience, understanding and support. To my mother, Alice and my late father, Silvanos who encouraged me to move on with my career and now wants a PhD.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

My sincere gratitude is extended to all those who have made a contribution of one kind or another in my effort to complete this project. Of special mention is Dr. Moses Murithi, my research project supervisor. For providing invaluable guidance, meticulous critique and support throughout the study, and giving me the push to ensure I completed the project in time.

It was not easy to complete this work without the valuable support, assistance, guidance and encouragement received from colleagues, lecturers and fellow students whose input I sincerely acknowledge. I am indeed indebted to the entire team of Funyula constituency office and the National CDFC board for their roles as reference points in providing information on their institutions.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Virus
AWP&B	Annual Work Plan and Budget
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CoDC	Community Development Committee
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
CPMR	Community Project Monitoring Report
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
DDP	District Development Plan
DMEC	District monitoring and evaluation committee
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FPE	Free primary Education
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immuno deficiency Virus
ICT	Information Communication and Technology
IGA	Income Generating Activities
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LDC	Location Development Committee
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MOYA	Ministry of Youth Affairs
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children
PC	Project Committee
PLWHA	People Living With HIV & AIDS
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMI	Project Management Institute
PWD	People With Disabilities
SDDP -	Samia District Development Plan
SWG	Sector Working Groups
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats Analysis
UNDP	United Nation Development Program
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
VDC	Village Development Committee

Abstract

This paper presents the results of a study on the determinants of youth participation in CDF development projects in Funyula constituency. The aim of the study was to evaluate factors that determine rural youths' participation in CDF funded community development projects.

Youth constitutes the largest segment of society's population and therefore, youth participation in development projects is crucial because it helps in developing a society where young people grow knowing that they have opportunities and can make positive contribution to society as well as enhancing ownership of projects. The constituency Development Fund was established to address imbalances in regional development brought by partisan politics, as well as encourage participatory approach in development projects.

The study was carried out in Funyula constituency of Samia District Western Kenya. The objectives were three fold namely: To establish extend of youth participation in CDF funded projects in Funyula: To determine the specific factors influencing youth participation in CDF projects in Funyula constituency namely demographic factors, Knowledge in project planning , economic factors, political factors and future aspirations of the youths: And to give policy options if any emanating from objectives.

The target population of the study comprised of youths with age group of 15 – 35 years, with a population of 27,295 youths. A sampling frame of 100 youths participating in all CDFC funded projects was availed by CDFC office. A systematic sampling technique was employed in the selection of the respondents. The sample size of the study was 51 youths. Data was collected with the aid of structured questionnaires, administered to 51 youths in all the seven locations in constituency. Data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics and Pearson correlation.

The study found out that there is some significant relationship between demographic factors, Knowledge in project planning, economic factors, political factors and future aspirations of the youths towards participation in projects. The study recommended enhancing youths' participations in CDF projects. CDF national board and policy makers need to enforce the CDF act and regulations. The study further suggested that more studies done, to find out other issues related to participation in CDF funded projects.

CHAPTER ONE

1.0. Introduction

This chapter provides a background of the study and statement of the problem this study. The purpose of the study, its objectives, and research questions, significance of this study, scope, limitations and assumptions are stated as well as explained.

1.1 Background of the Study

Nearly half of all people in the world are under 25. An estimated 1.7 billion of global population are young people (10 to 24); youth (15 to 24) comprise 1.1 billion or 18 per cent of the world population and adolescents almost 30 per cent of the world's population, the largest population ever, and are growing in number. If we expand the definition of youth up to 30 to 35 years, we will discover that more than 70% of world population would be included. (World Bank 2009)

Now Youth constitutes the largest segment of Kenya's population. Seventy-five percent of Kenya's population is under 30 years of age. Young people- using the term to include those between 15 and 30 years of age – number 10.8 million or about 32 percent of the 2005 population projection, G.O.K(2007). Therefore, youth is Kenya's foremost social capital that requires priority investment. It is clear that Kenya's development agenda should create an enabling environment in which youths fully participates in Social economic activities planned to be implemented in the country.

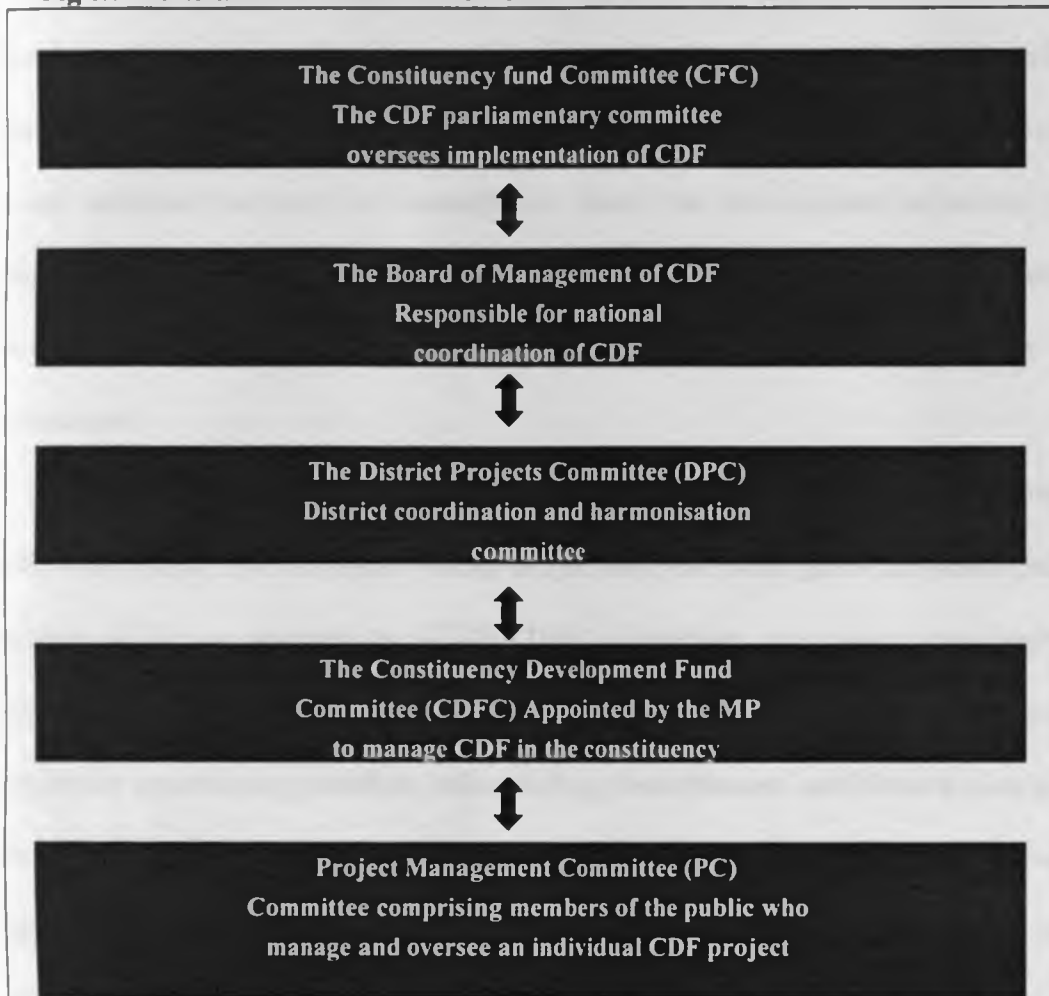
Youth participation in development is crucial because it helps in developing a society where young people grow knowing that they have opportunities and can make positive contribution to society as well as enhancing ownership of projects. According to CRA (2006) youth participation in projects is crucial for project management. Project in this case is defined as a temporary endeavor undertaken to create a unique product or service (PMI).

A project therefore can generally be defined, by its characteristics such as: It involves a single definable purpose, product or result; it usually has defined constraint or targets; it is unique; it is somewhat unfamiliar; it is a temporary activity; it is part of the process involved in working to achieve a goal; it is part of interlinked process; it is generally of secondary importance to the organization; and it is relatively complex, (Edinburgh Business School 2004).

Project management is the application of knowledge, skills, tool, and techniques to project activities in order to meet or exceed stakeholder needs and expectations from a project. Project management therefore is about achieving time, scope, cost and quality targets, within the context of overall strategic and tactical client requirements, by using project resources. There is a general agreement that project management is concerned with life cycle of the project; planning and controlling the project from inception to completion (PMI). In Kenya, there has been introduction of projects at constituency level aimed at devolving central funds to local levels. Popularly known as constituency Development Fund (CDF)

The constituency Development Fund was established in 2003 through the CDF Act in The Kenya Gazette Supplement No.107 (Act No.11) of 9th January 2004. The main aim of the fund is to control imbalances in regional development brought by partisan politics. Unlike other development funds that pass through the central government bureaucracies, CDF funds go directly to local levels and therefore provide people at the grassroots the chance to make expenditure decisions that maximize their welfare consistent with the theoretical predications of decentralization theory.

Fig 1.0: Institutions created under CDF Act 2003 and CDF Revised Act 2007



Source: The CDF Social Audit Guide.

CDF funds targets all constituency-level development projects, particularly those aiming to combat poverty at the grassroots. The fund comprises an annual budgetary allocation equivalent to 2.5% of the government's ordinary revenue. A motion seeking to increase this allocation to 7.5 of government's revenue was passed in parliament. 75% of the fund is allocated equally amongst all 210 constituencies. The remaining 25% is allocated as per constituency poverty levels. A maximum 10% of each constituency's annual allocation may be used for an education bursary scheme. CDF is managed through four committees two of which are at the national level while two at the grassroots level.

CDF as an approach towards decentralization of resources has many virtues. Competence in local knowledge and information resides in the hands of the locals thus decentralization of authority to locals' results in realistic planning and action. The participation of local population lends additional accuracy to assumptions about the development situations of the local population; assumptions upon which decisions are made and action taken. Coordination of development projects is made possible, simpler and effective if stakeholder participation encouraged.

It is a great tragedy that the vast amount of youth energies has never been channeled effectively (IDS, 1993). Further young people have not been given fair participation in many spheres of life as observed by KCDF (1999). Therefore, they have never been granted the opportunity to make use of their talents and energy in the development of the country. Young people are experiencing isolation, vulnerability, powerlessness and idleness (due to lack of free time activities). CRA 2007 points that the youth of Funyula as other rural communities are caught in a multitude of problems like unemployment, poverty, remorselessness, social taboos, drugs, guns and politics.

The cost of neglecting youth can be measured in terms of the increasing incidence of crime and terrorist activities and the depletion of human and social capital (Ogoya 2005). The concept of youth participation is new in Funyula. The mass media like T.V, radio and newspaper are silent on this issue. The majority of Parliamentarians are still unaware about the concept of youth participation. The high-ranking civil servants and bureaucrats have never expressed any priority for this important issue. Civil society organizations at all levels are ignorant about this vitally important concept for National Development. Out of three citizens in Kenya, two are young people (GOK 2009). This is a massive untapped human capital, which should be harnessed for the development of the country. MoYA (2008) stresses that youths potential is not recognized;

instead, they are considered as a problem. Hence, Chikulo (1999) stresses it is high time to identify youth participation as the vital tool for reaching out to other marginalized youth for helping to realize their full potential as well as for nation building.

Mulwa (2008) notes that the term 'participation', has different meanings for different people. Although we use the word frequently in articles, books, reports and seminars, there still is a big gap in its conceptual definition and practical implementation. So far, we have not been able to put forward any concrete plan of how this process of youth participation might be carried out for mainstreaming youth into the process more meaningfully.

Like their parents, Africa's young people believes that their continent is potentially one of the richest regions on earth, but needs more accountable and inclusive policies to make a place where they can live safely, in freedom and dignity. Kofi Annan (2005)

Composition of the Constituency Development Committee consists of:- the area elected member of parliament for the constituency; all councilors in the constituency; the District officers of each division in the constituency; two persons representing religious organizations in the constituency; three women representatives from the constituency; one person nominated from amongst non-governmental organizations if any; the District development officer who will be the secretary and conveyor to the committee; head of the relevant Government Departments in the District; and one person representing the youth in the constituency. CDF ACT GOK (2007). The youth therefore are not adequately represented.

The youth are main stakeholders in the development of a nation GOK (2007). The essence of development is the ability to influence human behavior towards efforts that enhance quality of life. Acts that diminish the quality are discouraged, while those that enhance it are promoted amongst the youth. Targets towards better development quality are set, positive attitudes towards these goals established, and advantages to be achieved explained. Authorities

then motivate the youths towards attitude change from the position of indifference, for example, to that of active participation in projection identification, design, and implementation as well as in monitoring and evaluation processes.

The attainment of participation of the youth in development projects involves successive stages in; perception; action; and coordination in problem solving, Mulwa (2009). Perception must be pre-existing since people cannot act positively on concepts that are absent from their minds. Perception is a skill that should be developed and exercised by the youth. Few young people can comprehend the full scope of development issues. Therefore, development becomes meaningless if youth do not appreciate what it means.

Enlisting youth participation is gained therefore through; raising consciousness or awareness creation of development issues and shared vision at hand; creating the right attitude to influence necessary action; winning the youth support or cooperation in resolving societal problems; involving youth in mapping community resources as well as access; and improving community governance by shared responsibility and accountability.

The study was done in Funyula constituency Samia District. Samia District is a relatively new district, hived off from Busia District in the year 2007. It is one of the 17 districts in Western province. It covers a total area of 306.5Km². Out of this 17Km² is under Lake Victoria water mass. It borders Busia district to the North, Bunyala District to the South, Uganda to the West and Siaya District to the East. It lies between latitudes 00 1'36'' South and 00 33' North and longitudes 33 054'32'' East and 34 025'24'' East.(Appendixes 11 to 111 page 75 and 76)

The district has three proposed administrative divisions namely: Sio-Port, Nangina and Odiado/ Lubang'a and there are 7 locations and 29 sub-locations. The district has one constituency called Funyula. (Appendix 111 page 76)

The overall economy of the district revolves around small-scale agriculture and fishing. These however are not vibrant enough to sustain the livelihood of the area's small population. This means that .99 of the population live in absolute poverty. This translates to 2.43 contributions to National poverty. Employment levels in the district are quite low. However for those employed, 3.4% are in Agriculture, 3.3% in rural self employment, 45.3% in wage employment, while 7.7% and 8.3% are in urban self employment and others. (Appendix X page 93)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Youths make up a significant portion of the workforce in both rural and urban communities. They have assumed wider community development roles through formation of youth associations (Ogolo, 1996). Youths have been involved in development activities in one way or the other. These activities are expected to lead to community development. The importance of the youths to national development is without doubt because the various programmes directed at them by government at various times gives credence to this (Agumagu et al., 2006). Youths generally need proper harnessing so that they can maintain reliable status quo in their locality. It is easier for them to speak with one voice when they are brought together. This is why mobilisation yields progress. The entirety of youths in both urban and rural areas needs to be mobilized for proper impact to be felt in their communities (Adesope, 2007). In a study by Ugwoke et al. (2005), it was reported that youths are engaged in development activities. Fasina and Okunola (2005) confirmed this by stating that youths are major clientele group needed for development transformation in Kenya. Thus, the preparation of any nation for productive life depends on the policies and programmes designed for youths.

The youth of Kenya presents the most promising resource and in huge quantity – a big reservoir of energy. If this energy is placed to proper use, it will bring about a complete social,

economic, culture and ideological revolution in the country. GoK (2007). That could contribute significantly to economic growth and poverty alleviation. Indeed, it is clear from the experience of many other countries that unless these assets and qualities are given the opportunity to be so applied, they can easily turn to negativism and disruption of social order. The need therefore is to create increasing opportunities for them to develop their potentials, personalities, functional capabilities and hence enable them to be productive and socially useful.

Success of CDF projects call for among other factors, effective and positive impact of youth engagement and participation as observed in Kamau and Murithi (2006). This in turn requires building on successful practices that contribute youth participation, development, and leadership.

According to SDDP (2008) in 1999 the youthful population (15-30) was 20,100 in Funyula constituency. This year (2009), the population is projected to be 27,295, almost a third of the entire Funyula population. Yet very small percentage of these youth is engaged in projects planning and management in the area. This therefore necessitates active participation of this age bracket in all development projects in the constituency.

According to CRA (2006) though youth have energy, zeal, inspiration, and determination to build their lives and the community, they have not been adequately involved in most of the development projects in the District. For example, the report notes that the youths are rarely involved in development committees and about only an eighth of most projects have engaged them in youth planning.

This study aimed at establishing the key hindrances to youth participation in CDF funded development projects in Funyula constituency. It also aimed at pointing some policy options towards engaging youth in project planning.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study sought to evaluate the determinant of youth participation in CDF funded Projects in Funyula constituency.

1.4 Research objectives

The objectives are three fold namely:-

- 1 To establish extend of youth participation in CDF funded projects in Funyula.
- 2 To determine the specific factors influencing youth participation in CDF projects in Funyula constituency namely demographic factors, Knowledge in project planning , economic factors, political factors and future aspirations of the youths: as age gender, education levels, knowledge in project management, economic factors, familiarisation with CDF Acts and regulations, participation in other projects as well as youth future aspirations.
- 3 To give policy options if any emanating from objective (I) and (II).

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions:-

- 1 What was the pattern of youths' involvement in CDF projects in Funyula Constituency?
- 2 What was the role of CDF management in encouraging youth participation in its development activities?
- 3 What are the other determinants of youth participation in identification, implementation, design and monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects in Funyula constituency?
- 4 What are the policy options if any relating to youth participation in CDF projects

1.6 Significance of the Study

The management of CDF is of great public interest, the study provides much needed knowledge on issues of participation and empowerment concerning youths' engagements in development projects in Kenya.

The study critically examined participation of the youth in CDF project development and provides valuable information that can be used by other constituencies in the country. Furthermore, the study provided an opportunity for feedback from the youths that will be used to enhance CDF management in general. Moreover, the study will be useful in enhancing participatory community development knowledge.

This study is also important to scholars who will do further research in the specialty of youth participation and empowerment as it provides a rich source of literature for review during related studies.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study was limited to Funyula Constituency in Samia District, Western province of Kenya and was done in seven locations. This was due to time and budgetary constraints.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The findings of the study remain unique to Funyula constituency. Generalization of the research results should however be limited to CDF funded projects and similar Geographical, Political, Social and Economic circumstances of the constituency similar to Funyula.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that all participants would cooperate and that the information gotten was accurate.

1.10 Definitions of significant Key Terms

Community : A group of people living together and have common characteristics in common.

Constituency : A whole body in a geographical region who elect one representative to a legislature as their representative.

Participation : Participation may be defined as purposive interaction that helps primary stakeholders at the grassroots level gain access to decision-making processes either directly or through legitimate institutionalized bodies such as community-based organizations and/or non-government organizations that happen to represent their interests and define their stakes in development projects

Project : An activate with a single definable purpose, product or result; with an defined constraint or targets; which is unique; it is somewhat unfamiliar; it is a temporary activity; it is part of the process involved in working to achieve a goal; it is part of interlinked process; it is generally of secondary importance to the organization; and it is relatively complex

Stakeholder : Persons affected by a project in one way or another

Youths : People in age bracket of 15 to 35 years of age.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The literature review focuses on important matters which are at the heart of this study; contextualization of participation in community projects; the genesis of participation; principles; types; prerequisites; constraints; specific determinants of youths participation in projects in Kenya; as well as a general critique of the practice of participation in projects implementations. Further, a conceptual framework of the study is discussed and illustrated.

The literature was reviewed from various books, professional journals, academic and government papers, newspaper, magazines, and various internet sites.

2.2 Contextualizing Participation in Development

According to Mulwa (2008), he explains that in the last four decades or so, participatory methodologies have come as an idea sweeping across Africa, with power to reckon with. Soon after the post-independence euphoria of early 1960s, it was realised that time had come for people to take greater control of their own lives including in the realm of social development. The aura of political independence started losing momentum in the late 1960's and early 1970's as people become more disillusioned with the economic decay and wide spread exploitation leading to social impoverishment that lead to further deterioration of the standards of living conditions of the masses. Hence, a different kind of 'liberation' was becoming necessary.

Further more according to Nyerere (1973), people will only develop themselves by what they do; they develop themselves by making their own decisions, by increasing their own knowledge and ability and their own full participation as equals.

Authentic community development is therefore as a process by which a community of people strives to make it possible for all its members to satisfy their fundamental human needs

and enhance the quality of their lives... It is about people and the way they live, works and relate. It is not about objects, things, or services given to them. The purpose of objects, things, services and indeed the economy is to serve the people (Hope and Timmel, 1995).

The issue of participation or the lack of it is, according to Reynolds and Healy (1993), is forcing its way on to national and international agendas. Therefore, participation is a crucial ingredient in successful project implementation. De-Graaf, (1986) argues that participation is growing. So too, is the awareness, at all levels of development, that sustainability is very closely linked to the full and real participation of beneficiaries in the development process.

Cullen (1996) further argues that participation is generally considered a core value in community development. Moreover, community development has for a long time been recognized as a beneficial process, the importance of participation within community development has been inadequately stressed. This is partly due to the lack of a clear interpretation of development, and therefore, of the key constituents of effective development.

The need for a new paradigm to address this deficiency, and the new international context, was highlighted by the UNDP, in its Human Development Report, 1994. Among the elements in the UNDP's paradigm is "puts people at the centre of development"; "regards economic growth as a means and not an end" and "protects the life opportunities of future generations as well as the present generations".

The need of participation has been stressed for a long time - Aristotle said that it was essential for the development and fulfillment of the human personality. In modern times the centrality of participation as a human right in development was highlighted at the FAO Conference on Agrarian Reform and Rural Development in 1979, and in publications such as Crowley (1985) and Nyerere (1973). Moreover, the importance of participation was strengthened by a number of case studies, like those of Sibanda, Morss and Alzimir (all quoted in Brehony,

1989) and Cernea, (1985). Nelson and Wright (1994), noted that a call for participatory development was made at the UN Economic Commission Conference for Africa in "Economic Co-Operation and Transformation" at Arusha, Tanzania, in 1990.

Sachs (2005) however argues that much of the work on participatory methods today is focused on skills of research, consultation, participative management, monitoring and evaluation. The issue of participatory dialogue, discourse and negotiation is only now emerging as an important component of participatory development. The aim in participatory development is for the people to take full responsibility, to control their developing environment and, preferably, to control the invitation for development assistance.

2.3 Participation in Development Projects

Collins (1993) notes that, Third World development approaches have long recognized the centrality of participation not only as a development strategy but also as a development objective. He remarks further that Participation is part of a paradigm shift in development practice and is fundamentally significant to development within a post-industrial era.

Eyben (1996), states that the sustainability of development projects depends on aid helping people to act for their own development. Acting "*for their own development*" implies active participation at a communal rather than at an individual level. Further, Crinkle (1996), notes that, there is a need to distinguish between sustained economic growth and sustainable economic and social development. She goes on to state that, a community development approach will by necessity involve participation and inclusion...capacity building, personal development, adult education, and training programmes.

Donnison (1996) noted that the growth in community-based approaches to development reflects the failure of conventional services to solve problems in conventional ways. Thompson (1995) notes that large-scale state institutions are increasingly emphasizing participatory

methodologies in development and cites four reasons for this trend: The desire to ensure the survival of development programmes and projects at a time when state organizations are being expected to do more with less.

According to Williams (1992) participation is a process by which people, especially disadvantaged people, influence on development decisions that affect them...participation means influence on development decisions, not simply involvement in the implementation or (in sharing) benefits of a development activity, although those types of involvement are important and are often encouraged by opportunities for influence.

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Reynolds and Healy (1993) explains the need for a just society based on the twin principles of the equality of basic rights and duties and compensation for inequalities in wealth and authority, particularly for the least advantaged members of society. Reynolds and Healy further points out that when these principles are applied to the whole of society, they lead to the principle of equal participation where all the common status of equal citizens have.

True development is communal in nature (Cullen 1996). Power...is not totally individualized and is inextricably linked to a collective process, according to Cullen. He points out that development will, therefore, be primarily concerned with building collective organizations and evolving structures that are capable of increasing people's capacity to control their lives and handle community problems. He goes on to remark that, However the achievement of such outcomes is reliant on the participation of individuals, many of whom, given their economic circumstances, can ill afford extensive involvement in community development on a purely altruistic basis. This is a constraining difficulty for participative community development because "In the long term...community organizations are sustained through activities with a wider collective dimension." Organizations that are not participatory or

do not enjoy the support of the wider community are not sustainable in terms of the greater good.
(Mulwa 2009)

Platt (1996) refers to the three types of participation of local communities and individuals. These are physical participation - being present, using one's skills and efforts; mental participation - conceptualizing the activity, decision-making, organization and management; emotional participation - assuming responsibility, power and authority. Therefore taking part must involve all three types, physical, mental and emotional. Nevertheless, as a definition, Astorga's types of participation do not provide us with a means of analyzing its quality. Brehony, in his thesis (1989), quoted Castillo who suggests four levels of participation: in implementing a project; in deciding what a project should be; in evaluation; in control over long-term direction.

Nelson and Wright (1995) refer to three models giving the extent of people's participation: cosmetic participation - we pretend that they are participating in our project; co-opting participation - they are incorporated into our project; empowering participation - we are incorporated into their project.

Brehony (1989) quotes from Wanyande who identifies three further models: collaboration - people are involved only in implementation; community development - grassroots participation only after needs, priorities and programmes are developed; empowerment - people identify their own needs with no external assistance.

Brehony (1989) further also refers to Oakley (1987) who identifies four models of participation similar to those suggested by Wanyande: empowerment, organization, community development and collaboration.

Nelson and Wright (1995) go on to point out that participation can be top down or bottom up, uniform or diverse, simple or complex, static or dynamic, controllable or uncontrollable, predictable or unpredictable. By introducing professionals, controls, bureaucracy and systems,

participation can lose its spontaneity, its flexibility and its usefulness. An accurate definition of participation needs to accommodate the complexity inherent in participation and the power relationships that enable or hinder participation. Nelson and Wright (1994), reversing power is the key to participation, and Brehony (1989) notes that power is central to participation.

Cernea (1985) remarks that putting people first in development projects is not just about organizing people but it means empowering them to be social actors rather than passive subjects and take control over the activities that affect their lives.

Sherry Arnstein (1969) discusses three types of participation. These are broadly categorized as Nonparticipation, Tokenism, and Citizen Power. She defines citizen participation as the redistribution of power that enables the have not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. Archon Fung (2002) presents another classification of participation based on three key questions: Who is allowed to participate, and are they representative of the population? What is the method of communication or decision-making? Moreover, how much influence or authority is granted to the participation?

Concern Worldwide – Kenya (2009) in a document- *Guiding the production of project proposals* identifies the following types of participation: Passive participation, Consultation, Participation for Material Incentives, Functional Participation, Inter-active Participation and Self Mobilization.

Brian Wall, Irish Aid (APSO, 1996) further presents a seven category typology of participation which is closely linked to that presented by Concern, which is :-Passive, Contributing Information, Consultative, Participation for Material Incentives, Functional, Inter-active and Self Mobilization.

CARE Kenya 2009 also presents a typology of five levels of participation, again ranging from: - Passive Participation, Non Participatory Participation, Negotiated Participation, and Spontaneous Participation to Active Participation.

The call for participation in projects must address time since, according to Thompson (2007) it is important to acknowledge that capacity-building activities will take time. Structural change is one, if not the key, issue in fostering participative development. Brehony (1989) also notes that people are reluctant to participate because of experiences, long histories of marginalization, structural obstacles, and one way communication-centralized planning. Howard and Baker (1984) notes Participants themselves may then become barriers to participatory development due to their individual and cumulative experience of exclusion and marginalization. Development programmes are becoming more conscious of the need to address exclusion, but may not fully understand the deep-seated reluctance of those who have experienced exclusion over a long period. However, more work is needed to consolidate the acceptability of participative models.

Chambers (2007) identifies five problems in participatory development work that must be addressed. These are:- development projects miss the poor; development projects rush development, thus not allowing the necessary time for projects to grow; projects are built on a self sustaining myth because people tell development workers what they think the workers want to hear; routine and the rules limit flexibility; therefore participation may be cosmetic.

Mulwa (1987) reflecting on what he calls conditions for optimum participation of poor, he argues participation can only take place in - autonomous organizations for the poor; homogeneous membership; horizontal (economic) stratification; and in vertical social differentiation.

2.4 General Constraints of Participation in Projects

Saker El Nour (2007) states that Agency structures, public, private and community, are very significant barriers to participation and hence the most frequently quoted constraint on participation is structural control. It is significant that in all types of development, Taoiseach (1995) urges administrators and politicians not to treat people like things Reynolds and Healy (1993) notes that any exclusion of people from debate on issues that affect them is suspect...leaves those responsible... open to charges concerning the arbitrary use of power.

Madelely (1991) remarks that in reality many of the poorest are effectively disenfranchised...no vote, no organization, no leadership. The lack of adequate debate in relation to participation has left a policy deficit. The rhetoric remains, the programmes try to achieve greater participation, and the policy lags behind. Others suggest that participation should be measured by the individual uptake of services offered, (Cullen 1996)

Faughnan and Kellagher (1993) reported the following ranges of difficulties for voluntary and community organizations in promoting participation: from a lack of interest and motivation to limitations "endemic to particular populations", from scarcity of financial resources to a lack of appropriate staff skills.

Collins (1993) further notes three problems in realizing participation: who is in control; the attractiveness of the return for investment in the development process; the lack of the necessary resources to sustain an organization. Cloward and Pivan (1978) conclude that the radical tendencies of organizations of the poor are dissipated in the compromise with élites for organizational funding.

However, participation process is not simple because of the complexity of structures. Thompson (1995) notes that Public agencies soon encounter the thorny problem of how to build internal capacity in participatory process driven approaches without fundamentally changing

their cumbersome bureaucratic systems and risk averse management systems. Eventually the contradiction will force the agencies either to abandon their newly adopted methodologies (sometimes while continuing to use the associated rhetoric) or to begin the long arduous task of re-orientating their institutional policies, procedures and norms.

Confidence in the capacity of structures to deal with the change that may result from participatory approaches is also lacking. Oakley et al. (1991) suggest structures such as governments may prefer participation only in project implementation because earlier participation would raise expectations. That is true in a situation where the structures control the process and people are its objects. Transforming a bureaucracy demands changes to an organization's working rules in order to allow its staff to experiment, make and learn from mistakes, and respond more creatively to changing situations and new opportunities (Thompson, 1995).

2.5 Determinants of youths participation in development projects

Some of the earliest research on participation focused on participation in development projects, and suggested that an individual's social status, education, and organizational membership have a strong effect on the propensity to participate in developments activities (Fahmy, 1998; Nawal, 1975). In general, research on participation has examined three broad sets of factors: incentives of individuals, socioeconomic and structural factors, and normative and ideological forces (Verba, Schlozman, Brady, & Nie, 1993). Analogous research on associations, interest groups, and collective action has also developed formal models of participation, This research suggests that to explain participation it is important to consider both economic and social variables, as also demographics and personalities factors.

Studies of youth participation in development have tended to support the more general arguments above, even as they have identified specific variables that should be taken into

account. Many existing studies have also been highly concerned with questions of trust on the development agent (Abdul Rahman, 1999). House building materials, house size, and consumption type are commonly used as indicators of economic status and its variations (Abdul Rahman, 90: 1989) Education is similarly an important variable that can serve as an indicator of both social status and economic opportunities (Afaf, 1980; Magda, 1982; Abd Elkader, 1986)

In addition, open to another cultures toward community have a significantly influence on participation, including labor availability, it is necessary also to assess another important aspect of local organizations in rural communities, the role of the government. When governments facilitate the creation of organizations/groups, a significant part of the agenda is designed by state agencies. Government officials often decide about the objectives of the community-level organizations, and the benefits they receive. Careful initiatives can reduce costs of local collective action substantially. Designed interventions can undermine all possibility of widespread participation. It is important therefore to pay attention to the relationship between government officials and residents in local communities, the extent to which government officials are accessible to local residents, and how such accessibility affects participation. Given the multiplicity of factors that may reasonably shape different levels of participation, it is important to test the relative contribution of different theoretically relevant variables simultaneously.

The challenges facing the youth in Kenya are best summarized in the Proceedings of a stakeholder workshop on Youth and development organized by the World Bank on 11 March 2004 that recorded a number of negative risk factors affecting youth in Kenya. The workshop had 29 participants from Youth organizations, World Bank, United Nations and GoK (2004). Below are some risk factors that affect youth participation in development development. In particular these are:

Rites of Passage: The absence of rites of passage means that youth are no longer well prepared for adulthood by the traditional means of providing youth with mentors who give them advice to equip them for adulthood and full participation in development.

Education: Suitability of education/vocational training for the labor market is not well planned. There is limited access to secondary schools and alternative forms of education are lacking. There is also a need for life skills training in the education curriculum. At present, students are trained just to pass exams. This hinders youth participation in development.

Inequality/regional disparity: There is inequality in many fields, and often this has a regional aspect. Youth in certain geographical regions are marginalized, with restricted access to opportunities that are available to other young persons. In urban areas, poor youth and those living in slum areas have severely limited access to services and opportunities.

Society's attitude towards youth: Youth face discrimination purely on the grounds of age. This is legitimatised by beliefs such as wisdom only comes with age, and that youth is merely a transition period. Society also perceives youth as irresponsible and troublemakers. This perception may contribute to difficulty in youth participation in development.

Expectations of youth: Society's expectations of young people are not very clear. A gap in expectations has opened between what parents and older generations expect of youth on the one hand, and the expectations of youth themselves (influenced by their peers, and the media, etc.) Society's expectations of youth may overshadow personal expectations and overwhelm youth. There is also an assumption that white-collar jobs are best and little encouragement is offered to youth to take up blue-collar jobs.

Displacement: Especially in slum areas, the demolition of homes has displaced many youth. Others were rendered homeless by the politically inspired ethnic clashes around election time in the 1990s. Homes on proposed road routes, close to power lines and railway tracks are

being demolished at present. The social consequences, both short and long term, of such displacement are severe.

Policies: Gaps in, and unsuitability of, existing policy were cited, along with important problems of implementation. Absence of youth participation in actual decision-making or implementation of policies affecting them was also cited. Youth are merely used as tokens in the policy formulation process.

Corruption: Corruption was cited as one of the major risk factors affecting youth. It results in unequal access to resources and other opportunities. It was especially cited as a problem when youth are trying to establish businesses and project networks. Those who lack money to bribe have difficulty in getting assistance to participate in projects.

Transition: Kenya is undergoing transition in many areas and this affects youth particularly. For example, there is a transition from an agrarian to information-based society, yet knowledge is not keeping up with the changes. Changes in social expectations are also resulting in confusion. Children are obliged to take on the roles of adults when households are decimated by HIV/AIDS. The influence and support of the extended family is also declining all this, as result will affect participation.

Choice of Role Models: Negative role models tend to be elevated. There is a shortage of positive models for leadership roles, exacerbated by the negative and corrupt image of leaders projected by the media. Parents, too, may often present negative role models in alcoholism and violence. The media glorifies negative role models, such as drug barons and advertisements for alcohol glamorise risky behaviour.

Mindset of Adults and Youth: There is a need for adults and youth to change their mindset. No one gives youth opportunities because of negative perceptions about youth. The youth on the other hand also need to change their mindset and believe in themselves.

Society: There is a lack of effective communication between youth and society. There is a need for society to support youth. Society may use the approaches to get government support in advocacy and activism as well as in setting priorities and getting government support for them.

Family: Family attitudes and behaviour may have a negative effect on youth. Family social capital plays a role in accessing resources and employment, though it also results in unequal opportunity among youth participation in projects.

Youth sexuality: HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancy and single parenthood are some negative outcomes that limit youth participation in projects.

Employment: Limited availability of employment opportunities and skills training for the Kenyan job market. More opportunities for youth e.g. apprenticeships, internships and business mentoring are needed that gives the youth exposure to projects.

Role of government: Government should create an enabling environment for youth organizations and other stakeholders to exercise responsibility, rather than adopt direct responsibility. There is more scope for encouraging partnership and coordination Nelson and Wright (1992) observes that the process of empowerment is flawed by paternalism. He further asks, how can those who have power over others initiate empowerment?

Cullen (1996) points that the way a community sees its needs is not necessarily the way a supporting agency will interpret them. In addition, the label 'Community' in an institutional initiative does not necessarily mean that the initiator's approach to community development is the same as that of the community organizations who are often promoting the funding of such initiatives. Gosling and Edwards (1996) maintain that for real participation, there must be a commitment to the principle of participation at all levels. It is necessary to focus on collective action, according to Thompson (1996), and to adopt a twin track approach ADM (1996). That is action by established structures and capacity building to involve others.

Sackey (2000) argues that people and organizations want participation, but this is not necessarily the case. Faughnan and Kellagher (1993) note that the issue of participation did not appear to be a central one either in terms of policy or practice except in a small number of organizations...26% of the organizations were quite explicit that the issue was either not relevant to them or that no thought or attention had been directed to it. This is a major concern when there is adequate evidence that systems that do not facilitate participation seriously damage people's lives and as a result, people become demoralized and disaffected (Thompson, 1996).

However, participation is linked to power relationships, historical experiences and cultural norms. Oakley et al. (1991,) further notes that. Centuries of domination and subversion will not disappear overnight because we have discovered the concept of participation. Illich (1969) remarks that underdevelopment is...also a state of mind .Freire (1972) highlights the culture of silence, "No voice, no access, no participation." Hence says exclusion can happen in many ways and as a result, people are prevented from participating. The sources of exclusion may be physical, economic, cultural, gender, bureaucratic, etc. Taoiseach (1995) said that those who have power, including administrators, must be willing to give up some power... [So that others in need] can exercise some power.

Thompson (1995) notes that today the question for many public sector institutions is not why to apply participatory research and development approaches, but how to go about it. Cullen (1996) points out that while in poverty programmes the maximum participation of the disadvantaged and marginalized is expected, there has...been an absence of spelling out exactly...how these expectations are to be achieved. Thompson, (1995) urges that while interest in participation is welcome, it is narrow and does not adequately address the integrated-ness and holistic-ness of participatory development. Consequently if participation is effectively to under-

pin true development for those most in need, then it will have to reflect a global perspective within local action and communal or community processes.

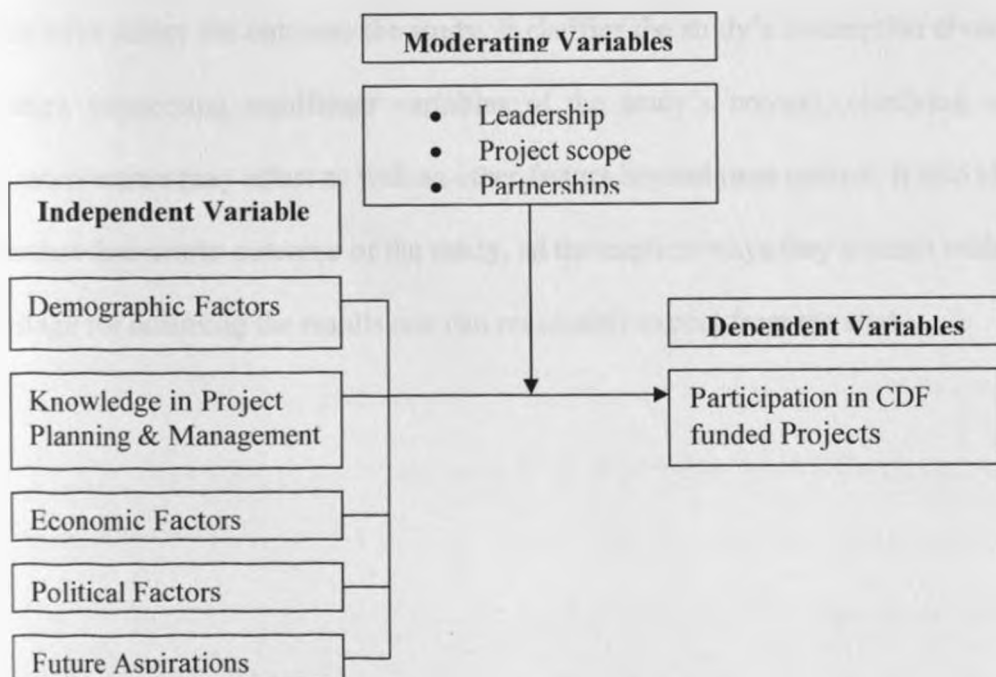
2.6 Conceptual Frame Work

Conceptual frameworks which is also referred as "research" framework is a very useful tool for identifying and illustrating a wide variety of variables and relationships that may affect the successful outcomes of a project in way or another.

Conceptual frameworks take a broad view of the project itself in order to clarify the relationship of its activities and its main goals to the context in which it operates. The design of the framework should the interrelationships between all factors that are relevant to achieving the project's goals objective.

Fig. 2.1 Conceptual Framework

Factors determining Youth participation in CDF Funded Projects in Funyula Constituency



The conceptual framework in fig. 2.1 depicts all of the outstanding relationships among all the key variables in the study. The variables include the independent variable, moderating Variable, dependent variable, intervening variable and extraneous variable

Independent variables: *Demographic variables* include personal data on gender, age, educational status, and marital situation. Social, economic and psychological variables include; opening to the outside world, knowledge in project management, familiarisation with CDF Acts and regulations, networks as well as past involvement in other projects.

Dependent variables: The dependent variables or the criterion by which the results of the research will be judged by youth participation in CDF funded projects.

Moderating Variables: The moderating variables which are likely to have a significant contribution or contingent effects on the independent, dependent variable relationship includes the constraints of scope, time and budget, partnerships and leadership.

Therefore, the conceptual framework clarifies the complete context that is likely to contribute to or affect the outcome the study. It clarifies the study's assumption about the casual relationships connecting significant variables of the study's context, clarifying aspects that planned intervention may affect as well as other factors beyond ones control. It also identifies the variables that factor into outcome of the study, ad the explicit ways they interact with each other sets the stage for outlining the results one can reasonably expect from the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter outlines the research methodology that used in this paper to answer the research questions. The research methodology used was a case study. The sample derivation and expected sample size is explained, as well as the methods of data collection. Questionnaire design is discussed as well as data analysis techniques used in the study. Lastly, the operationalization of the variable table presented.

3.2 Research Design

The research was carried out using a survey study design, that involved gathering facts, opinions of youth participation in CDF funded projects in Funyula Constituency. Mugenda (1990) defines survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the status of that population with respect to one or more variable'. Survey research is therefore a self-report study, which requires the collection of quantifiable information from the sample. The survey study is descriptive, exploratory or involving advanced statistical analysis.

It was essential here as it allowed intensive investigation of determinants of youth participation in development. The survey study focused on Funyula constituency, Samia District of Western Kenya.

The survey study was ideal in this case because it enables the researcher to obtain information that describes existing phenomena. It also helps in explaining or exploring the existing status of two or more variables at a given point in time. The design was appropriate because it involves collecting original data for the purposes of describing a population, which is too large, observe directly. The chance of getting inside facts from youth themselves was also very high. The respondents were taken from youths by use of a systematic sampling procedure.

3.3 Target Population

In 1999, the youthful (15-30) population was 20,100. This year the projection is 27,295 while by the end of the plan period the figure is projected to reach 31,270 (Appendix V page 78). This is almost a third of the total population.

3.4 Sample size and Sample selection

3.4.1 Sample Size

The sample size was determined by using published tables, which provided the sample for a given set of criteria. The tables are from Yamane (1967) small samples (Appendix IV page 77). The sample size from the tables was 51 youths from a population of 100 youths in 19 CDFC funded projects for 2009/ 2010 finance year.

3.4.2 Sample Selection

The target population of the study comprised of youths with age group of 15 – 35 years, with a population of 27,295 youths. This study used a Systematic sampling procedure. A population frame, the complete list of all the youths in project management committee, CDFC, LDC, and VDC was availed by the secretary CDFC Funyula constituency (Appendix V11 page 84-91). The *K*th item was selected from the youths in the list provided. The starting point between *K*th items was selected randomly. The *K*th is the sampling interval, which is the distance between the cases that are selected for the sample. Therefore, sampling interval was reached by dividing the total population by sample size. .

1. List of all youths (age bracket 15 to 35 years, ratio of 3:1 male to female) in PMCs', CDFC, LDC, and VDC in the Constituency = 100 (Appendix VIII page 91)
2. Sample size of 51 youths
3. Sampling interval *K*th

$K = \frac{\text{Size of Population (N)}}{200}$

Sample size (n) 51

$Kth = 4$

4. The starting point was selected blindly from the table of random numbers.
5. The process was continued until the required sample size of 51 was achieved.

The systematic sampling method was appropriate as it was easy to operate and checking was done quickly. The sampling frame was also easily available. The procedure was more efficient than other methods.

3.5 Data collection Instrument

In this study, a structured questionnaire (Appendix VI pages 79-84) was used to collect data. 51 copies of questionnaires were administered to the sampled population. The questionnaires had both open and closed questions. The questionnaires were administered to the identified youths by the researcher and four trained research assistants.

3.5.1 Pilot / Pre-Testing of the Instrument

A pilot test was conducted to detect weakness in design and instrumentation. The purpose of pre-testing the instrument was to insure that the items in the instrument were stated clearly and had the same meaning to all respondents. The pre-testing was done to 10 respondents of youth participating in three CDF funded projects in Budalangi, a neighboring constituency to Funyula. The pilot study helped improve the clarity of the instrument.

3.5.2 Validity and Reliability

Mugenda et al (1999) defines that validity to the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are base on the research unit. It is a degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study and this will depend on accuracy in data collection. Data collection instrument was careful designed and subjected to

statistical tests of significance. Further, to enhance on validity a pilot study was conducted. Ambiguous questions were dropped.

On the other hand, reliability of a research instrument concerns the extent to which instruments gives the same results on repeated trials. This was done by: conducting a pilot study and testing all the questions to remove ambiguity; minimizing external sources of variation; standardize conditions under which measurement ours; improve investigator consistency by using well-trained research assistants to collect data and; improve internal consistency of instrument by excluding data from analysis drawn from measurement question eliciting extreme responses.

3.6 Methods of Data Analysis

After obtaining all distributed questionnaires back, process of checking, encoding, and analyzing data using computer to analyze the following parameters using SPSS package:

1. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze distribution based on age, income and welfare; sex etc .The parameters to used were be frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation.
2. Relation among sex, age, work, positional level etc and levels of participation were analyzed by applying Pearson's Product Moment Correlation Coefficient and cross tabulations.

3.14. Operationalization of Variables

Table 3.1 Operationalization of Variables Table

Objective/ Research Question	Variables	Indicators	Measurement Scales	Type of analysis	Tools of Analysis
Independent Variable					
What is the Pattern of youths' involvement in CDF projects in Funyula Constituency?	Geographical Representation of youths and committees	Location and Sub location representation Members of CDFC, LDC, VDC. And PMC	Nominal measurement Scale, number of youths participating in the projects.	Descriptive	Frequencies
What are the specific factors influencing youth participation in CDF projects in Funyula constituency?	Demographic factors	Age	Nominal measurement Scale	Descriptive	Pie Chart
		Gender	Nominal measurement Scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
		Married, single, widowed or divorced	Nominal measurement Scale	Descriptive	Descriptive
		Years in School	Ordinal measurement scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
		Religion	Nominal measurement Scale	Descriptive	
	Knowledge in project management	Training or Experience	Nominal measurement scale	Descriptive	Correlation
		Past participation in other projects	Ordinal measurements scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
	Economic factors	Land size and type of house, income	Ordinal measurement scale	Descriptive	Descriptive
		Tenders awarded	Nominal measurement Scale	Descriptive	Cross-tabulations
		Amount received	Nominal measurement Scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
	Politics and Networks Factors	Political participation barriers	Ordinal measurement scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
		Social, political, and economic groupings	Ordinal measurements scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
	Future aspirations	Future aspirations	Ordinal measurements scale	Descriptive	Frequencies
Dependent variables					
How does CDFC management affect Participation in CDF funded projects	CDFC Management	Barriers by CDF Management, corruption, biasness, and poor communication	Ordinal measurements scale	Descriptive	Frequencies

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1. Introduction

The focus of this chapter is the presentation analysis and interpretation of the results of the research. Data obtained was analyzed using Statistical package for social scientists (SPSS 17.0 for windows) to analyze factors that determinants of youth participation in CDF funded projects. Descriptive statistics mainly tables, frequencies, percentages, measures of central tendency in particular mean and most were used to analyze responses to various items in the questionnaire and identify the most prominent factors that explained the findings. Further, the study findings are compared with the body of knowledge obtained from the literature reviewed in chapter two.

4.2 Response Rate

Out of the target population of one hundred respondents, fifty-one questionnaires were selected representing a 51% of entire population. Out of sample size of 51, 50 respondents identified successful completed the questionnaires representing 98% of the total target sample population.

The response was a success. This can be attributed to a number of reasons such as the sampling and selection procedure used, the research was as done when most of the projects were being implemented and as a result most of the respondents were easily available during weekly PMC meetings at various project sites.

4.3 Pattern of youths' involvement in CDF projects in Funyula Constituency

From the study, the youths are represented in all projects PMC across the constituency. However Bwire Location and in particular, Hakati Sub location has more youths engaged actively in CDF projects by 24% and 14% respectively as demonstrated in the tables 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response per Location

Location	Frequency	Percent
Niangua	5	10.0
Magnesia	6	12.0
Bwiri	12	24.0
Agent's	5	10.0
Namboboto	9	18.0
Odiado	9	18.0
Nambuku	4	8.0
Total	51	100

4.3.1 Category of Respondent

It was important to find the other committees that the respondents participate. To find out at which stage they are involved in management. The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 37% were PMC members only, 20.6% were satisfied while 18.5% were PMC as well as LDC members ,16.7% were PMC as well as CDFC members, 14.8 % PMC and political leaders and 7.4% are both religious and special interest group representatives.

Table 4.2 Category of Respondent

<u>Category</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Project management committee only	20	37.0
PMC and LDC	10	18.5
PMC and DDC	9	16.7
PMC and Political / Administrative leader	8	14.8
PMC and VPC	4	7.4
PMC and Religious leader	4	7.4
Total	54	100

4.3.2 Reasons for involvement in CDF projects

To get a clear understanding of the topic under study it was important to establish main reasons why the respondents were participating in CDF funded projects. From the findings, it emerged that majority, 28.6% of the respondents were keen in participating in local development matters, as well as 23.2% being interested in projects M and E.

4.3.3 Involved in other projects other

The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 60% have participated in other development projects, 38.0% had not participated in any other development projects and 2% of the respondents did not respond.

Table 4.3 Involved in other projects other

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	30	60.0
No	19	38.0
Missing	1	2.0
Total	50	100

4.3.4 Name of project(s) involved in

The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 24.2% were engaged in Education projects, 15.2% Church related projects, 12.1% water projects, 9.1% in women health projects, 6.1% in youth and environmental projects and 3.0% in KESSEP, girl child development, farming and sports projects respectively.

Table 4.4 Specific projects of involvement.

	Frequency	Percent
Education	8	24.2
Church	5	15.2
Women	3	9.1
Water	4	12.1
Youth	2	6.1
KESSEP	1	3.0
Girl child development	1	3.0
Environmental	2	6.1
Health	3	9.1
Training and Marketing for companies	1	3.0
Kazi kwa vijana	1	3.0
Farming	1	3.0
Sports	1	3.0
Total	33	100

From the findings of the study, it emerged that youths are well represented in most of PMC in the constituency. From the literature review. High response by the youths in all identified projects is a good indicator of extend of youth participation and awareness in development projects. Further, more, according to Nyerere (1973), people will only develop themselves by what they do; they develop themselves by making their own decisions; by increasing their own knowledge and ability and their own full participation as equals. Therefore, there is a deliberate effort by the youths to participate in CDF funded projects.

The aura of political and economic independence gained momentum in the Funyula after 2007 general elections. People are no longer disillusioned with the economic decay and wide spread exploitation that lead to social impoverishment, deterioration of the standards of living conditions of the masses in the constituency of the past leadership.

The extent of youth participation in development projects in Funyula, further shows the paradigm change of putting people at the centre of development; regarding economic growth as a means and not an end and protecting the life opportunities of future generations as well as the present generations, as was highlighted by the UNDP, in its Human Development Report, 1994.

However, it was clear that majority of the youths are only engaged in projects implementation. Thus, youths are not effectively presented at project inception and design stages, which is a crucial stage of any project. The youth's concerns therefore are not adequately addressed as argued by Thompson, (1995) that while interest in participation is welcome, and it is narrow and does not adequately address the integrated-ness and holistic-ness of participatory development. The finding is in agreement with other study done by Thompson (1995) which observed that participation process is not simple because of the complexity of structures that hinder participation. This is because CDF structure is complex.

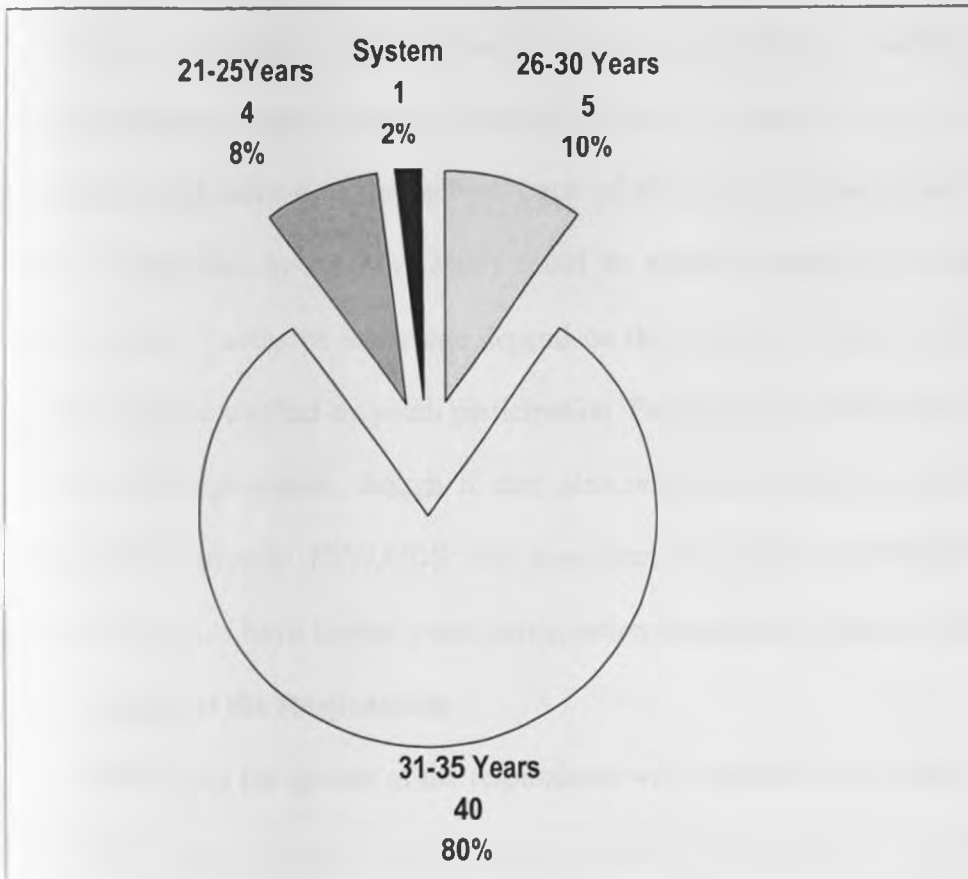
4.4 Demographics factors and Youth Participation

To form the basis under which the research could better understanding and analyze responses, it was important to establish respondents' background information. Demographics of the respondents formed part of respondents' general information.

4.4.1 Age of respondents

From the data, 80% of the respondents were aged 31-35 years with 10% being 26-30 years. On the other hand, 10%, 8% were aged below 21-25 years and 15-20 years respectively as shown in Fig 4.5.

Fig 4.1 Ages of Respondents



Age was a key factor determining participation in development projects. From the study majority of the participants are aged 31 to 35 years old. These are as well as young adults. From the literature review, of this study age was a key factor determining participation in development projects. From the study majority of the participants are aged 31 to 35 years old. This category is on transition to adulthood.

This can be attributed to Society's attitude towards youth as observed by GoK (2009). Youth face discrimination purely on the grounds of age. This is legitimized by beliefs such as wisdom only comes with age, and that youth is merely a transition period. Society also perceives youth as irresponsible and troublemakers. This perception may contribute to difficulty in youth participation in development projects; therefore, older youths have a higher chance of participation in projects.

There is a need for adults and youth to change their mindset. Youths at lower age should have opportunities to participate in projects. The youths on the other hand also need to change their mindset and believe in themselves. Lack of effective communication between youth and society as suggested by Mulwa (2007) could be another reason of low participation of the younger youths. Youths of lower age depend on their families. Family attitudes and behavior may have a negative effect on youth participation. Family social capital plays a role in accessing resources and employment, though it may also result in unequal opportunity among youth participation in projects. HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancy and single parenthood are some negative outcomes that could have limited youth participation in projects in Funyula, GoK (2010).

4.4.2 Gender of the Respondents

Establishing the gender of the respondents was important in this study. The study sought to establish if there were any cases of gender biasness in the responses regarding participation in CDF funded projects. According to the findings, majority 60% of the respondents were male while only 38% were female.

It was important to understand gender relations in projects because; women and men have different roles, constraints and opportunities. A focus on gender enables these differences to be recognized and taken into account in the design and implementation of projects.

This can be attributed to Society's attitude towards youth as observed by GoK (2009). Youth face discrimination purely on the grounds of age. This is legitimized by beliefs such as wisdom only comes with age, and that youth is merely a transition period. Society also perceives youth as irresponsible and troublemakers. This perception may contribute to difficulty in youth participation in development projects; therefore, older youths have a higher chance of participation in projects.

There is a need for adults and youth to change their mindset. Youths at lower age should have opportunities to participate in projects. The youths on the other hand also need to change their mindset and believe in themselves. Lack of effective communication between youth and society as suggested by Mulwa (2007) could be another reason of low participation of the younger youths. Youths of lower age depend on their families. Family attitudes and behavior may have a negative effect on youth participation. Family social capital plays a role in accessing resources and employment, though it may also result in unequal opportunity among youth participation in projects. HIV/AIDS, teen pregnancy and single parenthood are some negative outcomes that could have limited youth participation in projects in Funyula, GoK (2010).

4.4.2 Gender of the Respondents

Establishing the gender of the respondents was important in this study. The study sought to establish if there were any cases of gender biasness in the responses regarding participation in CDF funded projects. According to the findings, majority 60% of the respondents were male while only 38% were female.

It was important to understand gender relations in projects because; women and men have different roles, constraints and opportunities. A focus on gender enables these differences to be recognized and taken into account in the design and implementation of projects.

Figure 4.2 Genders of the Respondents

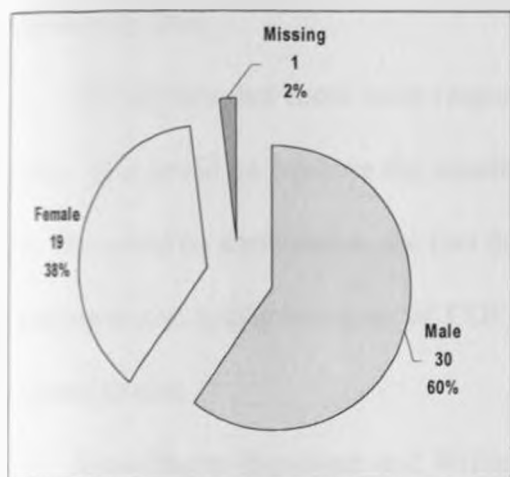


Table 4.5 Correlation between gender and barriers to participate

		Correlations		
			SEX	EXPERIENCE BARRIERS
Spearman's rho	Gender	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	.163**
		Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
		N	1432	1399
	EXPERIENCE BARRIERS	Correlation Coefficient	.163**	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
		N	1399	1432

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

From the table 4.3 it is evident that there is no significant correlation of gender and barriers in participation

It was important to understand gender relations in projects because; women and men have different roles, constraints and opportunities. A focus on gender enables these differences to be recognized and taken into account in the design and implementation of projects. Women play a central role in agriculture and food security in Funyula constituency SDDP (2007). From this

study woman contributions are overlooked as many of the activities are assumed to be undertaken by men.

This implies that more male respondents were involved in CDF projects than there were females. This could be because the number of women related projects is small as compared to men. This could be attributed to the fact that the political leadership is very much involved in the management and implementation of CDF yet there are very few women in political leadership compared to men.

According to Bandager and Williams (1992), participation is a process by which people especially disadvantaged people, influence on development decisions that affect them. Therefore, for true participation in CDF funded projects women should be evolved as much as men should. From the study, there is gender inequality and unequal participation in CDF funded projects. Reynolds and Healy (1993) explains the need for a just society based on the twin principles of the equality of basic rights and duties and compensation for inequalities in wealth and authority, particularly for the least advantaged members of society. In Funyula, however these principles are not applied.

Other reason why there could be less women involvement in CDF funded projects is that, participation is linked to power relationships, historical experiences and cultural norms as argued by Oakley et al. (1991) which does not favor women.

Focusing on women's opportunities rather than their capabilities. Kimenyi (2004) captures gender inequality, in three key areas that should be considered for true participation: Political participation and decision-making power, as measured by women and men's percentage shares of political seats; Economic participation and decision making power, as measured by (a) women's and men's percentage shares of positions as legislators, senior officials, and managers and (b) women's and men's percentage shares of professional and technical positions; and: Power

over economic resources, as measured by women's and men's estimated earned income. Therefore, it is important for CDFC to focus on women participation in CDF funded projects for it to be inclusive.

4.4.3. Marital Status of the Respondents

Table 4.6 shows the marital status participation rates. Highest participation rates are observed from married respondents by 66%, 22% single respondents and lowest participation rates are observed from widowed and divorced respondents at 4% each.

Table 4.6 Marital Status

Marital		
Status	Frequency	Percent
Single	11	22.0
Married	33	66.0
Divorced	2	4.0
Widowed	2	4.0
Missing	2	4.0
Total	50	100

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Table 4.7 MARITAL STATUS * EXPERIENCE BARRIERS * PROJECTS Cross-tabulation

PROJECTS			EXPERIENCE BARRIERS		
			Yes	No	Total
Education	MARITAL STATUS	Single	0	46	46
		Married	35	166	201
	Total		35	212	247
Church	MARITAL STATUS	Married	53		53
	Total		53		53
Women	MARITAL STATUS	Divorced		69	69
	Total			69	69
Water	MARITAL STATUS	Married	67	60	127
	Total		67	60	127
Youth	MARITAL STATUS	Married		50	50
	Total			50	50
RESSEP	MARITAL STATUS	Married	30		30
	Total		30		30
Girl child development	MARITAL STATUS	Married	27		27
	Total		27		27
Environmental	MARITAL STATUS	Single		26	26
		Married		30	30
	Total			56	56
Health	MARITAL STATUS	Married	32	29	61
		Widowed	0	28	28
	Total		32	57	89
Training and Marketing for companies	MARITAL STATUS	Married	32		32
	Total		32		32
12	MARITAL STATUS	Single		22	22
	Total			22	22
Farming	MARITAL STATUS	Married	31		31
	Total		31		31
Sports	MARITAL STATUS	Married	29		29
	Total		29		29

The participants' profiles by marital status are very important. Marital status according to Mulwa (2007) can hinder participation in projects. The study shows married participants are likely to participate. From this study, it also emerged that most participants are at age 31 to 35 years old. Therefore, most of participants are already married at age of 31 to 35. Other studies have also shown that most rural female and male marry early as compared to youths in urban settings. The very low participation rate of widowed and divorced respondents could be attributed to other roles and responsibilities they play to support family and children hence lack of time, this was observed by (Cullen 1996). He further noted that, given the economic circumstances of widowed and divorced, they could not afford extensive involvement in community development on a purely altruistic basis. This is a true reflection of study results.

4.5 Education, Knowledge in Projects planning and Youth Participation

Educational level is a very important in a person's participation in economic, social and political activities. The questionnaire therefore, sought to establish the the period spend in education and training by the respondents. As shown in table 4.6 from the study, it emerged that, 88% of the respondents had attained primary level education 86% having secondary education while 48% had middle level education and 16% were university graduates.

This shows that the level of education for the youths in Funyula is above average. From the above observation, there is quality participation and high levels of projects success.

Table 4.8 Education level

Descriptive Statistics					
Education					
Level	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Primary	44	7	9	7.91	0.362
Secondary	43	2	12	4.23	1.913
College	24	1	3	2.21	0.658
University	8	2	6	3.75	1.165

4.5.1 Knowledge in Projects management training

Knowledge in project planning and management can be a factor towards positive projects participation since it enables positive participation. The questionnaire therefore, sought to establish if the respondents had any knowledge of training in Project planning and management. From the study, as shown in table 4.9, however it emerged that, 50% of the respondents had no knowledge of project management skills while 42% were knowledgeable and 8% did not respond to the question.

Table 4.9 Have knowledge in Projects management

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	21	42.0
No	25	50.0
Missing	4	8.0
Total	50	100

4.5.2 Familiarity with CDF act and regulations guidance

Effective participation can be a result of understanding of CDF act, policies, guidelines and regulations. Hence, the study sought to establish whether the respondents were familiar with the CDF Act and regulations. From the findings, it emerged that majority, 54.0% of the respondents were familiar with the provisions of CDF Act as well as regulations while only 44.0% were not familiar and 2% did not respond. The research however did not interrogate extend or the degree of awareness.

Table 4.10 Familiar with CDF Act and regulations guidance

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	27	54.0
No	22	44.0
System	1	2.0
Total	50	100

The study showed that the level of education for the youths in Funyula is above average. From this observation, there it is likely to have high levels of projects success. However, there is low level of project planning and management knowledge that can directly affects participants' capacity to participate. These hence will affects efficiency and effectiveness of the project team.

Lack of project knowledge is also likely to compromise on project quality. Therefore, more work is needed to train youths and enhance there capacities in project management skills. From the literature review, it was noted that, people are reluctant to participate in community activity when they do not have enough information to act responsibly. They simply do not know how to act. Thus, they will avoid participation as long as possible or until they have what they believe to

be sufficient information. If forced, they will usually act negatively Makokho (1985). Youths therefore will voluntarily participate in a community activity when they have better knowledge of an issue or situation.

4.6.0 Economic Factors and Youths Participation

Economic background of individuals determines greatly their involvement in social and political activities. Economic activities such as occupation and income, other economic gains such benefits in CDF tender awards to associates or one self are a major determinants of participation in development activities.

4.6.1 Size of family land and type of house live in

The size of family land is a good indicator of economic wellbeing. From the study, it was established that the average family land of all the respondent was is 5.78 acres and a maximum of 20 acres. The type of house respondents lives in one an indicator of economic wellbeing. From the study, it was established that only 21.7% of the respondents lived in a grass-roofed houses, 52.2% lived in iron sheet and mud walls houses, and 26.1% lived in iron sheet, tiles with bricks, or stone stalls houses.

Table 4.11 Size of family land

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Size of land - Acres	23	0	20	5.78	5.025

Table 4.12 Type of house live in

House Category	Frequency	Percent
Grass roofed	5	21.7
Iron sheet and mud walls	12	52.2
Iron sheet or tiles with bricks or stone walls	6	26.1
Total	23	100

Knowing the arable land is a good economic level of the participant. The economic activities in Samia include farming. According to the study, as shown in table 15. The average land ownerships are 5.78 acres for CDF participants. This is above the National average of 0.349 acres. (Trading Economic 2010) and above the district average of 2 acre (Appendix X).

Land in many African societies is a symbol of power Chitere (2004). Most of participants families under study therefore are not land marginalized or stressed. Youths from relatively well-off families are likely to participate in CDF projects. As observed by Nelson and Wright (1992) that the process of empowerment is flawed by paternalism in such a setting, as, empowerment is being initiated by those who have power over others. Furthermore, 83% of the constituents in Samia live grass roofed and mud walled houses (Appendix 10 page 999). From the research findings majority of the respondents are from economical empowered backgrounds. As Madeley (1991), rightly observed that in reality many of the poorest are effectively disenfranchised in development activities

4.6.2 Activity / Occupation

A respondent's occupation may influence participation in development projects. Depending on once profession a person may have time and resources to participate in development activities. The questionnaire therefore, sought to establish if the respondents are

students, job seeker or working. From the study as represented in table 8, 4% of the respondents are student, 44% are job seekers, 46 % are workers where as 6% did not respond to the question.

Table 4.13 Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Student	2	4.0
Job Seeker	22	44.0
Worker	23	46.0
Missing	3	6.0
Total	50	100

4.6.3 Monthly Income of Respondents

To establish the economic well being of the respondents', it was paramount to study their monthly income. From the study, (table 10) it was established that the minimum monthly salary was Kshs. 5,000; the highest was Kshs. 90,000 with an average salary of Kshs. 18,843.

Table 4.14 Monthly Salaries

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Monthly Salary	23	5,000	90,000	18,843	22,036.495

Going by the monthly income of the youths participating in CDF projects in Funyula, the poor are not sufficiently represented.

4.6.4 Paid by CDF Projects

PMC membership is on voluntary basis and does not have allowances budget. However, the monetary gain is considered one of determinants of youth's participation in projects. From the study, it was established that only 30.4% of the youths have benefited from management

project fee allowances, 65.2% did not have any monetary rewards from projects participation whereas 4.3% of the respondents did not respond.

Table 4.15 Paid allowances

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	7	30.4
No	15	65.2
Missing	1	4.3
Total	23	100

4.6.5 Satisfied with payment

The study sought to establish weather the respondents who benefited from CDFC allowances were satisfied. From the study, it was established that only 52.2 % of the youths were satisfied with CDF allowances, 26.1% are not satisfied and 21.7% of the respondents did not respond.

Table 4.16 Satisfied with payment

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	6	26.1
No	12	52.2
Missing	5	21.7
Total	23	100

4.6.6 Preferred pay / Allowances

The allowances paid PMC are considered to be one of the determinants of youth's participation in projects. From the study, it was established that Kshs 13,750 was the average allowance that was desirable by most respondents.

Table 4.17 Preferred pay

	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Expectation	8	3,000	20,000	13,750	5548.488

From the study majority of the youths participating in the projects are employed and this means they could be having resources to enable them participate fully. The employed also are stable and are unlikely to migrate to other places in such of jobs and green pasture. Therefore, employed youths are likely to contribute positively than job seekers. The income of participants are above the national gross national income and therefore most of the youths participating in CDF funded projects live above poverty line of one US dollar per day. Going by the monthly income of the youths participating in CDF projects in Funyula, the poor are not sufficiently represented. Mulwa (1987) reflecting on what he calls conditions for optimum participation of the poor, he argues participation can only take place in - autonomous organizations for the poor; homogeneous membership; horizontal (economic) stratification; and in vertical social differentiation. It is evidently clear that the poor are not represented.

Allowances paid by CDFC were a major factor influencing participation. However, PMCs are not paid allowances according to CDF act and regulations. PMC participation is voluntary. The Board fixes sitting and other allowances for the members of the CDFC with the concurrence of the Constituencies Fund Committee. Currently the rate for sitting allowance is

Kenya shillings 2,500.00 per meeting. Other allowances given to officers are (i) duty allowance of 1,000 shillings (ii) air time allowance of 3,000 shillings per month each.

4.6.7 Have acquired CDF tenders

The tender awards to PMC members or their associates is one of determinants of youth's participation in projects under study. From the study as shown in table 14, it was established that 60.9% of the youths or their associates have benefited from tenders

Table 4.18 Have acquired CDF tenders

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	14	60.9
No	9	39.1
Total	23	100

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Award of CDF tenders by PMC was a major determinant of participation. PMC is recognized in the CDF Amendment Act 2007 as the committee responsible for implementation of a project. The CDF Implementation guidelines further expressly recognizes PMC's as a procurement unit subject to government financial regulations.

Yet, according to the Public Procurement Oversight Authority, the PMC has no legal mandate to award tenders under the current procurement law. Circular PPD2/20/29A/10 recognized PMC's as Public Entities under the Exchequer & Audit Act Cap 412 sec. 5A (2h) hence mandated to establish tender committees. However, the Public Procurement & Disposal Act, 2005 Sec. 143 amended the Exchequer & Audit Act Cap 412 by deleting sec. 5A hence PMC's are no longer recognized as an independent public entity and cannot establish a tender committee.

In simple terms Public Procurement & Disposal Act, 2005 outlaws procurement by project management committees. In direct contravention to this position the CDF Implementation Guidelines recognizes PMC as procurement entities. Further, Section 5 (1) of the Procurement Act states that where there is conflict with any other Act or regulation, the Procurement Act shall prevail. It therefore appears that PMC procurement by CDF PMC's is illegal.

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4.7.0 Politics and Youth participation

Political parties can influence development agenda through party manifestos. Membership of a political party therefore easily gives an opportunity to participation in development. From the findings of the study as indicated in Table 26, majority of the respondents, 70% belonged to a political party. 28 % of the respondent had no political parties' involvement and 2% did not respond.

From the 70% of respondent who belonged to political parties, the researcher sort to establish the specific political parties the respondents belonged. The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 91% were ODM members, 3% NARC while 6% did not respond.

Participation in development project could be as a reward of political support by the political leadership. The research sort to establish the respondent past participation in past political campaigns. The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 68 % had participated in the past political campaigns, 30% had not and 2% did not respond.

Table 4.19 Political party

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	35	70
No	14	28
Missing	1	2
	50	100

Table 4.20 Political Parties membership

	Frequency	Percent
ODM	32	91
Narc	1	3
Missing	2	6
Total	35	100

Table 4.21 Participation in political campaign

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	34	68.0
No	15	30.0
Missing	1	2.0
Total	50	100

4.7.1 Have personal relationship with any member of CDF committee

Personal relationship and networks with local leadership can greatly enhance participation in development projects. Findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 54.9% had no direct relationship with local leadership, while 19.6% had relationship with area MP, 11.8% had relationship with area councilor and 13.7 % were related religious leaders.

Table 4.22 Relationship to CDF Leadership

	Frequency	Percent
Area MP	10	19.6
Councilor	6	11.8
Religious leader	7	13.7
None	28	54.9
Total	51	100

From the study, personal relationship and network are important determinants of participation. This is line with study done by Chambers (2007) which identifies networks and personal relationship with local leadership a being a major determinant of participation in community projects.

From studies done by Steward (1974) as explained in literature review, political constraints are still the biggest obstacle to participation. This also concurs with studies done by Sharma (2006), about political participation in sub-Saharan Africa. That suggests that African leaders still have paternalistic and neo-patrimonial tendencies, which they use to consolidate their power and prestige. In spite of democratization and good governance, most leaders today have not been able to relinquish their predecessors' obsession with power. Consequently, there is an overt and covert attempt to either enfeeble CDF projects or co-opt participation. The growth of autonomous CDF has been stunted. This obsession with power will lead to not only a concentration of power but also a centralization of decision-making, which also resulted in lack of participation of youths. The study also shows that political leadership has not accepted participation in planning and management of CDF projects.

Gaps in, and unsuitability of, existing policy were cited, along with important problems of implementation. Absence of youths participating from other political parties other than ODM in actual decision-making or implementation of policies affecting them was also cited in studies results. Youth are merely used as tokens in the policy formulation process.

Corruption was cited as one of the major risk factors affecting youth participation. It results in unequal access to resources and other opportunities. It was especially cited as a problem when youth are trying to join project networks. Those who lack money to bribe have difficulty in getting assistance to participate in projects.

From the study, personal relationship and network are important determinants of participation. This is line with study done by Chambers (2007) which identifies networks and personal relationship with local leadership a being a major determinant of participation in community projects.

The study thus indicates a strong link between political participation and participation in development projects. However, Gosling and Edwards (1996) maintain that for real participation, there must be a commitment to the principle of participation at all levels. He further observes that political participation in development projects leads to biasness against the political minority. Political dominance can lead to minority marginalization.

From other studies done by Sherry (1969), she suggests that a political influence leads non-participation and tokenism. She further observes that politics in most cases does not redistribute power and consequently disenables the have not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes. Therefore, many youths participating in Funyula may not be beneficial to CDF funded projects.

From the findings, it evident that networks influences participation in development projects positively. The importance of networks in the literature review of the study is related to another

study done by Nelson and Wright (1995) which stresses that networks enables participation be top down or bottom up, uniform or diverse, simple or complex, static or dynamic, controllable or uncontrollable, predictable or unpredictable. Therefore, networks in CDF funded projects needs to accommodate the complexity inherent in participation and the power relationships that enable or hinder participation.

4.8.0 Future aspirations

Respondents' future aspirations may influence their present activities. The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 30.4% aspire to be community leaders, 26.1 % would want to professionals, 23.2% would aspire to be businesspersons, and 17.4 % would wish to be politician.

Table 4.23 Reasons for involvement in CDF projects

	Frequency	Percent
To ensure equitable distribution of projects	6	10.7
Monitoring implementation	13	23.2
Help in project implementation	3	5.4
Am a Project Management Committee(PMC) member	7	12.5
Am a supporter of the local Member of Parliament	6	10.7
Participate in local development matters	16	28.6
Develop leadership skills	1	1.8
Am a youth leader	2	3.6
Am a member of CDF	1	1.8
Improve the living standards of my community	1	1.8
Total	50	100.0

Table 4.24 Respondents' future aspirations

	Frequency	Percent
To be a politician	12	17.4
To be a manager	2	2.9
To be a professional	18	26.1
A community leader	21	30.4
A business person	16	23.2
Total	69	100

Youths future expectations greatly affect young people participation. Youths who have ambitions to be communities leaders are likely to participation in local projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations for further research.

5.2 Summary

The study was purposed to establish determinants of youth participation in CDF funded projects: A case study was done in Funyula constituency. Among the variables that the study sought to investigate included demographic variables such as gender, age, educational status, and marital situation of respondent. Political, economic, social networks as well as future aspirations of the youths were analyzed against overall youth participation in CDF funded projects.

The first objective of the study was establishing pattern of youths' involvement in CDF projects in Funyula Constituency. From the findings of the study, it emerged that youths are well represented in all PMC in the constituency. However, there is low representation in VDC, LDC, and CDFC. The factors that the study considered in this variables was geographical representation of youths in CDFC, VDC, LDC and PMCs

The second objective of the study was to analyze demographic factors determining youths' participation. From the study findings majority of the youths are between age brackets of 31 to 35 years old. More male respondents participate. Married respondents are more likely to participate in CDF projects as opposed to single, divorced or widowed respondents. The factors considered in this variable included age, gender and marital status.

The third objective was to establish how a level of education and knowledge in Project planning affects participation. Regarding the level of education and knowledge in project management, it emerged that all the participants had basic primary education and 86% had

Secondary education, 48% of the respondents had college training and 16% with university training. Furthermore, 42% of the youths had some knowledge and some training in project planning and management, which could be an indication that the youths are chosen by merit or high level of education in the area. Effective participation is also encouraged by respondents' awareness of CDF act, policies, guideline and regulations. This is according to 54% of the respondents, who responded that this had a positive contribution on their participation. The factors that were considered in this variable included educational levels of the respondents PM knowledge, familiarity with CDF act and regulations, category of respondents, and participation barriers.

Economic factors influencing youths' participation were analyzed. From the study it emerged Economic background of the youths has a direct relation to youth participation in projects. The study found there was a relationship between people's participation and possible economic gains one stand to get by his participation. In this regard, CDF tenders was the most convincing factor why most of the youths would participate in CDF funded projects as 60.9% themselves or people known to the had benefitted from tender awards. The factors that were considered in this variable included respondents present occupation, income, payments or allowances from CDFC, acquisitions of CDF tenders, and economic status of respondents.

Political factors, respondents past involvements, affiliation, social economic networks and future aspirations and how it affects participations was studied. From the study, membership of a political party easily gives an opportunity to participation in development. A number of youths simple participate because they are supporters of the sitting area MP. These could be due to political rewards by the sitting MP. The area MP was elected on ODM ticket: this could be explain why most members participating in CDF projects are members of ODM and participated in last general elections campaigns as well. Youths future expectations greatly affect

participation. Social, political and economic networks are very important in any projects participation. The findings of the study indicate that majority of the respondents, 80% belonged to networks. Youths who have ambitions to be communities leaders are likely to participation in local projects. The factors that were considered in this variable included past projects involvement, personal relationship with leadership, membership of political parties and engagements, networks and future aspirations

5.3.0. Conclusions

In conclusion, there is no doubt that CDF is a novel concept that is supposed to have a major positive impact on national development at local level. Successful youth participation in CDF projects is possible and needed to spur the success of this initiative .It is important for CDF board and all the stakeholders to recognize the importance of stakeholder participation and factors determining youth participation in CDF funded projects to meet the objectives of the fund.

CDF is playing a fundamental role in poverty reduction; it is bringing basic services closer to citizens and therefore contributing directly to achievements of MDGs and ideals of Vision 2030. Notwithstanding, strengthening and enhancing the guidelines, regulations, polices and laws concerning these funds is paramount so that the fund attains it aim of controlling imbalances in regional development brought by partisan politics. This is because at the local level communities have a better understanding of their needs, and is more capable of delivering improved, responsive and relevant services. Specifically, the aims to, increase community participation in decision-making where local affairs are concerned, enhance government transparency as more people become aware of (and involved with) these fund, and Speed up government's responsiveness and improve the quality of its service delivery.

The fund faces a number of challenges that have prevented it from reaching its full potential. Generally, community awareness and involvement has been low, and the funds are seen to have had little impact on the quality of life of the young people, however this is partly due to inadequate allocations. Youths have questioned the various processes in identification and implementation of projects, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of projects and funds, and have expressed concerns about accountability and transparency, which deter participation.

There is need to provide general education and information to the youths about the fund, the procedures for application and use of the allocated funds to enable inclusive participation

5.4.0 Recommendations

The CDF is a good development initiative that if well run, has a great potential to transform and boost local development through out the country. The greatest advantage of CDF model is that it is participatory and thus in theory it gives the locals to be part of development. Therefore, youth participation is determinant to success of CDF funded project. The findings of the study however indicate some barriers in youth participation in projects. Arising from the study, and in line with the third and the final specific objectives of the study, which was to give policy options if any emanating from objective (I), and (II). The following recommendations are proposed:-

- (i) There is need for strict enforcement of the provisions of CDF Act on CDC and PMCS to enlarge youth participation in projects centre. The NCDFC, Ministry of planning and Treasury should ensure committee compliance to laid out procedures for project selection through disciplinary measures. NMC should engage in a campaign to publicize and educate the committees on CDF Act and regulations.
- (ii) There is need to review the CDF Act as it is not inconsistent with the constitution to the extent that members of parliament participate in activities of CDF in executive

capacities to ensure parliament's role remains to make laws; oversee and monitor their implementation while the executive role should remain, to implement laws and policies through its civil servants

- iii) There should be a clear and inclusive way, used to select youths in PMC and not political tokenism. Young professionals should be encouraged to participate.
- iv) There is need for a gender-focused approach, which enables disparities in resource control to be identified and addressed in the course of the projects. Because of the differences in gender roles, rights and responsibilities, as projects influence differently on women and men. In most cases, projects can benefit one gender while they disadvantage the other. Gender analysis will enable possible negative impacts to be detected and corrective measures taken.
- v) There should be clear compensation policy for the PMC, location and district committees to make them attract the best people to oversee the projects.
- vi) Procurement of CDF needs to be streamlined. The Ministry of Finance and the Board needs to urgently confer and establish a common position on procurement by PMC's to bring it into compliance with the law. The Ministry of Finance and CDF National Board need to move urgently to expressly outlaw CDF committee members and kin from acting as renderers' to CDF projects. Penalties for this should be swift and steep to stamp out the practice that is killing the growth of genuine businesses in favour of brokers not committed to the provision of competitive and quality services; The Board and PPOA need to enforce laid out regulations rigorously to stem the rampant corruption that has become the hallmark of CDF. Piecemeal reforms of procurement regulations have resulted in a confusing picture- the ministry of finance needs to publish updated and consolidated procurement regulations in the interest of transparency

5.0. Suggestions for Further Study

Since the introduction of CDF in 2003, the initiative has made a great impact, with numerous projects coming up throughout the country. However, there are concerns that the initiative is not participatory, as it should be. There is need for a lot of research aimed at reforming the national policy dialogue and reforms in the CDF.

Arising from the findings of the study, other research directions that could be pursued concerning CDF are-

- (i) Participatory best practices approach in all CDF funded projects
- (ii) De-linking politics from CDF management

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UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
ELECTRONIC DEPOSIT

APPENDIX 1

to request respondents' participation

30th March 2010

Prospective Participant,

Request to participate in interview

I am a master's student at the University of Nairobi, now working on my final master's thesis. The topic for my study is DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: A CASE STUDY OF CDF PROJECTS IN FUNYULA CONSTITUENCY. I am interested therefore in finding out factors determining youths' participation in CDF development projects in Funyula constituency.

To do research on this topic, I have attached a questionnaire for you to fill; you need not provide your name. It is voluntary to participate in this research. The information you provide shall be treated confidentially.

Your participation is highly appreciated. If you have any questions, please call me on 011 254 254 916 966 or send me an e-mail: benmangeni@gmail.com, you may also contact my supervisor Dr. Moses. Murithi on telephone numbers. 0733770307.

Yours sincerely,

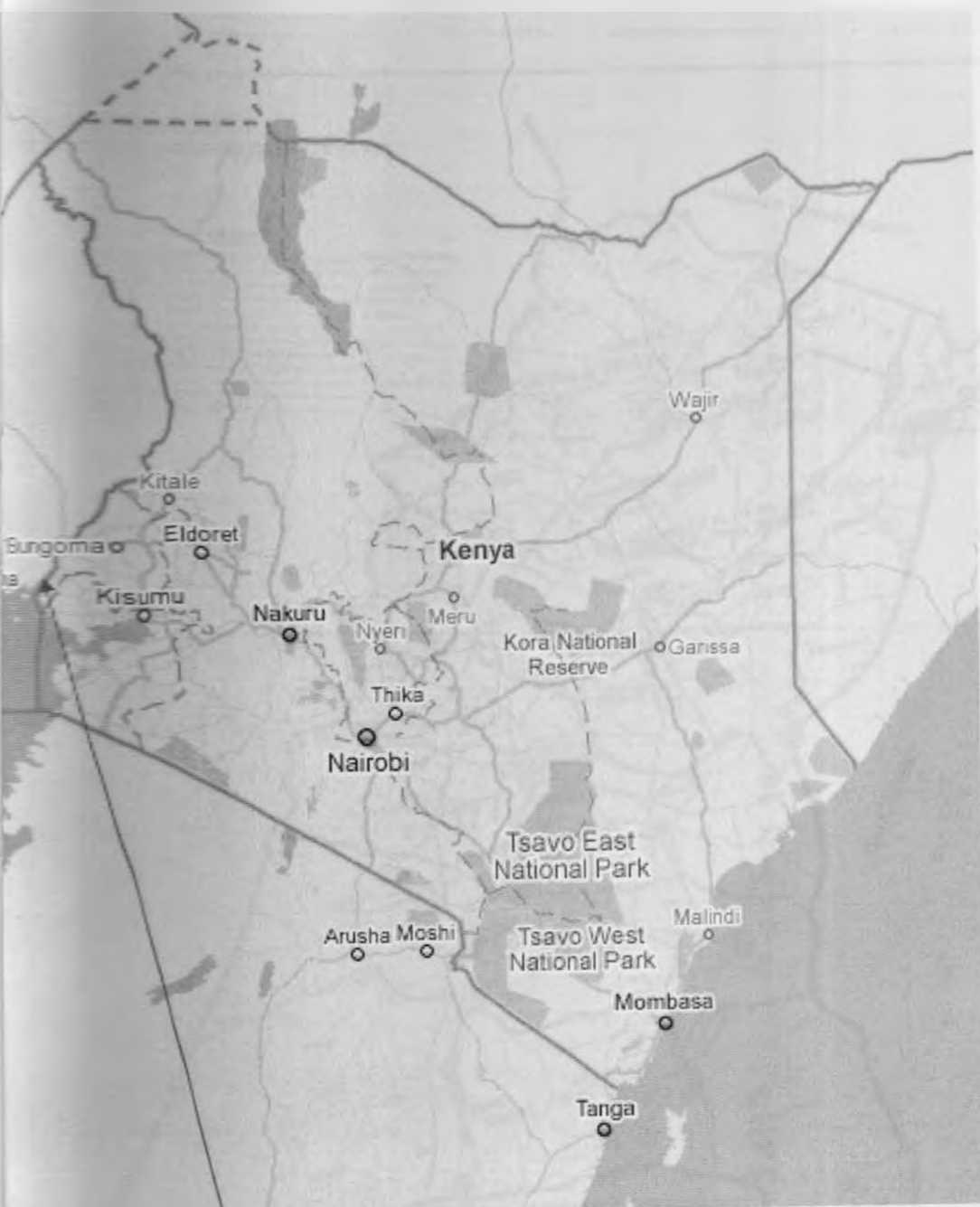
Ben Mangeni

University of Nairobi

March 2010

ENDIX 11

of Samia in Kenya



SAMIA DISTRICT

Administrative Map of Samia

BUSIA DISTRICT
FUNYULA CONSTITUENCY (177)

Scale 1:50,000
1:50,000
1:50,000

LEGEND

- Constituency Boundary
- District Boundary
- Location Boundary
- Sub-location Name
- Sub-location Boundary
- Sub-location Name
- Polling Station
- Trading Centre



SWIA
= ENK... 9454 784
17 689 63
77 87 = 2,647

LOCATION	POPULATION (1989 Census)	AREA (KM ²)
NAMBUNGI	9408	32
NAMBOROTO	12982	37.3
ODALDO	7833	21.9
BANGOSIA	1808	26.6
AGONGA	11258	45
AGONGA	11258	38.4

Source: District Statistics office, Busia District.

Sampling Tables

Table 2. Sample size for ±5%, ±7% and ±10% Precision Levels at Confidence Level is 95% and P=.5

Precision	Sample Size (n) for Precision (e) of		
	±5%	±7%	±10%
1	81	67	51
2	96	78	58
3	110	88	61
4	122	94	64
5	134	101	67
6	144	107	70
7	154	112	72
8	163	117	74
9	172	121	76
10	180	125	77
15	187	129	78
20	194	132	80
25	201	135	81
30	207	138	82
40	212	140	82

Simplified Formula For Proportions

... (1967:886) provides a simplified formula to calculate sample sizes. This formula was used to calculate the sample sizes in Tables 2 and 3 shown below. A 95% confidence level and P = 0.5 assumed for Equation 5.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2} = \frac{2000}{1 + 2000(.05)^2} = 333 \text{ farmers}$$

Equation 5. Where n is the sample size, N is the population size, and e is the level of precision. When this formula is applied to the above sample, we get Equation 6.

Projections by Age cohorts in Samia District

AGE	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
20	6733	8372	8644	9622	9787	10299	10476	
25	5632	7186	7229	8268	8186	8841	8762	
30	5512	7167	7076	8238	8012	8817	8575	
35	4274	5299	5487	6090	6213	6518	6650	
40	3491	3246	4472	3731	5063	3994	5418	
45	2529	2276	3247	2615	3677	2800	3935	
50	2124	1926	2726	2202	3087	2357	3304	
55	1855	1697	2382	1950	2697	2087	2895	
60	1449	1357	1860	1560	2106	1679	2254	
65	1191	1084	1529	1246	1731	1334	1853	
70	1050	980	1347	1126	1526	1206	1633	
75	781	1148	1003	860	1135	921	1215	
80	781	724	1002	832	1135	891	1214	
85	683	611	877	702	993	751	1063	
90	378	474	485	544	549	583	588	
95	218	308	480	354	317	379	340	
100	249	263	319	303	163	324	387	
105	130	174	167	200	189	215	202	

Source: District Planning Unit (Statistics Section- Busia District)

Population Profile and Projections Samia by Special Groups

Age Group	1999		2008		2010		2012	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-4	1632	1658	2216	2252	2372	2410	2539	2580
5-9	6620	6733	8990	9143	9622	9787	10300	10,475
10-14 YRS	9129	9009	12,397	12,234	13267	13095	14203	14016
15-19 YRS	3829	3686	5200	5006	5566	5358	5957	5735
20-24 YRS	9026	11074	12,257	15,038	13120	16096	14043	17229
25-29 YRS	15282	19517	20,753	26,504	22213	28,369	23,776	30365
30 and above	1447	1658	1965	2252	2003	2410	2251	2580

Source: District Statistics office, Busia District.

Questionnaires for the youth

Determinants of youth participation in CDF Development projects:

A case study of CDF projects in Funyula Constituency

Answer the following questions by giving the necessary details or ticking the appropriate boxes in spaces provided. You may not write your name.

Section A: Background Information.

1. Questionnaire CODE NO.:.....

2. Location:..... Sub-location.....

3. How old are you.....

4. Sex: Male [] Female []

5. Marital Status: Single [] Married [] Divorced [] Widowed []

Section B: Education and Project Planning Knowledge

6. Level of education, training attained, and years in School.

Education Level	Years in education at this level	Awards
Primary		
Secondary		
College		
University		
Other		

If Other Please specify.....

7. Do you have any knowledge in projects management training? Yes [] No []

Are you familiar with CDF Act/regulations and guidance? Yes [] No []

Section c: Economic factors.

Activity/Occupation

(i) Student []

(ii) Job seeker []

(iii) Worker [] if yes, please go to question 2 onwards. If no, go to section C.

2. If you are working, which sector? (Mark where applicable)

(iv) Public Sector []

(v) Private Sector []

(vi) Non-profit Organizations []

3. Approximately how much do you earn in KShs in a month?

4. Are you paid by CDF projects? Yes [] No []

5. Are you satisfied with what you're paid? Yes [] No []

6. If No, how much would be adequate for your participation in KSHs.....

7. Have you or any of your friends and relatives acquired any CDF project tender?

Yes [] No []

8. Approximately what is your family land in Acres?

9. Which type of house or your family live in (mark the category in which you belong to)

(i) Grass roofed []

(ii) Iron sheet and mud walls []

(iii) Iron Sheet or Tiles with bricks or stone walls []

Section C: CDF Involvement.

1. Category of Respondent: (mark the category in which you belong to)

(i) Constituency Development Committee []

- i) Vocational Committee []
- ii) Departmental Head in a sector that has benefited from CDF []
- iv) CDF Manager or Government Official involved in CDF management []
- v) Political / Administrative Leader []
- vi) Religious Leaders []
- vii) Individual Constituent []

What are your reasons for involvement in CDF projects?

.....

.....

.....

3. How long have you participated in the CDF projects in years?.....

4. According to you, what should be done to increase youth participation in CDF projects?

.....

.....

.....

5. Do you experience any barriers when you want/wanted to be engaged with CDF projects?

Yes [] No [] If Yes, answer question 8. If No, proceed to question 9.

6. Describe these barriers?

.....

.....

7. Would you have any further comments?

.....

Section D: Past involvement and affiliations

1. Have you been involved in other development projects other than CDF projects?

s [] No []

yes, answer question 2. If No, proceed to question 4.

Which projects?

.....
.....

When and where?

.....
.....

Do you have any personal relationship with any member of the CDF committee? (Mark all that apply)

- (i) Area MP []
- (ii) DC []
- (iii) DO []
- (iv) Councilor []
- (v) Departmental Heads []
- (vi) Religious Leaders []

5. Are you a member of any political party? Yes [] No []

If yes, specify.....

6. Have you participated in any past political campaign? Yes [] No []

If yes, specify.....

7. Do you belong to some social, political or economic groupings? Yes [] No [] If

Yes, which one among these?

- (i) Professional body []
- (ii) Sports []

(ii) Merry - go round []

(iv) Welfare []

(v) Sacco []

(vi) Self - help groups []

(vii) Any other specify.....

What is your future aspiration?

(i) To be a politician

(ii) To be a manager

(iii) To be a professional

(iv) A community leader

(v) A business person

(vi) Other specialty, specify please.....

rk you

CONSTITUENCY PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES



REPUBLIC OF KENYA

FUNYULA CONSTITUENCY OFFICE

Hon. Dr. Paul Otuoma EGH, MP Funyula Constituency, Minister for Fisheries Development

CON.177

MUDIBO HOUSE - GROUND FLOOR
P.O BOX 41 - 50406
FUNYULA
Tel: 0725 990516

MEMBERS OF CONSTITUENCY PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

LOMA PRIMARY

Vincent Ochieno Ojiambo	2071307
Peter Wangala	20637765
Douglas Subi	11597205
Jenta Nekesa	4223800
Chrispinus Bala	
Headteacher	
PTA Representative	

NANBOBOTO BOYS PRIMARY

1. Charles Mudibo	5134050
2. Carolyn Sekwe	12688136
3. Vincent F Wandera	11423329
4. Alloyce Maxton Osinya	10644596
5. Sarah A Muhombe	10413139
6. Headteacher	
7. PTA Representative	

ODIADO PRIMARY

1. Fanuel Nandwa	22180726
2. Joseph Nyongesa	21948011
3. Edsa Auambo Okwaro	2313821
4. Penina Ogago	
5. Willington Otinga	

Funyula Constituency Office Manager

PRIMARY

1. Hillary O. Juma	-	7519495
2. Selpher Nabwire Wandera	-	9341655
3. George O Onyango	-	2093595
4. Ogola T Obiero	-	7522242
5. Irene Eduwa	-	
6. Headteacher	-	
7. PTA Representative	-	

SADI PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Alex M Onyango	-	9228554
2. Godfrey Oundo	-	5688296
3. William Wanyama Oreda	-	4222897
4. Everline Barasa	-	20923725
5. Kefa Masiga	-	
6. Headteacher	-	
7. PTA Representative	-	

BURUDU PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Catherine N Wandera	-	9104987
2. Emilly Shisoka	-	13303080
3. Victorine K Ouma	-	12616839
4. Kentrix Juma	-	9339528
5. Emmanuel Kharmia	-	
6. Headteacher	-	
7. PTA Representative	-	

SIGULU PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Florence Auma Mulasi	-	20871479
2. Francis M Olunga	-	2872301
3. Melsa N Achieno	-	4222127

4. Patrick Ojiambo - 20102791
5. Vitalis Onyango -
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

WAKHUNGU SECONDARY SCHOOL.

1. Celline Wangalwa
2. Festus Akete
3. Francis Wafula
4. Ong'aya Lucy
5. Method Okwaro
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

BUSIBI SECONDARY SCHOOL

1. Margaret Taka Ojwang - 9338649
2. Godfrey Okhongo - 1815208
3. Otire Masiga - 6674201
4. Esther Sinyonya Okello - 5304336
5. William Namwaya Ogeya -
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

HAKATI SECONDARY SCHOOL

1. Mary Sanya
2. Patricia Oyugi
3. Lucas Wanjala
4. Ann Kema
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

- | | | | |
|----|--------------------|---|----------|
| 4. | Patrick Ojiambo | - | 20102791 |
| 5. | Vitalis Onyango | - | |
| 6. | Headteacher | | |
| 7. | PTA Representative | | |

WAKHUNGU SECONDARY SCHOOL

1. Celline Wangalwa
2. Festus Akete
3. Francis Wafula
4. Ong'aya Lucy
5. Method Okwaro
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

BUSIBI SECONDARY SCHOOL

- | | | | |
|----|------------------------|---|---------|
| 1. | Margaret Taka Ojwang | - | 9338649 |
| 2. | Godfrey Okhongo | - | 1815208 |
| 3. | Otire Masiga | - | 6674201 |
| 4. | Esther Sinyonya Okello | - | 5304336 |
| 5. | William Namwaya Ogeya | - | |
| 6. | Headteacher | | |
| 7. | PTA Representative | | |

HAKATI SECONDARY SCHOOL

1. Mary Sanya
2. Patricia Oyugi
3. Lucas Wanjala
4. Ann Kema
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

NAMBALE SECONDARY SCHOOL

1. Kachero Patrick
2. Justus Namanyi
3. Alice Ojwang
4. Stephen Otieno Ojiambo
5. Thomas Buluma
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

NAMASALI POLYTECHNIC

1. Pamela Erosi
2. Douglas Wanderea
3. Benedict Odongo
4. Betty Nekesa
5. Paul Abaki
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

BUMAYENGA PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Tofilo Murima
2. Melsa Okada
3. Fleria Magari
4. Solomon Makhulo
5. Josephat Basoga
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

NANDEREMA SECONDARY SCHOOL

1. Hosea Ojiambo
2. Jackline Obara
3. Method Ojiambo

4. Consolata Njagala
5. Ken Wasike
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

BUNANDI PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Joyce Ojiambo
2. John Magorombo
3. Gabriel Mangeni
4. Mrs Mango
5. Willimina Ogolla
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

NANDEREKA PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Josephine Barasa
2. Antony Osogo
3. William Nasubo
4. Dennis Lusimba
5. Justus Ogonyo
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

BUDUTA PRIMARY SCHOOL

1. Michael Egesa Odongo
2. Vincent Ochieng
3. Caroline Oduori
4. Quinto Ayeri
5. Musamia Fredrick
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

NANGINA SPECIAL SCHOOL -

1. Cllr. Edward Ogusinyi
2. Adaki Patrick Opetu
3. Zainabu Munana
4. Pamela Jesca Akello Wasike
5. Michael Wangata
6. Headteacher
7. PTA Representative

NAMBUKU AP CAMP

1. Robert Barasa
2. Anastancia Nabwire
3. Marcella Makokha
4. Vincent Munyinyi
5. Nathaniel Wanyama

BUSIJO WATER PROJECT

1. Patterson Ojiambo
2. Amini Mukudi
3. Florence Nabwire Nabukaki
4. Truphosa Olumbe
5. Alex Okuku

BUMULIMBA PRIMARY SCHOOL PMC

1. David Machio
2. Aziz Abdallah
3. Stephen Okumu
4. Namanyi Ogutu
5. Priscillah Nyongesa
6. Headteacher

ENDIXES VIII

OF CDF FUNDED PROJECTS 2009/10 IN FUNYULA CONSTITUENCY

NAME OF THE PROJECT

EDUCATION FACILITIES

Chuta Primary School
Mbulimba Primary School
Mboboto Primary School
Moma Primary
Mado Primary School
Manga Primary School
Mnayenga Primary School
Mhandi Primary School
Mhudu Primary School
Mhulu Primary School
Mhadi Primary School
Mhikati Primary School
Mndereka Primary School
Mhakhungu Secondary School
Mnderema Secondary School
Mmbale R.C Secondary School
Mujwanga Secondary School
Mungina Girls High School
Musibi Girls Secondary School
Mamasali Youth Polytechnic
Musembe Special School

HEALTH

Construction of Mukonjo Dispensary

WATER PROJECTS

Busijo water project, Julie & Bukiri water lines extension

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Funyula Rural Electrification

OTHER PROJECTS

SECURITY

Construction of AP camps

Nambuku AP camp

Sigalame AP camp

Nanderema AP camp

Purchase of Land(Key line Government Ministries)

Funyula Constituency Office

PENDIX IX

DISTRICT FACT SHEET- SAMIA

The following District fact sheet gives basic statistical information for the district at a glance as under various categories and groups.

Information Category	Description / Statistics
Total Area	306.5
Arable Area	281.2
Non Arable Area	8.3
Water Mass	17
Topography and Climate	
Altitude Low in (M Above Sea Level)	1130
High	1375
Annual Rainfall by season (mm)	760- 1800
Temperature range	14 – 30
Temperature (average) Max in degrees C	30
Min	22
Demographic and Population Profiles	
Population size	100,322
Population Structures	
Total number of males	47,000
Total number of females	53,322
Female/ male sex ratio	86
Total number of youthful population (15-30)	27,295
Total number of Primary School going age (6-13)	24,631
Secondary school going age (14-17)	10,206
Total labour force (15-64)	47,257
Over 65	4217
Dependency Ratio	52.8
Population growth rate	3.4
Distribution of Population by disability type (%):	
Missing Hand	
Foot	
Lame	16.1
Deaf	1.1
Dump	51.4
Paralized	22.9
Other	32.5
Density	
Highest density	639
Lowest density	234
Average density	341
Number of towns	1
Urban Population at the start of the plan period	38,036
Crude Birth Rate	42/1000
Crude Death Rate	23/1000
Life Expectancy	F – 52.7 M - 52.8
Infant Mortality Rate	75/1000
Under Five Mortality Rate	111/1000

Total Fertility Rate	7.1
No. of births recorded in 2007	1403
No. of deaths recorded in 2007	556
Socio Economic Indicators	
Total No. of Households	20,042
Average Household Size	4.5
Children needing special protection Nacc Survey 2005	7,999
% in Absolute poverty	65.99
Contribution to the National poverty	2.43
Average household income %	1239
Sectoral contribution to household incomes:	
Agriculture	35.4
Rural self employment	3.3
Wage employment	45.3
Urban self employment	7.7
Other	8.3
No. of unemployed in %	71
Agriculture	
Average farm size (small scale) in Ha	2.0
Value of main crops produced in KSh	
Maize	280,356,000
Sorghum	57,832,000
Beans	49,842,000
F/ Millet	8,401,578
Main cash crops Produced	Cotton
Total acreage under cash crops	
Main storage facilities (on and Off farm) On	On farm granaries
Off	Stores
Population working in the agricultural sector in %	81.1
Total no. of ranches	0
Main livestock breeds produce – Zebu	26,000
- Milk in lts	1,700,000
Land carrying capacity in Ha	2
Main species of fish catch types	3
Population of fish farmers	2,831
No. of fish ponds	27
No. of landing beaches	4
Cooperatives	
Number of cooperatives by type- Cotton	4
Fisheries	1
Coffee	1
Saccos	5
Unions	1
TOTAL	12
Water and Sanitation	
Number of households with access to piped water	3000
Number of households with access to potable water point	4000
Number of permanent rivers	1
Number of wells	6
Number of protected springs (functional)	8
Number of boreholes	140
Number of dams	4
Number of households with catchments	200
Average distance to the nearest potable water in Meters	800

Time taken to the nearest potable water in Minutes	25
Number of VIP latrines	-
Number of institutional water supplies	0
Number of ministerial water supplies	3
Number of community water supplies	4
Households distribution by time taken (minutes, one way) to fetch drinking water:	
0	9.4
1 - 4	7
5 - 14	41.9
15 - 29	25.9
30 - 59	12.8
60+	2.9
Community distribution by type of main toilet facility (%)	
Flush toilet	1.4
VIP Latrine	5.6
PIT Latrine	83.5
Uncovered Pit Latrine	61.4
Covered Pit Latrine	22.1
Other	0.2
None	9.5
Community distribution by type of waste/garbage disposal (%):	
Collected by local Authority	0.2
Collected by Private firm	
Garbage pit	38.3
Burning	1.2
Public garbage heap	3.2
Farm Garden	56.6
Other	0.6
Educational Facilities	
Pre- primary	
Number of pre-primary schools	89
Total enrolment - Boys	2,736
- Girls	2,634
Gross Enrolment Rate- - Boys	55.5
- Girls	17.7
Total dropout - Boys	-
- Girls	
Teacher pupil ratio	1: 45
Average years of school attendance	1
Primary	
Number of primary schools	62
Total enrolment by sex: Boys	13,868
Girls	13,343
Total dropout by sex: Boys	9
Girls	16
Teacher pupil ratio	1:43
Average year of school attendance by sex	
Boys	6
Girls	4
Secondary	
Number of secondary schools	10
Total enrolment by Sex: Boys	1,266

	Girls	1,105	
Gross Enrolment Rate	Boys	25.4	
	Girls	20.5	
Average year of school attendance by sex			
	Boys	3	
	Girls	2	
Tertiary			
Number of other training institutions:			
Colleges		1	
Youth Polytechnic		1	
Computer Colleges		-	
Adult Literacy			
Number of adult classes		13	
Full time classes		3	
Part time classes		8	
Self help classes (community initiated)		2	
Enrolment rates by sex:		Basic literacy	Post literacy
	Male	30	26
	Female	201	72
	Total	231	98
Literacy levels by sex			
	Male	57.1	
	Female	73.9	
Health			
Number of health posts:			
Hospitals (Public)			
Provincial		0	
District		1	
Sub-district		0	
Hospitals (Mission/NGO)		1	
Hospitals (Private)		0	
Nursing homes (Private)		0	
Health centres (Public)		0	
Health centres (Private)		0	
Dispensaries (Public)		6	
Dispensaries (Mission/NGO)		1	
Private clinics		6	
Beds capacity:			
Public Health Facilities			
Provincial Hospitals		0	
District Hospitals		14	
Sub-district Hospitals		0	
Total (Public facilities)		9	
Mission/NGO Health facilities:			
Hospitals Beds		92	
Health Centres		0	
Dispensaries		3	
Total Mission facilities		95	
Private health facilities:			
Health Centres		0	
Nursing homes		0	
Dispensaries		0	
Clinics		0	
No. of doctors		2	
No. of nurses		35	
No. of public health officers		6	

No. of laboratory officers	6					
No. of nutritionists	2					
Doctor/ Population ratio	1:48,000					
Average distance to the nearest health facility in KM	3.5					
Life Expectancy						
Male	40					
Female	46					
HIV/AIDS Prevalence rates in %	16.5					
PMTCT Sites	5					
VCT Sites	3					
ART Sites	2					
Energy						
Number of households with electricity connection	388					
Number of schools connected with electricity	3					
Number of trading centers with electricity	13					
% households using solar power	0.01					
Households using firewood/charcoal in %	90					
Households using kerosene, gas or biogas (%)	6					
HH distribution by main cooking fuel:						
Firewood	88.5					
Paraffin	1.5					
Gas (LPG)	0.2					
Charcoal	9.8					
HH distribution by main lighting fuel						
Firewood	7.8					
Grass	0.8					
Paraffin	87.9					
Electricity	0.7					
Solar	1.7					
Gas (LPG)	1.2					
Households distribution by cooking appliance type:						
Traditional stone fire	90.0					
Improved traditional stone fire	2.4					
Ordinary Jiko	2.2					
Improved Jiko	4.7					
Kerosene Stove	0.6					
Transport Facilities						
Total kilometers of roads(earth, murrum., bitumen etc)		Bitumen	Murrum	Earth	Other	Total
Samia						
Total						
Total length of railway line	0					
Number of stations(railway line)	0					
Number of ports including inland	0					
Container depots	0					
Number of airports and airstrips	1					
Number of public service vehicles	-					
Number of water ways	1					
Communication						
Mobile service coverage (%)	95					
Number of post/ sub post services	5					
Number of telephone booths	7					
Number of households with radios	-					
Number of cyber cafes	3					

Trade Commerce and Tourism	
Number of tourist class hotels	0
Main tourist attractions	1
Number of licensed businesses	-
Bank and Financial Institutions	
Number of banks	0
Volume of credit provided	-
Number of other financial institutions	1
Number of micro financial institutions	2
Housing	
HH distribution by main wall materials:	
Stone	0.7
Brick/Block	7.2
Mud/Wood	85.4
Mud/Cement	6.0
Other	0.7
HH distribution by main floor materials:	
Cement	20.1
Wood	0.3
Earth	79.5
Other	0.2
HH distribution by main Roofing materials:	
Corrugated Iron Sheet	59.0
Grass	40.8
Tin	0.2



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES

From: Dr. Moses MURITHI Date: 16/08/2010

To: The Director
Board of Postgraduate Studies
University of Nairobi

CERTIFICATE OF CORRECTION

NAME OF STUDENT MANG'ENI TAABU BENSON

REGISTRATION NUMBER L50/72390/08

This is to confirm that the above named student has successfully completed his/her MA in Project Planning and Management, Research Project Report entitled
DETERMINANTS OF YOUTH PARTICIPATION IN CDF DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS: A CASE OF CDF PROJECTS IN FUNYULA CONSTITUENCY.

I hereby certify that the corrections have been made as per the suggestions of the defence panel.

NAME OF SUPERVISOR Dr. Moses MURITHI

SIGNATURE

INSTITUTION University of Nairobi' School of Economics

Cc
Dean, SCDE
Chairman, DEMS
Resident Lecturer _____