

**COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE MONITORING AND
EVALUATION OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN
DUJIS, CONSTITUENCY –GARISSA COUNTY**

YAKUB BUTHUL SHURIE

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF MASTERS DEGREE IN PROJECT
PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

2013

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

Signature..... Date.....

Yakub Buthul Shurie

LNO; L50/77373/2012

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as University Supervisor

Signature..... Date.....

Dr.Ursulla Achieng Okoth

Lecturer

School of Arts: Project Planning and Management.

University of Nairobi.

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my Father Buthul Shurie my mother Rabia Arte and my wife Habiba Sahal.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I would like to express my gratitude to the Almighty God for taking me through this study. I would also like to extend my appreciation to all who gave their time, advice and assistance towards the completion of this proposal. Special thanks are given to my supervisor Dr. Ursula Achieng for her intellectual encouragement and supervision while writing this proposal. Finally, special thanks go to my colleague Mohamed Daud Abdi for his useful support and advice.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Content	Page
Declaration.....	ii
Dedication.....	iii
Acknowledgement.....	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
List of Figures.....	viii
List of Tables.....	ix
Acronyms and Abbreviations.....	xi
Abstract.....	xii
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	7
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	9
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	9
1.5 Research Questions.....	10
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	10
1.7 Limitation of the study.....	11
1.8 Delimitations of the study.....	11
1.9. Assumptions of the study.....	12
1.10 Definition of key terms.....	12
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	14
2.1 Introduction.....	14
2.2 An over view of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of development projects.....	14
2.3 Extent of community involvement in developing monitoring and evaluation tools... 16	
2.4 Appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.....	20

2.5 Effects of cultural practices on Monitoring and Evaluation of the CDF Projects	23
2.6 Summary of the chapter and research gaps.....	25
2.7 Theoretical framework.....	26
2.8 Conceptual framework.....	28
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	30
3.1 Introduction.....	30
3.2 Research design	30
3.3 Study Area	31
3.4 Target population	31
3.5 Sampling procedure and Sample Size.....	31
3.6 Research Instruments	32
3.7 Validity of the instruments.....	33
3.8 Reliability of research instrument.....	34
3.9 Data Collection Procedures.....	35
3.10 Data Analysis techniques	35
3.11 Operational Definition of Variables.....	37
3.12 Ethical considerations	38
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION	39
4.1 Introduction.....	39
4.2 Response rate	39
4.3 Demographic data of the respondents.....	40
4.3.1 Demographic information of the constituency development committee.....	40
4.3.2 Demographic information of the CDF project beneficiary	44
4.3.3 Demographic information of the CDF executive committee members.....	47
4.4 Extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools.....	50

4.5 Factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.....	61
4.6 Effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects	66
4.7 To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects	70
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	71
5.1 Introduction.....	71
5.2 Summary of study	71
5.3 Conclusions.....	75
5.4 Recommendations.....	75
5.5 Suggestions for further study	76
REFERENCES.....	77
APPENDICES	77
Appendix I: Letter of Introduction to the Respondents	79
Appendix II: Questionnaire for Project Beneficiary	81
Appendix III: Questionnaire For CDF Executive Committee	86
Appendix IV: Questionnaire For Constituency Development Committee	91

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Relationship between variables in the factors affecting community participation in M&E of CDF projects	28
---	----

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1 Sampling frame.....	32
Table 4.1 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to gender	40
Table 4.2 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to age.....	41
Table 4.3 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to level of education	42
Table 4.4 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to occupation	43
Table 4.5 Distribution of the constituency development according to the years they had served in the CDF projects.....	43
Table 4.6 Gender of the CDF project beneficiaries	44
Table 4.7 Age of the CDF project beneficiaries	45
Table 4.8 CDF beneficiaries' level of education	45
Table 4.9 Distribution of the beneficiaries according to occupation	46
Table 4.10 Duration that the beneficiaries had benefited from CDF project.....	47
Table 4.11 Gender of the CDF executive committee members.....	48
Table 4.12 Age of the CDF executive committee members	48
Table 4.13 Distribution of the CDF executive committee members according to level of education	49
Table 4.14 Occupation of the CDF executive committee members	50
Table 4.15 Constituency development committee's responses on whether the community participates in developing of CDF M&E tool locally.....	51
Table 4.16 Beneficiaries responses on extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools.....	52
Table 4.17 Beneficiaries rank the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF projects.	53
Table 4.18 Constituency development committee rate on the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects.....	54
Table 4.19 Constituency development committee responses on extent of community involvement in developing CDF M&E tools	55
Table 4.20 CDF executive committee members rank on the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects.....	56
Table 4.21 Constituency executive committee members' responses on the community participation in CDF project	57
Table 4.22 Constituency development committee responses on whether the community is invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme.....	58
Table 4.23 Executive committee members' responses on the extent that the community members were involved in the development of M&E tools	59

Table 4.24 executive committee responses on the extent that the community members were involved in the development of tools	60
Table 4.25 CDF project beneficiaries' rate on the extent that the community members were involved in the development of tools	60
Table 4.26 Development committee responses whether the community was involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members	62
Table 4.27 Constituency Development committee responses factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.	62
Table 4.28 CDF executive committee responses factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.	63
Table 4.29 Constituency Development committee rate on the community involvement in appointment of CDF evaluation committee	64
Table 4.30 CDF beneficiaries' responses factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.....	65
Table 4.31 Constituency development committee responses on whether there were cultural factors that hindered the community from participating in M&E in the community.	66
Table 4.32 Constituency development committee responses on Effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects.....	67
Table 4.33 CDF executive committee responses on the effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects.	68
Table 4.34 CDF beneficiaries' responses on the effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects	69

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CFC	Constituency Fund Committee
FY	Financial year.
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisations
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
RCT	Randomized Control Trials
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TASF	Tanzania Social Action Fund

ABSTRACT

Despite the increase in the number of Non Governmental Organizations participating in various project such as developmental and poverty alleviation, poverty continues to be rife and communities continue to languish in it. This can be attributed to poor monitoring of the development projects hence embezzlement of community funds. The purpose of the study was to investigate community factors that influenced monitoring and evaluation of community development funds in Dujis, Constituency. Four research objectives were formulated to guide the study. The first research questions one sought to determine the extent to which community was involved in developing monitoring and evaluation tools of CDF project in Dujis Constituency, Garissa county, research question two sought to determine factors that influenced process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee in Dujis constituency-Garissa county, the second research question three examined how cultural practices affected M & E of the CDF Projects in Dujis constituency-Garissa county and lastly to identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects in Dujis Constituency-Garissa county. The researcher adopted descriptive survey design in carrying out the study. The sample comprised of 7 Dujis Constituency Development Committee members, 60 beneficiaries of CDF project and 5 CDF executive committee. The sample was selected by use of stratified random sampling. Findings of the study showed that the community did not participate in developing M&E tools in their locality. For example majority 5(71.4%) of the development committee indicated that community did not participate in planning. The local community was suggested to be involved in the CDF committee election process. and minorities and marginalized to be considered in election process, project formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities and that gender balance in committee should be put in place. Community level of education, tribalism in project allocation hindered community participation. Religious factors where some people were of the opinion that the project was used lure them into changing their religious status and culture was also a hindrance where in most cases women representation in any public activity was not regarded. There also lack of political goodwill in project evaluation. Based on the findings of the study, the study concluded that the community did not participate in developing M&E tools in their locality. The study also recommended that the community should be involved in the CDF committee election process. They should also be invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme. The community should be sensitized on project involvement in the locality. The study also recommended that both women and men should participate in M&E in the same manner and women representation in any public activity should be regarded. Taking the limitations and delimitations of the study, the researcher suggests that a further research on the factors that enhance public participation in the CDF projects performance should be conducted.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

People's participation is the very important for development. The notion of people's participation in their development has been gaining momentum in the process of human empowerment and development. Contemporary development scholars have been advocating the inclusion of people's participation in development projects as they believe the avowed objectives of any project cannot be fully achieved unless people meaningfully participate in it (Stone, 1989).

Contemporary development scholars have been advocating the inclusion of people's participation in development projects as they believe the avowed objectives of any project cannot be fully achieved unless people meaningfully participate in it. Stone (1989) argues that people's participation in development projects may help bring effective social change rather than impose an external culture on a society. Similarly, referring to the experience of rural development programs, Shrimpton (1989) states that community participation in the design and management of a project greatly enhances the likelihood of project success due to improved goodness of fit and increased sustainability.

In Bangladesh, Union Parishad (UP) is the grass-root institution for integrating local people into the development process. Since independence all the development projects undertaken and implemented at grass-root level are done with the supervision of UP, the

lowest platform of Local Government (LG) as it is run by the people's representatives. Ironically the outcome of development projects is not significantly visible as most of those were not guided by the beneficiaries'. Participatory culture in rural Bangladesh therefore, remained a distant reality.

According to Kumar (2002) genuine people's participation can increase the efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, coverage and sustainability of development projects and programmes. However there is a wide spectrum of views on the concept of participation and the ways of achieving it. Ngunjiri (1998) argues that despite the increase in the number of NGOs, participatory methodologies, and after many years of poverty alleviation, poverty continues to be rife and communities continue to languish in it." This can be attributed to poor monitoring of the development projects hence embezzlement of funds (Ngunjiri, 1998)

Monitoring has been defined as keeping an eye on something. Monitoring in the context of a project involves regular observation, routine information gathering and information sharing with stakeholders in the project under focus. It is a process of tracking the course of a project from inception through implementation towards its desired target, against set benchmarks, standards and requirements (Afsar, 1999). The main purpose of monitoring is to track all major project variables comprising of cost, time, scope, and quality of deliverables. In the case of devolved funds, monitoring begins at verifying the composition, selection or election process of fund implementers against the set

procedures and provisions. This helps the community in determining whether the implementing body has legitimacy to act on its behalf. It is important to note that if an implementing organ is constituted without Observing the set procedures, its decisions, whether good or not lacks legitimacy (Baum, 2008). Monitoring is a vital process to various stakeholders in a project cycle. As stakeholders and beneficiaries of decentralized funds, community members need to participate in the process of M & E

The accountability component of citizen participation is the weakest in the development cycle management of current decentralized structures in the country. It has been difficult to hold anyone accountable for misuse of funds which lack legal backing (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). The average Kenyan has in the past not been able to question procedures and processes at the local level. The lack of accountability mechanisms has contributed to corruption which has translated to incompleteness of the implemented projects. A major weakness in the Community Development Fund Act has been the lack of clear mechanisms for the community to participate in decision making. Whereas these exist under the very elaborate CDF framework revised in 2009, empirical studies have established that there exists a gap between policy and practice. The weak articulation of mechanisms of engagement has significantly affected the success of some of CDF projects.

According to Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA), (2012) low citizen participation in the monitoring and evaluation of projects funded through CDF was observed as having been

caused by the approach to monitoring and evaluation (M&E) taken by many of the CDF committees where it is generally done by taking a trip round the constituency to review the projects implemented. M&E systems are often designed with technical personnel or institutions as their primary users. This is consistent with finding that the systems are intended to extract information for analysis and response at the centre (as opposed to analysis and response at the local level). In the case of the community projects, the primary users of the M&E system are the CDF committee members and little attention is paid involved residents. There is a lack of professional supervision hence poor project quality. There is a low level community participation in monitoring and evaluation due to the inadequacy of data and the general information about the funds. Poor monitoring and evaluation has led to abuse of funds (KIPPRA, 2007).

In Dujis Constituency, according to the National Tax Payers Association records of 2009 the constituency had 37 projects in the constituency. Out of these 22 were well built, complete 7 of them were badly built, complete but incomplete projects while the remaining 8 were well built, incomplete projects project not yet complete, being built in phases, so far well built. The report further indicates that the total amount allocated to the constituency was 94,389,847. A total of Kshs. 16,218,820 of taxpayer's money had been wasted, due to badly built, complete and incomplete projects 17% of the total CDF funds awarded in FY 2006-07 were on badly implemented projects Kshs. 7,944,402 of taxpayer's money was missing and unaccounted for 8% of the total CDF funds awarded in FY 2006-07 was missing and unaccounted for.

Constituency development fund (CDF) is the generic name for a policy tool that dedicates public money to benefit specific political subdivisions through allocations and/or spending decisions influenced by their representatives in the national parliament. As economies in the “developing world” grow and their political systems become increasingly stable, CDFs have become increasingly popular. They are found in a growing and diverse set of developing countries, such as Kenya, Bhutan, Jamaica and Papua New Guinea, as well as in the distributive politics (generally called “pork barrel”) in US national and state level policy making. In light of this, research on the community participation on CDF projects in Dujis Constituency, is as young and as the devolved funding recent initiative.

A number of studies have been conducted in the area of community participation in projects. For example, Ali (1983) found that people’s participation is the basic tool for achieving national goals of development. In order to implement governmental policies in right perspectives, the people -- the real clients of the governmental operations, are to be involved at all stages of development intervention. Aminuzzaman (2008) on the other hand notes that some invisible but serious issues characterize the quality and process of participation and governance of the rural local government. Asaduzzaman (1995) found that people’s participation in development projects through local government is still a misnomer while Nazneen (2004) found that the participation of the poor and the marginalized in rural development projects has not increased significantly rather some touts and intermediaries have enjoyed more access to those projects and grasped its fruits.

Afsar (1999) in her study shows that poor people's participation in local development activities is very limited; community participation in the decision-making process has been very minimal. These studies were conducted in other countries and not in Kenya. The current study will be conducted in Kenya and in ASAL areas.

In any developing country, projects are the backbone of local development. Development projects are undertaken to improve the livelihood of the community. Effective management of development projects depends primarily on proper project selection, project design, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Moreover, values, norms, social belief and opinions of the local people which are affected directly or indirectly by development interventions should also be considered. Otherwise, sustainability of development projects may generally be questioned.

The success of project is critical to achieving development agenda in the local communities across the world. It is also understood that monitoring and evaluation of projects is fundamental if the project objectives and success is to be achieved (Gikonyo, 2008). Constituency Development Fund (CDF) came into existence in Kenya after the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) came to power with the enactment of CDF Act in 2003 but amended in 2007 (Government of Kenya, 2003). The CDF forms one of the devolved funds channeled by central government. The CDF is aimed at spurring development in the constituencies. Over the last ten years (2003 – 2012), various development have been achieved although there is continuous outcry from stakeholders

on the management of the projects funded by CDF and this is blamed on ineffective monitoring and evaluation framework conducted by Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC).

Monitoring and evaluation of project improves overall efficiency of project planning, management and implementation. Various projects could be initiated to transform social, political and economic well being of citizens in a particular country. UNDP (2002) reports that there has been growing demand for development effectiveness to improve people's lives. This calls for effective utilisation of monitoring and evaluation results for continuous improvement and quality of performance in organisation. This hinges with the new idea coined by UNDP as Results Based Management. The effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation process has seen significant impact in education, social and political reforms in developed countries as compared to countries in Sub Saharan Africa. The only country in Sub Saharan Africa that has made significant impact changes is South Africa (Jansen & Taylor, 2003).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Kenya, since the establishment of the Constituency Development Fund by an act of parliament in 2003. Substantial amount of money has been disbursed for constituency development in Kenya. The Constituency Development Fund project is normally implemented by the project committee with the assistance of relevant government department. The funds are also audited and reported upon the controller and auditor

general. The main weakness in the management of these funds is undemocratic appointment of CDFC-Committee whereby communities are not allowed to appoint the committee in free and fair election as such members of parliament exercise discretion in the appointment of people to committee. (Aukot, Okendo & Korir, 2009)

A recent study indicates that, CDF bodies have not been representing the community interests fully and are not transparent or accountable (Gikonyo, 2008). Popular participation in decision making and democratic accountability are key factors in moving towards sustainable development remains unclear as long as research related to M & E, is general and does not capture the peculiar condition in every constituency. In light of these issues and given the scarcity of knowledge on the community role in CDF, There is a lack of community supervision hence poor project quality. There is a low level community participation in monitoring and evaluation due to the inadequacy of data and the general information about the funds. Poor monitoring and evaluation has led to abuse of funds. (KIPPRA, 2007).

The government has endeavored to enhance the community participation in project through CDFC. in Kenya. However, lack of M &E of community projects has continued to persist and especially in Dujis Constituency. Dujis constituency like many other parts of Keya has been experiencing lack of proper utilization of the CDF funds. However, the causes of have not been investigated. There is little done especially to critically investigate the role of community in depth, especially when it is clear that funding has

come along with technical factors, such as monitoring and evaluation which many uneducated people may not be versed with. It is against this background that the researcher hoped to establish community factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of community development fund projects in Dujis, Constituency. Since monitoring and evaluation process is significant in ensuring the objectives and goals of the projects are achieved, the study sought to determine ascertain the community factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of community development funds with special reference to Dujis Constituency.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to investigate community factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of community development funds in Dujis, Constituency.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following were the objectives for the study

- i. To establish the extent to which community is involved in developing monitoring and evaluation tools of CDF project in Dujis Constituency, Garissa county.
- ii. To determine factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee in Dujis constituency-Garissa county.
- iii. To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects in Dujis constituency-Garissa county.

- iv. To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects in Dujis Constituency-Garissa county.

1.5 Research Questions

This research examined the following questions.

- i. What is the extent of community involvement in developing monitoring and evaluation tools of CDF project in Dujis Constituency-Garissa County?
- ii. What factors influence process of appointing the CDF monitoring and evaluation committee in Dujis, Constituency-Garissa county?
- iii. How do cultural practices affect monitoring and evaluation of constituency development funds in Dujis, Constituency-Garissa County?
- iv. What are the strategies of improving M & E of the CDF projects in Dujis Constituency-Garissa County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study may inform government policy with regard to designing changes to streamline the CDF management to enhance more participation from the community. The study may help the CDF project managers in policy formulation for development projects. Further, the findings will help the community find ways to own the CDF projects by enhancing more participation. The nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and international agencies who engage in projects will find this study useful reference with regard to the importance and involvement of the community or

stakeholders to ensure the success of the projects. Lastly but not least it will also form a basis on which researchers can do further studies on community participation and CDF.

1.7 Limitation of the study

Collecting primary data from any rural area in the Kenya often faces the challenges of illiteracy and lack of interest, especially when an issue does not affect the people's immediate life. In this research, however, the subject was close to the community as the issue of CDF basically targets their development. Access to the community members who would be key respondents, but are uneducated and lead a nomadic lifestyle could pose some challenges since the researcher is from the region if need be, translation was used to those respondents who do not understand. This being a Case study of Dujis Constituency, generalizability of the study findings to the other parts of the country was not be possible.

1.8 Delimitations of the study

This study was carried out within Dujis constituency of Garissa County, it focused only on the C.D.F projects funds and not any other devolved funds given to the constituency and it was limited to the monitoring and evaluation part only.

1.9. Assumptions of the study

- i. It was assumed that respondents were available and the CDF office would provide necessary information to enable the researcher gauge the community's levels of participation in M& E process.
- ii. M & E is of immense importance in community projects and many people are likely to participate in development because they are guaranteed of benefits.
- iii. The community must reach a stage in development where it was their belief that unless they monitor the projects themselves and take initiative in community development the situation is likely to remain the same.

1.10 Definition of key terms

Community refers to a group of people with common needs, while UNDP defined community as a group of people living in a geographical defined area, or a group that interacts because of common social, economic, or political interests (TASAF projects handbook, 2005).

Community participation refers to a process in which people take part in decision making in the institutions, programmes and environments that affect them (Heller, 1984).

Evaluation refers to a systematic and objective assessment of an on-going or completed project, programme or policy, its design, implementation and results.

Monitoring refers to an ongoing systematic collection of information to assess progress towards the achievement of objectives, outcomes and impacts.

Participation refers to opening up the design of the M&E system to include those most directly affected and agreeing to analyze data together.

Project refers to an interrelated set of activities that has a definite starting and ending point and results in the accomplishment of a unique often major outcome.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on literature review. The chapter focuses on an over view of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of development projects, extent of community involvement in developing monitoring and evaluation tools, appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee, effects of cultural practices on Monitoring and Evaluation of the CDF Projects and the conclusion of the chapter. The chapter also presents the theoretical and conceptual framework of the study.

2.2 An over view of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of development projects

People's participation in development programs/projects has been gaining momentum as a new strategy for development since 1970s. Contemporary development scholars have been advocating the inclusion of people's participation in development projects as they believe the avowed objectives of any project cannot be fully achieved unless people meaningfully participate in it. Stone (1989) argues that people's participation in development projects may help bring effective social change rather than impose an external culture on a society. Similarly, referring to the experience of rural development programs, Shrimpton (1989) states that community participation in the design and management of a project greatly enhances the likelihood of project success due to improved goodness of fit and increased sustainability. In post-independent Bangladesh,

almost all the development projects ever taken at grass-root level have been initiated and implemented under the supervision of the government. But the livelihood of poor villagers, the real beneficiary or victim of development initiatives has not been significantly improved.

Asaduzzaman (2008) found that people's participation in development projects is still an 'elusive golden deer' that the nation sought persistently but could not find during the last three decades or more. His study however, emphasized that clientelism which is a direct product of the undemocratic political culture of Bangladesh, is a major threat to people's participation in local development programs /projects. In addition, the study also identifies political reluctance and bureaucrat resistance as major challenges to people's participation in development intervention in Bangladesh. Ali *et al* (1983) found that people's participation is the basic tool for achieving national goals of development. In order to implement governmental policies in right perspectives, the people -- the real clients of the governmental operations, are to be involved at all stages of development intervention.

Afsar (1999) in her study shows that poor people's participation in local development activities is very limited; community participation in the decision-making process has been very minimal. Because of the over-class bias and widespread corruption there has been severe neglect of the poor and the disadvantaged in the decision-making process. Khan (2009) identifies bureaucratic domination in the local councils, lack of knowledge,

and lack of expertise in technical matters are the root causes for non-participation. Local elites form connivance with local administration for their own interests and bypass the needs of the mass. The purpose of monitoring and controlling of a project is to evaluate project performance by providing timely information and feedback to the management from all levels helping the project management to achieve the target of the project.

2.3 Extent of community involvement in developing monitoring and evaluation tools

Monitoring and evaluation is the process of collecting and analyzing information about the project that tells you whether you are on track to reach your objectives, and whether or not the project achieved or contributed to the desired impact. In order to know whether or not you are on track to achieving your program's objectives, you must monitor the project during implementation as well as evaluate its impact at the end of the project. Monitoring the progress of the project allows the community to adapt the program as needed to ensure that you attain your objectives. It is necessary to plan for monitoring and evaluation when you design your program; this will help you both to design an effective program and ensure that you plan (and budget) for appropriate monitoring and evaluation activities. It is therefore important that the community who are the beneficiaries of the programme participate in designing the M &E tools.

As suggested by Uphoff (2007), it is important to encourage community participation designing monitoring and evaluation tools. A multi-sectoral approach, including participation by the community, enhances learning, builds ownership and promotes

transparency among the actors involved. This is especially important when discussing the purpose of monitoring and evaluation and how the information will be used, analysed and affect ongoing planning (Uphoff, 2007). The initiators must recognize that some groups within the community face obstacles to participating in the process of designing the M & E tools. Women for example, often lack the authority to share their opinions in the development of the tools. Special arrangements may be needed to ensure that the entire community , and especially groups at risk are involved in designing these tools. Once all actors are alerted to these potential obstacles, they can work to overcome them (Oyugi, 2006).

The multi-sectoral team should discuss and agree on the purposes of a monitoring and evaluation system. This will determine what tools are needed, how often these tools are used, and how they will influence ongoing implementation of the programme and response planning ((Jaylor & Taylor, 2003). To assist in developing a consensus on the purposes of a monitoring and evaluations mechanisms, it may be useful to determine the information needs of the community members. This information needs assessment can be developed in the form of a matrix and can be organised according to sector or according to the actors involved (Jaylor & Taylor, 2003).

In contrast to conventional approaches, participatory design, monitoring, and evaluation promote and sustain relationships between and involvement of different stakeholders, within and outside the community. Involving the community from the beginning in the

tools design ensures that the project evolves around people's felt needs, and is therefore more responsive to local conditions. The participatory process also builds and promotes the community's ownership of the project (Ajayi, 2006). These are important factors that contribute to the success and sustainability of any community activity. In some cases, the participatory process will promote change in individual attitudes and community norms, since the project development and implementation process necessitates that community members reflect and analyze their own attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors. Participatory design for tools for monitoring and evaluation is in itself a capacity-building activity (Nyamori, 2009).

Participatory development of monitoring and evaluation differs significantly from conventional M&E in that the community, beneficiaries, and people involved in designing and implementing the project also are involved in monitoring and evaluation throughout the project's duration (Chadha, 2005). In consultation and collaboration with donors, the community who are the beneficiaries, and implementers decide what will be monitored and how the monitoring will be conducted. Together, they analyze the data gathered through monitoring and assess whether the project is on track in achieving its objectives. Based on this information, they decide together whether the project should continue in the same direction or if it needs to be modified (Chadha, 2005).

Participatory development of monitoring tools enables project participants to generate, analyze, and use information for their day-to-day decision making as well as for long-

term planning (Odhiambo, 2007). In participatory evaluation, just as in participatory monitoring, the beneficiary community together decide how to conduct the evaluation its timing. A case in point is participants representing a range of faith-based organizations in Uganda assisted the CORE Initiative in developing evaluation tools for a HIV project (Odhiambo, 2007).

Community participation in M & E tools development determines what they would like to find out through the evaluation. They decide the issues and indicators that will be covered by the evaluation and they help formulate the questions to be asked. They participate in collecting and analyzing data and presenting the findings. If a project follows a participatory approach from the beginning, it is easy to conduct a participatory evaluation at the end (Odhiambo, 2007). While conventional monitoring and evaluation focuses on the measurement of results – service delivery, information dissemination, behavior change, etc. – participatory monitoring and evaluation focuses on the results and process. The main characteristics of this process are inclusion, collaboration, collective action, and mutual respect. Participatory M&E encourages dialogue at the grassroots level and moves the community from the position of passive beneficiaries to active participants with the opportunity to influence the project activities based on their needs and their analysis (Nyamori, 2009). In addition, information is shared both horizontally and vertically within the implementing organization. It is generated by the community group and shared first with the larger community, and then with the donor. In contrast to conventional monitoring where information moves vertically – from the CBO or FBO to

the donor in participatory monitoring, information is much more widely shared, particularly at its source, which is the community (Jaylor & Taylor, 2003).

2.4 Appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee

Since communities know the most about their own local environment, culture, vulnerabilities, requirements, they ought to be involved in the appointment of the evaluation committee. The evaluation committee should be planned by them or, at a minimum, under their direction. However, a true community-based approach requires a different programming flow, one that begins not with assessment, but with mobilization of social groups and communities, which is then followed by a community-based assessment (Mulwa, 2007). This mobilization may be done by the community on its own initiative or as a response to signals from government about how reconstruction will be undertaken. Alternatively, agencies involved in reconstruction, including national and local NGOs, or local governments may initiate the mobilization process but the community should be involved in the appointment of the evaluation committee (Government of Kenya, 2003).

Conventionally trained planners may need to adjust their thinking in order to successfully participate in this type of reconstruction project. This implies that they should be aware of the community needs and aspirations, they should share in the vision and mission of the committee. Also, because the success of this type of approach depends on community decision making, assistance may be needed to restart institutional mechanisms for

consensual decision making and to establish or reestablish other governance structures (UNDP, 2002).

Training and facilitation are key ingredients of a participatory approach to community development process. Communities need training that supports their particular role(s) in the projects. They should be accorded chance and opportunity to elect those that are to evaluate their programmes. If supervision of development projects is a community responsibility, some members will need to be incorporated in the evaluation committee to understand plans and specifications of the project (Kibua, 2006). Facilitation is different from training, but is also critically important. Facilitation involves activities that help the community reestablish their decision-making processes, develop and implement plans, get access to resources, resolve conflicts, etc. Finding, training, and keeping good community facilitators are absolutely critical roles for government and agencies involved in participatory community-based projects such as the CDF.

The community appointment of evaluation committee should comprise at least eight to twelve (8-12) members who are appointed by the CDF board. Criteria for selection of community committee members should be determined by the policy board, but should include several considerations. For example, members should preferably have some connection to established formal or informal community or consumer networks, although appointment of individual consumers with the capacity to develop such links should also be considered (Nyamori, 2009). Applicants for community advisory committee membership should be sought through a range of strategies, including seeking

recommendations of individuals from peak bodies directly approaching individuals who have appropriate experience as consumers or community members. Both the selection criteria and the selection process for appointment to the community advisory committee must be transparent. The process must ensure that individuals or groups are informed about the committee and the selection process, and that prospective members are encouraged to apply to the public health service (Nyamori, 2009).

In the evaluation committee, the community should be allowed to present a considerable number of members from the community who will represent the community during the evaluation. At least one, but no more than two, members of the board who satisfy the selection criteria for appointment should be appointed to the community advisory committee. CDF board providing services to rural communities need to develop specific strategies for engaging with consumers, carers and community members from across their region, particularly from remote communities (Ahmed, 1997).

The community advisory committee will need time to develop skills to monitor the implementation of the community participation plan. The Department of Human Services should regularly evaluate the structure, operation and effectiveness of the community advisory committees. Project initiators should undertake, in consultation with their community advisory committee, regular audits of consumer, carer and community participation across the health service. For established community advisory committees, the auditing of consumer participation across the health service should be integrated into

hospital accreditation activities. In relation to the rural regional community advisory committees, this integration of processes should occur after two biennial audits (Alam, Haque, & Westergaard, 2004).

2.5 Effects of cultural practices on Monitoring and Evaluation of the CDF Projects

People's participation is greatly determined by the socio-cultural factors in which they are bound to live and adjust. The socially poor, disadvantaged community and minorities are seldom asked for participation in government run program/ projects. This is shaped by the prevailing social norms and cultures in a society (Uphoff, 2007). As social theory implies, the social determinants for participation are gender, economic status, level of education, person's influence in the society. Actually social-economic factors play significant role in shaping both participation and participatory outcomes. Age-old traditions like gender stratification, social backwardness, patron-client relation and so forth in the society may seriously inhibit the process of participation. Social exclusionary practices like gender inequality, religious factors etc. may undermine participation of certain groups particularly the women in decision-making (Gupte, 2004).

One of the social factor that hinder community monitoring and evaluation is the level of education. Education is the pass word to enter into the development intervention. Meaningful monitoring and evaluation of a project largely depends on the educational status of community people (Mulwa, 2007). Hence, to explore the level of participation in monitoring and evaluation of common people in development project, literacy rate or

educational status has been chosen as an indicator in this study. It is evident that illiterate people hardly understand the monitoring and evaluation of a project and thus their illiteracy is a great hindrance to their participation in monitoring and evaluation (Mulwa, 2007). Illiterate people are often looked down upon as problematic as they more often cannot articulate their demands and put forward their opinions in a systematic way. Hence, their illiteracy is leading them to non-participation in monitoring and evaluation. Gender is another factor that may affect monitoring and evaluation. For ushering a balanced development, integration of cross-section of people irrespective of gender is a viable option. The rural society is predominantly patriarchal in which female participation in monitoring and evaluation of development activities is traditionally looked down upon (Samad, 2002). The common religious sentiment is also against women's spontaneous participation in monitoring and evaluation of development program. However, people with strong family background enjoy privileges at all levels. In fact, without the support of the traditionally strong families implementation of any development program in UP level is very difficult (Samad, 2002).

Cultural factors are also responsible for constraining participation of people in projects run by local government. Likewise, socio-economic factors, political backgrounds of stakeholders have been influential factor in shaping the participation outcomes. Powerful stakeholders, who are politically, socially and economically dominant, for their own interests may thwart the participation of their counterparts (Samad, 2002).

2.6 Summary of the chapter and research gaps

People's participation in monitoring and evaluation is a broad and comprehensive societal happening that cannot take place in isolation. Participation is the by-product of a democratic, civic and political cultural process. In the literature review, Samad, (2002) has established that cultural factors are also responsible for constraining participation of people in projects run by local government. He has also shown that the rural society is predominantly patriarchal in which female participation in monitoring and evaluation of development activities is traditionally looked down upon. Mulwa (2007) has established that illiterate people hardly understand the monitoring and evaluation of a project and thus their illiteracy is a great hindrance to their participation in monitoring and evaluation. Kibua (2006) has established that supervision of development projects is a community responsibility, some members will need to be incorporated in the evaluation committee to understand plans and specifications of the project. Odhiambo (2007) has shown that a true community-based approach requires a different programming flow, one that begins not with assessment, but with mobilization of social groups and communities, which is then followed by a community-based assessment while Afsar (1999) in her study has shown that that poor people's participation in local development activities is very limited; community participation in the decision-making process has been very minimal. These studies were carried out elsewhere and not in Garissa hence the current study will fill in the gap. The present study explores the level of participation of the community in monitoring and evaluation CDF projects of development projects at community level by examining the factors that affect it.

2.7 Theoretical framework

The study was based on the theory of change. This theory was developed by Kurt Lewin (1951). According to Lewin, the first step in the process of changing behavior is to unfreeze the existing situation or status quo. The status quo is considered the equilibrium state. Unfreezing is necessary to overcome the strains of individual resistance and group conformity. Unfreezing can be achieved by the use of three methods. First, increase the driving forces that direct behavior away from the existing situation or status quo. Second, decrease the restraining forces that negatively affect the movement from the existing equilibrium. Third, find a combination of the two methods listed above. Some activities that can assist in the unfreezing step include: motivate participants by preparing them for change, build trust and recognition for the need to change, and actively participate in recognizing problems and brainstorming solutions within a group. A theory of change that adequately describes the actions, the desired change, and the underlying assumptions or strategy is essential for monitoring and evaluating programmes and projects. The theory of change helps program staff and evaluators understand what the project is trying to achieve, how, and why. Knowing this critical information enabled staff and evaluators to monitor and measure the desired results and compare them against the original theory of change. Using theories of change during the monitoring stage of project implementation provides feedback on whether a project, programme or strategy is 'on track' to accomplish the desired change and if the environment is evolving as anticipated in the project or programme design.

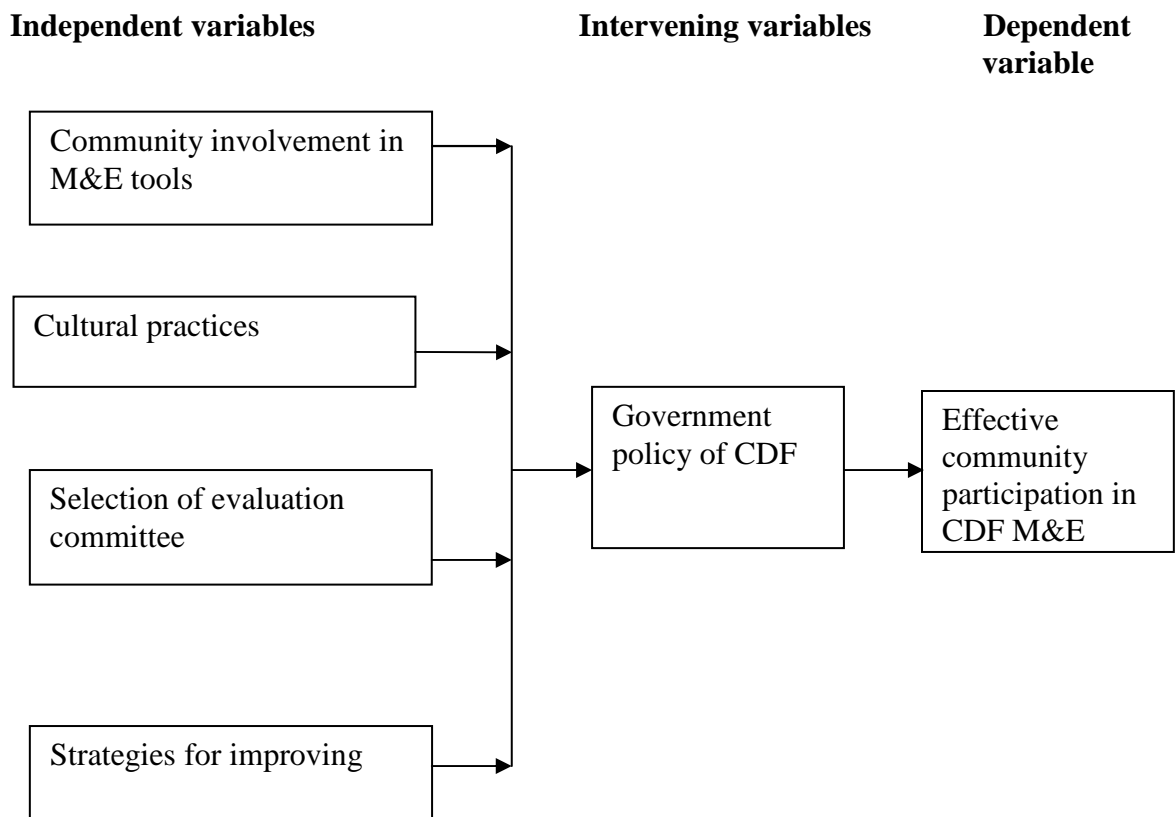
While monitoring our assumptions is a critical step of implementation, it is not widely practised. Nevertheless, the utility of such monitoring should not be discounted. As the assumptions are monitored, data and perspective can illuminate whether all the design components were adequately taken into account. This is particularly important in complex environments, where there are a myriad of factors working with and against our attempts to bring about change.

The reason of theory of change in this study is to enable evaluators to ask hard questions about why certain changes are expected, the assumptions of how the change process will unfold, and which outcomes are being selected to focus on and why. When an evaluation incorporates a theory of change review, each theory should be critically reviewed for its relevance, efficacy and effectiveness as part of the evaluation and covered in the evaluation's findings, conclusions and lessons learned. Through an analysis of the accuracy of its underlying theory or theories of change, a programme or project can identify whether a false or incomplete theory may be a key explanatory factor for a programme, project or policy's failure and why that theory was false or incomplete.

2.8 Conceptual framework

The conceptual framework for the study is presented in figure 2.1

Figure 2.1 Relationship between variables in the factors affecting community participation in M&E of CDF projects



The framework is based on the inputs process and output. The framework shows that the independent variables are the extent to which community involvement, selection of evaluation committee, cultural practices and the strategies for improving the M&E. The intervening variable is the government policy on CDF. The level of community involvement depends on the effectiveness and efficiency of resource utilization by the projects management committee, the amount of money allocated to projects activities determines effective and efficient utilization of resources for quality outputs. The dependent variable is effective community participation in CDF projects. This will encourage the community involvement in the projects activities to enhance monitoring and evaluation process for quality service delivery as they are the first consumers. Given that institutional capacity at county levels is yet to be developed, reporting on outcomes and dissemination of status reports should not be made too costly. This may imply fewer reports at the onset, which can then eventually be increased and standardized to periodic quarterly reporting.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is organized under the following headings: research design, target population; sample size and sampling techniques; research instruments; instrument validity; instrument reliability; data collection procedures and data analysis technique.

3.2 Research design

This study employed descriptive and investigative research design. Gay (1981) defines descriptive research as a process of collecting data in order to answer questions concerning the current status of the subjects in the study. Descriptive design was for this study due to the fact finding as it captures raised opinions and views held at a given time. The design allowed the generalization of findings from a sample to a wider representation of the population. It also ascertained the level of monitoring and evaluation of projects in Dujis Constituency. The study also incorporated exploratory research design. This was used because according to Kothari, (2009), the main purpose of exploratory research is to formulate a problem for more precise investigation. The focus of the study was to investigate the factors that influence the level of community participation in project.

3.3 Study Area

Dujis Constituency was the area of study. It is one among the four constituencies of the greater Garissa District Northeastern region of Kenya. The constituency was established during 1988 elections. Dujis Constituency is in North Eastern Province and covers vast areas from Korkora to Danyere. Garissa as cosmopolitan town and the headquarters of North Eastern Province is part of the larger Dujis Constituency. The area was chosen because it was exposed to frequent competition for resources such as CDF, government jobs and business opportunities. While Ijara, Fafi and Lagdera have secured their resources under a lock and key, the Dujis CDF and government jobs in the constituency is up for grab by every settler.

3.4 Target population

A population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects having some common characteristics (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The target population for the study was all the 15 Dujis Constituency Development Committee members, 120 beneficiaries of CDF project and 9 CDF executive committee. The sample size was therefore 144 respondents.

3.5 Sampling procedure and Sample Size

The stratified random sampling was used to select the subjects for the study. According to Kombo, & Tromp, 2006) the sampling involves dividing the population into homogeneous subgroups and then taking a simple random sample in each subgroup. The

study used 50% of each category which according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) a sample of between 20 – 30 is appropriate but the larger the better, hence the researcher opted for 50%. The sampling frame is presented in table 3.1.

Table 3.1 Sampling frame

Category of respondents	Target population	Sample size
Constituency Development committee	15	7
CDF Project beneficiaries	120	60
CDF executive committee members	9	5
Total	144	72

3.6 Research Instruments

Data was collected using questionnaires and interviews guide. The questionnaire was preferred for its suitability to this study. It was suitable as a method of data collection because it allowed the researcher to reach a larger sample within limited time. It also ensured confidentiality and thus gathers more relevant and objective replies. The questionnaires were prepared both for the local community and committee members (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003).

Questionnaire for the CDF project beneficiaries

The local community questionnaire contained two sections. Section A of the questionnaire comprised general information of the respondents and Section B comprised open-ended questions related to the factors that influence M & E of community

development funds. The questions included extent of community involvement in developing monitoring and evaluation tools, factors influencing M &E of Community development fund Projects in Dujis constituency and cultural practices affecting M & E of the CDF Projects.

Questionnaire for the CDF executive committee members

Face to face interviews of the CDF managers were conducted. The managers were in a better position to give detailed information on the study. The interviews was administered to the CDF managers of ongoing projects, completed and not yet started projects with an aim of getting more information on the community factors influencing M&E of community development Fund Projects in Dujis constituency. Responses from interviews recorded under headings emerging from interviews with the interviewees. It was hoped that it gave a deeper insight into the inputs that was associated more with monitoring and evaluation.

3.7 Validity of the instruments

This is the ability of the research instrument to measure what it was meant to measure. Content validity is the representativeness or sampling adequacy of the content or topics of a measuring instrument (Kerlinger, 1973). To determine the validity of the items, the questionnaires were piloted first before data collection. In order to ascertain content and face validity, the questionnaires and in-depth interviews was presented to lecturers in the Department of Project planning and management at the University who are authorities in

the area for scrutiny and advice. The contents and impressions of the instruments was improved based on the authorities' advice and comments. The questionnaire and interview items were then constructed in a way that they related to each question. That ensures that all research questions are covered.

3.8 Reliability of research instrument

Reliability can be judged by the way items are written and formatted. Any ambiguity affects reliability of the instrument and permits error of variance because the individuals can interpret the item differently (Kerlinger, 1973). In order to determine reliability of the questionnaires a test retest method was used to establish whether the responses given first correspond to those of the second time. The questionnaires were administered to the same respondents that were used in the pilot study within an interval of two weeks. The Pearson Product Moment Correlation coefficients (r) between the two set of scores of the responses from the questionnaires administered on the two different occasions was used to calculate the reliability coefficient. If ' r ' is positive, then there is a positive correlation implying that the instrument is reliable and vice versa. On the other hand if ' r ' is zero, then there was no correlation implying that the instrument should be modified or the items changed. If negative implied that there is a negative correlation. In this study a correlation coefficient of 0.723 was realized hence the instrument was deemed reliable.

3.9 Data Collection Procedures

Before collecting data, the researcher sought for an introductory letter from the School of Education, Nairobi University addressed to National Council for Science and Technology. Thereafter, a permit and an authorization letter to carry out research was issued by National Council for Science and Technology. The researcher then proceeded to inform the District Education Officer about the intended research. Their authorization letters was collected by the researcher who proceeded to the field where he administered the research instruments. Filling of the questionnaire was done in the presence of the researcher so that the researcher can give clarification on questions or items in the questionnaire that might not be clear. The questionnaire were collected immediately they were filled in.

3.10 Data Analysis techniques

Data collected from the field was coded and cleaned to remove outliers or missing values and categorized manually according to the questionnaire items using frequency distribution tables and percentages. Simple descriptive statistics such as percentages have an advantage over more complex statistics since they can easily be understood especially when making results known by a variety of readers. The coded data was then transferred to a computer sheet and was processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 11.5. Martin and Acuna (2002) observes that SPSS is able to handle large amounts of data; it is time saving and also quite efficient. Frequency tables, bar graphs and pie charts were used to analyze the quantitative data. The responses to open ended

items (qualitative data) in form of phrases and words were organized followed by creating categories, themes and patterns related to research questions. This was analyzed and reported by descriptive narrative (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). The results of the data gave the researcher a basis to make conclusions about the study.

3.11 Operational Definition of Variables

Indicators were denoted by the main variables under the study in order to render them measurable.

OBJECTIVE	INDEPENDENT VARIABLE	INDICATORS	MEASURE	SCALE OF MEASUREMENT	TOOL OF ANALYSIS
To establish the extent to which community is involved in developing monitoring and evaluation tools of CDF project in Dujis Constituency, Garissa county.	Involvement in developing monitoring and evaluation tools	Development of tools Piloting of tools	Level of involvement	Nominal	Descriptive
To determine factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee in Dujis constituency-Garissa county.	Appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee	Appointments of evaluation committee	Number of community members appointed	Ordinal	Descriptive
To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects in Dujis constituency-Garissa county.	Cultural practices	Societal values Societal attitudes	Cultural dimension	Nominal ordinal	Descriptive
To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects in Dujis Constituency-Garissa county.	Strategies for improving M & E	Strategies for improvement	Community oriented strategies	Nominal ordinal	Descriptive

3.12 Ethical considerations

The researcher explained to the respondents the purpose of the study before involving them. He also explained how the results of the study would be important to them. The researcher also assured the respondents that the information they provide for the purpose of the study and their identity were treated with confidentiality.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

Presented in this chapter are data analysis, presentation and interpretation of finding. The data presented in this chapter were processed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The following were the research questions:

- i. To determine factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee in Dujis constituency-Garissa county.
- ii. To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects in Dujis constituency-Garissa county.
- iii. To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects in Dujis Constituency-Garissa county.

All themes discussing the same research questions were presented and analyzed together. The analysis of data was presented in both narrative and tabular forms. The chapter presents the response rate, demographic information of the respondents and then presents the analysis based on the research questions..

4.2 Response rate

Questionnaire return is the proportion of the questionnaires returned after they have been issued to the respondents. Out of the 7 Constituency Development committee, 60 CDF Project beneficiaries and 5 CDF executive committee members, all filled and returned the

questionnaires. The return rates were above 80% and hence were deemed adequate for data analysis.

4.3 Demographic data of the respondents

This section presents demographic data of the respondents.

4.3.1 Demographic information of the constituency development committee

Demographic information of the CDF officials was based on gender, age, level of education and the duration they had served in the CDF project. Gender composition of the respondents is important in community involvement. The researcher therefore sought to establish the gender of the committee. Table 4.1 shows their gender.

Table 4.1 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to gender

Gender	F	%
Male	5	71.4
Female	2	28.6
Total	7	100.0

Data shows that majority 71.4% of the development committee were male while 28.6 percent of the development committee were female. The data shows that majority were

males which implies that there was no gender parity in the committee. Hence there will be no balanced view in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects.

The researcher further sought to establish the age of the constituency development committee. The data is presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to age

Age	F	%
26 – 30 years	2	28.6
31 – 35 years	1	14.3
41 – 45 years	3	42.9
46 – 50 years	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

Data shows that 42.9 percent of the development committee were aged between 41 and 45 years, 28.6 percent of development committee were aged between 26 and 30 years while 14.3 percent of development committee were aged between 46 and 50 years. Data shows that majority of the members were relatively older and hence deemed experienced.

The level of education is one of the factor that is important in the constitution of monitoring and evaluation of DF funds. The level of education also determines how one understands issues pertaining to the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF funds. The

respondents were therefore asked to indicate their level of education. The data is presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to level of education

Level of education	F	%
Secondary school	3	42.9
University	4	57.1
Total	7	100.0

Majority (57.1%) of development committee had university education while 42.9 percent of development committee had secondary level education. Data shows that majority had high level of education which could impact on their participation in deliberation in the monitoring and evaluation of CDF funds.

The researcher sought to gather information on the occupation of the committee members. This is because, members in the constituency development fund are drawn from different occupations and the occupation that they belong help bring impetus to the monitoring and evaluation of CDF funds. The responses on the occupation is presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Distribution of the constituency development committee according to occupation

Occupation	F	%
Business persons	4	57.1
Pastoralist	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0

Majority 57.4% of constituency development indicated that they were business people, 42.9 percent of constituency development were pastoralist. When asked to indicate the duration they had served as development committee member, they responded as Table 4.5

Table 4.5 Distribution of the constituency development according to the years they had served in the CDF projects.

Years	F	%
Less than 1 years	2	28.6
Between 2 – 3 years	2	28.6
Between 3 – 5 years	2	28.6
Over 5 years	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

Data indicates that 28.6 percent of the development committee had served in the CDF project for less than 1 year, the same number of development committee for between 2nad 3 years while a significant number 14.3 percent of development committee had served for over 5 years. The data shows that members had served for different times.

4.2.2 Demographic information of the CDF project beneficiary

The demographic information of the CDF project beneficiary was based on their gender, age, level of education, occupation and the duration they had served in the CDF project. Determining age of the beneficiary is important since it will be possible to know whether the projects serves both gender. The gender of the beneficiary is presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Gender of the CDF project beneficiaries

Gender	F	%
Male	43	71.7
Female	17	28.3
Total	60	100.0

Majority 71.7% of beneficiaries were male while 28.3 percent of the beneficiaries were female. The data shows the majority of the beneficiaries were males. This implies that there was not gender equity. The age distribution of the beneficiaries is presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Age of the CDF project beneficiaries

Age	F	%
Below 25 years	18	30.0
26 – 30 years	19	31.7
31 – 35 years	8	13.3
41 – 45 years	15	25.0
Total	60	100.0

Data shows that 30 percent of beneficiaries were aged below 25 years, 31.7 percent of beneficiaries were aged between 26 and 30 years, 13.3 percent of beneficiaries were aged between 31 and 35 years while 25 percent of beneficiaries were aged between 41 and 45 years. The data implies that the project served a relatively young number of people.

Table 4.8 CDF beneficiaries' level of education

Level of education	F	%
Never been to school	19	31.7
Primary school	21	35.0
Secondary school	9	15.0
University	11	18.3
Total	60	100.0

Findings indicates that 31.7 percent of beneficiaries had never been to school, 35 percent of beneficiaries had primary education, 15 percent of beneficiaries had secondary education while 18.3 percent of beneficiaries had university level of education. The data shows that the beneficiaries had relatively low levels of education. Asked to indicate their occupation, they responded as Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Distribution of the beneficiaries according to occupation

Occupation	F	%
Business persons	31	51.7
Pastoralist	20	33.3
Self employed	9	15.0
Total	60	100.0

Data shows that majority 51.7 of the beneficiaries were business people, 33.3 percent of the beneficiaries were pastoralist while 15.0 percent of the beneficiaries were self employed. The data shows that majority of the beneficiaries were business people.

Table 4.10 Duration that the beneficiaries had benefited from CDF project

Years	F	%
Less than 1 years	25	41.7
Between 2 – 3 years	21	35.0
Between 3 – 5 years	11	18.3
Over 5 years	3	5.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 4.10 shows that 41.7 percent of beneficiaries had benefited from the CDF project for less than 1 year, 35.0 percent of beneficiaries for between 2 and 3 years, 18.3 percent of beneficiaries for between 3 and 5 years while 5 percent of beneficiaries for more than 5 years.

4.3.3 Demographic information of the CDF executive committee members

Demographic information of the CDF executive committee members was based on their gender, age and level of education. Table 4.11 presents the gender of the executive committee members.

Table 4.11 Gender of the CDF executive committee members

Gender	F	%
Male	3	60.0
Female	2	40.0
Total	5	100.0

Data shows that majority 60.0% of the CDF executive committee members were male while 40 percent of CDF executive committee members were female. The data shows that there was no gender equity in the executive management. The data implies that issues of monitoring and evaluation will be affected by issues of gender. They were further asked to indicate their age. The data is presented in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Age of the CDF executive committee members

Age	F	%
Below 25 years	1	20.0
26 – 30 years	1	20.0
31 – 35 years	1	20.0
41 – 45 years	2	40.0
Total	5	100.0

Table 4.12 shows that 40 percent of CDF executive committee members were aged between 41 and 45 years 20 percent of the CDF executive committee members were aged between 31 and 35 years, the same number were aged between 26 and 30 years. The executive committee members were further asked to indicate their level of education. This item was asked them since the level of education influences how members make decisions towards monitoring and evaluation of CDF funds. The data is presented in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Distribution of the CDF executive committee members according to level of education

Level of education	F	%
Primary school	2	40.0
Secondary school	1	20.0
University	2	40.0
Total	5	100.0

Data shows that 40 percent of CDF executive committee members had primary school; the same number had university education while 20 percent of the CDF executive committee members had secondary education. The data shows that there was mixed levels of education in the executive committee.

Table 4.14 Occupation of the CDF executive committee members

Occupation	F	%
Business persons	2	40.0
Pastoralist	2	40.0
Self employed	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

Data shows that 40 percent of the CDF executive committee members were business persons, the same number were pastoralist while 20 percent of the CDF executive committee members were self employed. After presenting the demographic data of the respondents in the study, attention was focused to the analysis of the research questions. The following section presents the analysis of the research questions.

4.4 Extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools

To establish the extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools, the constituency development committees were asked whether the community participate in planning of M&E in their locality. Table 4.15 shows their responses.

Table 4.15 Constituency development committee’s responses on whether the community participates in developing of CDF M&E tool locally

Response	F	%
Yes	2	28.6
No	5	71.4
Total	7	100.0

Majority 71.4% of the development committee indicated that the community did not participate in planning of M&E locality while 28.6 percent of the development committee indicated that the community participated. The data shows that the community was not involved in the development of the monitoring and evaluation tools development. When the beneficiaries were asked to respond to the same item majority 78.3% of the beneficiaries indicated that they did not participate in planning of M&E tools locality.

Table 4.16 Beneficiaries responses on extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Are you aware of the CDF projects in your locality?	15	25.0	45	75.0
Are you involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects	15	25.0	45	75.0
Are you involved in the development of the M&E tools?	15	25.0	45	75.0
Are you invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme?	27	45.0	33	55.0
Are people in the community involved in deliberation of CDF projects?	22	36.7	38	63.3
Do you participate in evaluation of any development project in your locality?	18	30.0	42	70.0
Do you think that the CDF development projects undertaken in your locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation	29	48.3	31	51.7

Majority 70.0% of the beneficiaries indicated that they did not participate in evaluation of any development project in their locality, majority 55 % of the beneficiaries were not invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme, majority 63.3% of beneficiaries indicated that they were no people in the community who were involved in

deliberation of CDF projects. The data further indicates that community was not fully involved in the development of monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects which may affect ownership of the project.

Data further indicates that majority 51.7% of the beneficiaries indicated that the CDF development projects undertaken in their locality did not involved the community in M &E during implementation while majority 70.0% of beneficiaries indicated that they did not participate in evaluation of any development project in the locality.

Table 4.17 Beneficiaries rank the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF projects.

Rate	F	%
Very high	25	41.7
High	21	35.0
Low	8	13.3
Very low	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

Data shows that 41.7 percent of the beneficiaries indicated that the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects was very high, 35 percent of beneficiaries said that it was high, 13.3 percent of beneficiaries indicated that it was low, 10 percent of the beneficiaries indicated that it was very low. The data shows that

although the beneficiaries were of the opinion that the community was involved, previous data indicates that the community was not involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF funds.

Table 4.18 Constituency development committee rate on the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects

Rate	F	%
Very high	1	14.3
High	2	28.6
Low	2	28.6
Very low	2	28.6
Total	7	100.0

Data shows that 28.6 percent of the development committee rated the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects being low, the same number of development committee indicated that it was high. The data shows that the executive committee were of the opinion that the community was not involve in the monitoring and evaluation. Table 4.19 presents the constituency development committee responses on extent of community involvement in developing CDF M&E tools.

Table 4.19 Constituency development committee responses on extent of community involvement in developing CDF M&E tools

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
The community participate in evaluation of development project in the locality	3	42.9	4	57.1
The CDF development projects undertaken in the locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation	4	57.1	3	42.9
The community involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects	2	28.6	5	71.4
The community involved in the development of the M&E tools	3	42.9	4	57.1

Data shows that majority 57.1% of the constituency development committee said that the community did not participate in evaluation of development project in their locality, the same number of the development committee indicated that the CDF development projects undertaken in the locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation. Data further shows that majority 71.4% of the development committee said that community was not involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects. Data indicates that majority 57.1% of development committee indicated that the community involved in the development of the M&E tools. The data shows that the community was

involve in some aspects of the monitoring and evaluation and not involved in others. The data therefore shows that there was no full involvement of the community in the development of monitoring and evaluation tools.

The CDF executive committee members were asked to rank on the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects. The data is presented in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 CDF executive committee members rank on the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects.

Rate	F	%
High	2	40.0
Low	2	40.0
Very low	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

Data shows that 40 percent of the committee members indicated that the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects was low, the same number of members said it was high while 20 percent of the members indicated that it was very low. The data concurs with previous data that the community was not involved fully in the M&E of the CDF development projects.

The constituency executive committee members were asked to indicate the community participation in the CDF project. The data is presented in Table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Constituency executive committee members' responses on the community participation in CDF project

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
The community participate in evaluation of development project in the locality	3	60.0	2	40.0
the CDF development projects undertaken in my locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation	3	60.0	2	40.0
The community is involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects	2	40.0	3	60.0
The community involved in the development of the M&E tools?	3	60.0	2	40.0
the community invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme	2	40.0	3	60.0
the community involved in deliberation of CDF projects?	3	60.0	2	40.0

Data shows that majority 60.0% of the executive committee indicated that the community participated in evaluation of development project in the locality and the CDF development projects undertaken in the locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation. Data further indicates that majority 60.0% of executive members

indicated that the community was not involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects. The data implies that the community was involved in some aspects of the projects and not others which further indicates that there was no full involvement of the community in the CDF projects. Lack of full involvement of the project indicates that the community will not also be involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the same projects.

The Constituency development committee was asked to indicate whether the community is invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme. The findings are presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Constituency development committee responses on whether the community is invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme

Response	F	%
Yes	3	42.9
No	4	57.1
Total	7	100.0

Data shows that majority 57.1% of development committee indicated that the community was invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme. The data shows that issues pertaining to the evaluation of the projects were not put into consideration hence affecting the community participation of the projects., Asked whether the community was involved in deliberation of CDF projects, majority 71.4% of the

committee indicated that the community was not involved. This finding further shows lack of community participation in monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects.

The study sought to investigate the extent at which the community members were involved in the development of tools. The reasons why this item was asked to the respondent was that one of the important aspect of monitoring and evaluation is the development of monitoring and evaluation tools. The respondents were asked to respond to the same item.

Table 4.23 shows Executive committee responses.

Table 4.23 Executive committee members’ responses on the extent that the community members were involved in the development of M&E tools

Extent	F	%
To a less extent	1	20.0
To a moderate extent	3	60.0
Not involved at all	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0

Majority 60.0% of the committee members indicated that the community members were involved in the development of tools at a moderate extent while 20 percent of committee members said that the community was not involved at all.

When the development committee was asked to respond to the same item, they responded as Table 4.24

Table 4.24 executive committee responses on the extent that the community members were involved in the development of tools

Extent	F	%
To a large extent	2	28.6
To a less extent	4	57.1
Not involved at all	1	14.3
Total	7	100.0

Majority 57.1% of development committee indicated that the community members were involved in the development of tools to a less extent while 28.6 percent of the development committee said that the community was involved to a large extent.

Table 4.25 CDF project beneficiaries' rate on the extent that the community members were involved in the development of tools

Extent	F	%
To a large extent	9	15.0
To a less extent	37	61.7
To a moderate extent	8	13.3
Not involved at all	6	10.0
Total	60	100.0

Table 4.25 shows that majority 61.7% of the CDF beneficiaries indicated that the community was involved in the development of tools to a less extent while 13.3 percent of beneficiaries indicated that they were involved at a moderate extent. The data shows that the community was not involved in the development of tools. The study further sought to establish how the community should be involved in developing M&E tools. From the findings it was revealed that that there was less community sensitization on project undertaken and there was need to prioritize the community during project formulation.

There was need to involve the community in the CDF committee election process and community to be empowered on involvement in project activities.

4.5 Factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee

To determine the factors that influenced process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee, the researcher sought to investigate whether the community was involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members. The committee responded as Table 4.26

Table 4.26 Development committee responses whether the community was involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members

Response	F	%
Yes	3	42.9
No	4	57.1
Total	7	100.0

Data shows that majority 57.1% of the development committee indicated that the community was not involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members. This agreed with CDF executive members as majority 60.0% indicated that the community was not involved. The data implies that the community was not involved in the appointment of the monitoring and evaluation committee hence they were not provided a chance to participation in the monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

Table 4.27 Constituency Development committee responses factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Community is given an opportunity to suggest names CDF M&E committee members	4	57.1	3	42.9
Are there community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee?	4	57.1	3	42.9

Table 4.27 shows that majority 57.1% of Constituency Development commit indicated that the community the community was given opportunity to suggest names CDF M&E committee members and there were community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee. Table 4.28 shows CDF executive responses on the same items.

Table 4.28 CDF executive committee responses factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee.

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Community is given an opportunity to suggest names for CDF M&E committee members	2	40.0	3	60.0
Are there community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee?	3	60.0	2	40.0

Data shows that majority 60.0% of the CDF executive committee indicated that the community was not given an opportunity to suggest names CDF M&E committee members while the same number of executive committee indicated that there were community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee. The above findings show that there was some involvement of the community in the monitoring and evaluation of CDF project.

Table 4.29 Constituency Development committee rate on the community involvement in appointment of CDF evaluation committee

Rate	F	%
To a large extent	4	57.1
To a less extent	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0

Majority 57.1% of the Constituency development committee said that the community was involved in appointment of CDF evaluation committee to a large extent while 42.9 percent of the constituency development committee said that the community was involved to a less extent.

Table 4.30 CDF beneficiaries' responses factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Are you involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members	18	30.0	42	70.0
Are given an opportunity to suggest names for CDF M&E committee members?	29	48.3	31	51.7
Are there community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee	43	71.7	17	28.3

Findings indicates that majority 70.0% of the beneficiaries indicated that there were not involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members, majority 51.7% of beneficiaries said that they were not given an opportunity to suggest names for CDF M&E committee members while majority 71.7% of the beneficiaries indicated that they were community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee. The respondents indicated that the community should be sensitized on importance of monitoring and evaluation process in projects. Minorities and marginalized should be considered in election process, project formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities and that gender balance committee should be in place.

4.6 Effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects

To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects, the constituency development committee were asked whether there were cultural factors that hinder the community from participating in M&E in the community. Data is presented in Table 4.31

Table 4.31 Constituency development committee responses on whether there were cultural factors that hindered the community from participating in M&E in the community.

Response	F	%
Yes	4	57.1
No	3	42.9
Total	7	100.0

Data shows that majority 57.1% of the constituency development committee indicated that there were cultural factors that hindered the community from participating in M&E in the community. The data shows that one of the aspects that hindered the community participation the monitoring and evaluation of the project was the cultural practices of the community. This agreed with majority 75.0% of the beneficiaries who said that there were cultural factors that hindered the community.

Table 4.32 Constituency development committee responses on Effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects.

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Women and men equally participate in M&E in the same manner	3	42.9	4	57.1
The community allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees	2	28.6	5	71.4
There community members who are not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education	4	57.1	3	42.9

Table 4.33 shows that majority 57.1% of constituency development committee indicated that women and men did not participate in M&E in the same manner, the same number of development committee indicated that there were community members who were not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education while majority 71.4% of the development committee indicated that the community did allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees.

Table 4.33 CDF executive committee responses on the effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects.

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Are there cultural factors that hinder the community from participating in M&E in your community?	3	60.0	2	40.0
Are women and men equally participate in M&E in the same manner	1	20.0	4	80.0
Does the community allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees	1	20.0	4	80.0
Are there community members who are not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education	3	60.0	2	40.0

Table 4.34 shows that majority 60.0% of the CDF executive committee indicated that there were cultural factors that hinder the community from participating in M&E in their community, the same number of executive committee indicated that there were community members who were not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education. Data further shows that majority 80.0% of the executive committee indicated that women and men did not participate in M&E in the same manner and the community did not allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees. The data shows that

cultural practices such as women involvement in community development projects hindered their participation in the projects.

Table 4.34 CDF beneficiaries’ responses on the effect of cultural practices on M & E of the CDF Projects

Statement	Yes		No	
	F	%	F	%
Are women and men equally participating in M&E in the same manner?	16	26.7	44	73.3
Does the community allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees	19	31.7	41	68.3
Are there community members who are not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education?	49	81.7	11	18.3

Findings indicates that majority 73.3% of the CDF beneficiaries indicated that women and men did not participate in M&E in the same manner, majority 68.3% of the beneficiaries indicated that the community did not allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees while majority 81.7% of the beneficiaries said that there were community members who were not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education. The data implies that issues of gender, equal representation and the community ability to participate in development projects were some of the issues that affected community participation.

To establish the social factors that hindered the community members from participating in M&E, the respondents were asked to indicate the same. Data shows that the level of education hindered community participation, tribalism in project allocation and committee appointment was also a hindering factor. Religious factors where some people were of the opinion that the project was used lure them into changing their religious status. Culture was also a hindrance where in most cases women representation in any public activity was not regarded. There also lack of political goodwill

4.7 To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects

The study further sought to identify the strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects. Data indicated that there was need for creation of awareness during project formulation. There was need for involvement of all the stake holders regardless of their political, gender and religious affiliations. The local community should be given a chance to decide on the project that they want. Committee election process should be fair. Persons with special need to be considered in the committee elections.

CHAPTER FIVE
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter presents the summary of the study, conclusions and recommendations. The study also presents the suggestions for further studies.

5.2 Summary of study

The purpose of the study was to investigate community factors that influenced monitoring and evaluation of community development funds in Dujis, Constituency. Four research objectives were formulated to guide the study. The first research questions sought to determine the extent to which community was involved in developing monitoring and evaluation tools of CDF project in Dujis Constituency, Garissa county, the second research question sought to determine factors that influenced process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee in Dujis constituency-Garissa county, the third research question examined how cultural practices affected M & E of the CDF Projects in Dujis constituency-Garissa county while the last research questions sought to identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects in Dujis Constituency-Garissa county.

The researcher adopted descriptive survey design in carrying out the study. The target population of the study was all the 15 Dujis Constituency Development Committee

members, 120 beneficiaries of CDF project and 9 CDF executive committee. The sample comprised of 7 Dujis Constituency Development Committee members, 60 beneficiaries of CDF project and 5 CDF executive committee. The sample was selected by use of stratified random sampling. Data was collected by use of questionnaire and was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively. Data were presented by use of frequency distribution tables and discussed by use of frequencies and percentages.

Findings from the first research question revealed that the community did not participate in planning of M&E locality. For example majority 5(71.4%) of the development committee indicated that community did not participate in planning. The community did not participate in evaluation of any development project in the locality as indicated by majority 42(70.0%) of the beneficiaries. The community was not even involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects as indicated by majority 3(60.0%) of executive members. Community was invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme as indicated by majority 4(57.1%) of development committee. In deliberation of CDF project community was involved as indicated by majority 5(71.4%) of the committee. The above findings agree with Shrimpton (1989) who stated that community participation in the design and management of a project greatly enhances the likelihood of project success due to improved goodness of fit and increased sustainability. The findings also concur with Asaduzzaman (2008) who found that people's participation in development projects is still an 'elusive golden deer' that the nation sought persistently but could not find during the last three decades or more.

Findings from the second research questions revealed that the community members were involved in the development of tools at a moderate extent as indicated by majority 3(60.0%) of the committee members. It was also revealed that there was less community sensitization on project undertaken and there was need to prioritize the community during project formulation. There was also need to involve the community in the CDF committee election process and community should be empowered on involvement in project activities. The local community was suggested to be involved in the CDF committee election process, and minorities and marginalized to be considered in election process, project formulation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities and that gender balance in committee should be put in place. The findings disagree with Uphoff (2007), who found that it is important to encourage community participation designing monitoring and evaluation tools. The findings also disagree with Nyamori, (2009) who found that in some cases, the participatory process will promote change in individual attitudes and community norms, since the project development and implementation process necessitates that community members reflect and analyze their own attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors.

Findings from the third research questions revealed that there were cultural factors that hindered the community from participating in M&E in the community as indicated by majority 4(57.1%) of the constituency development committee and majority 3(60.0%) of the CDF executive committee. Findings also revealed that women and men did not

participate in M&E in the same manner as indicated by majority 4(57.1%) of constituency development committee and majority 44(73.3%) of the CDF beneficiaries.

The above findings disagree with Mulwa (2007) who found that since communities know the most about their own local environment, culture, vulnerabilities, requirements, they ought to be involved in the appointment of the evaluation committee. The evaluation committee should be planned by them or, at a minimum, under their direction. The findings further agree with Uphoff (2007) who found that people's participation is greatly determined by the socio-cultural factors in which they are bound to live and adjust. The socially poor, disadvantaged community and minorities are seldom asked for participation in government run program/ projects. This is shaped by the prevailing social norms and cultures in a society.

The findings also agree with Mulwa (2007) who found that one of the social factors that hinder community monitoring and evaluation is the level of education. Education is the pass word to enter into the development intervention. Meaningful monitoring and evaluation of a project largely depends on the educational status of community. Illiterate people are often looked down upon as problematic as they more often cannot articulate their demands and put forward their opinions in a systematic way. Hence, their illiteracy is leading them to non-participation in monitoring and evaluation.

From the third research questions it was revealed that there was need for involvement of all the stakeholders regardless of their political, gender and religious affiliations. The local community should be given a chance to decide on the project that they want.

Committee election process should be fair. Persons with special need to be considered in the committee elections.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings of the study, the study concluded that the community did not participate in planning of M&E locality and evaluation of any development project in the locality. Community was invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme as but it was involved in deliberation of CDF project. In the development of tools the community members were involved at a moderate extent. The study also concluded that the community was not involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members. From the findings of the study, the study also concluded that there were cultural factors that hindered the community from participating in M&E in the community and women and men did not participate in M&E in the same manner

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following are the recommendation for the study: Community should be involved in planning and evaluation of any development of M&E locality project and also in CDF committee election process. The community should also be invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme and in the development of tools. The community should be sensitized on project involvement in the locality. The study also recommended that both and women and men should participate in

M&E in the same manner and women representation in any public activity should be regarded.

5.5 Suggestions for further study

Taking the limitations and delimitations of the study, the researcher suggests that a further research on the factors that enhance public participation in the CDF projects performance should be conducted.

REFERENCES

- Afsar, R. (1999), "*The State of Urban Governance and People's Participation in Bangladesh*," The Journal of Local Government, Vol. 28, No. 2. July-December 1999, NILG, Dhaka.
- Ahmed, T. (1997), "*Decentralization and People's Participation in Bangladesh: A Political Perspective*", Bangladesh Academy for Rural Development, Comilla.
- Ajayi, O. O (2006). Experiences in the Application of the Core Welfare Indicator Questionnaire (CWIQ)
- Alam, M. M., Haque, A. S. & Westergaard, K. (2004), "*Development through Decentralization in Bangladesh: Evidence and Perspective*", University Press Limited, Dhaka.
- Aminuzzaman, S.M. (2006), "*Decentralization in Bangladesh: What went wrong?*" UNDP and Governance Experiences and Lessons Learned – Lessons - Learned Series No. 1 2006/06/16.
- Baum, W.C. (2008), "*Projects, the Cutting Edge of Development*," World Bank Publication on Finance and Development, Vol. 23, 1978.
- Chadha, D. (2005), "*Considering a teaching framework to support the development of transferable skills in engineering undergraduates*," unpublished PhD thesis, University of Surrey.
- Gikonyo, W. (2008) *The CDF Social Audit Guide: A Handbook for Communities*. Nairobi: Open Society Initiative for East Africa.
- Government of Kenya (2003) Constituencies Development Fund Act 2003. Retrieved 9th August 2012 from http://www.cdf.go.ke/images/docs/revised%20cdf%20act%20_annotatedversion.pdf.
- Gupte, M. (2004), "*Participation in a Gendered Environment: The Case of Community Forestry in India*" in Human Ecology, Vol. 32, No. 3, Springer.
- Jaylor, J & Taylor, N. (2003). Educational Change in South Africa 1994 – 2003: Case Studies in Large –Scale Education Reform. Country Studies. *Education, Reform and Management Publication Series*, Vol II No. 1.
- Kerlinger, F. (1973). Foundations of behavioral research. New York: Holt, Rinehart

- Kibua, N.T. (2006). *An Assessment of the Management and Utility of the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya*. Nairobi: Institute of Policy Analysis and Research.
- Kombo, D. & Tromp.(2006). *Proposal and thesis writing: An introduction*. Nairobi:
- Kothari, C (2009). *Research methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: Willey Eastern Ltd.
- Kumar, S (2002) *Methods for Community Participation: A complete guide for practitioners* London: ITDG Publishing.
- Mugenda, O.M. & Mugenda, A.G. (2003). *Research Methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. Nairobi. Africa center for technology studies Press
- Mulwa F. W (2007) *Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation of Community Projects. Community Based Project Monitoring, Qualitative Impact Assessment and People Friendly Evaluation Methods*.
- Nazneen, D.R.Z.A. (2004), "*Popular Participation in Local Administration: A Case Study of Bangladesh*", Gyan Bitarani, Dhaka.
- Nyamori, O.R. (2009). 'Making Development Accountable: A critical analysis of the systems of accounting and accountability for the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya', *Journal of Accounting and Organisational Change* 5(2): 197 - 227.
- Odhiambo, PSO, (2007). *Impact of Kenya Education Staff Institute Training on Secondary School Management in Kenya (Case Study of Siaya District)*. A Research Proposal for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Evaluation of Educational Programmes. Department of Education Comm.-Tech and Curriculum Studies, Maseno University.
- Oyugi, N.L. (2006) *Equity in Resource Allocation: The Need for Alternative Constituency Development Fund Allocation Criteria* (Vol. 76). Nairobi: Institute for Policy Analysis and Research.
- Samad, M. (2002), *Participation of the Rural Poor in Government and NGO Programs*,
- Shrimpton, R. (1989), "*Community participation, growth monitoring, and malnutrition in the third world*," Human Ecology Forum, Vol. 17.
- Stone, L. (1989), "*Cultural cross-roads of community participation in development: a case from Nepal*", Human Organisation, Vol.48. No.3.
- UNDP (2002). *Handbook on Monitoring and Evaluation for Results*. New York: UNDP.

Uphoff, N.T. (2007), *“Approaches to Community Participation in Agriculture and Rural Development,”* Cornell University, Rural Development Committee.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Yakub Buthul Shurie
University of Nairobi
Department of Extra Mural Studies
Garissa Extra Mural Centre
Garissa.

Dear Respondent,

**RE: COMMUNITY FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE MONITORING AND
EVALUATION OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN
DUJIS, CONSTITUENCY.**

I am a post graduate student at the University of Nairobi pursuing a Master of Arts degree in project planning and management conducting research on the above topic. I am kindly requesting you to respond to the questionnaire interview schedule attached as honestly as possible. The questionnaires are meant for this research only and the responses given will be treated with utmost confidentiality. To ensure this, no name of the respondent or Institution will be written on the questionnaire.

I look forward to your honest participation

Thank you in anticipation.

Yakub Buthul Shurie

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROJECT BENEFICIARY

This questionnaire is designed to gather data about community factors influencing M&E of constituency development Fund Projects in Dujis constituency. You are kindly requested to tick (√) the appropriate place or respond as indicated. Do not put your name or any other form of identification. The information you give will be confidential and I only be used for academic purpose. Please respond to all items.

Section A: Demographic data

1. What is your gender?

Male [] Female []

2. What is your age?

Below 25 years [] 26 – 30 years []

31 – 35 years [] 36 – 40 years []

41 – 45 years [] 46 – 50 years []

Over 51 years []

3. What is your level of education?

Never been to school [] Primary school []

Secondary school [] University []

Others (specify) _____

4. What is your occupation

Business persons [] Pastoralist []

Self employed [] Others []

5. For how long have been a beneficiary of CDF projects

Less than 1 years [] Between 2 – 3 years []

Between 3 – 5 years [] Over 5 years []

Section B: Extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools

6. Do you participate in planning of M&E locality?

Yes [] No []

7. Do you participate in evaluation of any development project in your locality?

Yes [] No []

8. Do you think that the CDF development projects undertaken in your locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation?.

Yes [] No []

9. How do you rank the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects?

Very high [] High [] Low []

Very low []

10. Are you aware of the CDF projects in your locality?

Yes [] No []

11. Are you involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

12. Are you involved in the development of the M&E tools?

Yes [] No []

13. Are you invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme?

Yes [] No []

14. Are people in the community involved in deliberation of CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

15. To what extent are the community members involved in the development of tools?

To a large extent [] To a less extent []

To a moderate extent [] Not involved at all []

16. How do you think the community should be involved in developing M&E tools?

Section C: To determine factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee

17. Are you involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members?

Yes [] No []

18. Are given an opportunity to suggest names for Yes [] No

[]

19. Are there community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee

Yes [] No []

20. How would you rate the community involvement in appointment of CDF evaluation committee

To a large extent [] To a less extent []

To a moderate extent [] Not involved at all []

21. What suggestions would you give for effective community involvement in the appointment of CDF evaluation committee

Section D: To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects

22. Are there cultural factors that hinder the community from participating in M&E in your community

23. Are women and men equally participate in M&E in the same manner?

Yes [] No []

24. Does the community allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees?

Yes [] No []

25. Are there community members who are not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education?

Yes [] No []

26. What social factors hinder the community members from participating in M&E?

To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects

27. What strategies would you suggest to improve M&E of CDF projects in your constituency?

Thank you for your cooperation

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CDF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

This questionnaire is designed to gather data about community factors influencing M&E of constituency development Fund Projects in Dujis constituency. You are kindly requested to tick (√) the appropriate place or respond as indicated. Do not put your name or any other form of identification. The information you give will be confidential and I only be used for academic purpose. Please respond to all items.

Section A: Demographic data

1. What is your gender?

Male [] Female []

2. What is your age?

Below 25 years [] 26 – 30 years []

31 – 35 years [] 36 – 40 years []

41 – 45 years [] 46 – 50 years []

Over 51 years []

3. What is your level of education?

Never been to school [] Primary school []

Secondary school [] University []

Others (specify) _____

4. What is your occupation

Business persons [] Pastoralist []

Self employed [] Others []

For how long have been a beneficiary of CDF projects

Less than 1 years [] Between 2 – 3 years []

Between 3 – 5 years [] Over 5 years []

Section B: Extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools

5. Does the community participate in planning of M&E locality?

Yes [] No []

6. Does the community participate in evaluation of development project in your locality?

Yes [] No []

7. Do you think that the CDF development projects undertaken in your locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation?.

Yes [] No []

8. How do you rank the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects?

Very high [] High []

Low [] Very low []

9. Is the community involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

10. Is the community involved in the development of the M&E tools?

Yes [] No []

11. Is the community invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme?

Yes [] No []

12. Is the community involved in deliberation of CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

13. To what extent is the community members involved in the development of tools?

To a large extent [] To a less extent []

To a moderate extent [] Not involved at all []

14. How do you think the community should be involved in developing M&E tools?

Section C: To determine factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee

15. Is the community involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members?

Yes [] No []

16. Are given an opportunity to suggest names for CDF M&E committee members?

Yes [] No []

17. Are there community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee?

Yes [] No []

18. How would you rate the community involvement in appointment of CDF evaluation committee?

To a large extent [] To a less extent []

To a moderate extent [] Not involved at all []

19. What suggestions would you give for effective community involvement in the appointment of CDF evaluation committee?

Section D: To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects

20. Are there cultural factors that hinder the community from participating in M&E in your community?

21. Are women and men equally participate in M&E in the same manner?

Yes [] No []

22. Does the community allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees?

Yes [] No []

23. Are there community members who are not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education?

Yes [] No []

24. What social factors hinder the community members from participating in M&E?

To identify strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects

25. What strategies would you suggest to improve M&E of CDF projects in your constituency?

Thanks for your cooperation

**APPENDIX IV: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT
COMMITTEE**

This questionnaire is designed to gather data about community factors influencing M&E of constituency development Fund Projects in Dujis constituency. You are kindly requested to tick (✓) the appropriate place or respond as indicated. Do not put your name or any other form of identification. The information you give will be confidential and will only be used for academic purpose. Please respond to all items.

Section A: Demographic data

1. What is your gender?

Male [] Female []

2. What is your age?

Below 25 years [] 26 – 30 years []

31 – 35 years [] 36 – 40 years []

41 – 45 years [] 46 – 50 years []

Over 51 years []

3. What is your level of education?

Never been to school [] Primary school []

Secondary school [] University []

Others (specify) _____

4. What is your occupation

Business persons [] Pastoralist []

Self employed [] Others []

5. For how long have been a beneficiary of CDF projects

Less than 1 years [] Between 2 – 3 years []

Between 3 – 5 years [] Over 5 years []

Section B: Extent of community involved in developing CDF M&E tools

6. Does the community participate in planning of M&E locality?

Yes [] No []

7. Does the community participate in evaluation of development project in your locality?

Yes [] No []

8. Do you think that the CDF development projects undertaken in your locality have involved the community in M &E during implementation?

Yes [] No []

9. How do you rank the level of participation of community in M&E of the CDF development projects?

Very high [] High []

Low [] Very low []

10. Is the community involved in the monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

11. Is the community involved in the development of the M&E tools?

Yes [] No []

12. Is the community invited to give opinions concerning the running of the programme?

Yes [] No []

13. Is the community involved in deliberation of CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

14. To what extent is the community members involved in the development of tools?

To a large extent [] To a less extent []

To a moderate extent [] Not involved at all []

15. How do you think the community should be involved in developing M&E tools?

Section C: To determine factors influencing process of appointment of CDF monitoring and evaluation committee

16. Is the community involved in the appointment of CDF M&E committee members?

Yes [] No []

17. Are given an opportunity to suggest names for Yes [] No
[]

18. Are there community members who are part of the CDF M&E committee?

Yes [] No []

19. How would you rate the community involvement in appointment of CDF evaluation committee?

To a large extent [] To a less extent []

To a moderate extent [] Not involved at all []

20. What suggestions would you give for effective community involvement in the appointment of CDF evaluation committee?

Section D: To establish how cultural practices affect M & E of the CDF Projects

21. Are there cultural factors that hinder the community from participating in M&E in your community?

22. Are women and men equally participate in M&E in the same manner?

Yes [] No []

23. Does the community allow equal representation in the CDF M&E committees?

Yes [] No []

24. Are there community members who are not able to participate in M&E because of lack or education?

Yes [] No []

25. What social factors hinder the community members from participating in M&E?

Section D: Strategies for improving M & E of the CDF projects

26. What strategies would you suggest to improve M&E of CDF projects in your constituency?

Thanks for your cooperation