

**PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST
FUND PROJECTS IN KIAMBU COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Research project submitted to the Department of Sociology and Social Work at the
University of Nairobi in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Award of Masters of
Arts in Rural Sociology and Community Development**

DECLARATION

STUDENT'S DECLARATION

This research project is my own original work and has not been presented for examination in any other University

Signed:.....

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DATE:.....

SUPERVISOR'S DECLARATION

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

Signature:

DATE

PROF. P. CHITERE

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this work to my late father Simon Kanyua Waweru, my mother Regina Wangechi and my brothers Anthony Wachira and Patrick Waweru for their inspiration and motivation during the period of study. Special dedications to my parents who taught me the value of education and encouraged me to always seek knowledge and understanding.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDA:	Community Development Associations
CDI:	Community Development Initiatives
CDP:	Community Development Programme
CDTF:	Community Development Trust Fund
CEF:	Community Environment Facility
EU:	European Union
FHHs:	Female Headed Households
GoK:	Government of Kenya
IEA:	Institute of Economic Affairs
MHHs:	Male Headed Households
NGO:	Non-Governmental Organisation
USAID:	US Agency for International Development
WB:	World Bank

ABSTRACT

The study sets out to investigate people's participation in Community Development Trust fund Projects in Kiambu County. The county is densely populated except for the semi arid areas of Ndeiya division, Karai and Kikuyu divisions. These areas also have the highest poverty levels hence the purpose for its choice as the research area. The main objective of this study was to investigate people's participation in the community development trust fund. The study was guided by the following specific objectives: finding out characteristics of self help groups participating in Community Development Trust Fund projects, finding out characteristics of house holds participating in CDTF, establishing the nature and level of people's participation in the funds projects and finding out the type of projects funded by CDTF and their level of findings. CDTF projects were the researchers units of observation and participating households as the units of Analysis. This study sampled five (13 %) of the thirty-seven locations in Kiambu County. Lists of CDTF projects from the 5 locations were obtained from the CDTF office of Gender and Social Department office. On the basis of the lists, 3 projects were purposively sampled and included Education, Environment and Water. Using systematic sampling 8 households from each location were sampled. This gave a total sample of 50 households. However, only 45 households were contacted and interviewed. For each household, the household heads were also sampled. The study targeted ten Key informants. Content analysis technique was used to analyze secondary data so as to determine CDTF effectiveness towards poverty reduction. Self help groups participating in CDTF projects promoted community participation since they had set objectives. A majority of households participating in CDTF were married and the male sex dominated in participation of the projects. Participants in the projects were self employed who supported the project either materially or monetary. Most of the projects supported by CDTF were water projects. The study recommends that dwellers of Kiambu County should be incorporated in the groups by so doing they will improve development by bringing in new ideas of development and hence speed up poverty eradication approaches as CDTF aims. The study recommends that people's participation should be encouraged in all projects. The study recommends that more projects be introduced in the County. Further a study should also be carried out to investigate the factors affecting the growth of CDTF projects in Kenya.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Africa's failure to achieve development has been characterized by escalating poverty, unemployment and inequality within and across a majority of African states (Mbabazi, 2005). The common explanation to this has been said to be the top-down approach to development that was adopted by most African leaders under the guise of national unity but in reality as a means of stifling opposing views and opposition politics as power became concentrated in the hands of an increasingly detached elite organized into single party, military or civilian-military diarchies of various kinds (Olukoshi and Nyamnjio (2005). The disenchantment with this centralized approach, following its dismal contribution to development has since seen the call by donors for a peoplecentered approach (decentralization and community driven development) to African development.

The experiences from other parts of the world have been used to justify the call for the above mentioned approach in Africa. For instance the Caribbean, East Asia and East European countries have embraced decentralization as an important component of the development agenda and have fared better than Africa (Burki, 1991); The explanation is that decentralization strengthens local governance, democratization and greater efficiency and equity in the use of public resources and service delivery for development (Ribot, 2002). It is against this background that decentralization as a development strategy has dominated the discourse on state restructuring in Africa over the last three decades. Kenya has attempted two forms of decentralization namely devolution which is the delegation of authority to formally constituted government bodies to discharge specified /residual functions and de concentration which refers to delegation of authority to staff of central government ministries away from the headquarters (Barkan and Chege, 1989). Decentralization attempts have mostly dealt with de-concentration of central government functions by bringing them to lower levels of governance (Maina, 2005).

In light of the disappointing record of 50 years of development aid, both donors and civil society have called for power sharing between the central government and local organizations at the

grass-root level in many countries. This has been reflected in the push for democratic decentralization and the establishment of sub national units with a degree of autonomy, i.e. devolution of authority to local units of governance that are accessible and accountable to the local people at the grass root level (Maina 2005). Currently the Kenya government is employing the following strategies/approaches to service delivery, through local authority, deconcentration of central government functions to lower levels through line of ministries and devolution of development funds such as the constituency development fund. Despite these efforts there is still no legal and institutional framework to undertake coherent decentralization such that initiatives made tend to be standalone projects (ibid). The lack of decentralization policy in Kenya has led to the existence of parallel systems targeting various levels i.e. the District Focus for Rural Development that informs the district development structure, sector ministries coordinating activities from various ministries and the local government.

1.1.1 Community Development Trust Fund

The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) is a social development fund that was established in 1996 through a Financing Agreement between the Government of Kenya (GoK) and the European Union (EU), and gazetted under Legal Notice No. 3030 dated 26th March 1996. This was repealed through legal notice No. 172, dated 20th September 2007, thus allowing CDTF to be multi-donor funded. Since 1996, the Community Development Trust Fund, as part of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, has over the years implemented some 800 community-based socio-economic and environmental projects in rural and peri-urban areas in Kenya. Funding of CDTF and of the projects has been provided by the European Union and the Government of Denmark. Overall the community-based socio-economic and environment projects contribute to the Government of Kenya's decentralized agenda, especially improved access to social and economic infrastructure (Transparency International, 2005).

CDTF supports poverty reduction initiatives in Kenya through funding of sustainable community-based development projects focusing on welfare of vulnerable groups and management of the environment. This is done through activities under the following core areas:

- Social Improvement: Support of initiatives that promote and increase level of education, quality of health and economic engagement of communities, both in rural and urban areas
- Environmental sustainability: Support of initiatives that promote and increase environment conservation and restoration of threatened ecosystems; solid waste management; and environmental awareness and advocacy
- Capacity Building: Increasing the participation of the beneficiaries in their own development activities and strengthening their abilities to take charge of their own development.

These broad areas of support are in line with the Government's strategy for spurring development, which recognizes that no real development can occur where poverty levels are high. Therefore, a comprehensive and integrated framework that encompasses well targeted poverty alleviation programmes for the most vulnerable groups in Society as well as reducing the threat to our natural resources, which are important for sustaining life. CDTF believes that sustainable development can only fundamentally occur within an all-inclusive environment, where there is strong partnership with the users. CDTF has therefore embraced such partnerships in all its projects by allowing demand by the user communities to guide key intervention that it funds, and further involving the community members in project responsibilities such as resource contributions and service management, which includes administration, operations and maintenance (Transparency International, 2005).

Because of the successful implementation of the 800 projects with their benefits to local communities, the European Union and the Government of Denmark agreed to provide funding for the fourth phase of the Community Development Programme (CDP-4). The CDP-4 overarching goal is to reduce poverty in Kenya through empowering communities to initiate and implement community-based socio-economic infrastructure and environmental projects subsequently leading to better governance at the local, district, county and national levels. The CDP-4 purpose is to support and mainstream community-led approaches to poverty reduction and sustainable management of natural resources by communities in rural and peri-urban areas across Kenya (ibid). The CDP-4 has two components, namely: 1) the Community Development Initiatives (CDI); and 2) the Community Environment Facility (CEF). CDTF has a budget of approximately Ksh.1 billion for the formulation and implementation of Community

Development Initiatives in 6 key sectors: 1) Health, 2) Education, 3) Water and Sanitation, 4) Economic Infrastructure, 5) Livestock and Animal Health, and 6) Agriculture.

1.2 Problem Statement

Poverty continues to permeate rural areas in many developing countries. This situation arises from inappropriate public policies, ill designed programs and projects which have both served to impoverish communities. Smoke (2004), asserts that over the past 30 years poverty has been on the rise in Kenya. Poverty seems to be a paradox in a country that has the best-developed economy in Eastern Africa, with relatively advanced agricultural and industrial sectors and substantial foreign exchange earnings from agricultural exports and tourism. Yet according to World Bank (2002), poverty assessment Kenya is a low-income country, with per capita income averaging about US\$360. Unfortunately, the over centralization of government structures posed challenges in realization of the intended benefits of decentralization to the people which has been the case until recently. Most of humanity lives on just a few dollars a day. Whether you live in the wealthiest nations of the world or the poorest, you will see high levels of inequality. The poorest people will also have less access to health, education and other services. Problems of hunger, malnutrition and disease affect the poorest in society. (Shah, Anup (2009).

Sustainability of rural development has indeed become of urgent concern owing to seemingly endless crises of stagnation, poverty and famine, which have increasingly thrown the lives, and activities of citizens into disarray (Ongoya and Lumallas, 2005).Kenya has in the last ten years continued to shift its approach to development from the top-down to a more people-centered, bottom-up approach. This is perhaps best seen in the increase in both the CDTF initiatives and increased funds allocation to particular CDTF funds. In fact, in the 2007/2008budgetary allocations, more than Kshs 58 billion went to CDTF structures.

Since its introduction CDTF has made a great impact, with numerous CDTF projects coming up in the country. However, it is evidentthat CDTF money is not managed in a transparent manner and that communities are not sufficiently involved in its management leading to loss of funds, numerous incomplete, low quality and irrelevant projects across the constituencies in the country. Some constituencies have performed well, while some poorly. This is attributed to lack of stakeholder's participation, poor procurement, poor governance and low capacity of

implementers. In a study conducted by IEA Kenya in 2006, about half of the community members were dissatisfied or had no opinion on overall cost of projects, composition of management committees and dispute and conflict resolution mechanisms. The main reasons stated were that they had very little knowledge of these issues or had virtually no role to play. A report by the KHRC in 2010, stated that despite efforts by the Government in terms of pro-poor policies, poverty persists and more concerted efforts by all development stakeholders are needed to reverse the situation. Better management of decentralised development is a key ingredient towards this end.

While the philosophy underlying CDTF is the participation of the people towards a priority and needs-responsive development, participation of the Kiambu people in CDTF remains an elusive mirage owing to a number of factors including inadequate information on the CDTF, exclusion of citizenry in decision making processes regarding the funds, poor coordination resulting in projects duplication, the culture of political patronage, wanting citizenry capacity to demand accountability from the ruling elite, unresponsive government structures, unaccountable political class, weak legislative regimes on the CDTF funds, apathy among the citizenry, and corruption among others.

In the developing world poverty reduction is one of the fundamental. Despite the importance, many research studies on community development trust fund do not address peoples participation in CDTF, types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of findings, nature and level of people's participation in the fund and its projects, characteristics of self-help groups participating in CDFT projects, characteristics of house hold participation in CDTF, the level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and the devolved funds.

A number of surveys have been conducted on community development trust fund in relation to community development in the western countries. According to Tansky and Cohen, (2001) little research has been done on community development trust fund. Tansky and Cohen, (2001), Rowden and Conine (2003) in their finding recommended additional research to further understand the apparently powerful link between community development trust fund and poverty reduction. Subsequently, Schmidt (2007) in his findings affirms that, if this powerful link continues to surface in the developing countries then the poverty gap will continue to rise.

This study therefore, intends to find out the level of people's participation in community development trust fund projects with emphasis on, types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of funding, nature and level of people's participation in the fund and its projects, characteristics of self-help groups participating in CDFT projects, characteristics of house hold participation in CDTF, the level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and the devolved funds in Kiambu County, will enrich the empirical literature of evaluation of community development trust fund effectiveness in Kenya. The study is therefore guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the characteristics of self help groups participating in CDFT projects?
2. What are the characteristics of house holds participating in CDTF?
3. What is the nature and level of people's participation in the fund and its projects?
4. What types of projects are funded by CDTF and what's their level of findings?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Goal of the Study

The main objective of this study is to investigate people's participation in the community development trust fund.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The study is guided by the following specific objectives to:

- 1.Find out characteristics of self help groups participating in CDFT projects
- 2.Find out characteristics of house holds participating in CDTF
- 3.Establish the nature and level of people's participation in the funds projects
- 4.Find out the type of projects funded by CDTF and their level of funding

1.4 Significance of the Study

Community Development Trust Fund is a development initiative, hence based on the problem stated the purpose of this study is inspired by the need to provide adequate information to the local people of the existence of the fund and its operations. Through this, local communities will be empowered and take advantage of the fund to improve their livelihoods.

The study will also help identify the challenges the community's face towards accessing the funds and give possible solutions. Hence act as a tool for policy makers to design more appropriate decentralization schemes that may be implemented in the future.

The study will help inform government policy in respect to implementing changes to streamline the CDTF decentralization application process so as to enhance rapid poverty reduction efforts at the grass root level.

The research will also act as a tool for further academic research by helping identify gaps in the research.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The Community Development Trust Fund is on the strategies which have been adopted for rural development in Kenya. The fund is aimed at empowering the rural people to develop themselves through self initiative and motivation; it involves community members in planning and implementation of programmes for their own development. The study thus focused on Kiambu County targeting the communities who are beneficiaries of the Community Development Trust Fund. The study aimed at finding out the level of people's participation in community development trust fund projects with emphasis on, characteristics of self help groups and households participating in the fund, the type of projects funded and the nature and level of people's participation in the fund.

The study could not cover the entire Kiambu County due to limited time as a result; it concentrated on 5 locations that had active and rich programs namely Lari, Kikuyu, Kabete, Kiambu East and Limuru.

1.6 Definition of Terms

Trust Fund: A trust fund is a fund comprised of a variety of assets intended to provide benefits to an individual or organization. The trust fund is established by a grantor to provide financial security to an individual, most often a child or grandchild - or organizations, such as a charity or other non-profit organization (Ribot, 2002).

Poverty: is the state of lacking certain amount of material possessions or money. Poverty is relative to, and is the antonym of, wealth (Burki, 1991).

Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) is a joint initiative of the Government of Kenya and the European Union that was established in March 1996 through Legal Notice No. 303 of 26th March 1996(Olukoshi and Nyamnjo 2005).

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section will critically analyze literature on people's participation incite projects towards poverty reductionwhile focusing on theoretical review and summary of the literature review. Literature in relation with the research questions will be the main focus for this chapter.

2.2 Projects Funded By Community Development Trust Fund

Provision of social services is a development strategy, while community participation is one of the methods of achieving this objective, thus the two concepts can be conceived together as community development. The United Nations defined community development as the process by which the efforts of the people themselves are united with those of governmental authorities to improve the economic, social and cultural condition of communities, to integrate these communities into the life of the nation and to enable them to contribute fully to national progress (UnitedNation, 1956). This complex process therefore, consists of two essential elements. 1) The participation by the people themselves in efforts to improve their level of living with as much reliance as possible on their own initiative and 2) The provision of technical and social services in ways which encourage initiative, self-help and mutual understanding (Akinbode andLaogun, 1981).

Community Development Trust Fund is one of the three strategies which have been adopted for rural development by many developing countries alongside agricultural extension and integrated rural development. Thus Community Development Trust Fund is aimed at utilizing the rural people to develop themselves through self initiative and motivation, with minimum assistance from government. It is aimed at social development through self-help projects, health and nutritional improvement projects and other similar projects. It involves community members in planning and implementation of programmesfor their own development. It stimulates government and other development agencies to provide technical advice and materials in planning and implementing the projects, (Gboyega 1992).

According to a study done by Esman and Uphoff(1984), they indicate that a number of approaches or perspectives have evolved over the years, geared towards the actualization of community development. One of the most popular approaches is the provision of basic social

amenities to communities by government. Others include: Community Development Associations (CDA) that do initiate, mobilize resources and execute community projects. Cooperative Societies which mobilize credit facilities for members and build small scale industries in the community. Community Elites who are individual community members or groups, who support the community in areas of felt needs as well as influence the government and other development agencies in sitting of projects in their communities. And the most recent in the course of institutionalizing stakeholder participation in community development is the Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).

Community Development Trust Fund works in the domain of government in the areas of formation, funding, management and the processes and procedure in which it carries out its sets objectives geared towards cultural, socio-economic and political transformation of all facets of the society. Community Development Trust Fund functions alongside the Government as well as profit base enterprises in delivery of social services for the up-liftmen and well-being of the society, they are therefore referred to as the third sector, (Ehigiamusoe, 1998). Community Development Trust Fund evolves from experiences, interests, idea and innate zeal to respond to or remedy the observed phenomena or desire in the society. Community Development Trust Fund could be national, regional, or community based depending on its financial resources and networking capability. The strength and the idea behind its formation (sets goals), Community Development Trust Fund focuses on a number of areas; skill acquisition, economic empowerment, disease control and management, adult literacy scheme, capacity building and information driven charity, conflict resolution and peace promotion.

The idea behind the formation of Community Development Trust Fund in essence is to effect desired changes in areas that are felt undesirable in the society. These they doon their own, through collaboration and partnership with donor organization and/or networking with other NGOs. However, many community development trust fund especially those here in Kenya are being constrained by a number of factors ranging from that of shortage of funds. Many people with interest in community development have drawn attention to the potentials of civil society organizations (Holmquist, 1984). Some of these for example, attributed the success of Zimbabwe agriculture in recent years to strong initiative of local farmer's organizations. Similar success

story has been told of the Kenyan self help movement (Holmquist, 1984). These cases reveal the relevance of partnership in participatory development.

A study conducted by Ohiorhenuan(2003) reveals that community development trust fund in Nigeria, those focusing on development related issues dominates which is a positive indicator to poverty alleviation. He further pointed out that community development trust fund can help by mobilizing resource beyond the state budget for development purpose. Also he remarked the genuineness of the mission of some community development trust fund.

2.3 People Participation

Participation to development have been proliferating in third world countries since 1980`s, and they are now accepted components of projects design among mainstream donor agencies. The advocates and practitioners of the concept proclaim that people`s empowerment, local knowledge and community ownership are indispensable ingredients of project success and sustainability. Under label such as `people`s participation`, public involvement `, community participation`, social mobilization`, self help development`, and `grassroots development`, projects have been initiated on smallholder crop and livestock development, irrigation and water supply alike (Bastian and Bastian, 1996).

In assessing participation, Boko (2002) argued that the adoption of participatory orientation in contemporary mainstream development is a somewhat peculiar turn of events. Demand for participation has their origin in radical politics. The democratization in development has been a long standing objective of radicals in both the developed and the developing world. The aim of this is to prevent adverse impact of normal development on disempowered actors and to generate receptiveness to the interests of the people. In the third world countries there is widespread resistance to development projects that serve the interests of national elites and donor nations or foreign policy. This has precipitated grassroots movements demanding participation in project planning and decision making (Bastian and Bastian, 1996).

Participation is an approach through which beneficiaries and other stakeholders are able to influence project planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring phases. On the other hand, participation is considered to be a prerequisite for project ownership, successful implementation and sustainability of the projects in question. Participation does not mean

acceptance of all ideas from diverse groups. In participation, there is a need to combine indigenous and intellectual knowledge. However, care must be taken so that intellectual knowledge does not influence that of the indigenous (Kasiaka, 2004).

Equity includes both a sense of equality and a sense of being entitled to a share in ownership. Equity is crucial to community management. It implies that, although communities are diverse, everyone in the community should profit in the same manner from community development trust fund. To deal with this view of community means to acknowledge diversity (Schouten and Moriarty, 2003).

Figuer (1991) argues that those projects which involve the widest possible participation of people whose needs are addressed are mostly likely to be effective. People participation is taken to mean that community plays an active role in its own affairs by sharing and exercising political and economic power. The term community participation is sometimes used interchangeably with community management to refer to community involvement in development projects (McCommon, (1990) defined People participation as a process by which individuals, families or communities assume responsibility for local problems and develop a capacity to contribute to their own community development. Recent reports of WB and US Agency for International Development (USAID) point out that people participation may have considerable potential for improving development planning and sustainability (Schouten and Moriarty, 2003).

Despite the rather complex nature of community participation in the management of community development trust fund, it is possible to identify the preconditions that create the enabling environment in which community management can occur. Mbugua(1993) identified the important preconditions for people participation which is likely to include: 1) there must be community demand for improved system. The information required to make informed decisions must be available to the community, 2) Technologies and levels of service must commensurate with the community's needs and capacity to finance, manage, and maintain them, 3) The community must understand its options and be willing to take responsibility for the system. 4) The community must be willing to invest in capital and recurrent costs, 5) The community must be empowered to make decisions to control the system and 6) Effective external support must be available from governments, donors, and the private sector (training, technical advice, credit, construction, contractors etc)..

2.4 Groups Supported/ Targeted

Any persons or organization initiating or intending to engage in participatory development has to be aware of the nine plagues outlined as follows (ibid):The paternalistic role of development professionals, the inhibiting and prescriptive role of the state, over-reporting of development success, selective participation, hard-issue bias, conflicting interest groups within end-beneficiary communities, gate-keeping by local elites, excessive pressures for immediate results, i.e. the accentuation of product at the expense of process and lack of public interest in becoming involved. Along with the nine plagues and impediments to community participation Moodley(2000), developed emergent guidelines for promoting community participation, and coined them the “Twelve Commandments”. The twelve guidelines for promoting participatory development are designed to serve more as a framework of values, principles and approaches in participatory development rather than as a blueprint or formula.

In the opinion of Botes and Rensburg (2000), whoever wants to get involved in participatory development should: Demonstrate an awareness of their status as outsiders to the beneficiary community; respect the community’s indigenous contribution as manifested in their knowledge, skills and potential; become good facilitators and catalysts of development that assist and stimulate community-based initiatives; promote co-decision-making in defining needs, goal-setting, and formulating policies and plans; communicate both program/project success and failures; believe in the spirit of “Ubuntu” – a South African concept encompassing key values such as solidarity, conformity, compassion, respect, human dignity and collective unity; listen to community members, especially the more vulnerable, less vocal and marginalized groups, guard against the domination of some interest groups or a small unrepresentative leadership clique; Involve a cross-section of interest groups to collaborate as partners in jointly defining development needs and goals, and design an appropriate process to reach these goals; Acknowledge that process-related soft issues are as important product related to hard issues, aim at realizing the energy within a community without exploiting or exhausting them and empower communities to share equitably in the fruits of development (Mosley et al., 1986).

The nine plagues and the Ten Commandments are a true representation of the situation on the ground as far as community participation is concerned and for any project to be a success it must have deliberate effort in respecting and practicing this, otherwise success is highly compromised

(Norton et al., 2001). According to World Vision, community participation means that men, women, boys and girls actively participate in all aspects of their development, with particular focus on programming planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Finally, it should be noted that participatory development could be expensive in many ways. For instance, it can paralyze decision-making and reinforce local power structures and power struggles (Pollanen, 2005). Participation as a concept has been popularized in community development since the Mid 70s. It was realized that sustainability of community projects continued suffering as long as development professionals kept on doing everything for the people.

2.5 Participating Households

Gladwin et al., (2002) argue that literature on determinants of participation in community funded projects is scanty. Nevertheless there is quite some literature on adoption of technology among farm communities and although the two issues are not identical, there are enough similarities to warrant borrowing from the later. Such borrowing cannot be wholesale particularly because benefits of farm technology adoption are observed in a season or a year and at household level whereas those that are the subject of this study accrue mostly at community level and take longer to be realized. In most rural communities in Africa, major household decisions like whether to participate in community development trust fund activities are made by the household head often with the input of the spouse (Gladwin et al., 2002).

Household head attributes such as age, gender and occupation are therefore important factors in analyzing the participation decision. Studies in Zambia show that female headed households (FHHs) are more likely to engage in community development trust funded activities than male headed households (MHHs) holding other factors like household size and age constant (Thangata, Hildebrand and Gladwin, 2002). But FHHs are often more resource constrained particularly with regard to labor and cash than their counterpart MHHs (Thangata et al., 2002) and this may be a hindrance to participation in the community development project in question. It is hard to tell a priori the effect that gender of household head would have on participation. Age is another crucial factor that could affect participation. It is again hard to tell what effect this factor would have on participation. On the one hand as a measure of experience including the loss associated with failing to engage in community development trust funded projects, age could have a

positive effect on participation (Kenkel and Norris, 1995). On the other hand older household members are likely to be more risk averse and more resistant to change and therefore be reluctant to participate. Many studies have found age to be negatively related to engaging in activities related to community development trust fund.

Occupation of household head is another factor that may affect participation. One would expect that since the projects have to do with development, household heads would be more likely to participate. It is expected that the self employed household heads are more likely to participate in community development trust funded activities than those in formal employment. Education of the household head often influences engagement in community development trust funded projects positively (Pitt and Sumodiningrat, 1991) since heads with more years of schooling would be expected to better visualize the benefits of the projects to the community. But given the nature of benefits and the time it takes to realize them, it is expected that more educated household heads would have a higher opportunity cost of labor, hence this variable would be negatively related to participation. Marital status is another factor that could affect participation. Households where the head and spouse live together are likely to have more labor available and therefore more likely to participate in community development trust funded activities. But it is arguable that it is only when married couples are de-facto living together that the benefits of increased labor supply are realized.

Important household characteristics include income, size (number of members) and household asset. Conventional wisdom and past studies suggest that household with higher incomes would be more likely to participate than those with lower incomes (Thangata et al., 2002). But the unique nature of the projects in question calls for a rethinking of the matter. One would imagine that household with higher incomes would have higher opportunity cost of their labor and would not be willing to hire labor for the projects unless the returns were higher than the cost of labor at the least which may not be a realistic expectation for a young project of this nature. Household size has been observed to have a positive relationship to community development trust funded involvement (Gladwin et al., 2002) since larger households means more labor. It is expected that larger households would show more willingness to participate in project activities. Large farm sizes have been associated with higher participation in community development trust funded

projects. Therefore the effect of this factor might follow or even be confounded by that of household size.

2.6 Poverty and Rural Areas in Kenya

The social dimension of poverty is manifested in lack of basic needs, food, health, shelter and education together with inability to engage in productive endeavor, among a host of other problems which the poor people struggle with. The social and economic consequences of poverty permeate the entire society afflicting even the well off (Jalal, 1993). For instance, structural causes of poverty in Kenya include poor market conditions and access arising from liberalisation of the economy, which was carried out without adequate consultations with farmers, small-scale traders and other grassroots groups (Njuguna, 2001).

Table 2.1: Poverty distribution (percentages) in some developing countries

Country	Year	National	Rural	Urban
Kenya	1992	42	29	46
Ghana	1992	31	27	34
Tanzania	1993	42	20	51
South Africa	1993	44	40	86

Source: School of Public Policy University of Birmingham

The Kenya participatory poverty assessments suggest that the income poverty is not necessarily the aspect of most significance to poor households. Lack of access to productive assets such as land, basic social and economic services, and exclusion from economic, social and political processes, that affect poor' lives may be of at least as much significance (Republic of Kenya, 2000).

Other dimensions of poverty include the impact of malnutrition and illness, illiteracy, social exclusion and lack of empowerment to improve one's situation. Empirical evidence shows that poverty is relatively more sensitive to distributional changes than to economic growth. Therefore, policies to improve the distribution of income would therefore be as crucial as growth in poverty alleviation (Varshney, 1999).

According to (Dasgupta, 2001) it's difficult to mobilize sufficient resources in rural areas to finance the components of rural development. This is due to a combination of factors, first raising taxes is more difficult in rural than urban locations because taxation reduces already low levels of rural income which depresses purchasing power. Second, even where this is not the case, the tax base is usually small and cannot generate enough revenues. Third, due to a higher level of self-sufficiency in rural communities, trade in taxable goods and services is often limited. Finally, the technical capacity, of many local governments, to enforce tax compliance, is in majority of cases not there (World Bank, 1997).

From studies conducted by rural developmentists, it has been argued by (Mwabu et al (2000) that the local tax base should be characterized by: the presence of a fixed tax base to permit location-specific variation in tax rates, a visible tax base to ensure accountability, a perception of the tax as being fair, stable tax yields that are not eroded by inflation, tax revenue that is adequate to meet needs as they expand. At a minimum, policies need to be put in place to promote growth with redistribution. This requires support for labour intensive production techniques, without adversely affecting both efficiency and competitiveness of the domestic economy in the export markets. The bottom line is that re-distribution can only work well if supported by a combination of pro-poor measures in taxes, spending decisions, and targeted initiatives both by the government and the civil society (Barbier et al, 1998).

This suggests the need to address the distribution of initial assets if welfare inequality is to be addressed sustainably. Therefore, without a systematic attention to the issues of distribution, the economy cannot fully capture the benefits of economic growth for poverty alleviation (Evenson and Mwabu, 1998).

2.7 Failure of Rural Development Policies

According to Inman et al (1997) failures of the Rural Development Policies were attributed to many factors. For example, Government line agencies were perceived as inefficient, technically incompetent, understaffed and philosophically conservative and unable to implement the necessary programmes. Dissatisfaction with their performance as program-implementing agencies led administrators to advocate the creation of new autonomous implementation units designed to by-pass the line agencies (Inman, Robert and Rubinfeld, 1997).

Some of the challenges faced in the implementation of rural development in reference to Kenya Poverty Assessment (March 1995) are: diverse and inconsistent policy environment. It quickly became apparent that integrated rural development projects, when pursued in an adverse and inconsistent policy environment, were unlikely to succeed. Therefore, reforms of the policy environment were seen as a prior condition for success. The greater success rate of integrated rural development projects in Asia compared to Latin America and Africa supports this diagnosis.

Lack of government funding; often Governments did not provide the counterpart funding required for implementation of the donor programs, to ensure the entire programs or vital components thereof moved together, despite assurances given in negotiations. The very tight financial situation of most Governments over most of the period has also been a general constraint on establishing sufficient administrative capacity at the district and sub-district levels. Lack of appropriate technology; this proved important for instance in un-irrigated areas, especially Africa, where there was no history of past commitment to agricultural research, or where colonial research efforts had decayed. Particularly unstable monetary and fiscal policies and perceived violence and the risk of political instability were contributing factors of their failures. Neglect of institutional development; by setting up project coordination units, sometimes staffed by expatriates, and using central or regional government line agencies, the development of local and district level institutional capacity to plan, execute and monitor rural development was neglected, and sometimes seriously undermined. As a general rule, rural development programs require local ownership to succeed which was not the case in most situations. Lack of beneficiary participation; the programs were often designed in a top-down

approach within which beneficiaries were not given any authority for decision-making or program execution. Even if they were consulted in advance, they could not be sure that their preferences were being given adequate weight.

The complexity or coordination problem; it is ironic that complexity should have become the myths of rural development. After all, building rural roads, small-scale infrastructure or providing agricultural extension must be dramatically simpler tasks than the construction of large-scale irrigation infrastructure or ports, where donors did not encounter a coordination problem. However, experience suggests that almost nowhere have these new administrative units been able to survive in the local political and bureaucratic establishment. In addition, financial arrangements for implementing rural development programmes were also problematic and characterized by excessive delays in the release of funds and lack of counter-part funding from local agencies, both of which severely retarded project implementation.

In other situations, Sub-projects for rural development were usually small, often quite simple, and always widely dispersed. Central planning for hundreds of differentiated projects and localities was likely to fail because of the location-specificity of conditions and needs. Furthermore, access to the higher decision-making levels of government and the administrative freedom to tailor programs precisely to local conditions were frequently sacrificed for administrative convenience when projects were generalized (Agrawal, 2002). Highly centralized administration of national programs made it difficult to carry out the experiments with program content and delivery methods that were essential if rural development programs were to meet the diverse needs of these areas.

2.8 Theoretical Review

2.8.1 Livelihood Theory

According to Ter-Minassian(1997), the "traditional argument" is that highly unequal distributions are necessary conditions for generating rapid growth. The rich save and invest significant proportions of their income while the poor spend all their income in consumption. GNP growth derives directly from the national income saved, so that highly unequal income distributions would lead to more savings and faster growth. He continues to argue that widespread inequality and poverty deprive the poor of opportunities to invest and drive them to have many children as financial security.

The rich in poor countries squander their incomes on luxuries or stash them abroad and do not necessarily save and invest more than the poor. Low incomes and low levels of living can lower the poor's economic productivity and slow down growth. Raising the poor's income will raise demand for basic domestic products like food and clothing, stimulating investment and growth more broadly and reduced mass poverty and income disparities can stimulate economic expansion through wider public participation in development (Turner, 1995).

The rich get richer and the poor get children. Inequality is seen as a justifiable result of prosperity and, in this view history and politics are to be blamed, the poor's "rational decisions" to beget more children, elite capture of prosperity in poor countries, and bad (protectionist and populist) economic policies. Democracy and open markets, global market integration, and technology have also been creating a new divide among workers (Auyero, 1999).

While well-disposed that prosperity could produce poverty and inequality, Kimenyi(2005) blames capitalist society for creating artificial scarcity and under producing for the sake of profit, so that the rich could get richer at the expense of the poor. To this end, neoclassical economics switched from a science of abundance to one of scarcity, and to a "demand-constrained" business system that must maintain a rate of return on wealth and "the social power that attaches to 'scarce' wealth. Kimenyi,(2005) thus noted that capital was being kept scarce and concluded that in contemporary conditions the growth of wealth, so far from being dependent on the abstinence of the rich is more likely to be impeded by it [i.e. abstinence from consumption, by saving for investment]. But to remain rich, or grow more, the rich must maintain a high rate of return,

through high unemployment and lower economic growth. "In a very real sense, just as in Plato, wealth can cause poverty.

In Kenya rather than stemming from unlimited wants of human nature, scarcity is socially created through "conspicuous consumption" and "industrial sabotage," as Thorstein Veblen theorized (Balogun, 2000). The leisure class keeps raising consumption standards to maintain the scarcity value of the goods consumed, including the basic needs of the poor for land, housing, etc. The productivity of modern technology and industry is kept in check through industrial concentration to limit competition and by keeping interest rates "too high".

Wealth, as well as rural poverty, is created through social exclusion, starting with the institution of private property, signs ownership rights to a person or entity at the expense of society. Redundant, easy-to-refill jobs generate low pay and low or no benefits due to strong competition. While exclusionary devices like unions, minimum wages, and tenure reduce labor competition, higher-level assets and incomes require higher barriers to protect their scarcity value. Such barriers keep the poor from participating in the economy and society (Auyero, 1999). Economic costs, which are not allocated through normal market operations, are assigned or shifted to disadvantaged groups. These include externalities like pollution and the full cost of the worker often borne by his family and others outside the workforce. Wealth is created through a utility owner's ability to shift "system losses", for example, to his workers, neighbors, and society as a whole, who are correspondingly impoverished thereby.

2.8.2 Resource Mobilization Theory

In voluntary organization /NGO /NPO, of all the resources required, resources in the form of 'money' are the most important one. Without this resource we cannot activate the other resources in the agency/ community. In the market oriented economy like ours, it is the monetary resource, which determines the expansion or contraction of other resources. The success of any NGO / community organization agency lies in its ability to raise enough funds (monetary resources), or to convert other resources in such a way that it can be exchanged for the money, or to plan its activities into fundable projects, (Norton et. al, 2001).

In the earlier days when 'Alms Giving' and charity was held a high and respected place, the persons who were concerned with community affairs, were able to collect the necessary funds from the wealthy people. But at present the motives behind giving charity as well as the dimensions of the community problems have drastically changed. The resultant effect is that the resources are drying. At the same time more and more money is required for welfare services of meeting the changing needs and adopting better methods of helping the people. To get over this crisis, (Rengasamy, 2009) points out that either the state aid is to increase or the agencies have to depend largely upon the community's support. It is not possible to step up the aid from the Government. This necessitates a change in our outlook and we should think of more suitable ways and means of raising money from the public.

In resource mobilization theory, Mobilization is the process of forming crowds, groups, associations, and organizations for the pursuit of collective goals. Organizations do not "spontaneously emerge" but require the mobilization of resources. Resource mobilization is a sociological theory that forms part of the study of social movements. It stresses the ability of movement's members to acquire resources and to mobilize people towards the furtherance of their goals. (Turner, 1995) In contrast to the traditional collective behavior paradigm that views social movements as deviant aberrations, resource mobilization which emerged in the 1970s views social movements as formed by rational social institutions and social actors taking political action.

According to resource mobilization theory, it is a core group of sophisticated strategists that works towards harnessing the disaffected energies, attracting money and supporters, capturing the media's attention, forging alliances with those in power, and creating an organizational structure. This theory assumes that without such resources, social movements cannot be effective and further that dissent alone is not enough to engender any social change. This theory is based on the assumptions that individuals are rational. Also, it views social movements as a goal-oriented activity. Thus, following rational choice theory, individuals are viewed as weighing the costs and benefits of movement participation and deciding to act only if benefits outweigh costs. When movement goals take the form of public goods, the free rider dilemma has to be taken into consideration. Organization is more important than acquisition of resources, or than resources themselves. Organization focuses on interactions between social movement organizations

(SMOs) and other organizations (other SMOs, businesses, governments, etc). Organization infrastructure is another aspect of study in this approach (Balogun, 2000).

Resource mobilization theory may be divided into two camps: John McCarthy and Mayer Zald are the originators and major advocates of the classic entrepreneurial (economic) version of this theory, while Charles Tilly and Doug McAdam are proponents of the political version of resource mobilization (Turner, 1995). The entrepreneurial model blends economics and organization theory to account for collective action. It argues that grievances are not enough to lead to the creation of a movement, and instead that access to and control over resources is the most important factor. This model states that the flow of resources from and towards the group can be best explained by the laws of supply and demand, and that individual or group involvement (or lack thereof) is accounted for by rational choice theory. Critics, however, point out that resource mobilization theory fails to explain social movement communities. The political version of RMT focuses on the political struggle instead of economic factors. Critics have argued that it fails to account for social change brought about by groups with limited resources and that it marginalizes the role of grievances, identity and culture as well as many macro-sociological issues.

Resources are the inputs that are used in the activities of a program. Broadly speaking, the term encompasses natural, physical, financial, human, and social resources, but the vast majority of the resources are financial resources. In-kind resources such as the provision of office space, seconded staff, or partner participation at board meetings are a second level of resources. Resource mobilization is the process by which resources are solicited by the program and provided by donors and partners. The process of mobilizing resources begins with the formulation of a resource mobilization strategy, which may include separate strategies for mobilizing financial and in-kind resources (Ribot, 2002). Carrying out a financial resource mobilization strategy includes the following steps: identifying potential sources of funds, actively soliciting pledges, following up on pledges to obtain funds, depositing these funds, and recording the transactions and any restrictions on their use. The process is generally governed by legal agreements at various stages.

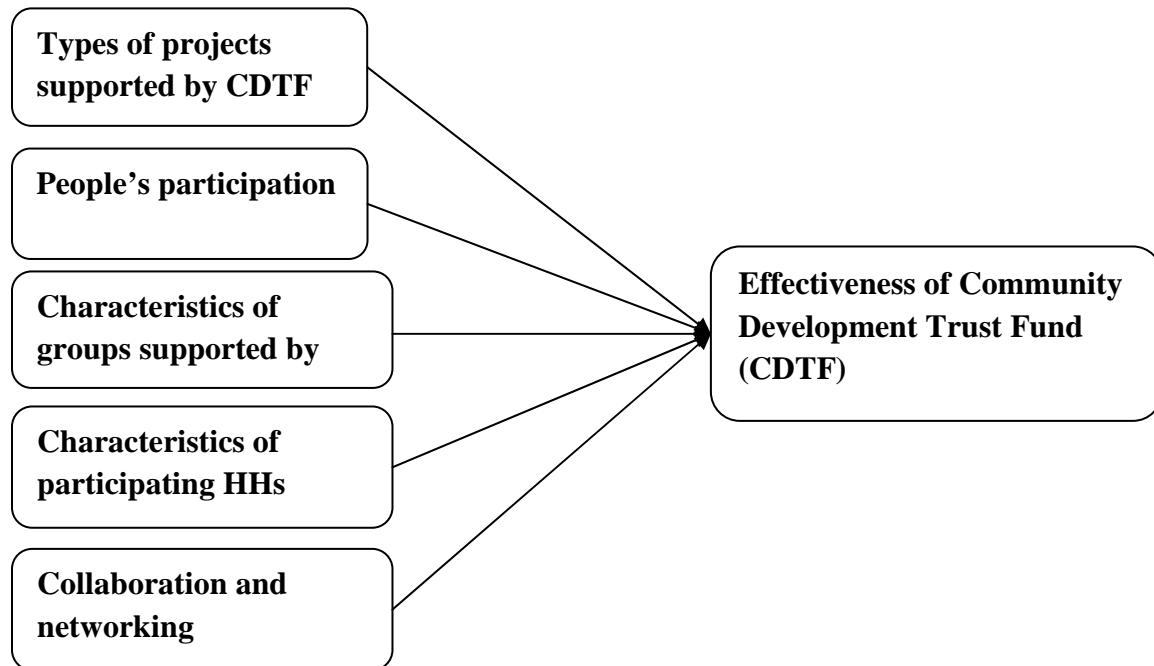
2.9 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a diagrammatical research tool intended to assist the researcher to develop awareness and understanding of the situation under scrutiny and to communicate this. A conceptual framework is used in research to outline possible courses of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought. It can be defined as a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation. The interconnection of these blocks completes the framework for certain expected outcomes.

An independent variable is one that is presumed to affect or determine a dependent variable. It can be changed as required, and its values do not represent a problem requiring explanation in an analysis, but are taken simply as given. The independent variables in the study will be types of projects supported by CDTF, people's participation, characteristics of groups supported by CDTF, characteristics of participating households and Collaboration and networking.

A dependent variable is what is measured in the experiment and what is affected during the experiment, it responds to the independent variable. The dependent variable in the study will be Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).

Figure 1: The link between variables of study



Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

Figure 2.2: Conceptual framework

2.10 Operational Definition of Variables

The operationalization of variables is as shown in table 2.2

Table 2.2: Operationalization of Variables

Variables	Indicators
Projects supported by CDTF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - School projects - Health projects - Access roads projects - Security - Water - Health
People participation	Contribution in terms of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Decision making - Money - Materials - Attendance of education and others - CDTF project secessions
Characteristics of groups supported by CDTF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goals/ objectives - Membership - Years started - Level of CDTF support - Support by other sources - Level of operation
Characteristics of house holds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Age - Gender - Education - Occupation - Household size - Income

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methods that were used in the study to collect and analyse the data. It discusses the research design, target population, sampling procedure, data collection methods, validity and reliability and analysis.

3.2 Study Site

The study was carried out in Kiambu County; which covers an area of 1,323.9 sq Km² and is the smallest County in Central Province. It borders the City of Nairobi and Kajiado County to the south, Nakuru County to the west, Nyandarua County to the northwest and Thika to the east. The County lies between latitudes 0°75' and 1° 20' south of Equator and longitudes 36° 54' and 36° 85' east. The County is divided into 7 divisions namely Kiambaa, Limuru, Ndeiya, Githunguri, Kikuyu, Lari and Kiambu Municipality, thirty-seven locations and one hundred and twelve sub-locations (IEBC, 2012).

The largest Division is Lari with an area of 44.1 km². However, a large portion of the division is covered by forest. The smallest division is Kiambaa with an area of 91.1km². There are five local authorities in the County namely Kiambu County Council, Kiambu Municipal Council, Kikuyu Town Council, Limuru Municipal Council and Karuri Town Council. The County has five constituencies; Kiambaa Constituency embraces Kiambu Municipality and Kiambaa Divisions whereas Limuru Constituency comprises Limuru and Ndeiya Divisions. Kabete constituency covers Kikuyu Division while Githunguri and Lari Divisions respectively (ibid).

The County is quite densely populated except for the semi arid areas of Ndeiya Division and Karai Locations, Kikuyu Divisions. These locations also have the highest poverty levels in the County. Kiambaa, which is the smallest division, has the highest population density of 1,375 persons per km² whereas Ndeiya Division has only 204 persons per km². Other divisions with high population densities include Kikuyu, Githunguri and Kiambu Municipality. Due to the high

population density in most parts of the County, land has been fragmented into small pieces resulting in a decline in productivity.

The researcher chose to conduct the study in Kiambu County because the County's CDTF is active and has rich programs in progress making the area most suitable for the study. The researcher also settled for Kiambu County since she is more acquainted with the locality than any other county this will ensure fast response and easy to convince the respondents to give the required data for the study and finally the area is near and easily accessible by the researcher making it cost effective.

3.3 Units of Observation and Analysis

The unit of observation was the community development trust funded projects while the participating household was the units of Analysis.

3.4 Sampling

3.4.1 CDTF Sub- Sites

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individual selected represents the large group from which they are selected. According to Dooley (2007), a sample size of between 10% and 40% is considered adequate for in-depth studies. This study sampled 5 locations (15%) of the thirty seven in Kiambu County namely Lari, Kikuyu, Kabete, Kiambu East and Limuru. The population of Kiambu County is an estimated 1,623,820 with a density of 638 people per square km and 469,244 households (KNBS, 2009).

3.4.2 CDTF Self Help Groups

List of CDTF groups from the 5 locations were obtained from the CDTF office. On the basis of the lists, 8 Self help groups were purposively sampled and included the following groups: Kahero, Kanyariri, Mutego, Rugita, Kariminu, Kinari, Kikuyu and Muthaini.

3.4.3 Households Participating in the Project

According to Mugenda and Mugenda, when the population is more than 10,000 individuals, 384 of them are recommended as the desired sample size (Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999). The total population of Kiambu County is over ten thousands and to get a representative population sample, Mugenda and Mugenda recommend the formula as shown.

The sample size is determined using statistical population surveys whereby:

$$N = Z^2 * pq / d^2$$

Where N = desired minimal sample size (where pop > 10,000)

Z = Standard normal deviation which is equal to 1 at 95% confidence level.

P = Proportion of the target population estimated to have a particular characteristic being measured. In this case it is estimated to be 0.5.

$$q = 1 - P$$

d = the level of statistical significance set which in this case is 0.05.

$$N = 1.96^2 \times 0.25 \times 0.5 / 0.05^2$$

$$= 192$$

Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) suggest that in descriptive studies twenty five percent (25%) of the survey population is representative enough to generalize characteristics being observed. In this study therefore ten percent of the accessible population constitutes the sample size.

Thus $192 * 25/100 = 48$ respondents

Table 3:1: Sample distribution

Name of Self Help Group	Sample distribution
Kahero Self Help Group	5
Kanyariri Self Help Group	6
Mutego Group	5
Rugita Group	6
Kariminu Group	7
Kinari Group	5
Kikuyu Group	6
Muthaini Group	8
TOTAL	48

Source: Survey Data, 2012

3.4.4 Key informants

The study targeted ten Key informants who included: 2 CDTF committee members, 2 Government Officers this included the Chief and Assistant chief, 3 Department of Gender and Social Development staff and 3 CDTF Headquarters staff.

3.5 Data Collection Tools

Both primary and secondary sources of data were used in the study. For primary data the researcher used both the questionnaire for household heads and an interview guide for the key informants. The questionnaires were semi structured with closed ended questions; this were used for easy coding and analysis while the open ended questions were used to elicit more information from respondents to complete any missing links. The questionnaires had items aimed at answering the study questions and it met the research objectives. The choice of this tool of data collection was guided by the time available and the objectives of the study. Interview guides provided a high degree of data standardization and adoption of generalized information amongst any population. Secondary data was obtained from the CDTF documents and from the internet.

3.6 Data Collection Techniques and Analysis

It took a period of two weeks to collect the data required as respondents were within close proximity to each other, domesticated by the nature of their employment and positively acquainted to the researcher. The respondents were required to complete questionnaire as honestly and as completely as possible. The researcher used assistants to distribute by hand the questionnaires to be completed by the selected respondents. Upon completion, the research assistants collected the questionnaires and ensured high completion rate and return of the completed questionnaires. The researcher used drop and pick method to give the respondents enough time as possible to fill the questionnaire and then collect later after once they were filled according to the agreed time.

This study used quantitative method of data analysis. To ensure easy analysis, the questionnaires were coded according to each variable of the study which ensured the margins of error were minimized and this assured accuracy during analysis. The quantitative analysis was applied using descriptive statistics. According to Denscombe (1998) descriptive statistics involves a process of transforming a mass of raw data into tables, charts, with frequency distribution and percentages which are a vital part of making sense of the data. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program and presented using tables and pie charts to give a clear picture of the research findings at a glance.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents analysis and findings of the study as set out in the research methodology. The results are presented on a people's participation in community development trust fund and its effectiveness towards poverty reduction, in Kiambu County, Kenya. The data was gathered exclusively from questionnaires as the research instrument. The questionnaire was designed in line with the objectives of the study. To enhance quality of data obtained, Likert type questions were included whereby respondents indicated the extent to which the variables were practiced in a five point Likert scale.

4.2 Characteristics of the sampled Self Help Groups

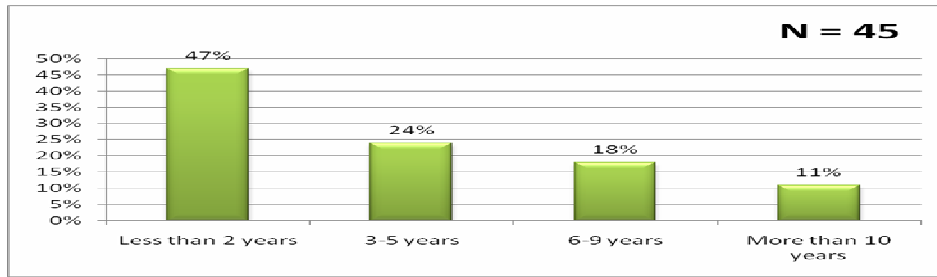
The first objective of this study was to find out the characteristics of Self Help Groups participating in CDTF projects.

4.2.1 Year the Groups started

This section aimed to investigate the year the groups were started.

According to the findings 47% were in operation for less than 2 years, 24% had operated for 3-5 years, 18% had operated for 6-9 years and 11% had operated for more than 10 years ago. (Figure 4.1)

Figure 4.1: Year Groups started



Source: Survey Data (2012)

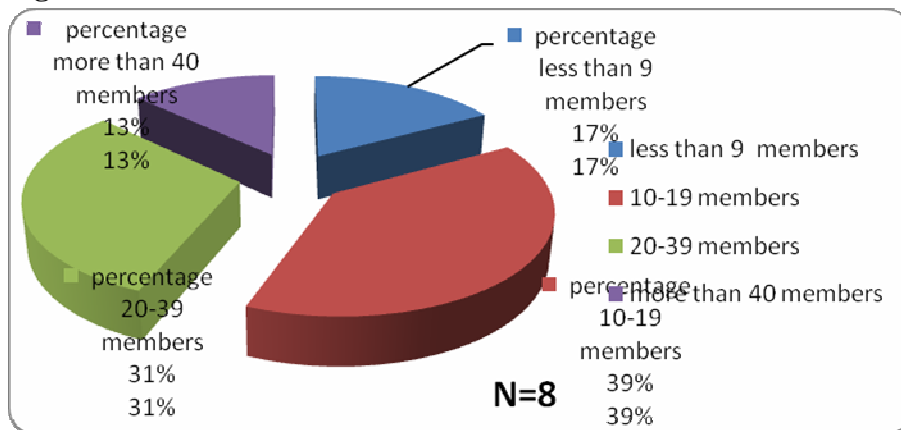
These findings correlated with Bastian and Bastian (1996) findings in that the advocates and practitioners of the concept proclaim that people’s empowerment, local knowledge and community ownership are indispensable ingredients of project success and sustainability. Under label such as ‘people’s participation’, public involvement’, community participation’, social mobilization’, self help development’, and ‘grassroots development’, projects have been initiated on smallholder crop and livestock development, irrigation and water supply alike.

4.2.2 The number of members in the Groups

The study sought to know the number of members in the groups.

The study from the group’s officials found out that 39% who were the majority had 5-19 members, 31% had 20-49 members, 17% had below 4 members while 13% had above 50 members, (Figure 4.2).

Figure 4.2: Number of members



Source: Survey Data (2012)

This was similar with Boko (2002) who assessed participation; he argued that the adoption of participatory orientation in contemporary mainstream development is a somewhat peculiar turn of events. Demand for participation has their origin in radical politics. The democratization in development has been a long standing objective of radicals in both the developed and the developing world.

4.2.3 Objectives of the Self-Help Group

This section sought to investigate respondent’s objectives of starting the self-help group.

The objectives varied from one group to another. One of members pointed out that the objective was ensuring that they eradicate poverty through spearheading the projects and ensuring sustainability of the projects so that the county may benefit from CDTF and also to make sure the projects were well maintained to motivate sponsors and other investors (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1: Objectives of the Self-Help Groups

<u>Group objectives</u>	<u>Number of Groups</u>
Environmental Conservation	3
Water and Sanitation	4
Education	1
Total	8

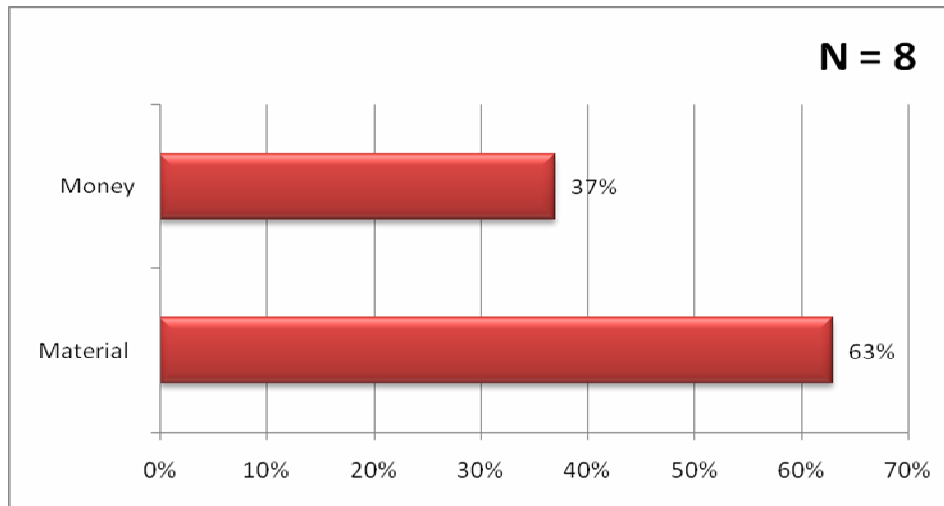
These findings were similar with an assessment by the Government (2000), which suggested that the income poverty is not necessarily the aspect of most significance to poor households. Lack of access to productive assets such as land, basic, social and economic services, and exclusion from economic, social and political processes, that affect poor’ lives may be of at least as much significance (Republic of Kenya, 2000).

4.2.4 Resources contributed by the Self-Help Groups

The section intended to know how groups had contributed to their projects.

According to the findings 63% who were the majority indicated that the groups contributed materials while 37% of the respondents had contributed money (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3: Resources the Self-Help Groups contributed to their projects



Source: Survey Data (2012)

This findings confirm the findings of March (1995) that the government was the biggest contributor although the community was coming in handy due to lack of government funding; Often Governments did not provide the counterpart funding required for implementation of the donor programs, to ensure the entire programs or vital components thereof moved together, despite assurances given in negotiations. The very tight financial situation of most Governments over most of the period has also been a general constraint on establishing sufficient administrative capacity at the district and sub-district levels.

4.2.5 Conclusion

Majority of the self help groups carried out water projects and more of them were started 3-5 years and had 10-19 members. The groups' objectives were to ensure that they eradicate poverty through implementing projects and ensuring their sustainability so that they could benefit from CDTF. A majority of the groups contributed to the projects by offering building materials-this included jembes, pangas, hammers, spades, axes etc.

4.3 Characteristics of Households participating in CDTF

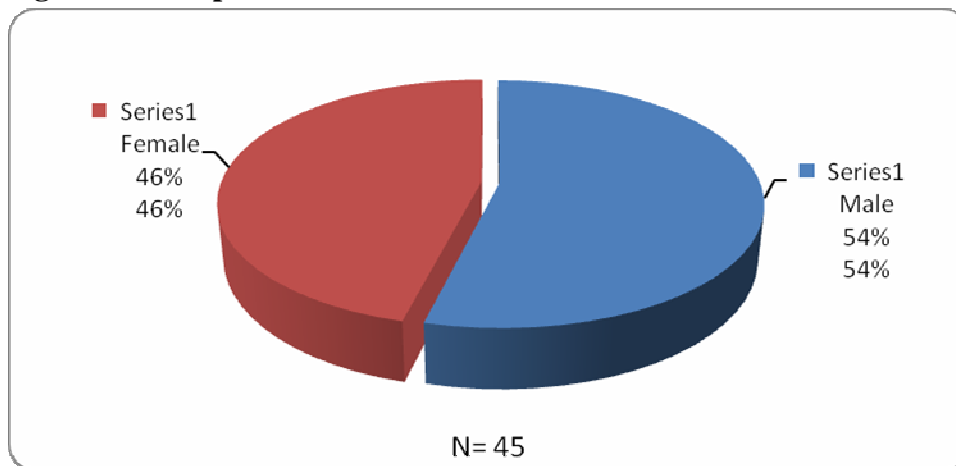
The second objective of the study was to find out the characteristics of household heads participating in CDTF. The characteristics were gender, age, marital status, education and occupation level.

4.3.1 Gender of the respondents

The study sought to know the respondents' gender.

According to the findings 54% who were the majority were male while 46% were female. There was gender disparity since males were readily available and willing to be interviewed (Figure 4.4).

Figure 4.4: Respondents Gender



Source: Survey Data (2012)

These findings correlated with a study done in Zambia by Thangata et al., (2002) in that household head attributes such as age, gender and occupation are therefore important factors in analyzing the participation decision.

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

This section sought to investigate the respondent's age.

According to the findings 47% who were the majority were aged 40- 49, 24% were aged between 30-39 years,20% were above 50 years of age, while 9% had attained the age between 21-29 years (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Respondents Age

Age	Number	Percentage
21-29 years	4	9
30- 39 years	11	24
40-49 years	21	47
Above 50 years	9	20
Total	45	100

Source: Survey Data (2012)

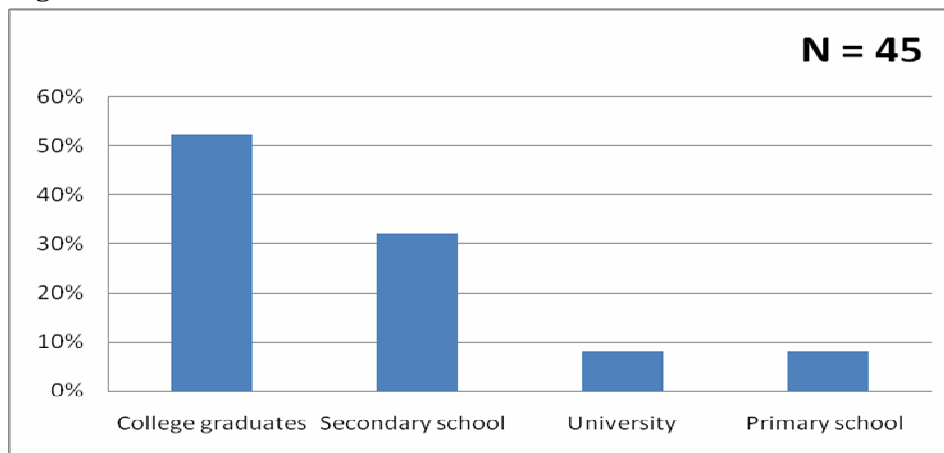
This findings were in line with Gladwin et al., 2(002), who asserts that in most rural communities in Africa, major household decisions like whether to participate in community development trust fund activities are made by the household head often with the input of the spouse.

4.3.3 Level of education

This section presents the respondents level of education.

According to the findings 52% who were the majority were college graduates, 32% were secondary school graduates, both the university and primary school graduates had the same percentage as shown by 8% (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5 Level of education



Source: Survey Data (2012)

These findings were similar with Pitt and Sumodiningrat (1991) findings in that education of the household head often influences engagement in community development trust funded projects positively. Heads with more years of schooling would be expected to better visualize the benefits of the projects to the community.

4.3.4 Occupation

The study sought to know the respondents' occupation.

According to the findings 66% who were the majority were self employed, 23% were employed by private firms while 11% were employed by the government (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Occupation

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Self employed	30	66
Employed by the government	5	11
Employed by private firms	10	23
Total	45	100

Source: Survey Data (2012)

These findings correlated with a study done by Thangata et al., (2002) in that attributes like occupation- employed and self employed is an important factors in analyzing the participation decision in self help groups.

4.3.5 Marital status

The study sought to know respondents' marital status.

According to the findings 65% who were the majority were married, 30% were single while 5% were divorced (Table 4:4).

Table 4.4: Marital status

Category	Percentage	Frequency
married	65	29
single	30	14
divorced	5	2
Total	100	45

Source: Survey Data (2012)

These findings concurred with Kenkel and Norris(1995) study in that marital status is another factor that could affect participation. Households where the head and spouse live together are likely to have more labor available and therefore more likely to participate in community development trust funded activities. But it is arguable that it is only when married couples are de facto living together that the benefits of increased labor supply are realized.

4.3.6 Conclusion

It was clear that majority of the respondents participating in the projects were male which showed that there was gender disparity. Most of them had attained the age between 40- 49 years which showed that they were mature. Most of them were college graduates and self employed which showed they were with strong academic backgrounds and were self reliant. It was also clear that majority of respondents participating were married.

4.4 Participation of the respondents in CDTF Projects

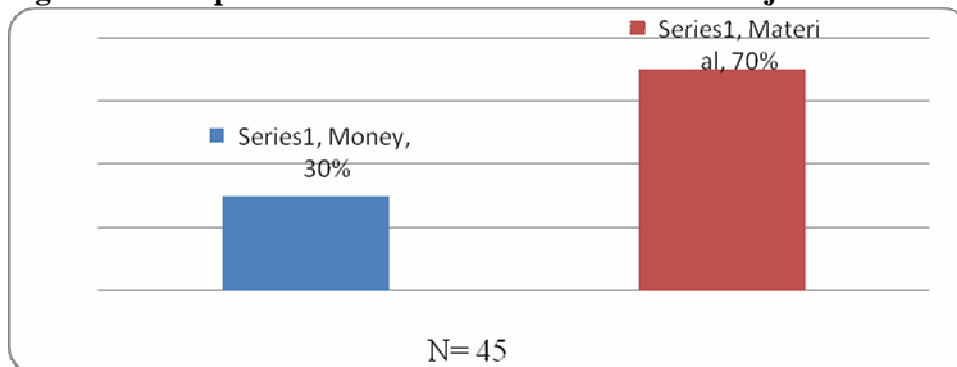
The third objective of this study was to establish the nature and level of peoples' participation in CDTF projects. This included their level of contribution and leadership in the various projects.

4.4.1 Respondents contribution to the Project

The study intended to know how respondents contributed to the projects.

According to the findings 70% contributed to the project by offering materials while 30% contributed money.

Figure 4.6: Respondents' contribution to the CDTF Project



Source: Survey Data (2012)

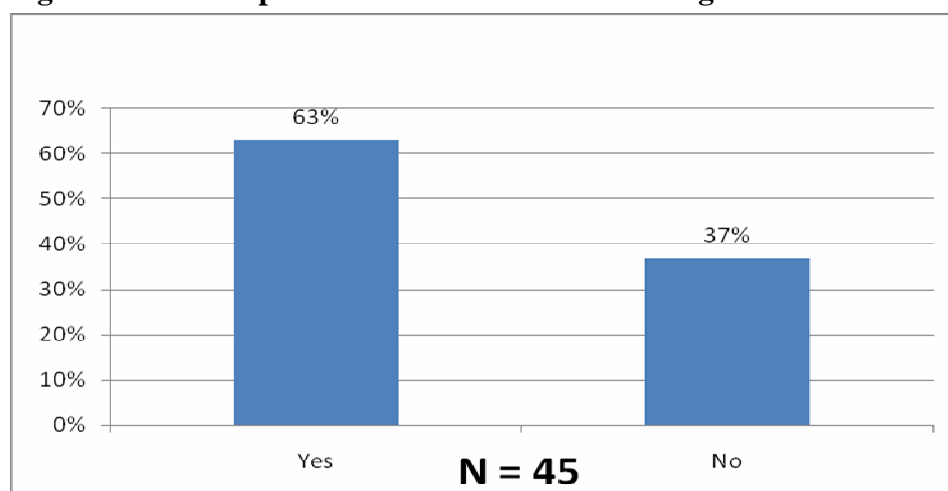
In the opinion of Botes and Rensburg (2000), whoever wants to get involved in participatory development should: demonstrate an awareness of their status as outsiders to the beneficiary community; respect the community's indigenous contribution as manifested in their knowledge, skills and potential.

4.4.2 Participation in CDTF Decision Making Process

The study aimed at knowing whether respondents had ever participated in the CDTF decision making process.

According to the findings 63% had participated while 37% had not done so. Those who had contributed in decision making process indicated they assisted in choosing the needed projects by the community (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7: Participation in CDTF Decision Making Process



Source: Survey Data (2012)

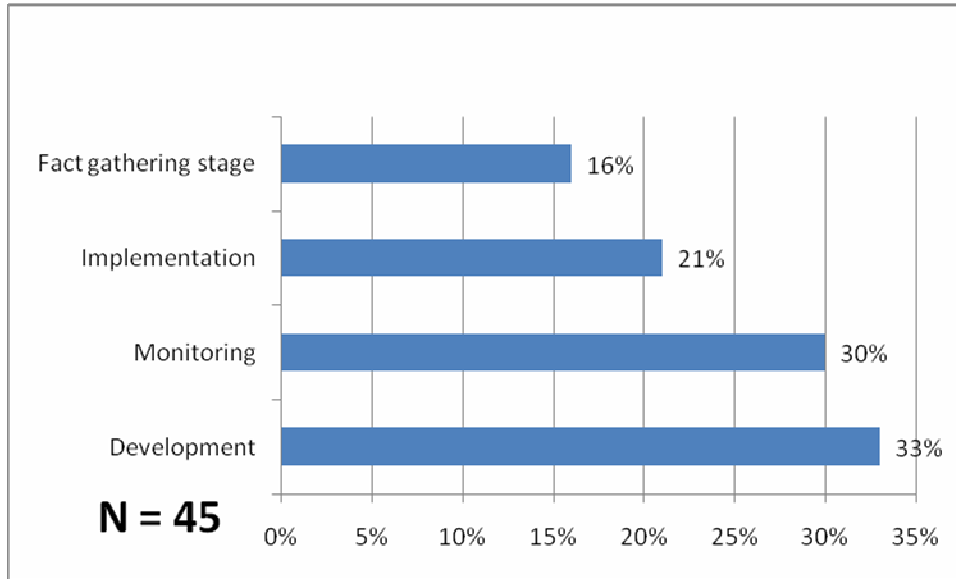
These findings were similar Agrawal(2002) who asserts that with lack of beneficiary participation; the programs were often designed in a top-down approach within which beneficiaries were not given any authority for decision-making or program execution. Even if they were consulted in advance, they could not be sure that their preferences were being given adequate weight.

4.4.2.1 Stage of Decision Making

The study aimed at establishing stage of decision making by the self help groups.

According to the findings 33% who were the majority were involved in decision making during development stage, 30% were involved in decision making during monitoring stage, 21% were involved in decision making during implementation stage while 16% were involved in decision making during in fact gathering stage. Those who had taken part in development stage advised the office on the most suitable projects for the community (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8: Stage of Decision Making



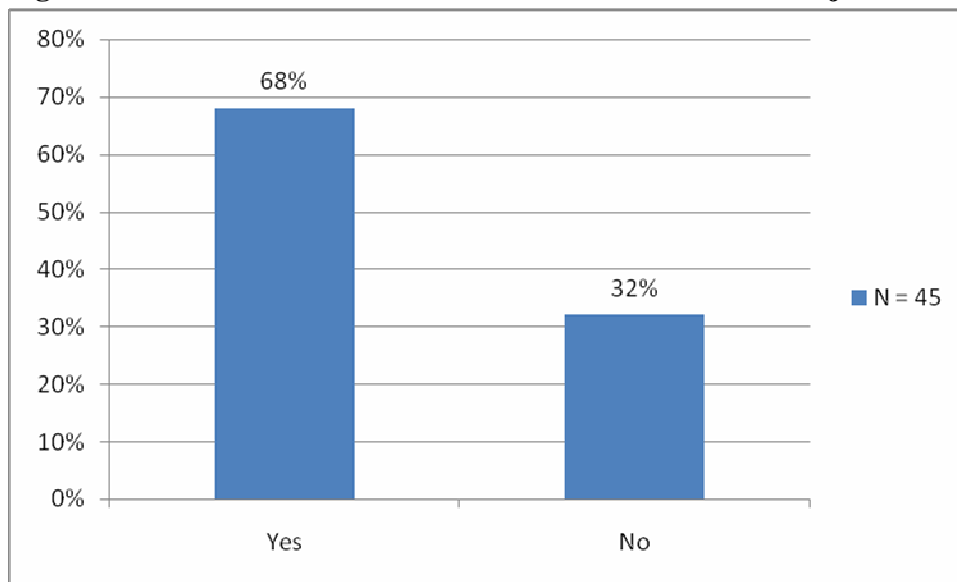
Source: Survey Data (2012)

4.4.3 Respondents attendance of Educational and Other CDTF Project Sessions

This section sought to establish the attendance of educational and other CDTF project sessions by the respondents.

The study established that the level of attendance of educational and other CDTF project sessions was low. Majority of the respondents indicated they did not attend as shown by 84% while 16% took part (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9: Attendance of Educational and Other CDTF Project Sessions



Source: Survey Data (2012)

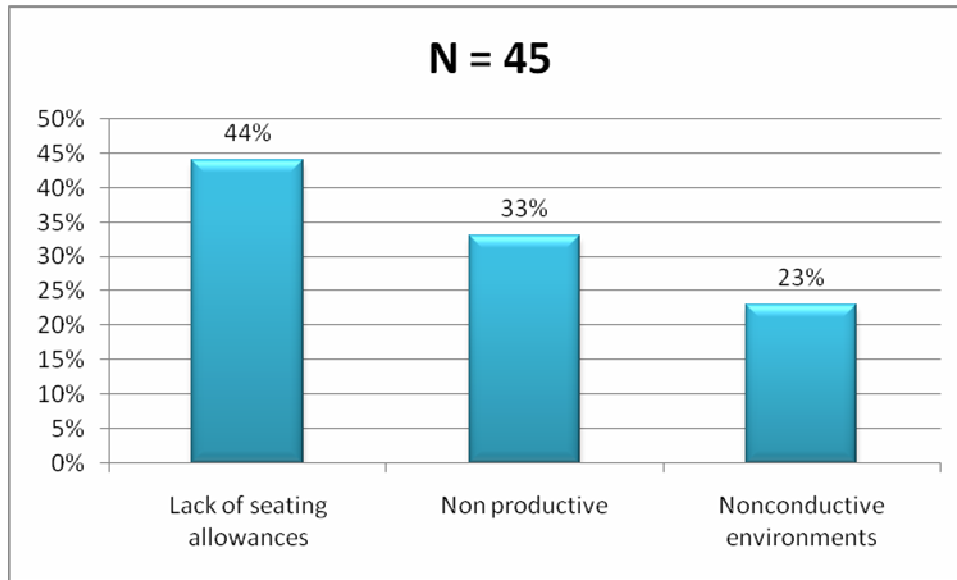
These correlated with Kasiaka (2004) findings in that participation is an approach through which beneficiaries and other stakeholders are able to influence project planning, decision-making, implementation and monitoring phases. On the other hand, participation is considered to be a prerequisite for project ownership, successful implementation and sustainability of the projects in question.

4.4.3.1 Reasons for the respondents low attendance

Respondents were requested to support their answer as answered on section 4.3.3.

About 44% cited the low attendance to be caused by lack of seating allowances which should be considered since they leave their sources of daily bread for the meetings, 33% cited the meetings did not add value to the current projects citing them as non productive, 23% indicated that the meetings were not held in conducive environments and hence they were not comfortable and tended to lose focus (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10: Reasons for Low Attendance



Source: Survey Data (2012)

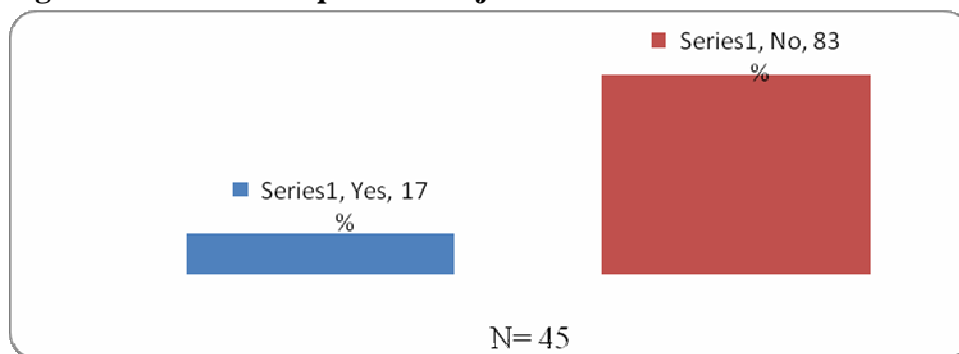
4.4.4 Leadership in the Projects

This section aimed to establish whether respondents had ever acquired leadership positions in the CDTF projects.

According to the findings 83% of the respondent had not attained while 17% had attained leadership positions. Those who indicated yes noted to have been leaders as chairpersons and coordinators of the projects.

Those who had not acquired any position said that leaders were not accountable with the funds and that the positions were dictatorial and made people shy away from competing for them since they also caused hostility between the officials and the members (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11: Leadership in the Project



Source: Survey Data (2012)

The findings deferred with Schouten and Moriarty (2003) who insists on equity to be included so that both a sense of equality and a sense of being entitled to a share in ownership. Equity is crucial to community management. It implies that, although communities are diverse, everyone in the community should profit in the same manner from community development trust fund. To deal with this view of community means to acknowledge diversity.

4.4.5 Conclusion

It was clear that a majority of the respondents contributed to the CDTF projects by offering materials. Most of them had participated in the decision making process especially at the development stage which is the most critical stage. The level of CDTF educational project sessions was to a low extent where the members considered them as obsolete and that they were not consulted in determining the timings the meetings were being held.

4.5 Types of Projects Funded By CDTF and Their Level of Funding and their effectiveness

The fourth objective was “To establish the projects funded by CDTF and their level of funding as well as establish the effectiveness of the projects and their level of collaboration and networking with other devolved funds”.

4.5.1 Types of Projects Funded by CDTF and their Level of Funding

The study sought to know types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of funding in the County from 1999 to 2010.

According to the findings Environment based project were the most funded with Ksh 38,015,730, followed by Water with Ksh 9,380,525 and Education with Ksh 3,084,964. (Table 4.5)

Table 4.5: Types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of funding

Name of Project	Funds Awarded in Ksh
Kahero Water Project	2,171,835
Kanyariri Water Project	1,205,961
Mutego Water Project	2,626,670
Rugita Water Project	3,376,059
Gatamiuyu-Kariminu Fence Project	10,524,527
Kereita-Kinari-Kamae Fence Project	13,793,063
Kikuyu Esc Forest & Kinangop grassland Project	13,698,140
Muthaini Primary School	3,084,964
Total	50,772,314

Source: www.cdtf.co.ke

According to a study done by Esman and Uphoff(1984), they indicate that a number of approaches or perspectives have evolved over the years, geared towards the actualization of community development. One of the most popular approaches is the provision of basic social amenities to communities by government.

4.5.2 Respondents awareness of the effectiveness of the CDTF funded projects

This section aimed at assessing whether the respondents were aware of the effectiveness of CDTF funded projects.

According to the findings 60% who were the majority were in agreement that the projects were effective while 40% indicated they were not effective (Table 4.6).

Table 4.6: Respondents awareness of the effectiveness of the CDTF funded projects

Are the CDTF funded projects effective	Number	Percent
Yes	27	60
No	18	40
Total	45	100

Source: Survey Data (2012)

In the opinion of Botes and Rensburg (2000), whoever wants to get involved in participatory development should: Demonstrate an awareness of their status as outsiders to the beneficiary community; respect the community's indigenous contribution as manifested in their knowledge, skills and potential; become good facilitators and catalysts of development that assist and stimulate community-based initiatives.

4.5.3 Level of Collaboration and Networking between CDTF and other Devolved Funds

The study aimed at investigating the level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and other devolved funds from the project officials and the key informants.

According to the findings 62% who were the majority agreed while 38% disagreed (Table 4.7).

Table 4.7: Level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and other devolved funds

Is the collaboration and networking between CDTF and other devolved funds	Number	Percent
Yes	5	62
No	3	38
Total	8	100

Source: Survey Data (2012)

Holmquist (1984) insists that the idea behind the formation of Community Development Trust Fund in essence is to effect desired changes in areas that are felt undesirable in the society. These they doon their own, through collaboration and partnership with donor organization and/or networking with other NGOs.

4.5.4 Conclusion

It was clear that the Environment projects were provided more funds since it formed the source of livelihood for the community members as majority of them depending on farming. Water projects followed as this greatly assisted in farming as well as in household activities.

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the Findings

From the study, 37 out of 50 sampled respondents were able to fill in the questionnaires contributing to 74%. This commendable response rate was made a reality after the researcher made personal visits to remind the respondents to fill-in and return the questionnaires.

The study found that majority of the self help groups participated in environmental projects, majority of the groups were started 1-5 years and majority of the group had 5-20 members. The groups objective were to ensure that they eradicate poverty through spearheading the project and ensuring sustainability of the project so that the county may benefit from CDTF and also to make sure the projects were well maintained to motivate sponsors and other investors it was also clear that majority of the groups contributed to the project by offering materials to build the projects. It was also found that those participating in CDTF had similar goals, vision and mission, and those groups were active and they are fully registered in the Kiambu CDTF offices. The study also found that majority of the people participating was males this showed there was gender disparity. Majority of the people participating had attained the age between 40- 50 years this showed that the participants in the projects were mature. The study found that majority were college graduates this showed that the participants were well educated with strong academic backgrounds. Majority of the participants were self employed this showed they were self reliant. The study also showed that majority of people participating was married.

The findings were similar with Moodley (2000) which states that along with the nine plagues and impediments to community participation), developed emergent guidelines for promoting community participation, and coined them the “Twelve Commandments”. The twelve guidelines for promoting participatory development are designed to serve more as a framework of values, principles and approaches in participatory development rather than as a blueprint or formula

Majority of people participating were married this was in line with Gladwin et al., (2002) findings which state that in most rural communities in Africa, major household decisions like whether to participate in community development trust fund activities are made by the household head often with the input of the spouse.

The findings were also similar with Thangata et al., (2002) household head attributes such as age, gender and occupation are therefore important factors in analyzing the participation decision. Studies in Zambia show that female headed households (FHHs) are more likely to engage in community development trust funded activities than male headed households (MHHs) holding other factors like household size and age constant. But FHHs are often more resource constrained particularly with regard to labor and cash than their counterpart MHHs. A majority of the people participating were male this shows there is gender disparity. Majority of the people participating had attained the age between 40- 49 years this showed that the people participating in the projects were mature. Study done by Esman and Uphoff (1984), they indicate that a number of approaches or perspectives have evolved over the years, geared towards the actualization of community development. One of the most popular approaches is the provision of basic social amenities to communities by government.

5.2 Conclusions

Self help groups participating in CDTF projects promoted community participation since they had set objectives.

A majority of households participating in CDTF were married and the male sex dominated in participation of the projects.

Participants in the projects were self employed who supported the project either materially or monetary.

Most of the projects supported by CDTF were basic social amenities.

5.3 Recommendations

i. To CDTF Groups

The study recommends that dwellers of Kiambu County should be incorporated in the groups by so doing they will improve development by bringing in new ideas of development and hence speed up poverty eradication approaches as CDTF aims.

The study also recommends that youths be motivated in joining hands with the other Households members.

ii. To Household Heads

It is also recommended that the female sex should be given leadership positions and should also be given chances to be participating in the CDTF projects rather than living or assuming that the male gender is the one to be concerned on development issues only.

iii. To People Participating in CDTF Projects

The study recommends that people's participation should be encouraged in all projects. The study established that monitoring and evaluation of projects are a collective responsibility that involves all stakeholders. People's participation should be monitored by the CDTF officials and they should also give rewards e.g. certificates to motivate other participants.

iv. To CDTF Management

The study recommends that more projects be introduced in the County. The study also recommends that outside facilitator should conduct the project audit ensuring confidentiality thus allowing the team members and other stakeholders to be candid. The study also recommends that investigation and reviewing the effects of the completed or ongoing projects to see whether the benefits which were planned to flow from the project have indeed been realized this phase will thus ensure sustainability of the project or recommends changes in the project to ensure the goals and objectives are achieved.

iv. To Scholars

The study has explored investigate the community development trust fund effectiveness towards poverty reduction in specific in Kiambu County. The CDTF project however is distributed in other areas in Kenya which differ in their way of management and have different settings all together. This warrants the need for another study which would ensure generalization of the study findings for all the CDTF projects in Kenya and hence pave way for new policies. The study therefore recommends another study be done with an aim to investigate the community development trust fund effectiveness towards poverty reductionin Kenya.

Further a study should also be carried out to investigate the factors affecting the growth of CDTF projects in Kenya.

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Single Married Divorced

6. Name of CDTF Project participating in
7. When did you start (Participating).....
8. When was the project started

Part B: People Participation

9. In which way have you contributed to the project
- Money Materials other specify
10. Have you ever participated in the Kiambu county CDTF decision making process?
- Yes No

If yes at what stage of decision making did you take part in?

Fact Gathering Development Implementation Monitoring

11. Would you say that your attendance of educational and other CDTF project sessions was:
- Very High High Moderate Low Very low
12. If low and very low why?
-

13. Have you been a leader in any positions in the project?
- Yes No
- If yes which position?
- If no why?

.....
.....

14. In which other ways have you assisted in the project?

.....
.....

Part C: Characteristics of Groups Supported by CDTF

15. Which household groups are you affiliated to?

.....
.....

16. Which are its main objectives

.....

17. When did you join it?

18. How many members does it have?

19. In which way has the group been involved in the CDTF projects?

.....
.....

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME & PARTICIPATION

Appendix II: Interview Guide for Self Groups

Section A

- 1. Name of CDTF Project participating in
- 2. Year started.....
- 3. Number of members
- 4. Objectives of the group

.....
.....

5. In which way have you contributed to the project?

Money [] Materials [] other specify

Section B:

6. How effective are CDTF funded projects to the community development in Kiambu County?.....

.....

7. Identify types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of findings?

.....
.....
.....

8. What is the nature and level of people’s participation in the fund and CDTC projects?

.....
.....
.....

9. Which are the characteristics of self help groups participating in CDFT projects?

.....
.....

10. How is the level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and other devolved funds.....

.....

Appendix III: Interview Guide for Key Informants

Section A

Part A: Respondents Information

1. Gender Male [] Female []

2. Age Below 20years [] 21-25 years [] 26- 30yrs []
 30-35 yrs [] 36- 40 years [] 40- 50 years []
 Above 50 years []

3. Level of education Primary [] Secondary []
 College [] University []
 Other specify

4. Position held in the community

Section B: CDTF Project participation

5. Name of CDTF Project participating in

6. Year started.....

7. Objectives of the group

.....
.....

8. In which way have you contributed to the project?

Money [] Materials [] other specify

9. How effective are CDTF funded projects to the community development in Kiambu County?.....

.....
.....

10. Identify types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of findings?

.....
.....
.....
.....

11. What is the nature and level of people's participation in the fund and CDTC projects?

.....
.....
.....

12. How is the level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and other devolved funds?.....

.....
.....

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Appendix IV: Time Plan

Phase	Description	Number of weeks										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Data collection											
2	Data analysis											
3	Data interpretation											
4	Report writing											
5	Compilation and presentation											

