

**FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABILITY OF
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF) PROJECTS IN
KENYA: A CASE OF KITUI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY IN KITUI
COUNTY.**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for an academic award of a degree in any other University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research work to my lovely Mum, Alice Mbuu who has no formal education but values and has passion and zeal for education, to my dear wife Florence, my lovely son Lewis and daughter Stephanie.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFB	Constituencies Development Fund Board
CDFMC	Constituency Development Fund Management Committee
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
ICA	International Cooperative Alliance
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
MEPD	Ministry of Economic Planning and Development
MEPD	Economic Planning and Development
MP	Member of Parliament
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
PMC	Project Management Committee
SCA	Sub County Administrator
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
WA	Ward Administrator
PIP/D	Project Implementation Plan/Design

ABSTRACT

This research was carried out with an aim of analyzing factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya focusing on Kitui South Constituency in Kitui County. The objectives of the study were; to establish to what extent projects implementation strategies used to execute projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects, to determine to what extent community involvement in project identification influence sustainability of CDF projects, to establish to what extent community involvement in project implementation process influences sustainability of CDF projects and to investigate to what extent management of CDF management committees influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency. The study was based on descriptive survey research design. Descriptive Survey research design was adopted because it provides quantitative and numerical description. A descriptive research design involves fact finding and enquiries and describes what exists and it may help to uncover new facts and meaning. A purposeful sampling technique was used to arrive at sample size and a questionnaire used to collect data since it is cheap, unbiased and able to collect large amounts of data. Also other instruments used in data collection were observation schedule and interview guide. Qualitative and quantitative data analysis was done to determine the relationships between the independent and the dependent variables. To establish the reliability of the research instruments a pilot study was done to test the data collection instruments. Qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used to analyze the findings by using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 for Windows. The study revealed that project implementation plans never existed for every project implemented as indicated by 55.3% of the respondents. It was established that top bottom/down was the approach mostly used in establishing and implementing CDF projects. The study also established that need assessment/analysis was not being done before identifying and establishing CDF projects as indicated by 62.1% of the respondents. The study found that level of community involvement in identification and selection of CDF projects was active (58.3% of respondents) and that CDF projects were identified by the community and based on community needs (67.0% of respondents). It was established that, generally community participation in project identification and implementation process was moderate hence the community was not satisfied with the project identification process. The key conclusion of the study was that, sustainability of CDF projects is possible in Kitui South Constituency. This can be achieved if there is a mechanism to ensure that beneficiaries of CDF projects who are the local communities are empowered to come up with tailor made mechanisms to ensure sustainability. The recommendations of the study were; Project implementation strategies such as bottom up approach should be encouraged and strictly adhered to, the community should be involved at all stages of the project cycle since they are the beneficiaries and failure to do so would lead to failure of many projects, there should be community sensitization and creation of awareness on the functions and operations of CDF and their role in project implementation process and there should be empowerment through capacity building for CDFC and PMC committee members and the community in general. The researcher hoped that the findings of the study will immensely be useful in planning and formulation of relevant policies which can address the challenges currently facing sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency and in Kenya in general.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Since independence in 1963 fighting poverty at grassroots level has been one of the key agendas of the Kenyan Government. Worldwide, there are still around 2.5 billion people living under the poverty line of 2 \$ a day, especially in Latin America, Africa and Asia (Chen and Ravallion, 2008). Olinto and Uematsu, (2010) however state that there is 1.2 billion people living in extreme poverty. This has affected development in most developing countries and core institutions in the society such as health and education which have been adversely affected. Poverty reduction as well as financial inclusion is desired from the social and economic point of view. Constituency Development Fund tries to deal and contribute towards solutions to those existing poverty and exclusion difficulties at constituency level.

Studies have indicated that in many instances the poor have not been involved or benefited from national economies, they may have suffered absolute loss during early stages of national development (Irma, 1975). Development is aimed at changing social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions as well as acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty (Auya & Oino, 2013). Several rural development programmes have failed to achieve their desired objectives due to poor organization and implementation strategies (Kerote, 2007). Concerns exist about financial accountability, effectiveness of such funds, issues of efficiency of the CDF Management Committees and sustainability of CDF projects, about whether they simply reinforce the existing patronage networks and encourage corruption and about whether they make the members of the national assembly into executive decision makers, and thus distract them from their parliamentary roles.

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was created in Kenya in 2003 through an Act of parliament to “fight poverty at the grassroots level through the implementation of community based projects which have long term effects of improving the peoples’ economic well being and to relieve members of parliament from the heavy demands of fund-raising for projects which ought to be financed through the Consolidated Fund.” The fund was created by the Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2003 with a primary objective of addressing poverty at grassroots level by dedicating a minimum of 2.5% of Government ordinary revenue to grassroots development and the reduction of poverty. The fund is managed by Constituencies Development Fund Board (CDFB). In January 2013, the CDF Act, 2003 (as amended in 2007) was replaced with CDF Act, 2013. The enactment of the CDF Act 2013 was mainly aimed to ensure that the law governing CDF is aligned to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, specifically in compliance with the principles of transparency and accountability, separation of powers, participation of the people and to align the CDF law with the provisions of the new devolved Government structure.

From the Financial year 2005/2006 the allocation began to take into consideration poverty levels within Constituencies. From then 23% of CDF is allocated according to each constituencies poverty levels (the poorest getting the most) while 75% of the fund is allocated equally amongst the 290 Constituencies in Kenya. Rural development actions are aimed at developing social and economic development of the concerned rural areas (Chigbu, 2012). According to Moseley, (2003) rural development aims at finding the ways to improve the rural lives with participation of the rural people themselves so as to meet the required needs of the rural areas. If we are to achieve sustainability or even reduce unsustainability we have to accept the challenge of seeing and doing things differently and learning from others (Warburton, 1994).

For CDF project to be considered successful the concept of sustainability of these projects cannot be ignored. Sustainability is not easy to achieve because of various socio-economic and political challenges experienced especially in developing countries. To attain the required level of sustainability is not possible without first gaining an understanding of the principles of Monitoring and Evaluation which is an effective tool that facilitates the formulation and completion of successful projects. Project Sustainability examines the extent to which the projects strategies and activities are likely to continue to be implemented after the termination of the project and the withdrawal of external assistance.

Kimenyi, (2005) argues that CDF funds provide people at grassroots the opportunity to make expenditure decisions that maximize their welfare through establishing development projects among the health, and educational programs which are perceived as the main challenge facing community development in Kenya since independence. CDF money is well supported by an Act of parliament contained in Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 107 (Act No. 11) of 9th January, 2004. This means that the fund does not undergo normal Central Government bureaucracies that other Government funds are filtered through so they are released directly to the Constituencies at local level where projects are to be implemented. It is therefore on the basis of this background the researcher proposes to study the factors affecting sustainability of projects funded through Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Kitui south constituency.

1.1.1 Kitui South Constituency

Kitui South Constituency is an electoral constituency in Kenya. It is one of eight constituencies in Kitui County. Kitui County constitutes eight constituencies: Mwingi North, Mwingi West, Mwingi Central, Kitui West, Kitui Rural, Kitui Central, Kitui East and Kitui South. Kitui County has a total population of 1,012,709 people (male - 48% and female -

52%) according to the 2009 National Census. The main residents are Kambas - the fifth largest tribe in Kenya - making about 11% of the country's population.

Kambas are famous for their wood/soapstone carving and basket weaving skills. They are also involved in livestock rearing, subsistence farming and hunting. Tourism is also evident due Tsavo East National Park and recently coal; iron and cement mining are coming up as major economic activities. The constituency was established during the 1963 elections. The Constituency currently has six wards. Kitui South Constituency has an area of 6,133.7 square kilometers (IEBC boundaries report 2012) and a total population of 166,050 according to 2009 national census. Kitui South Constituency is one of rural constituencies in Kenya where the benefits and impact of CDF is very important to the locals as the Constituency is less developed compared with other Constituencies in the Kitui County. The constituency consists of Ikanga/Kyatune, Mutomo, Mutha, Ikutha, Kanziko and Athi wards. There is insufficient information about sustainability of CDF project in this particular Constituency.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There are a variety of problems and shortcomings associated with establishment, management and sustainability of CDF development projects leading to collapse of some of the development projects within a short time after commissioning. Development projects are aimed at changing social structures, popular attitudes and national institutions as well as acceleration of economic growth, reduction of inequality and the eradication of poverty (Auya & Oino, 2013). In developing countries, National and Local Governments, Non Governmental Organizations and concerned organizations invest large amounts of money every year for the implementation of development projects (Gebrehiwot, 2006).

There is notable wastage of money due to badly implemented projects and on abandoned CDF projects (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013). There are no explanations which have been given

as to why there is wastage, failure, collapse, abandonment and lack of sustainability of such projects, a research gap that need to be addressed. According to studies done elsewhere including Kimilili, South Mugirango, Kacheliba, Gatundu South and Machakos Town Constituencies just to name a few it appears that there is need to address the issue of sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya. There is evidence of many CDF projects which have collapsed countless stories about health centres without patients, schools without students (Kibebe et al, 2010). These sustainability gaps have not been highlighted and addressed by the revised CDF Act (2013). There is no study which has been done to identify the factors that influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency. The Constituency is not an exception to this project sustainability problem.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to analyze factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya particularly focusing on Kitui South Constituency in Kitui County. This study, therefore sought to establish some of the sustainability challenges facing CDF development Projects and also sought to determine whether the influence is significant or otherwise.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives:

1. To establish to what extent projects implementation strategies used to execute projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.
2. To determine to what extent community involvement in project identification influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.
3. To establish to what extent community involvement in project identification influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.

4. To investigate to what extent management of CDF management committees influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

This exploratory study was organized around the following research questions:

1. To what extent do project implementation strategies used to execute projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency?
2. To what extent does community involvement in project identification influence sustainability of the CDF projects?
3. To what extent does community involvement in project implementation process influences sustainability of CDF development projects in Kitui South Constituency?
4. To what extent does management of CDF management committees influence sustainability of CDF projects?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

Based on the research questions of the study the following research hypotheses were tested.

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between CDF projects implementation strategies and sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.

H_{a1}: There is significant relationship between CDF projects implementation strategies and sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.

H₀₂: There is no statistically significant relationship between community involvement in project identification and sustainability of the CDF projects.

H_{a2}: There is statistically significant relationship between community involvement in project identification and sustainability of the CDF projects.

H0₃: There is no significant relationship between community involvement in CDF implementation process and sustainability of CDF projects.

Ha₃: There is significant relationship between community involvement in CDF implementation process and sustainability of CDF projects.

H0₄: There is no statistically significant relationship between management of CDF management committees and sustainability of CDF projects.

Ha₄: There is statistically significant relationship between management of CDF management committees and sustainability of CDF projects.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The results of the study may add to the existing body of knowledge on factors that contribute to lack of sustainability in CDF projects in the Country. The CDF Committees are focused on initiating more and more projects ignoring to consider sustainability aspect of the projects after withdrawal of CDF funds. The research outcome may inform policy makers and directors to draw lessons and principles to guide initiation, establishment and implementation of projects on sustainable basis. The top management and strategists of CDF management particularly the Constituencies Development Fund Board (CDFB) may use the findings of the study to understand how projects implementation strategies, community involvement in project identification and implementation process influences sustainability of CDF projects at grass root. Finally the results would be valuable for further scientific research and may be used to deduce guidelines for policy development towards sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui County and Kenya in general.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

One of the limitations of the study was financial constraints of the researcher since to collect all the required data involved a lot of travelling within two Sub Counties. The researcher was based within the Constituency under study, therefore able to use part of normal working hours to collect data. Another limitation was unavailability of some important CDF documents which were necessary in providing secondary source of data. The researcher sought authorization and cooperation from the CDF management committee of Kitui South Constituency to overcome this challenge. Thirdly, the survey studies relied upon were ‘self report data’ that is, they depended on participants to truthfully and accurately report their attitudes and characteristics, therefore information known to them may have not been obtained during the survey. The researcher developed an observation schedule which was used to observe the status quo as the reference point subject to gathering supplementary data given by respondents geared towards answering the research questions.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

The study analyzed some of the factors that influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya particularly focusing on Kitui South Constituency in Kitui County. The scope of the study was CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency though there are 290 Constituencies in Kenya. A total of 45 On-going projects were surveyed in the study covering Education, Health, Security and Water. The study targeted a sample of 109 respondents but made generalizations for the whole Kitui County and Kenya in general. The reason as to why the researcher limited himself to Kitui South Constituency was because of lack of time and enough resources to allow him to consider all the CDF projects in Kenya. As part of preparation for the study a thorough literature review on sustainability of CDF projects was conducted. Before beginning general observations, the Researcher discussed the case with

some informants to get a general idea of the CDF programs in the area of study and what the researcher aims to look for in his work.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

The study had the following assumptions; firstly the respondents would be aware of the existence and operations of CDF projects. Secondly the respondents would answer all questions correctly and truthfully. Thirdly the sample size would be a representative of the population and lastly the data collection instruments were to measure the desired constructs.

1.11 Definition of Significant Terms

Beneficiaries: Local community or communities directly or indirectly benefiting from a given project like CDF development projects.

CDF Projects: This is taken to mean Constituency Development Projects funded through constituency development fund kitty. These projects could be security, education, health or infrastructure projects among others.

Constituency: refers to “electoral district” meaning one of the areas a Country (Kenya) is divided for election purposes, and from which a representative is elected (MP) to serve in a legislative body.

Constitution: System of law and basic principles that a State, a Country or an organization is governed by: (Ref. Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary 6th Edition).

Government: This is the system by which a state or a community is governed.

Project Identification: is the first step in the strategic planning process. Before spending significant time and resources on a project, restoration practitioners should be able to identify the biological importance and likelihood of restoration success at potential project sites. It is the initial phase of the project development

cycle. It begins with the conceiving of ideas or intentions to set up a project. These ideas are then transformed into a project.

Project implementation: is the phase where visions and plans become reality. This is the logical conclusion, after evaluating, deciding, visioning, planning, applying for funds and finding the financial resources of a project. It can also be referred to as project execution.

Project selection: is the process of choosing a project or set of projects to be implemented by the organization/community. Since projects in general require a substantial investment in terms of money and resources, both of which are limited, it is of vital importance that the projects that an organization selects provide good returns on the resources and capital invested. This requirement must be balanced with the need for an organization/community to move forward and develop.

Project Sustainability: This refers to the extent to which the projects strategies and activities are likely to continue to be implemented after the termination of the project and the withdrawal of external assistance. This encompasses long-term, cultural, economic and environmental health and vitality with emphasis on long term period for the wellbeing of the beneficiaries.

Rural area: This is taken to mean a geographical area that is located outside cities and towns. They are characterised typically by low population density and small settlements.

Strategy: The art and science of planning and marshalling resources for their most efficient and effective use. It's a method or a plan chosen to bring about a desired future, such as achievement of a goal or solution to a problem.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This research report is organized into Five Chapters. Chapter One covers background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, research objectives, research questions, Significance, delimitation, limitations and assumptions of the study.

Chapter Two covers Literature review which gives an overview of empirical literature review, the concept of CDF projects in Kenya, CDF and rural development, theoretical framework focusing on theory of sustainability and community participation theory (ladder of participation theory), factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya and the conceptual framework of the study.

Chapter Three presents research methodology, research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments, validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure, methods of data analysis, ethical consideration and operationalization of variables.

Chapter Four covers data organization, analysis, presentation and interpretation after the data was collected from the respondents. It also includes establishment of relationships between the various independent variables and the dependent variable.

Lastly Chapter Five covers discussion based on the research findings, how they relate or add to existing knowledge, conclusions drawn from the findings and recommendations of the research work in relation to the research objectives.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study looks at an overview of empirical and theoretical literature review related to factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya. Also presented is review of literature from perspective of the study objectives and research questions. The chapter further discusses the specific factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects based on previous studies. At the end of the chapter the Conceptual framework that guided the study is also discussed. Lastly the chapter shows how the current study shall fill the gaps that were identified by the study.

2.2 Empirical Literature

This section of the study comprises of the empirical literature mainly focusing on studies done on devolved funds in Kenya, CDF projects and Rural Development which is presented as the key reference aspect in this study especially the objectives of the study.

2.2.1 The Concept of CDF Projects in Kenya

The Constituencies' Development Fund (CDF) was created by the Constituencies' Development Fund Act, 2003 with the primary objective of addressing poverty at grassroots level by dedicating a minimum of 2.5% of the government ordinary revenue to grassroots development and the reduction of poverty. The constituency development fund was established through the CDF Act in the Kenya gazette supplement no 107(Act no. 11) of 9th January 2004 which had been enacted by parliament in 2003. Nationally the fund is managed by the Constituencies Development Fund Board (CDFB). The Constituency Development Fund Bill was established through an Act of Parliament, CDF Act, in 2003. CDF is an annual budgetary allocation by the Central Government to each of the country's parliamentary

jurisdictions or the constituencies. While there are several rules that govern the utilization of the Fund to ensure transparency and accountability, decisions over the utilization of the funds are supposed to be mainly by the constituents.

The aim of the CDF is to devolve national resources at the community level with the aim of spurring economic development at the grassroots level, which would then translate to overall national economic growth and poverty reduction (Kibebe et al, 2014). The spirit of the CDF was in recognition of the fact that devolving funds to the community was crucial as it would strengthen the capacity of the people at the local level to exercise economic governance in an effort to spur development at the grass root level. This would enable communities to allocate resources to priority projects that would address their economic needs towards poverty alleviation. It seeks to avail resources to the local people and fund development projects at the constituency level to achieve bottom up development and improve the economic status of all people. Ultimately, the CDF, as was envisaged, would lead to poverty reduction, improved well-being of Kenyans and political empowerment of Kenyan communities. The fund is intended to compliment other existing funds being directed at the community level.

Ochieng and Tubey (2012) in their work in Ainamoi Constituency noted that the Constituency Development Fund was established under the Constituencies' Development Fund Act 2003 and its mandate was to take development to the citizens at the grass root level within the shortest time possible. It has a mission of ensuring specific proportion of the annual government revenue devolved to the constituencies for development and in particular to eradicate poverty at the grass root level, CDF Act (2003). CDF has its roots from the special Rural Development Policy of 1965 in which a conference by the Ministry of Economic Planning and Development (MEPD) was convened to discuss the ways of solving problems of rural development, education and employment. The key goals were; to increase rural incomes by raising levels of agricultural, commercial and industrial enterprise,

reduction of unemployment in the rural areas by increasing wage employment in public and private projects, establishing effective procedures and techniques for quick rural development in Kenya as a whole, applying procedures and the techniques to other rural development projects in similar areas and improving development ability of public administrators in the field.

In January 2013, the CDF Act 2003 (as amended in 2007) was repealed and replaced with CDF Act 2013 that is aligned to the constitution of Kenya 2010. Efforts to anchor the CDF on a legal foundation commenced in 1999 when the first motion on CDF was moved in parliament. The motion required the government to devote 5% of government revenue to community-based projects. The motion was passed but then the government did not implement it. In 2002, a caucus of MPs was formed to lobby the minister for Finance to allocate the 5% to community based projects. Parliament, through the Ministry of Finance, amended the initial motion to reduce the percentage from 5% to 2.5%. In October 2002, the CDF Bill was drafted and presented to parliament in April 2003.

The bill was passed in November 2003, thus establishing the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) through an Act of parliament. As such, 2.5% of all the government ordinary revenue collected every year is paid into the fund. CDF aims at redistributing national resources to the community to improve rural economy alleviate poverty. According to Welfare Monitoring Surveys (1992, 1994, and 1997), the Criteria for projects selection of CDF projects is that; the project must be Community-based, must be development projects. Recurrent costs are not allowed except for the three percent allowed for constituency office administrative costs and projects must not be for political expediency and must not be for personal awards except bursary awards. The enactment of the CDF act 2013 was mainly aimed to ensure that the law governing the CDF is aligned to the constitution of Kenya 2010, specifically in compliance with the principles of; Transparency and accountability,

Separation of powers and Participation of the people. The new law was also aimed to align the operations of the fund to the new devolved government structure.

Odhiambo (2007) in his contribution towards how CDF if well managed can reduce poverty in Kenya, he noted that the fight against poverty is usually regarded as a social goal and many governments have institutions in place to undertake the same. In Kenya for this matter, CDF was adopted in 2003 after the failure of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) failed to achieve its noble objective because of its management design and policies. Management of DFRD was coordinated by committees at various levels (Ochieng, Owour and Tubey, 2012).

2.2.2 CDF and Rural Development

Since independence the Government of Kenya has adopted various development initiatives that were geared towards rural development. Most of those development efforts adopted the top-down approach which was not different from the development strategies used during colonial era. Such strategies isolate rural communities from productive participation in development of their areas they might be the apparent social-economic stagnation amongst the rural communities (Mochooka, 1987). According to Maina (2005) this has been reflected in the push for democratic decentralization and establishment of sub national units with a degree of autonomy, for example devolution of authority to local units of governance that are accessible and accountable to the local people at grass root level. Rural development is improving the living standards of the low income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self sustaining (Lele, 1975).

Rural development is also viewed as encompassing the range of activities which involve the mobilization of resources in order to empower people to break away from all structural disabilities that prevent them from enjoying better living conditions in their rural areas

(Kakumba & Nsingo, 2008). For any community to be considered developed they must be able to deal with lack of basic needs, healthcare and lack of awareness.

The decentralization of fiscal management from central government to sub national unit in Kenya can be traced back to Session paper No. 1 of 1986 on economic management for renewed growth that called for reforms to strengthen the participation of local government in development process (GoK, 1986). A good example of this is the Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF) which is a public fund transferred to all local authorities in Kenya to support development in rural areas.

Maina, (2005) in his work he acknowledges that CDF was established with the aim of improving service delivery, alleviating poverty, enhancing economic governance and ultimately contributing to social-economic development of rural communities. This is the main concept that drives CDF agenda in Kenya. CDF management structure is from national to Locational level with the CDF national board being at national level and charged with approval of all CDF projects in Kenya. Constituency Development Fund Committees (CDFCs) are at constituency level and in charge of preparing a list of projects that are prioritized at constituency level and then forwarding them to the national CDF Board for approval. At Locational level community members are mobilized by the MP in that particular constituency to come up with CDF project management committees that identify and prioritize their projects at Locational level in accordance with their development needs and present them to the CDFC in that particular constituency ready for consideration (National Management committee, 2004).

According to the CDF Act 2013, CDF projects are supposed to be self-sustaining in nature. This is because the fund does not cover the recurrent expenditure arising from the projects long after their completion. All complete CDF projects are handed over to the community

after completion for the community to maintain them as they make use of them. This fact calls for good sustainability strategies in order to make sure that such projects don't collapse a few months or years after completion without getting value for money.

Political leaders may view CDF as an investment in their political careers with returns spread over the electoral cycle (Kimenyi, 2005). The priorities of politicians conflict those of the local communities or the so called voters who prefer projects that are aimed at improving their welfare as opposed to that of a politician that focuses on maximum political returns for personal gain. With the amendment of CDF Act in 2013 the role of the politicians or the MPs has been reduced to mobilization of community at Locational level. Ochieng and Owour (2013) in their work they recommended public sensitization on the functions and operations of the CDF management.

2.3 Factors Influencing Sustainability of CDF Projects in Kenya

These are contributing factors towards failure of project sustainability or probability success of a project depending on the impact of these factors thus affecting project longevity.

2.3.1 Influence of Project Implementation Strategies on Sustainability of CDF Projects

Project management committees are responsible for steering and controlling the activities of implementation team and ensure that all the projects initiated are successful (Auya & Oino, 2013). However lack of skills and experience in project implementation strategies may mean that there are poor project implementation strategies thus stalling of projects or lack of the sustainability and support from the beneficiaries who are the local residents. It is important for each project to be implemented, monitored and evaluated by people with relevant knowledge and experience in such projects to ensure proper implementation and sustainability of the projects at grass root level.

According to Kibebe (2014), most people who are in CDF implementation committees are those who are socio-economically stable compared to the real beneficiaries. This implies that as long as they are receiving their allowances they care less whether the projects attain their vision and goals or not. Kerote, (2007) revealed that relevant field methodologies that call for effective management of funds have been inadequate in allowing maximum utilization of local resources. He also noted that vital components of project implementation (organization design), project identification, monitoring and evaluation and equity have not fully been managed by the committees in the constituencies. Project implementation strategy entails planning, action and reflection (evaluation) and what goes along with the result (goal). Oser (1967) summarizes community participation on project implementation by arguing that managing with local people should take into account their ability to express and analyze their local complex and diverse realities which are often at odds with the top-down realities imposed by professionalism as opposed to bottom up approach which is preferred by the community.

Kimenyi, (2005) in his study on efficiency and efficacy of Kenya's CDF, noted that unlike other development funds that filter from the central government through longer and more layers of administration organs and bureaucracies, the CDF fund goes directly to the local people. He highlighted some characteristics that determine efficiency and efficacy of CDF among them as; citizen demand and constituency characteristics, size and population density and dispersion of a constituency and strategic choice of projects among others. He further noted that availability of funds provides people at grass root level with the opportunity to make expenditure decisions that maximize their welfare through establishing development projects among the health and educational programs which are perceived as the main challenge facing community development since independence. Earlier studies have indicated that there is inadequate monitoring and evaluation of CDF initiated projects for effective

implementation and sustenance of the CDF projects. The CDF management should ensure strong monitoring and evaluation practices. This will enable them to know the status of projects, identify the challenges within the projects and community at large as well as providing possible solutions to the identified challenges in order to create conducive atmosphere for sustenance of the same projects (Kibebe & Mwirigi, 2014).

2.3.2 Influence of Community Involvement in Project Identification on Sustainability of CDF Projects

According to Karue (2005), a prime project of man-centered development aims to meet the needs and satisfy the aspiration of people especially those of less fortunate who have often been overloaded in the past. He stressed that the fact that development should not lead to alienation or above all destroys or improve the cultural personality of the people. This means that development of projects should start from what people are, what people do, what they want and what they think and believe. Mwangi (2005) expressed the argument that, a community development project starts with the identification of a need or the realization that there is a need. This means need analysis should be conducted before establishment of a project. This concurs with the CDF policy on project identification, section 23 (2, 3 &4) of the CDF Act, 2003 revised 2007 that provide guidelines on how to identify a project (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013).

Participation plays a crucial role from the crucial stage of identification of needs to the final stage of evaluation and adjustments of the plan as well as the immediate stages taking decisions about the setting of targets, then application of resources and the management of operation. This notion by Kerote (2007) if not well applied by CDFC then CDF will not achieve a lot. Proper project identification leads to application of the right criterion for selecting the right CDF projects (Kerote, 2007).

Selecting the right project is a critical component of project success. If practitioners do not put enough effort into selecting the right opportunity for improvement, a project can end in disaster, or create unnecessary work and complexity for the project team. The project selection team need to identify what projects to rank, then develop ranking criteria and create a model that explains how to measure the projects against the criteria and what formulas and parameters to use for the ranking of the projects. Any criteria to be used it is important to ensure credibility and transparency. Owuor (2013) argues that CDF management faces varied challenges, some of which include: The organization structure in managing CDF projects, project identification criteria, political interference and corruption. The Criteria for projects selection of CDF projects is that; the project must be Community-based, must be development projects. Recurrent costs are not allowed except for the three percent allowed for constituency office administrative costs and projects must not be for political expediency and must not be for personal awards except bursary awards. In most cases such criterion is ignored and hence the need to investigate and establish how the selection criterion influences sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya.

2.3.3 Influence of Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process on Sustainability of CDF Projects

Project beneficiaries determine the success or failure of any project and by involving them the development workers stand a better chance of identifying the real needs of the project stakeholders (Mwabu et al, 2002). This means that failure to involve beneficiaries may result to too many projects failing. Most projects collapse or become moribund and very little has been done to find out their inherent problems. The major problem has been lack of involvement of community in project implementation process right from initiation of such projects. Sibiya (2010) distinguishes community participation into two categories according to the will of the people wishing to influence policy decisions; passive participation which

includes simple one way information delivery or request for information and active participation which includes formation of consensus on specific issues, monitoring, administrative activities and administrative request.

A community is a group of people residing in a locality who exercises local autonomy (Mulwa, 2004) and the locality satisfies their daily needs including health, education, social, cultural and historical heritage among others (Okumbe, 2011). Kanua (2009), in his study on assessment of the role of community participation in successful completion of CDF projects in Imenti North constituency found out that community participation all along the project cycle play a significant role in determining successful completion of projects hence their sustainability. Education is a significant contribution to the involvement of an individual in affairs that are intended to affect their lives. Kimani et al (2009) noted that the level of education in a community will influence the level of participation in community projects and also possession of specific skills enhances the successful implementation of these projects. According to Wade (1989), participation allows fuller access to benefits of a democratic society.

In the same reasoning Cook (1975), notes that citizen participation can legitimate a program, its plans, actions and leadership. Legitimization of development project can often mean the difference between success, sustainability and failure of project at community level (Cook, 1975). According to CDF Act 2013, each location through its Locational CDF project management committee is expected to develop a list of projects which are to be submitted to the CDFC for authentication and then the CDFC forwards them for approval for funding by the CDF National Board. There is also need for involvement of both men and women in CDF management at grass root level to avoid gender discrimination.

2.3.4 Influence of Management of CDF Management Committees on Sustainability of CDF Projects

The CDF policy is quite silent on the mode of choosing members of CDFC or any other CDF committee. It only gives room for a person of integrity and honesty, this is not measurable. Osinde (2009) on his writing Standard Daily on Wednesday 14Th highlighted on the outcry in Kacheliba constituency over the composition of CDFC. The constituents protested against the CDFC organization design. They claimed that members of the committee were political cronies and relatives of the area MP hence could not be effective in their work. They also mobilize local community to identify community needs and priorities and propose projects to address their needs. Policy Forum Position Paper on the Constituency Development Fund (2008) notes that the CDF Act 2013 is silent on the professional skills and competencies for constituency development fund committee (CDFC) members. The same apply to PMC members implying there is a significant lack of structure for sound management including planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of development projects. The CDF Act (2013) provides that PMCs will implement projects with support from the CDFC and technical advice from relevant government departments. For successful implementation of CDF projects, democratic values and ethos should be entrenched at the local level.

2.4 Theoretical Framework

The study was based on theory of Sustainability and theory of community participation (ladder of participation theory).

2.4.1 The Theory of Sustainability

Sustainable development is a pattern of resource use that aims at meeting human needs while preserving the environment so that these needs can be met not only in the present, but also for future generations. The term was used by the Brundtland Commission which coined what has

become the most often-quoted definition of sustainable development as development that ‘meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs (Reclift, 1997).’

Sustainability describes a form of economy and society that is lasting and can be lived on a global scale. Sustainable development ties together concerns for carrying out capacity of natural systems with the social challenges facing humanity. The society-changing potential of the claim: ‘More justice between generations, more global justice at the same time’ faces the peril of getting out sight. Sustainability is just not the trivial general claim to take social, economic and environmental policy serious independent of any relationship in time and space and to strike a sound balance between these aspects

In its literal rudiments, sustainability means a capacity to maintain some entity, outcome, or process over time. According to the economist Amartya Sen’s “development as freedom” dictum (1999), we create options for the future by creating options for today’s poor because more options will drive greater development. The study was based on this theory due to its relevance in addressing global and local sustainability issues especially development projects aimed at alleviating poverty at grass root level.

2.4.2 Ladder of Participation Theory

This theory is the most elaborate model that seeks to explore the concept of community participation (Arnstein, 1969). The theory of ladder of participation explains the different levels of participation at community level from manipulation or therapy level of citizens, consultation level and to what is viewed as the genuine participation level like partnership and citizen control. Communities can participate in decision making if they have been involved and empowered. One of the aims of CDF is empower communities by giving them an opportunity to take part in decision making on which projects to be implemented in their

Constituencies. There must be real opportunities for participative decision making for the target groups and those decisions must largely relate to their future development (Sadiullah, 2006).

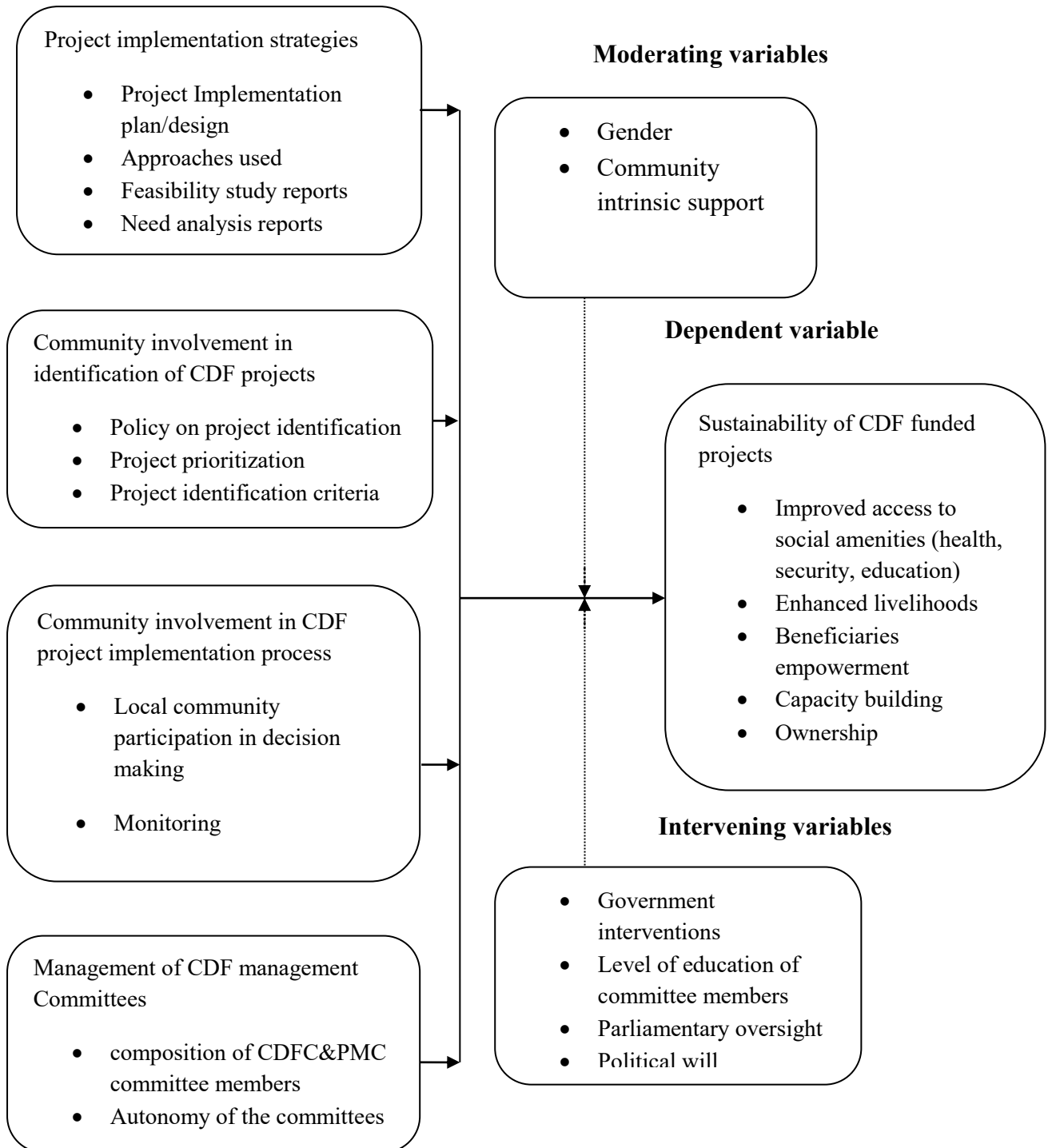
There are good reasons for close association of participation with community development as an approach to community participation. The aim to meet basic needs obviously requires the participation of all who will benefit. Participation in implementation of a program improves effectiveness and efficiency through mobilization of local resources and the development of the capacity of the community to plan and implement which requires greater intensity and scope of participation as the projects proceeds (Sidiullah, 2006). Basically theory underscores the importance of beneficiaries' involvement in project cycle hence the researcher prefers it as a relevant theory for his work.

2.5 Conceptual Framework

A Conceptual framework is an illustration of the relationships between the variables identified for the study. The study conceptualized the interaction between independent, dependent, moderating and intervening variables. The central theme of the study was the independent variables. From the conceptual framework, the independent variables of the study were; project implementation strategies, community involvement in CDF project implementation process, community involvement in identification of CDF projects and management of CDF management committees. The dependent variable "sustainable CDF projects" is consisted of sub constructs; improved access to social amenities (health, security, education and sports), enhanced livelihoods, beneficiaries' empowerment, capacity building and community project ownership. Gender and community intrinsic support are the moderating variables. The intervening variables are Government interventions, the Level of education of the committee members, parliamentary oversight and Political will of elected leaders.

Conceptual Framework

Independent variables



Source: modified from sustainable cycles of success (Prof(s)) Cooperrider and Arita, 2010).

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

2. 6 Analysis of Research Gap

Table 2.1 Analysis of Research Gap

Researcher	Focus area	Methodology	Key findings	Research gap
Ochieng, F Owour and Tubey Ruth	Factors influencing management of CDF projects (Ainamoi Constituency).	Survey research design.	Majority of CDF projects are managed by males who are mature with over 35 years. CDF faces many challenges like organization structure, project identification and political interference.	Autonomy of CDF committees not addressed. Sustainability of CDF projects not addressed. Project implementation strategies not addressed.
Leonard W. Kibebe and Priscillah W. Mwirigi	Selected factors influencing effective implementation of CDF projects (Kimilili Constituency).	Descriptive survey research design.	There is inadequate monitoring and evaluation. Lack or low community participation leading to poor decision making.	Community involvement not adequately addressed. Sustainability challenges facing CDF projects not adequately addressed.
Dr. Karanja Ngungi	Factors affecting effective implementation of CDF projects (Machakos town Constituency).	Descriptive survey research design.	Level of education of PMC and CDFC members influences effective implementation of CDF projects	Project sustainability not adequately addressed and Community involvement in project identification and implementation not addressed
Muraguri, Phyllis G.	Analysis of factors influencing sustainability of CDF funded project (Kiharu Constituency).	Descriptive survey research design.	Kiharu constituents are significantly aware of CDF operations and procedures though not involved in some of the procedures like fund allocation	Autonomy of committees not addressed. Approaches used in project execution not addressed.
Nyaguthii E and Oyugi L.A	Influence of community participation on successful implementation of CDF projects (Mwea constituency).	Descriptive survey research design.	CDF projects are supposed to benefit the local community but they are implemented by influential people and support the idea of community participation.	Project sustainability challenges not addressed. No study about sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.

2.7 Chapter Summary

This chapter of the study presented the empirical literature review, theoretical framework citing sustainability theory and community participation theory (ladder of participation theory). The chapter also looked at factors influencing CDF projects in Kenya and presented the conceptual framework of the study diagrammatically and the summery of research gap.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study focused on research methodology that was adopted giving details of research techniques adopted by the researcher in order to achieve the research objectives and answer the research questions. It presents details of data collection methods, data analysis and presentation of the study. It adopts the following structure; research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, methods of data collection, validity and reliability research instruments and data analysis techniques used in the study.

3.2 Research Design

The study adopted descriptive survey research design. A descriptive survey research design was considered appropriate for the study because it involves fact finding and enquiries and hence provides quantitative and numerical description. However, some qualitative approach was used in order to get a better understanding and more insightful interpretation of the qualitative part of the study. This type of descriptive survey research design involves explanations which will be based on interactions of findings in terms of broader concept and accepted theory (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Descriptive research design allows a researcher to collect both qualitative and quantitative data. Descriptive research determines and reports the way things are; and also helps a researcher to describe a phenomenon in terms of attitude, values and characteristics (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena and describe “what exists” with respect to variables or conditions (Kaleem & Ahmad, 2008). This design also allows flexibility and there are no fixed procedures of operation and hence this factor allows the researcher to collect data as it is available in the field from the respondents.

3.3 Target Population

Target population refers to all members of a real or hypothetical set of people or objects by observing some of them and extending them to the entire population or set of events (Orodho, 2009). It is the entire set of relevant units of analysis in a given study. The total target population of the study was 356 people from which a total of 109 respondents were selected scientifically. This was necessary because the sample frame was categorized into three categories, namely; CDFC members (30), PMC members from 45 projects (315). The last category was that of technical officers comprising of sub county administrators (8), representatives of national CDF management board (2) and the CDF fund manager (1). A total of 45 On-going projects were surveyed in this study covering Education (16), Health (8), Security (6) and Water (15). This is illustrated in table 3.1

Table 3.1 Target Population

Sample unit	frequency	Percent (%)
CDFC	30	8.0
Sub County Administrators	8	2.25
CDF Fund Manager	1	0.28
National CDF members second to constituency	2	0.56
Project management committee (PMC)	315	88.48
Total	356	100.0

Table 3.2 Types of On-going Projects under Study

CDF Projects	Frequency	Percent (%)
Education	16	35.7
Health	8	17.7
Security	6	13.3
Water	15	33.3
Total	45	100.0

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Sampling is a process that involves selecting a group of subjects for a study in such a way that the individuals represent the larger group from which they were selected from. (Gay 1987). On the other hand a sampling procedure defines rules that specify how the sample size for a given study is arrived at.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to Cooper & Schindler (2001), a sampling frame is the list of elements from which the sample is actually drawn. Kerlinger (1973) defines a sample as a subject of a population where the actual study is being conducted.

Table 3.3 Sample Size (Sample Matrix)

Sample unit	Frequency	Sample Size
CDFC	30	8
Sub County Administrators	8	8
CDF Fund manager	1	1
National CDF members Seconded to constituency	2	2
Project management committees (PMCs)	315	90
Total	356	109

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

In order to collect enough data and information, the study sampling frame was put into three categories. In order to carry out this study a smaller group of 109 respondents was chosen from the total target population of 356 people. In the first category purposive sampling was applied whereby out of the 30 CDFC members only 8 executive members were picked because they attend all the CDFC meetings. In the second category purposive sampling was also applied to include chairpersons and secretaries of the PMCs giving a total of 90 PMC members from the 45 active PMCs in 45 On-going projects. Out of the 45 projects each project formed a cluster of 7 members. From the 45 clusters 2 members (chairperson and secretary) were purposively picked from each cluster. This was because the chairperson and secretary deal with daily matters concerning the CDF projects at grass root level. Purposive sampling technique was used because the researcher felt the subsets selected had some characteristics which were important for this particular study (Patton, 1990). In the third category comprising CDF fund manager, eight Sub County Administrators and two National

CDF representatives, the whole category was included in the study because the target category was small, thus taking the whole category in such cases is advisable (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999).

3.5 Research Instruments

Data was collected mainly using questionnaires method. In this regard, a complete comprehensive questionnaire composed of closed and a few open headed questions covering all the study objectives was formulated and utilized. The closed headed questions were to help to solicit information pertaining to the research objectives while the open headed questions were to facilitate the respondents to give insights on the relationship between independent and dependent variable of the study that were not addressed in the closed headed questions. The open headed questions were also instrumental in giving the respondent an opportunity to offer his or her suggestions. Authority to conduct the research was sought from all the relevant authorities including Kitui South Constituency CDF management office.

The Researcher recruited and trained six research assistants who assisted in administering the questionnaires to the targeted respondents. Personal interview method was preferred but at the request of the respondents, or under special circumstances the drop and pick method was used. This flexibility reduced the chances of non response by some of the key respondents. The respondents were required to read the questions contained in the questionnaires, interpret what is expected and then write the answers. The researcher also used observation schedule. This was made to assist the researcher in observing the status quo and making notes based on his own judgment on the situations on the ground. An interview guide was also used.

3.6 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) validity is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study. It is the

accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences, which are based on the research results. Joppe, (2000) defines reliability as the extent to which results are consistent over time and an accurate representation of the total population under study. If the results of a study can be reproduced under a similar methodology, then the instrument is considered to be reliable.

3.6.1 Validity

The following measures were undertaken by the researcher to ensure validity of the results from the study; all questions contained in the Survey questionnaires were constructed based on literature review. The questionnaire was pre-tested on a pilot survey and amendments were made to address all the shortcomings and make the questionnaires clearer to the respondents before the main study was conducted (Yin, 2003). Data was collected within four days so as to avoid the possibility of the occurrence of events that may have affected the opinion and attitude of a section of the respondents in the course of survey. The data collection instruments were also subjected to face validity by the University of Nairobi supervisor. The purpose of pre-testing the instruments was to ensure that the items in the instruments were stated clearly and have the same meaning to all respondents (Connaway & Powell, 2010).

3.6.2 Reliability

Reliability is the consistency in producing reliable results in a given study. It focuses on the degree to which empirical indicators are consistent across several attempts to measure theoretical concepts. To ensure reliability a pilot study was done to establish the reliability of all the research instruments. This was done in Ikutha ward. The questionnaires were administered twice to ten PMC members in Ikutha ward giving one week laps between the first and the second test. Purposely this was to identify any ambiguities and subsequent

amendments to the questionnaire accordingly. The study used the test retest reliability approach as a measure of consistency. Reliability was tested using the Cronbach's alpha that was calculated from questionnaires from a pilot study that was conducted to assess the survey tool before the actual study (Nunnally, 1978). The researcher used Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) to ascertain the reliability coefficient. The correlation coefficient was higher than 0.7 showing good reliability for the questionnaire as recommended by Mugenda and Mugenda (2003). The questionnaire, interview guide and the observation schedule were validated by the university supervisor by offering technical advice and opinion which was incorporated in the final questionnaire.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

The research used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected from the various individuals by use of self-administered questionnaires which was both structured and un-structured incorporating the four variables in line with the research objectives of the study. Secondary data was collected from CDF projects records, publications and information obtained from the internet. The researcher sought for approval and authority to carry out the research from the University of Nairobi and from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) before embarking on the research work. The researcher also sought the consent of CDFC at local level. Appointments were booked to secure meetings with various categories of respondents (CDFC members, PMC members and the technical officers). In addition all the six research assistants were trained in order for them to be ready to start assisting in data collection. Data was collected within four days.

Table 3.4 Methods of Data Collection

S/N	Instrument	Sample Unit
1	Questionnaire	All respondents
2	Interview guide	Technical officers
3	Observation schedule	During transect survey
4	Document analysis	Official CDF documents shared

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis seeks to fulfill research objectives and provide answers to the research questions (Bryman & Cramer, 1997). Data was analyzed both quantitatively and qualitatively mainly through use of descriptive statistics and presented using frequency distribution tables, percentages, mean and standard deviation. After data collection, the data was edited, coded, and classified as per the variables in the study and then data was subjected to Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). Subjecting the data to (SPSS) entailed working with the data, organizing it, grouping it, breaking it into manageable units, synthesizing, searching for patterns, discovering what is important and what is not, interpreting and deciding what to report during presentation of research findings.

Hypothesis testing was done by use of correlations, multiple regressions and Chi-square tests to determine whether the independent variables are predictors of the dependent variable. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) notes that multiple regression attempts to determine whether a group of variables together predict a given dependent variable of a given study.

3.9 Ethical Issues

To comply with ethical issues the researcher sought an approval and authority to carry out the research from the University of Nairobi and from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) before embarking on the research work. When designing the questionnaires care was taken not to ask offensive or sensitive personal information from the respondents. The researcher explained and sought consent of all the respondents concerning the nature and purpose of the research.

The information given by the respondents was treated with utmost confidentiality and privacy as promised. Anonymity of respondents' information given was maintained and no names or any form of identification were required in the questionnaires. All the respondents gave information voluntarily and no one was coerced or intimidated to give information.

3.10 Operational Definition of Variables

Operationally defining a concept to render it measurable is done by looking at the behavioral dimensions, indicators, facets or properties denoted by the concept. These are then translated into observable and measurable elements so as to develop index of the concept. For this particular study the operational definition of its variables is given in the Table 3.5.

Table 3.5 Operationalization Table

Objectives	Independent Variable	Dependent Variable	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Data Collection tool	Data analysis technique(s)
To establish how projects implementation strategies used to execute projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects	Project implementation strategies	Sustainability of CDF funded projects	Project implementation strategies used. existence of feasibility studies Existence of need analysis reports	Ratio Nominal	Questionnaire and observation schedule	Descriptive Chi-square Correlation
To determine how involvement of community in project identification influence sustainability of CDF projects	Project identification process	Sustainability of CDF funded projects	Policy on project identification Project prioritization Project identification criteria	ordinal	Questionnaire	Mean Percentage Descriptive Chi-square
To establish how involvement of community in project implementation process influences sustainability	Project implementation process	Sustainability of CDF funded projects	Local community participation in decision making Monitoring Evaluation	Ratio	Questionnaire	Mean percentage Chi-square Correlation
To establish how management of CDF management committees influence sustainability	Management of CDF management committees	Sustainability of CDF funded projects.	Composition of CDFC &PMC committees -Autonomy of the committees	Ordinal	Questionnaire	Mean Mode Chi-square Descriptive

3.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter describes the research methodology that was used to carry out the study. The chapter has discussed research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments validity and reliability of research instruments, data collection procedure, operational definition of variables and ethical issues concerning this particular study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

The study was conducted to analyze factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya particularly focusing on Kitui South Constituency in Kitui County. The objectives of the study were; to establish to what extent projects implementation strategies used to execute projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects, to determine to what extent community involvement in project identification influence sustainability, to establish to what extent community involvement in project identification influence sustainability and to investigate to what extent management of CDF management committees influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency. The chapter provides data analysis, presentation interpretation of findings and discussions of the results based on the research objectives in order to answer the research questions.

Data was gathered using questionnaires, observation schedule and an interview guide as the research instruments and a sample of 109 was used. The questionnaires were designed in line with objectives of the study. To enhance quality, the collected data from all the respondents, was analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 for Windows. Results are presented in this section in form of Frequency Tables, Percentages, Correlations and Chi-square Tables.

4.1.1 Questionnaire Response/Return Rate

A total of 109 questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. Out of these, 103 questionnaires were returned duly completed. This represents a response rate of 94.5%.

According to Fowler (1984), a response rate of 60 percent is representative. This was therefore considered a representative sample for further analysis.

4.2 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

This section sought to identify the demographic characteristics of the respondents including gender, age, and level of education, the wards represented and length of service in the area they represent. These characteristics are important because they are known to influence the variables in a given study.

4.2.1 Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

The study sought to establish the gender distribution of the respondents as this has an impact on decision making and level of satisfaction.

Table 4.1 Distribution of the Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	76	73.8
Female	27	26.2
Total	103	100.0

The findings as shown in Table 4.1 indicate that 73.8% of the respondents were male while 26.2% were female. This is not in line with the requirement of the Constitution of Kenya 2010. The Constitution stipulates the one third gender rule or minority (females in this case). This finding shows that females have not been adequately included or they have not been serious in matter of CDF operations or this may be due to engagement by women to household activities, lack of information on CDF activities or they are ignorant all the same. The above scenario is not a desirable balance if equity has to be achieved in CDF management.

4.2.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The study sought to determine the age distribution of the respondents.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent (%)
25-30 years	5	4.9
31-35 years	15	14.6
36-40 years	18	17.5
Above 40 years	65	63.1
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings presented in Table 4.2, majority of the respondents (63.1%) were above 40 years old, 17.5% were between 36 and 40 years, 14.6% were between 31 and 35 years while 4.9% were between 25 and 30 years. This indicates that most of the ward representatives and members of CDF committees are mature people who have been trusted to represent other people. This may be because of their experience and due to the fact that such positions are political. This can also be understood as the level of seriousness with which the communities treat CDF projects with. This information collaborates with what the researcher observed during distribution of the questionnaires and recorded in the observation schedule.

4.2.3 Level of Education of Respondents

The study also sought to establish the level of education attained by the respondents. Education levels include level of knowledge and skills hence one way of measuring competence in performing duties.

Table 4.3 Level of Education of Respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percent (%)
Primary	10	9.7
Secondary	50	48.6
College	33	32.0
University degree and above	10	9.7
Total	103	100.0

The research results from Table 4.3 indicate that high number of the respondents' 48.6% their highest level of education was secondary education, those who went to college were 32%, 9.7% were university degree graduates and that is similar to those who had primary education as their highest level of education. This indicates that majority of the respondents are post secondary graduates and therefore are equipped with necessary skills and knowledge to make right decisions expected of them by the public.

4.2.4 Length of period Respondents have stayed in the Area they represent

The study sought to establish the period the respondents have been in the areas they represent, they were asked to say how long they have been living in the area they represent.

Table 4.4 Period of Time the Respondents have been in the Area they Represent

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1-5 years	3	2.9
5-10 years	14	13.6
Above 10 years	86	83.5
Total	103	100.0

According to the findings in Table 4.4, majority of the respondents (83.5%) had been in their areas for over 10 years, only 13.6% have been in their areas for between 5 to 10 years while a mere 2.9% have been in their areas for less than 5 years. This information collaborated with what the CDF chairman said during interview that ‘CDF employs and utilizes locals who have been living in the areas they are supposed to represent’. These people have lived and known these areas for a long time and they understand the community needs better.

4.2.5 Wards Represented by the Respondents

The study also sought to establish the wards represented by the respondents. The respondents were asked to indicate the ward that they represent.

Table 4.5 Ward Representation by the Respondents

Ward	Frequency	Percent (%)
Ikanga/ Kyatune	16	15.5
Mutomo	14	13.6
Mutha	11	10.7
Ikutha	32	31.1
Kanziko	12	11.7
Athi	16	15.5
None of the above	2	1.9
Total	103	100.0

Out of 103 respondents as shown in Table 4.5, 31.1% of the respondents represented Ikutha, 15.5% represented Athi, 15.5% represented Ikanga/ Kyatune, 13.6% represented Mutomo, 11.7% represented Kanziko, and 10.7% represented Mutha ward, 1.9% of the respondents didn't represent any of the above areas. This means that all the six wards of Kitui South

Constituency are represented in CDF committees. The 1.9% represented the technical staff either the fund manager or the two representatives of the National CDF Board.

4.3 Factors Influencing Sustainability of CDF Projects in Kenya

The research had four objectives that formed the basis of the study and the analysis of these objectives has been analyzed and presented as follows;

4.3.1 Project Implementation Strategies

The first objective of the study sought to establish to what extent project implementation strategies used to execute CDF projects influence their sustainability. The respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which project implementation strategies affected sustainability of the CDF projects in order to satisfy the community needs. The means and standard deviations of the ratings were calculated as follows,

Table 4.6 Means and Standard Deviation (SD) of Project Implementation Strategies

	Improvement in service delivery	Having project implementation plan in place	Carrying out need analysis	Timely implementation of projects
N Valid	103	103	103	103
Mean	4.51	4.25	4.05	3.36
Std. Deviation	.778	.713	.695	1.145

According to research findings in Table 4.6, the responses on improvement in service delivery had a mean of 4.51 and standard deviation of 0.778. This shows most respondents generally agreed that improvement in service delivery influenced sustainability of CDF projects. The same was observed on having project implementation plan in place (mean 4.25, SD 0.713), and carrying out need analysis (mean 4.05, SD 0.695). The respondents were

neutral on the timely implementation of projects (mean 3.36, SD 1.145). this was a good indication that any effort towards improvement of service delivery by either having project implementation plan/design in place or carrying out need analysis before initiating, establishing and implementing CDF project will lead to improved sustainability of the projects.

Table 4.7 Extent to which Project Implementation Strategies Affect Sustainability of CDF Projects

Factor		SD	D	N	A	SA
Improvement in service delivery	Count	2	0	6	30	65
	Percent (%)	1.9	0	5.8	29.1	63.1
Having project implementation plan in place	Count	0	1	13	47	41
	Percent (%)	0	1	12.6	45.6	39.8
Carrying out need analysis	Count	0	1	19	31	1
	Percent (%)	0	1	18.4	54.4	25.2
Timely implementation of CDF projects	Count	5	18	37	21	22
	Percent (%)	4.9	17.5	35.9	20.4	21.4

According to the findings in Table 4.7, 63.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that improvement in service delivery affected sustainability of CDF projects, 29.1% agreed, 5.8% were neutral, and 1.9% strongly disagreed. Forty five point six percent (45.6%) agreed that having project implementation plan in place affect sustainability of CDF projects, 39.8% strongly agreed, 12.6% were neutral while a mere 1% disagreed. On whether carrying out need analysis affected sustainability of CDF projects, 54.4% agreed, 25.2% strongly agreed, 18.4% were neutral while a mere 1% disagreed. Thirty five point nine percent were neutral on the effect of timely implementation of CDF projects on sustainability of the projects, 20.4% agreed that it has effects on the same, 21.4% strongly agreed, 17.5% disagreed while

4.9% strongly disagreed. The variation could be due to the fact that many CDF funded projects take time before they are completed especially because of mismanagement of funds allocated to the projects. The respondents were also asked of their opinions on various factors including existence of project implementation plans, approaches in establishing and implementing CDF projects, CDF management committee on adherence to project implementation plan or design, feasibility studies and type of projects where they are done and whether need assessment is done before identifying and establishing CDF projects.

Table 4.8 CDF Management Committees Adherence to PIP/D and Approach used in Establishing and Implementing CDF Projects

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation
Rate at which CDF management committee on adhere to PIP/D	3.61	1.380
Approach used in establishing and implementing CDF projects	1.51	.625

The research results as indicated in Table 4.8, show that the rate of adherence to project implementation plan or design by CDF management committees was generally low (mean 3.61, SD 1.380), the approach in establishing and implementing CDF projects varied between top bottom/down approach and bottom up approach with a mean of 1.51 and standard deviation of 0.625.

4.3.1.1 Existence of Project Implementation Plan/Design for Every CDF Project

The study also sought to establish whether there was project implementation plan for every project implanted by CDF committees.

Table 4.9 Existence of Project Implementation Plan for Every CDF Project

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	46	44.7
No	57	55.3
Total	103	100.0

The findings in Table 4.9 reveal that most of the respondents 55.3% disagreed that project implementation plans existed for every project implemented in their areas while 44.7% agreed. This can be understood to mean that most projects are implemented without being guided by project implementation plans. This scenario leaves the community without a reference point for most of the CDF projects meaning that it will be difficult to understand the original design of the project plan. The study established that project implementation plans/design did not exist for every project implemented. This was in support of a similar study by Kerote, (2007) which revealed that relevant field methodologies that call for effective management of funds have been inadequate in allowing maximum utilization of local resources. He noted that vital components of project implementation (organization design), project identification, monitoring and evaluation and equity have not fully been managed by the committees in the constituencies. Project implementation strategy entails planning, action and reflection (evaluation) and what goes along with the result (goal).

4.3.1.2 Adherence to Project Implementation Plan/Design by the CDF Management Committees

The study sought to establish the rate at which the CDF committees adhere to the project implementation plan/design. The respondents were asked to rate how the CDF management committees adhere to project implementation plans.

Table 4.10 Respondents’ Rating of the CDF Management Committees on Adherence to Project Implementation Plan/Design

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	9	8.7
High	14	13.6
Moderate	29	28.2
Low	8	7.8
Very low	43	41.7
Total	103	100.0

The research findings in Table 4.10, reveal that the CDF management committees’ adherence to project implementation plan/design was very low as indicated by 41.7% of the respondents, 28.2% indicated that it was moderate, 13.6% indicated that it was high, 8.7% indicated that it was very high while 7.8% indicated that it was low. This could be interpreted to mean that the contractors have an upper hand in project implementation and they ignore the project implementation plans in order to serve their own interests or interests of influential people.

4.3.1.3 The Approaches used in Establishing and Implementing CDF Projects

The respondents were asked in their opinion to indicate the approach used in establishing and implementing CDF projects in the areas they represent. In this question the study sought to establish the approach commonly used by CDF managers comparing between top down and bottom up approaches.

Table 4.11 Approaches used in Establishing and Implementing CDF Projects

Approach	Frequency	Percent (%)
Top bottom/down approach	57	55.3
Bottom up approach	39	37.9
Not sure	7	6.8
Total	103	100.0

According to Table 4.11, the study established that top bottom/down approach was mostly used (55.3%) in establishing and implementing CDF projects. Bottom up approach follows at 37.9% and 6.8% of the respondents were not sure of the approach used. This means that even though the community is involved in many ways in project establishment and implementation they feel that most of the key decisions are made by the top CDF management including the area MP. This concurs with Oser (1967) who summarized community participation on project implementation by arguing that managing with local people should take into account their ability to express and analyze their local complex and diverse realities which are often at odds with the top-down realities imposed by professionalism as opposed to bottom up approach which is preferred by the community.

4.3.1.4 Respondents Take on whether Feasibility Studies are conducted Before Establishment of CDF Projects

The study further sought to investigate respondents take on whether feasibility studies are done before establishment of CDF projects. The respondents were asked to indicate whether feasibility studies are done before establishing and implementing CDF projects.

Table 4.12 Respondents’ take on whether Feasibility Studies are done before Establishment of CDF Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	57	55.3
No	37	35.9
Not sure	9	8.7
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings in Table 4.12, 55.3% of the respondents agreed that feasibility studies are done before establishment of CDF projects while 35.9% disagreed and 8.7% were not sure. This information collaborates with what the CDF fund manager said during interview that all major projects like infrastructure projects, health and education projects feasibility study has to be done and a report submitted to CDF Constituency office for adoption. The researcher also noted this in his observation schedule after perusing some of the reports.

4.3.1.5 Conducting Need Analysis /Assessment before Identifying and Establishing CDF Projects

The study sought to establish whether need analysis is conducted before identifying and establishing CDF projects. The respondents were asked to specify whether need analysis/assessment was done before identifying and establishing CDF projects.

Table 4.13 Respondents’ Response on whether Need Analysis/Assessment is done before Identifying and Establishing CDF Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	34	33.0
No	64	62.1
Not sure	5	4.9
Total	103	100.0

The research results in Table 4.13 show that majority of the respondents (62.1%) indicated that need assessment/analysis is never done before identifying and establishing CDF projects, 33% indicated that it is usually carried out while 4.9% were not sure. The study established that need assessment/analysis was never done before identifying and establishing CDF projects. This is contrary to a study by Mwangi (2005) and Ravallion (2005) who expressed that, a community development project starts with the identification of a need or the realization that there is a need. This means need analysis should be conducted before establishment of a project. This concurs with the CDF policy on project identification, section 23 (2, 3 &4) of the CDF Act, 2013 provide guidelines on how to identify a project (Nyaguthii, & Oyugi, 2013). The project implementation strategies are therefore vital in the management of the CDF projects.

4.3.1.6 Relationship between having a Project Implementation Plan and Improvement In Service Delivery

Further analysis was done to determine relationships between the variables in form of Chi-square tests.

Table 4.14 Relationship between having a Project Implementation Plan and Improvement in Service Delivery

Chi-square tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	53.261 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	39.307	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	13.430	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	102		

Results in Table 4.14 clearly indicates that there exist a strong relationship between having project implementation plan in place and improvement in service delivery with $\chi^2=53.261$, $p<0.001$. Further analysis was done to determine the Relationship between carrying out need analysis and timely implementation of projects

Table 4.15 Relationship between Carrying out Need Analysis and Timely Implementation of Projects

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	18.325 ^a	12	.106
Likelihood Ratio	17.800	12	.122
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.364	1	.012
N of Valid Cases	102		

According to the research results in Table 4.15, carrying out need analysis and timely implementation of projects are not significantly associated ($\chi^2=18.325$, $p=0.106$).

The study also sought to determine the relationship between carrying out need analysis and improvement of service delivery

Table 4.16 Relationship between Carrying Out Need Analysis and Improvement of Service Delivery

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	81.220 ^a	9	.000
Likelihood Ratio	34.698	9	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	9.068	1	.003
N of Valid Cases	102		

According to the findings shown in Table 4.16, there is a significance relationship between carrying out need analysis and improvement in service delivery ($\chi^2=81.22$, $p<0.001$). From the Chi-square Tables 4.15 and 4.16 involving project implementation strategies, $p<0.001$, therefore the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected since p is less than $\alpha=0.5$ confidence level and conclusion made that there is a significant relationship between CDF projects implementation strategies and sustainability of the projects in Kitui South Constituency.

4.3.2 Community Involvement in Project Identification

The second objective of the study was to determine to what extent community involvement in project identification process influences project sustainability in Kitui South Constituency.

4.3.2.1 Level of Community Involvement in Identifying and Selecting CDF Projects

The study sought to know the level of community involvement in project identification and selection in form of rating. The respondents were asked to indicate the nature of the level of community involvement in project identification and selection.

Table 4.17 Respondents' Rating of the Level of Community Involvement in Identifying and Selecting CDF Projects

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Active	60	58.3
Passive	43	41.7
Total	103	100.0

From the findings as indicated in Table 4.17, majority of the respondents (58.3%) indicated that the nature of level of community involvement in identification and selection of CDF projects was active, while 41.7% said that it was passive. This implies that the community is to some extent actively involved in project identification and selection meaning that there is formation of consensus on various areas concerning project identification. This is very crucial in the whole project identification and implementation process. This concurs with Kerote (2007) who noted that if not well applied by CDFC then CDF will not achieve a lot. Proper project identification leads to application of the right criterion for selecting the right CDF projects.

4.3.2.2 Community Involvement in Project Identification and Selection Process

The study sought to establish whether the community was involved in project identification and selection of CDF projects.

Table 4.18 Community Involvement in Project Identification and Selection Process

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	54	52.4
No	41	39.8
Not sure	8	7.8
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings as shown in Table 4.18, 52.4% of the respondents were in agreement that the community is involved in CDF project identification and selection process, 39.8% disagreed while 7.8% were not sure. This means that although the community is not fully involved in CDF project identification and selection the CDF management has started involving the community in a moderate scale. The respondents were asked to indicate who does CDF project identification.

Table 4.19 Respondents' Responses on who makes decision on CDF Projects Identification

Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Influenced by influential people	24	23.3
Use of CDF identification criteria	6	5.8
Its CDF committee decision	4	3.9
By the community, based on community needs	69	67.0
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings in Table 4.19, 67.0% of the respondents' specified CDF projects were identified by the community and based on community needs, 23.3% said that the project identification is influenced by influential people, 5.8% said there is use of CDF identification criteria and 3.9% said its CDF committee decision. This means that community needs have been incorporated in project identification at grass root level even though there is influence and pressure from influential people like the politicians. The CDF Act (2003) stipulates that projects must be community driven to ensure that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross-section of the residents of that particular area.

4.3.2.3 Existence of Project Identification Criteria Guided by CDF Policy

The study sought to establish whether there existed CDF project identification criteria guided by CDF policy that guides the project identification process. The respondents were asked to state whether there was a project identification criteria in place which is guided by CDF policy.

Table 4.20 Existence of Project Identification Criteria Guided by CDF Policy

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	33	32.0
No	34	33.0
Not sure	36	35.0
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings in Table 4.20, 35% of the respondents were not sure, 33% said it never existed while 32% said it existed. This implies that there is no good information sharing between the community and the CDF management concerning the project identification criteria.

4.3.2.4 Respondents' Response on who Identifies Projects for Prioritization for Funding in Wards

The study sought to establish who identifies the projects to be given priority for funding by CDF in the wards.

Table 4.21 Respondents' Response on who Identifies Projects for Prioritization for Funding at Ward Level

	Frequency	Percent (%)
National government officers	2	1.9
CDF project management members(PMC)	12	11.7
The community members	83	80.6
CDFC members	6	5.8
Total	103	100.0

The research results shown in Table 4.21, indicate that 80.6% of the respondents said that the identification and prioritization of projects to be funded by CDF is done by the community members, 11.7% said it's done by CDF project management members (PMC), 5.8% said it's done by CDFC members while a mere 1.9% said it's done by national government officers. This is could be interpreted an indication that in terms of community involvement in project prioritization the community is involved by the CDF administration. The study established that CDF projects were identified by the community and based on community needs.

4.3.2.5 The level of satisfaction with project prioritization process

The study sought to establish the level of respondents' satisfaction with respect to project prioritization process. The respondents were asked to say whether they were satisfied with how project prioritization was being done.

Table 4.22 Respondents Satisfaction with Project Prioritization Process

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	44	42.7
No	57	55.3
Not sure	2	1.9
Total	103	100.0

The research results in Table 4.22 show that, 55.3% of the respondents were not satisfied with the project prioritization process; this was followed by 42.7% who said that they were satisfied with the process. Only 1.9% was not sure of their satisfaction. This means that the community is involved in project prioritization but the level not yet to satisfactory. It was established that there is poor prioritization of community needs by the CDF management committees. This is interpreted to mean that the committees and even the government do not bother to ask the beneficiaries on what they feel as the most pressing need.

4.3.2.6 Project Prioritization in Relation to Community Needs

The study sought to know the respondents response on project prioritization in relation to Community needs.

Table 4.23 Respondents’ Responses on Project Prioritization in Relation to Community Needs

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very good	5	4.9
Good	50	48.5
Fair	14	13.6
Poor	33	32.0
Very poor	1	1.0
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings in Table 4.23, 48.5% of the respondents indicated that the project prioritization in relation to community needs was good, 32% said it was poor, 13.6% said it was fair, 4.9% said it was very good while 1% said it was very poor. This also indicates good level of community involvement in project prioritization.

4.3.2.7 Community Participation in Project Identification and Selection Process

The study sought to establish how the respondents rated the level of community participation in project identification and selection.

Table 4.24 Rating the Level of Community Participation in Project Identification and Selection

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	7	6.8
High	19	18.4
Moderate	74	71.8
Low	2	1.9
Very low	1	1.0
Total	103	100.0

The research results as shown in Table 4.24 indicate that, 71.8% of the respondents indicated that the level of community participation in project identification and selection process in their wards was moderate, 18.4% said it was high, 6.8% said it was very high while 1% said it was very low. This can be understood to mean that the community does not fully participate in project identification and selection process and efforts should be made to overcome this scenario and ensure full community participation. This was in support of a study by Owuor (2013) who argues that CDF management faces varied challenges, some of which include: the organization structure in managing CDF projects, project identification criteria, political interference and corruption.

4.3.2.8 Rating Community Satisfaction in Relation to Project Identification Process

On the level of community satisfaction in project identification process, the study sought to establish the respondents take on community satisfaction

Table 4.25 Community Satisfaction in Relation to Project Identification Process

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very satisfied	5	4.9
Satisfied	37	35.9
Not satisfied	61	59.2
Total	103	100.0

The research results in Table 4.25 indicate that, out of 103 respondents 59.2% were not satisfied with the level of community involvement in project identification process, 35.9% were satisfied, while 4.9% were very satisfied.

4.3.2.9 Respondents' Response on who should take First Priority in Identification, Selection and Implementation of CDF Projects

The study sought to establish who should take first priority in identification and selection of CDF projects. The respondents were asked to say whom they recommend to take first priority in CDF project identification and selection.

Table 4.26 Respondents Response on who should take First Priority in Identification, Selection and Implementation of CDF Projects

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Government officers	2	1.9
CDFC members	2	1.9
PMC members	1	1.0
The community members	98	95.1
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings as indicated in Table 4.26, majority of the respondents, 95.1% recommended the community members to take first place in project identification and selection for implementation, only 1.9% recommended the CDFC members which was similar to those who recommended the government officers. Only a mere 1% recommended the PMC members to take first place in project identification and selection for implementation. This was a good indicator of how the community values their participation in CDF project identification and selection for implementation thereafter. This concurs with Moningka (2000) argument that Rural Constituency Development Fund in Solomon Islands, which is same as CDF, could not achieve much as most of the projects were identified, monitored and implemented by the government, locals were only used as rubberstamp by assembling them and informing them their problems, participation by the locals was actually passive so whichever deliberation by the government was just agreed upon without internalizing. In this study, factors such as the level of community involvement in identifying and selecting CDF projects, methods and criteria used in identification of the projects, and the prioritization of CDF projects and those involved are considered.

4.3.2.10 Relationship between Community Participation in Project Identification and Selection in Relation To Level of Satisfaction with Project Identification Process

Further analysis was done to determine relationships between the variables in form of Chi-square tests community participation in project identification and selection in relation to level of satisfaction with project identification process.

Table 4.27 Relationship between Community Participation in Project Identification and Selection in Relation to Level of Satisfaction with Project Identification Process

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	58.957	8	.000
Likelihood Ratio	37.373	8	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	30.318	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	103		

The research results in Table 4.27 indicate that, the association between community participation in project identification and selection and level of community satisfaction with project identification process is significant ($\chi^2=58.957$, $p<0.001$). From Table 4.27, null hypothesis H02 is rejected since $p<0.001$. Therefore the researcher concludes that there is a significant relationship between community involvement in project identification and sustainability of the CDF projects.

4.3.3 Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process

The study sought to establish level of community participation in project implementation process.

4.3.3.1 Likert Scale Means and Standard Deviations of Community Participation towards Attaining Sustainability of Projects

The study sought to establish the extent to which community involvement in project implementation process contributes towards attaining sustainability of CDF programs by use of a five likert rating scale.

Table 4.28 Means and Standard Deviations of Community Participation

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Understanding the CDF project implementation process	103	4.35	.779
Vetting of projects to be implemented	103	4.05	.865
Follow up of projects after completion and commissioning (community ownership)	103	3.97	1.103
Prioritization of the projects for implementation	103	3.98	.954
Handling of challenges facing ongoing projects	103	3.14	1.312

The research results in Table 4.28 indicate that, most respondents agreed that the community is involved in understanding the CDF implementation process to a large extent (mean 4.35, SD 0.779), vetting of projects to be implemented (mean 4.05, SD 0.865), follow up of projects after completion and commissioning (mean 3.97, SD 1.103) and prioritization of the projects for implementation (mean 3.98, SD 0.954). The respondents were moderate on the handling of challenges facing ongoing projects (mean 3.14, SD 1.312).

4.3.3.2 Extent to which Community is Involved in CDF Project Implementation Process to Attain Sustainability

The study sought to establish the extent to which Community involvement is useful in CDF project implementation process to attain sustainability. This was based on the frequencies of the factors under consideration.

Table 4.29 Respondents’ Response on the Extent to which the Community is Involved in CDF Project Implementation Process to Attain Sustainability

Factor		SD	D	N	A	SA
Understanding the CDF project implementation process	Count	1	1	10	39	51
	Percent (%)	1.0	1.0	9.7	37.9	49.5
Vetting of projects to be implemented	Count	1	3	20	43	34
	Percent (%)	1.0	2.9	19.4	41.7	33.0
Follow up of projects after completion and commissioning	Count	5	6	15	37	39
	Percent (%)	4.9	5.8	14.6	35.9	37.9
Prioritization of the projects for implementation	Count	3	4	17	46	32
	Percent (%)	2.9	3.9	16.5	44.7	31.1
Handling of challenges facing ongoing projects	Count	13	23	20	27	18
	Percent (%)	12.6	22.3	19.4	26.2	17.8

According to the research findings in Table 4.29, 49.5% of the respondents strongly agreed that understanding the CDF project implementation process can lead to achieving sustainability of CDF projects, 37.9% agreed on the same, 9.7% were neutral, 1% disagreed and 1% strongly disagreed. On whether vetting of projects to be implemented could lead to achieving sustainability of CDF projects at grass root level, 41.7% agreed, 33% strongly agreed, 19.4% were average, 2.95% disagreed while 1% strongly disagreed. 37.9% of the respondents also indicated that follow up of projects after completion and commissioning would lead to attaining sustainability of CDF projects at grass root level, 35.9% agreed, 14.6% were neutral, 5.8% disagreed, 4.9% strongly disagreed. 31% strongly agreed that prioritization of the projects for implementation would lead to attaining sustainability of CDF projects at grass root level, 44.7% agreed, 16.5% were moderate and 3.9% disagreed while 2.9% strongly disagreed. There were varied responses on effect of handling challenges facing

ongoing projects as 26.2% agreed that it would lead to attaining sustainability of CDF projects at grass root level, 17.8% strongly agreed, 19.4% were neutral, 22.3% disagreed and 12.6% strongly disagreed. Correlations were carried out to find out whether there was any relationship between variables considered under the likert scale. Pearson's correlations analysis was conducted at 95% confidence interval and 5% confidence level 2-tailed.

Table 4.30 Correlations

		Understanding CDF project implementation process	Vetting projects to be implemented	Follow up of projects after completion and commissioning	Prioritization of projects for implementation
Understanding CDF project implementation process	Pearson Correlation	1	.462**	.254**	.529**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.010	.000
Vetting projects to be implemented	Pearson Correlation	.462**	1	-.030	.340**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.763	.001
Follow up of projects after completion and commissioning	Pearson Correlation	.254**	-.030	1	.169
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.010	.763		.090
Prioritization of projects for implementation	Pearson Correlation	.529**	.340**	.169	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.001	.090	

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

The research result in Table 4.30 indicate that, there was positive and moderate significant correlations existed between understanding the CDF projects implementation process and vetting of projects to be implemented ($r=.462$, $p<0.01$); understanding the CDF projects implementation process and follow up of projects after completion and commissioning (community ownership) ($r=.254$, $p<0.01$); understanding the criteria for identifying CDF projects and prioritization of the projects for implementation ($r=.529$, $p<=0.01$).

Table 4.31 Chi-Square Test on Understanding CDF Projects Implementation Process and follow up of Projects after Completion and Commissioning

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	39.412 ^a	16	.001
Likelihood Ratio	30.181	16	.017
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.523	1	.011
N of Valid Cases	102		

The association between understanding CDF project implementation process and follow up Of Projects after completion and commissioning was significant ($\chi^2=39.412$, $P<=0.001$) as shown in Table 4.31.

Table 4.32 Chi-square Test on Understanding CDF Projects Implementation Process and Prioritization of Projects for Implementation

Chi-square tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	108.924 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	63.112	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28.249	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	102		

The association between understanding CDF project implementation process and prioritization of projects for implementation was significant ($\chi^2=108.924$, $p\leq 0.000$) as indicated in Table 4.32.

4.3.3.3 Level of Community Participation in CDF Project Implementation Process

The study sought to establish the level of community participation in project implementation process. The respondents were asked to rate the level of community participation in project implementation process.

Table 4.33 Level of Community Participation in CDF Project Implementation Process

Rating	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	5	4.9
High	19	18.4
Moderate	74	71.9
Low	2	1.9
Very low	3	2.9
Total	103	100.0

The research results as shown in Table 4.33 indicate that, the level of community participation in CDF project implementation process was moderate (71.9%), 18.4% said it was high, 4.9% said it was very high, 2.95 said it was very low, while 1.9% said it was low. This indicates that the community is not fully allowed to participate in project implementation process. For effective implementation of CDF initiated community projects there is need to involve people in decision making to ensure ownership of projects leading to sustainability of the same projects

4.3.3.4 Monitoring and Evaluation

Respondents were asked to say whether monitoring and evaluation was done to every CDF project in the wards they represent. This was aimed at establishing whether monitoring and evaluation is done for CDF projects.

Table 4.34 Respondents Response on whether Monitoring and Evaluation is done in the Wards they represent

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	41	39.8
No	46	44.7
Not sure	16	15.5
Total	103	100.0

According to the research findings in Table 4.34, 44.7% of the respondents said that monitoring and evaluation is never done to CDF projects implemented in their wards, 39.8% said it was being done while 15.5% were not sure. Monitoring and evaluation is considered to be one of the key pillars of project sustainability and hence failure to carry it out may explain why CDF projects stall, collapse or are abandoned in short period after commissioning of the projects in question. Monitoring and evaluation was never done to CDF projects implemented in the wards hence the high level of dissatisfaction with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation was being done. Community participation all along the project cycle play a significant role in determining successful completion of projects hence their sustainability, as Kanua (2009) argued.

4.3.3.5 Respondent’s Response on whether they are Satisfied with the Manner in which Monitoring and Evaluation is being done

The respondents were asked whether they were satisfied with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation was being done in the projects they manage. The study sought to know if the respondents were satisfied with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation was being done.

Table 4.35 Respondents Response on whether they are Satisfied with the Manner in which Monitoring and Evaluation is done

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	34	33.0
No	69	67.0
Total	103	100.0

The research results as shown in Table indicate that, 67.0% of the respondents were not satisfied with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation of the projects was being done while 33% said they were satisfied. The reasons for dissatisfaction were mainly due to lack of transparency, lack of trust in the people who are involved in the monitoring and evaluation process and the failure to give feedback on the progress of the projects as suggested by the respondents.

4.3.3.6 Level or Stage at which the Community is Involved in Project Implementation Process

The study sought to establish the level or stage at which the community is involved in project implementation process.

Table 4.36 Respondents Response on the Level at which the Community is Involved in Project Implementation Process

Variable	Frequency	Percent (%)
Project identification level	24	23.3
Planning process level	1	1.0
Decision making level	14	13.6
Implementation level	51	49.5
Not at all	13	12.6
Total	103	100.0

The research results as shown in Table 4.36 indicate that, 49.5% of the respondents said that community was involved in project implementation process at implementation stage. The other ratings were; project identification level (23.3%), decision making level (13.6%), not at all (12.6%), and planning process level (1%). Therefore it can be seen that the community is mainly involved at the implementation stage. This is contrary to argument by Kanua (2009), that Community participation all along the project cycle play a significant role in determining successful completion of projects hence their sustainability,

For effective implementation of CDF initiated community projects there is need to involve people right from planning level because they are the ones who know where their ‘shoes pinches the most’. Moningka (2000) indicated that community participation can be seen as a process in which community members are involved at different stages and degrees of intensity in the project cycle with the objective to build the capacity of the community to maintain services created during the project after the facilitating organizations have left. Community participation throughout the whole project, thus from project design and implementation to evaluation, ensures the reflection of community priorities and needs in the

activities of the project and motivates communities into maintaining and operating project activities after the project is completed.

4.3.3.7 Rating of Benefits of Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process

The study sought to establish the rating of benefits of community involvement in project implementation process. The respondents were asked how they rate the benefits of community involvement in project implementation process

Table 4.37 Respondents Response on Benefits of Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	51	49.5
High	19	18.4
Moderate	29	28.2
Low	1	1.0
Very low	3	2.9
Total	103	100.0

According to the research results in Table 4.37, majority of the respondents 49.5% indicated that the benefits of community involvement in CDF project implementation process were very high, 28.2% said benefits were moderate, 18.4% said benefits were high, 2.9% said they were very low while 1% said benefits were low. The respondents gave suggestions on what should be done to improve level of community involvement in CDF project implementation process and this included training community members on project cycle, proper sharing of information and involving the community in decision making for instance getting their views

before making key final decisions. The benefits of community involvement in CDF project implementation process were found to be very high. The community should therefore be at the centre stage of the implementation process of CDF projects since they are the beneficiaries of the projects in case they succeed. Project beneficiaries determines the success or failure of any project and by involving them the development workers stand a better chance of identifying the real needs of the project stakeholders (Mwabu et al, 2002).

4.3.3.8 Chi-Square Test on Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process and Benefits of Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process

Further analysis was done to establish the association between level of Community involvement in project implementation process and benefits of Community involvement.

Table 4.38 Chi-Square Test on the Level of Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process Verses Benefits of Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process

Chi-Square Tests			
	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	65.430	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	68.104	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	16.369	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	96		

The association between level of community involvement in project implementation process and benefits of community involvement is significant with $\chi^2=65.43$ and $p<0.001$ as indicated in Table 4.38. This implies that high level of community involvement in project

implementation process increases the benefits thereof. The null hypothesis H₀₃ is therefore rejected since as given in Table 4.38, the relationship between level of community involvement in project implementation process and benefits of community involvement in project implementation process is significant as $p < 0.001$. Therefore a conclusion is made that the relationship between community involvement in CDF implementation process and sustainability of CDF projects is significant.

4.3.4 Management of CDF Management Committees

The study finally went further to gather information on the composition, number of PMC and CDFC members, the frequency of meetings, and level of autonomy of PMCs and CDFCs and challenges facing these committees.

4.3.4.1 Means and Standard Deviations of the number of PMC and CDFC Members

The study sought to establish the number of PMC and CDFC members composing the committees

Table 4.39 Means and Standard Deviations of the Number of PMC and CDFC Members

Variable	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Project management committee members.	103	7.23	1.662
CDFC members	103	28.10	6.099

The research results in Table 4.39 show that, the mean of number of PMC members was 7.23 and that of CDFC members were 28.10. The number of PMC members was between 5-9 people. Therefore the members of the PMC were 7 on average while those in the CDFC were 28 on average. The above information was collaborated with what the researcher observed during visitation of the CDFC and PMC committee meetings. The main roles of the PMC

members as suggested by the respondents included monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects, overall management of the projects, supervision of the projects and oversight roles.

4.3.4.2 Status of the Various Committees since they were constituted

The study also sought to establish the status of both PMC and CDFC committees since they were constituted. The respondents were asked whether their committees had changed membership since they were constituted and if changed to state why.

Table 4.40 Respondents Responses on the Status of the Various Committees since they were constituted

Response	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	87	84.5
No	16	15.5
Total	103	100.0

According to the findings indicated in Table 4.40, 84.5% of the respondents indicated that the membership remained the same since the committees were constituted while 15.5% said that the membership changed. The reason given to those which changed was mostly death. The PMC meetings were mostly held on monthly basis and when there's need for instance before start and commissioning of projects as suggested by the respondents.

The respondents gave various suggestions on what the challenges facing the PMCs and this included inadequate funds, political interference, poor decision making as a result of inadequate expertise, PMC decisions were not being incorporated in the final results, lack of empowerment and capacity building.

4.3.4.3 Level of Autonomy of Project Management Committees

The study further sought to establish the level of autonomy of the PMC and CDFC committees in relation to their functions and responsibilities.

Table 4.41 Respondents Rating of the Level of Autonomy of Project Management Committees

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	3	2.9
High	2	1.9
Moderate	12	11.7
Low	82	79.6
Very low	4	3.9
Total	103	100.0

The research findings as shown in Table 4.41, 79.6% of the respondents indicated that the level of autonomy of the PMCs was low. This was understood to mean that the committees were subject to manipulation in terms of decision making by influential people and they do not work independently. There have been complaints that MPs are appointing relatives, close friends and political allies to head CDFC, this has contributed to lack of transparency in the CDF kitty, Masawa, (2007) on his writing in Kenya times Saturday Oct, 27th. Kibebe, (2014) observed that it should be noted that most people who are in CDF implementation committees are those who are socio-economically stable compared to the real beneficiaries and as long as they are receiving their allowances they care less whether the projects attain their vision and goals or not.

4.3.4.4 Level of Satisfaction on Composition of Committees

The study also sought to establish the level of satisfaction of the respondents on composition of CDF management committees. The respondents were asked to rate their level of satisfaction on composition of PMC and CDFC committees.

Table 4.42 Respondents Rating of Level of Satisfaction on Composition of Committees

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Very high	2	1.9
High	3	2.9
Moderate	26	25.2
Low	69	67.0
Very low	3	2.9
Total	103	100.0

The research results as shown in Table 4.42 indicate that, the level of satisfaction on the composition of the committees was found to be low as indicated by 67.0% of the respondents, 25.2% of the respondents were moderate, 2.9% said it was high, another 2.9% said it was very low while a mere 1.9% said it was very high. This can be understood to mean that the people are not satisfied with the manner in which the committees are constituted this could be because the committee positions are political in nature. According to Mwangi (2005), CDFC appointments and its management create room for political patronage and other irregularities especially corruption.

4.3.4.5 Correlation Analysis

The correlation between the level of autonomy in the CDF committees and the level of satisfaction was done and the results are as given in the Table 4.43

Table 4.43 Correlations of the Rate of Level of Autonomy of CDF Management Committees and Rate of Level of Satisfaction on Composition of Committees

		Rate the level of autonomy in project management committee	Rate of level of satisfaction on composition of committee
Rate of the level of autonomy in project management committees	Pearson Correlation	1	.464**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000
	N	101	100
Rate of level of satisfaction on composition of committee	Pearson Correlation	.464**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	100	100

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

From the research findings, it was found that a moderate relationship existed between the level of autonomy in project management committees and of level of satisfaction on composition of committees ($r=0.464$, $p \leq 0.01$) as shown in Table 4.43.

Table 4.44 Chi-Square Test on Level of Autonomy of Project Management Committees and the Level of Satisfaction on Composition of Committees

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	90.402 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	43.362	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	21.305	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	100		

The research results in Table 4.44 indicate that, the association between level of autonomy in project management committees and the level of satisfaction on composition of committees was significant ($\chi^2=90.402$, $p\leq 0.0001$). From Table 4.44, the value of $p < 0.001$, hence the null hypothesis H_0 is rejected and a conclusion made that there exist a significant relationship between management of CDF management committees and sustainability of CDF projects.

The study established that PMC members were 7 on average while those in the CDFC were 28 on average. This number remained the same since the committees were constituted. The level of autonomy of the PMCs was low while the level of satisfaction on the composition of the committees was also found to be low. This dissatisfaction could be due to the appointments (which are mostly political) and lack of autonomy in the committee.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the summary of the findings of the study and conclusions drawn from the findings. Recommendations that relate to the factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya have also been made. It also outlines proposed areas of future research. The chapter is organized according to the objectives of the study. The first objective was to establish how projects implementation strategies used to execute projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency. The second objective was to determine how community involvements in project identification influence sustainability of CDF projects. The third objective sought to establish how community involvement in project implementation process influences sustainability of CDF projects. Finally, the fourth objective sought to establish how management of CDF management committees influence sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The purpose of this summary is to provide examples of some findings from research on alignment, not to provide a comprehensive treatment of the research.

5.2.1 Projects Implementation Strategies used to Execute Projects

The study found that 63.1% of the respondents strongly agreed that improvement in service delivery affected sustainability of CDF projects; 45.6% agreed that having project implementation plan in place affect sustainability of CDF projects, while 54.4% agreed that carrying out need analysis affected sustainability of CDF projects.

From the research findings it was found that project implementation plans never existed for every CDF project implemented as indicated by 55% of the respondents which was emphasized by the very low CDF management committees' adherence to project implementation plan/design as specified by 41.7% of the respondents. The research results showed that 55.3% of the respondents indicated that top bottom/down approach was the project implementation strategy mostly used in executing CDF projects. It was also revealed that need assessment/analysis is never done before identifying and establishing CDF projects as indicated by majority of the respondents, 62.1%. Feasibility studies were being carried out as indicated by 55.3% of the respondents especially in the areas of health, infrastructure, and security. Relationship between having project implementation plan and improvement in service delivery was found to be significant, ($p < 0.001$); carrying out need analysis and improvement in service delivery was also significant. Projects implementation strategies used to execute projects were found to significantly influence sustainability of CDF projects to a larger extent.

5.2.2 Community Involvement in Project Identification

The study found out that the nature of level of community involvement in identification and selection of CDF projects was active at 58.3%. That was emphasized by the quite high percentage of respondents (49.5%) who indicated that the community was involved in CDF project identification and selection process. It was found that CDF projects were identified by the community and based on community needs at 67%. The community involvement in project identification was emphasized by the high number of respondents (77.7%) who indicated that the prioritization of projects to be funded by CDF is done by the community members. Despite of that, 52.4% of the respondents were not satisfied with the project prioritization process. It was found that community participation in project identification was moderate (71.8%) hence the community was not satisfied with the project identification

process as 59.2% of the respondents indicated. Majority of the respondents (93.2%) recommended the community members to take first place in project identification and selection of CDF for implementation. Community involvement in project identification process was found to significantly influence sustainability of CDF projects in which the end result would be community improved access to social amenities via health, security, education and infrastructure projects.

5.2.3 Community Involvement in Project Implementation Process

The study established that understanding the implementation process for CDF projects can lead to achieving sustainability of CDF projects at grass root level as indicated by 49.5% of the respondents; 41.7% agreed that vetting of projects to be implemented also led to sustainability of CDF projects. The study also realized that follow up of projects after completion and commissioning led to sustainability of projects as 37.9% of the respondents indicated while 44.7% of the respondents agreed that prioritization of the projects for implementation would lead to attaining sustainability of CDF projects. The study found that the level of community participation in CDF project implementation process was moderate as 71.9% of the respondents indicated.

The research results indicate that monitoring and evaluation is never done to CDF projects implemented in the wards as indicated by 44.7% of the respondents hence their dissatisfaction with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation was being done as indicated by 67.0% of the respondents. It was also established that the community was mainly involved in project implementation process at the project implementation stage (49.5%) and the benefits of community involvement in CDF project implementation process were found to be very high as 49.5% of the respondents indicated.

5.2.4 Management of CDF Management Committees

The study found that PMC members were 7 on average per project while those in the CDFC were 28 on average. This number remained the same since the committees were started as indicated by 84.5% of the respondents. The level of autonomy of the PMC and CDFC committees was found to be low as 79.6% of the respondents indicated while the level of satisfaction on the composition of the committees was found to be low as indicated by 67.0% of the respondents. The association between the level of autonomy in the committees and the level of satisfaction with composition of committees was significant ($p \leq 0.000$). How CDF management committees were managed was found to significantly influence sustainability of the projects.

5.3 Conclusion of the Study

The study sought to establish factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya particularly focusing on Kitui South Constituency in Kitui County. The key conclusion of the study was that sustainability of CDF projects is possible in Kitui South Constituency. The analysis indicates that project implementation strategies significantly affected sustainability of CDF projects in Kitui South Constituency. Community involvement in identifying and implementing CDF projects was found to be critical in ensuring the projects succeeded in achieving the desired goal of CDF which was specifically to combat poverty and promote equitable growth and development around the Country. The study also found that the level of community participation in CDF project implementation process was moderate and that monitoring and evaluation was never done to CDF projects implemented in the wards and there was high level of dissatisfaction with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation was being done. The study also found out that community was involved at project implementation stage as opposed to involvement at all stages of project cycle.

The CDF management committees were found to be less autonomous and faced several challenges including political interference, inadequate funds and lack of expertise to run the PMCs and the CDFC or advice on the entire requirement. It is important for projects to be implemented, monitored and evaluated by people with relevant knowledge and experience in such projects to ensure proper implementation and sustainability of the projects at grass root level. The CDF concept is a very noble idea and has become very fundamental in improving the lives of people at grass root level in rural settings.

Constituency Development Fund plays very significant role in both rural and urban constituencies where most people have been able to access standard health care services, education, security services, infrastructure and other services within their villages something which was not possible before introduction of CDF. However there are some challenges that exist and to some extent or partly hinder timely and effective delivery of services to the people. Some of those challenges include interference of CDF programmes by influential people like the elected MP and other senior government officials in terms of key decision making, misappropriation of CDF money, lack of or moderate community participation and involvement in CDF operations. For CDF to succeed there is need for effectiveness and efficiency based on rational and transparent procedures that encourage and foster sustainability of all CDF programmes with an aim of improving peoples wellbeing. It is clear from the findings that there is inadequate monitoring and evaluation of the projects initiated at community level in the area of study. Constituency Development Fund Policy should be designed to encourage genuine public participation in CDF operations.

5.4 Recommendations of the Study

Quality service is a key ingredient of attractiveness while prompt and timely delivery of the requested service is the lifeline to service attractiveness. From the study, it is evident that

effective management of the CDF projects can lead to sustainable growth and development at grass root level. The researcher therefore wishes to recommend that:

1. Project implementation strategies such as bottom up approach, having project implementation plan/design, carrying out need analysis and conducting feasibility studies for projects should be encouraged and strictly adhered to. The PMCs and CDFCs should be composed of people with relevant skills and experience in project implementation strategies which are vital in ensuring the sustainability of projects.
2. The community should be involved at all stages of the project cycle since they are the beneficiaries and failure to do so would lead to failure of many projects. This should cover; having sound policy on project identification, involving the community in project prioritization and having every elaborate project identification criteria.
3. There should be community sensitization and creation of awareness on the functions and operations of CDF and their role in project implementation process. Monitoring and evaluation should be encouraged and the whole process must be guided by a monitoring and evaluation policy and done in a structured manner.
4. There should be empowerment through capacity building for CDFC and PMC committee members and the community in general through training to equip them with skills and knowledge related to project implementation processes. There is also need to involve women and the youth in management of CDF if equity is to be achieved in CDF projects in Kenya. The criteria for composition of PMC should be structured and guided by the law.

5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

The researcher suggests that further research should be done to unearth how best the community can be involved in CDF projects. Similar studies should also be done in other areas in order to generalize the findings to a wider scope past Kitui South Constituency. Since this study concentrated on factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya with special reference to Kitui South Constituency further studies should be done in other both rural and urban constituencies for comparison purposes and allow for generalization of the findings on the factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya. This study further recommends that since the study was limited to only four variables, a similar study could be conducted with additional variables. It also recommends that a similar study be repeated in the same Kitui South Constituency on factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya after several years for purposes of comparison.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

Reuben Mutua Mbuu

P.o. Box 18233-00500,

Nairobi.

Dear Respondent,

RE: COLLECTION OF RESEARCH DATA:

I am a post graduate student at University of Nairobi Machakos extra mural sub-centre pursuing a Masters degree in Project Planning and Management (PPM). As part of requirements for award of this Degree I am conducting a research project entitled ‘**factors influencing sustainability of CDF development projects in Kenya: a case of Kitui south constituency in Kitui County**’ and you have been selected to participate in this study. I therefore, hereby kindly request your assistance in filling the accompanying questionnaire by answering the questions honestly and completely. The information that will be generated through this questionnaire will be purely used for academic purposes and it will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. I will be very grateful for your co-operation.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Reuben Mutua Mbuu.

University of Nairobi.

APPENDIX 2: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CDFC, PMC AND TECHNICAL OFFICERS

This questionnaire will consist of several parts; each part has been designed to provide data and information necessary for achievement of research objectives of this study. Please tick (✓) appropriately and provide any other information requested for by the questionnaire appropriately.

Section 1: General Information about the Respondents

1. Please indicate your gender

a) Male b) Female

2. please indicate your Age bracket

a) 18-24 b) 25-30

c) 31-35 d) 36-40

e) Above 40

3. please indicate your highest level of education

a) None b) primary

c) Secondary d) college

e) University degree and above

4. please indicate the length of period you have stayed in the area you represent

a) 1-5yrs b) 5-10yrs

b) Above 10 years

5. Which ward do you represent?

a) Ikanga/Kyatune b) Mutomo c) Mutha

d) Ikutha e) Kanziko f) Athi

h) None of the above

Section 2: project implementation strategy (this section of the questionnaire seeks to find out how project implementation strategies used to implement CDF projects influence their sustainability).

Using a tick (✓) for your choice; rate the extent to which project implementation strategies affect sustainability of the CDF projects in order to satisfy the community which are her its clients, using a 5-point likert rating scale given as: 5-strongly agree (**SA**), 4-agree (**A**), 3-neutral (**N**), 2-disagree (**D**) 1-strongly disagree (**SD**) in your ratings.

		Responses				
		SA	A	N	D	SD
The extent to which project implementation strategy						
1	Improvement in service delivery					
2	Having project implementation plan in place					
3	Carrying out need analysis					
4	Timely implementation of CDF projects					

5. Does every project implemented by the CDF team have a project implementation plan/design?

a) Yes b) No

6. How would you rate the CDF management committee on adherence to project implementation plan/design?

a) Very high b) High c) Moderate

d) Low e) very low

7. In your opinion which approach do you think is used in establishing and implementing CDF projects?

a) Top bottom/down approach (*simple one way information delivery*)

b) Bottom up approach (*formation of consensus on various areas*)

c) Not sure

8. Do you believe there is feasibility study done before establishment of CDF projects?

a) Yes b) No c) Not sure

9. If the answer to number 8 above is yes, for what type of projects?

a) Security b) Education c) Infrastructure

d) Health e) other (specify please).....

10. Do project implementers carry out need assessment/analysis before identifying and establishing CDF projects?

a) Yes b) No c) Not sure

Section 3: Community involvement in project identification (this section of the questionnaire seeks to establish community involvement in project identification and the type of projects that exist in Kitui South Constituency).

1. How would you rate the level of community involvement in identifying and selection of CDF projects?

a) Active (*simple one way information delivery*)

b) Passive (*formation of consensus on various areas*)

2. Is the community involved in CDF project identification and selection process?

a) Yes b) No c) Not sure

3. How are the CDF projects identified?

a) Influenced by influential people

b) Use of CDF identification criteria

c) Its CDF committee decision

d) By the community, based on community needs

4. Do we have CDF project identification criteria guided by CDF policy in place to guide in project identification?

a) Yes b) No c) Not sure

5. Who identifies projects to be for prioritization for funding by CDF in your ward?

a) National Government officers

b) CDF project management committee members (PMC)

c) The Community members

d) CDFC members

6. Are you satisfied with how project prioritization is done?

a) Yes b) No c) Not sure

7. How would you rate prioritization of CDF projects in relation to community needs?

a) Very good b) Good c) Fair

b) Poor b) Very poor

8. How would you rate community participation in project identification selection in your ward?

a) Very high b) High c) Moderate

d) Low e) Very low

9. How would you rate the level of community satisfaction in project identification process?

a) Very satisfied b) Satisfied c) Not satisfied

d) Very dissatisfied

10. In your own opinion whom would you like to recommend taking first place in project identification and selection for implementation?

a) Government officers b) CDFC members

c) PMC members d) The community members

Section 4: Community involvement in project implementation process (this section seeks to establish level of community participation in project implementation).

Using a tick (✓) for your choice; rate the extent to which community involvement in project implementation process towards attaining sustainability of CDF programs, using a 5-point likert rating scale given as: 5-strongly agree (**SA**), 4-agree (**A**), 3-neutral (**N**), 2-disagree (**D**) 1-strongly disagree (**SD**) in your ratings.

		Responses				
		SA	A	N	D	SD
Extent to which community is involved in project identification to achieve sustainability of CDF projects at grass root level.						
1	Understanding the CDF project implementation process					
2	Vetting of projects to be implemented					
3	Follow up of projects after completion and commissioning (community ownership)					
4	Prioritization of the projects for implementation					
5	Handling of challenges facing ongoing projects					

6. How would you rate the level of community participation in CDF project implementation process?

- a) Very high b) High c) Moderate d) Low
 e) Very low

5. Is monitoring and evaluation done to CDF projects implemented in your ward?

- a) Yes b) No c) Not sure

6. If the answer is yes in number 5 above who does the monitoring and evaluation?

- a) Community members
- b) National Government officials
- c) Project management committee(PMC)
- d) Not sure

7. Are you satisfied with the manner in which monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects is being done?

- a) Yes
- b) No

8. If the answer to question 7 above is yes give reasons for your dissatisfaction

.....

9. At what level does community involvement in project implementation process of projects take place?

- a) Project identification level
- b) Planning process level
- c) Decision making level
- d) Implementation level
- e)Not at all
- d) Other (kindly specify)

.....

10. How would you rate the benefits of community involvement in CDF project implementation process?

- a) Very high
- b) High
- c) Moderate
- d)Low
- e) Very low

11. What can be done to improve level of community involvement in CDF projects implementation process in Kenya?

Section 5: Management of CDF management committees (this section of the questionnaire seeks to gather information on the composition, number of PMCs, the frequency of meetings, level of autonomy of PMC and challenges facing CDF committees).

1) What is the number of your members in the project management committee?

.....

2) What is the role of the project management committee (PMC) in CDF management?

.....

3) How many members are in your committee?

a) Project management committee (PMC).....

b) Constituency development fund committee (CDFC).....

4) Has your membership been the same since you started?

a) Yes

b) No

5) If the answer for question 4 above is yes why was the membership changed?

.....

6) How often do you hold or conduct your committee meetings?

.....

What are the challenges that the project management committee experiences?

.....

7) How would you rate the level of autonomy of the project management committee?

a) Very high b) High c) Moderate

d) Low e) Very low

8. How would you rate the level of your satisfaction on composition of your committee?

a) Very high b) High c) Moderate

d) Low e) Very low

Thank you for your patience, participation and assistance

APPENDIX 3: OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

<u>ITEM NO.</u>	<u>ITEM</u>	<u>AVAILABLE</u>	<u>NOT AVAILABLE</u>
1	Existence of PMC		
2	Minutes for meetings		
3	PMC attendance list		
4	Physical existence of CDF project(s)		
5	Functionality of the project		

APPENDIX 4: INTERVIEW GUIDE

Name of the interviewer.....

Position in the CDF management structure.....

In-depth interview guide

This particular interview guide will be basically designed to be used to conduct interviews before the actual research work begins. For all later interviews the interview guide will be modified accordingly to suit the interview session in question.

The interview

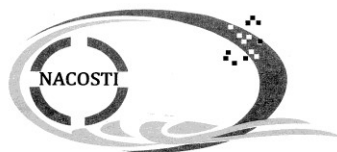
1. To what extent do strategies used to execute CDF projects influence sustainability of the CDF projects in poor rural areas of Kitui South Constituency?
2. To what extent does involvement of the community in identification of CDF projects influences and affects sustainability of CDF development projects in rural areas?
3. To what extent does the involvement of the community in CDF project implementation process influence sustainability of CDF projects?
4. To what extent does a CDF management committee affect sustainability of CDF projects?

Thank you.

APPENDIX 5: LIST OF ON-GOING CDF PROJECTS IN KITUI SOUTH CONSTITUENCY FUNDED BY CDF

S/NO	EDUCATION PROJECTS	28	Kalivu health centre
	Project name	29	Ngatiie health centre
1	Kivuti secondary school	30	Yana dispensary
2	Yanzati primary school	31	Ikanga sub district health centre
3	Nziiani primary school	32	Ikutha health centre saff quarters
4	Kalulini primary school	33	Mutha health centre staff quarters
5	Kwakimweli primary school		INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS
6	Ngwate primary school	34	Mutomo uae water project
7	Kalivu secondary school	35	Mutomo mwengea water project
8	Kilawa secondary school	36	Mutomo muti kenze water project
9	Nzoani secondary school	37	Muthat ward green house
10	Nganguli primary school	38	Nzoani water project
11	Ndatani primary school	39	Kyoani kiangu water project
12	Kyatune special unit	40	Kamutei water project
13	Itumba primary school	41	Ekuta nzele earth dam
14	Kanzi primary school	42	Kaaki bore hole
15	Kamusingi primary school	43	Kyamwalama water project
16	Ndili primary school	44	Kalambani bore hole water project
17	Mutomo for the deaf	45	Ikutha ward green house for selfhelp groups
	SECURITY PROJECTS		
18	Kiange assistant chiefs office		
19	Kibwea assistant chiefs office		
20	Malili AP lines		
21	Kamutei AP lines		
22	Ekani AP lines		
23	Ikutha police lines		
	HEALTH PROJECTS		
24	Katune health centre		
25	Tuvila health centre		
26	Ikutha health centre		
27	Katulu health centre		

APPENDIX 6: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION LETTER



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

Date:

NACOSTI/P/15/4054/6001

10th July, 2015

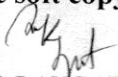
Reuben Mutua Mbuu
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Kenya: A case of Kitui South Constituency in Kitui County,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kitui County** for a period ending **6th November, 2015.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kitui County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


DR. S. K. LANGAT, OGW
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Kitui County.


The County Director of Education
Kitui County.


National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

APPENDIX 7: RESEARCH PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. REUBEN MUTUA MBUU
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-500
NAIROBI, has been permitted to conduct
research in Kitui County
on the topic: FACTORS INFLUENCING
SUSTAINABILITY OF CDF PROJECTS IN
KENYA: A CASE OF KITUI SOUTH
CONSTITUENCY IN KITUI COUNTY
for the period ending:
6th November, 2015

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/15/4054/6001
Date Of Issue : 10th July, 2015
Fee Received :Ksh 1,000


.....
Applicant's Signature


.....
Director General
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation