

**FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS: A CASE OF
RIABAI LOCATION; KIAMBAA CONSTITUENCY; KIAMBU COUNTY**

KUNG'U STEPHEN WAHINYA

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
KIKUYU LIBRARY
P. O. Box 92
KIKUYU**

research project submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of
Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management, University of Nairobi.

Declaration

I the undersigned, declare that this research project is my original work and has not been submitted to any other College, Institution or University for any award.

.....


.....
16/10/2012

Kungu Stephen Wahinya
L50/65358/2010

Date

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university Supervisor.

.....


.....
18/10/2012

Dr. Omondi Bowa
Lecturer,
College of Education and External Studies
University of Nairobi

Date

Dedication

This work is dedicated to my children Stacy Wairimu and Ryan Kungu

Acknowledgement

I am grateful to a lot of individuals and organizations who have taken part to make this study a great learning process. My gratitude first goes to my supervisor Dr Omondi Bowa whose intellectual guidance and keen insight immensely helped me to come up with this thesis. My gratitude is also to the staffs of the University of Nairobi who have been of great support throughout the study period.

I am also indebted to numerous people who have helped me in one way or the other. I cannot forget the Kiambaa constituency development fund personnel and Riabai location residence who spared their precious time to provide information; they deserve a lot of appreciation.

List of Acronyms and Abbreviations

ADB	African Development Bank
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee
CBO	Community Based Organization
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
GOK	Government of Kenya
HIV	Human Immune-deficiency Virus
IEA	Institute of Economic affairs
KSH	Kenya Shilling
LATF	Local Authority transfer Fund
MP	Member of Parliament
NMC	National Management Committee
NMB	National Management Board
PMBOK	Project Management Book of Knowledge
PMC	Project Management Committee
PMI	Project Management Institute
RMLF	Road Maintenance Levy Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Abstract

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was established under the CDF Act, 2003. It's an initiative of the Kenyan government to devolve 2.5 % of all government revenue to the 210 Constituencies to be administered at the Constituency level. The vision for the CDF is to devolve funds for equitable development and poverty reduction at the community level. Nine years into the program the fund has generated a lot of debate. There are many concerns raised on the local community participation in the CDF funded projects. The purpose and objective of the study is to investigate the factors influencing community participation in the CDF projects in Kenya taking the case of Riabai location in Kiambaa Constituency. A sample of 375 respondents was calculated as a good representative of the population. Stratified random sampling was used to draw the sample. Riabai location is made up of 2 sub locations which were treated as strata. The sub locations are further subdivided into villages. Riabai and Kihingo sub locations are made up of six and five villages respectively. The respondents were identified through the sketch maps of the villages which were matched against a grid to identify randomly 35 respondents within the villages in Riabai sub-location and 33 respondents within villages in Kihingo Sub-location based on the population of each of the stratum. The questionnaires were sent to the respondents who filled and returned them for analysis. Data was collected, tabulated and edited. Close ended questions were coded to enable all the responses be keyed into the computer. Data collected was analyzed using SPSS. Descriptive statistical procedures were used to describe the distribution and to derive patterns from the data. Summary statistics was used to calculate the mean, mode and percentages. Inferential statistics was used to carry out the chi square and t-test. Correlation analysis was done to analyze the different factors and their effect. The study found out that level of education, political considerations, publicity/community sensitization, distance, and government policy greatly influenced community participation while gender did not significantly influence community participation. The study concludes that the government and development agencies should work closely with the local communities and all leaders to ensure that the local communities are encouraged to participate in projects. The government and development agencies should also look clearly at the factors influencing community participation to ensure that when designing policies they encourage and facilitate community participation. The findings of the study will assist the government and other development agencies when designing policies to ensure they encourage and facilitate community participation.

Table of Content

Title	Page
Declaration	i
Dedication.....	ii
Acknowledgement.....	iii
Acronyms/Abbreviations	iv
Abstract	v
CHAPTER ONE; INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the Study	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.5 Research Questions	5
1.6 Significance of the Study	5
1.7 Scope of the Study	6
1.9 Limitations of the Study.....	6
1.10 Assumptions of the Study	6
1.11 Definition of Significant Terms used in the Study.....	7
1.12 Organization of the Study.....	7

CHAPTER TWO ;LITERATURE REVIEW.....	9
2.1 Introduction	9
2.2 Community Participation in CDF Projects.....	9
2.3 Constituency Development Fund	11
2.4 Identification of CDF Projects	13
2.5 Key Issues Influencing Community Participation in Projects.	14
2.6 Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation under the CDF.....	16
2.7 Community Participation in Projects.....	16
2.8 Transition from the CDF to the County Government.	19
2.9 Theoretical Frame Work	19
2.10 Conceptual Framework.	22
CHAPTER THREE; RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	25
3.1 Introduction	25
3.2 Research Design.....	25
3.2.1 Data Collection Instruments.....	25
3.2.2 Target Population	26
3.2.3 Samples and Sampling Procedures	29
3.3 Methods of Data Collection	30
3.3.1 In-depth Interviews	31
3.3.2 Validity and Reliability	31
3.4 Operationalization of Variables	33

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques	35
3.4.1 Regression Analysis	35
3.5 Inferable regression analysis	36
3.6 Summary	36
CHAPTER FOUR; DATA ANALYSIS,PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS	37
4.1 Introduction	37
4.2 Response Rate	37
4.3 Personal Characteristics of the Respondents.....	37
4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents.....	37
4.3.2 Age of the Respondents.	38
4.3.3 Occupation of the Respondents.....	39
4.4 Influence of Level of Education on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects....	39
4.4.1 Level of Education of the Respondents	39
4.4.2 Extent that the levels of Education Influence Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects.	40
4.5 Influence of Political Considerations in Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	41
4.5.1 Political Leaders who Mostly Determine how CDF Projects are Administered	41
4.5.2 Influence of Political Leaders' Decision on Participation of Community In CDF Funded Projects	42
4.6 Influence of Publicity/Community Sensitization on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	44

How publicity/community sensitization influences community participation in CDF funded projects is analyzed in this section.	44
4.6. Influence of Publicity/Community Sensitization on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	44
4.6.2 Extent to which Information Received has Affected your Participation in CDF Funded Projects.....	45
4.7 Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	46
4.7.1: Approximate Distance of the Nearest Project and Venue of the Project Identification Meetings	46
4.7.3 The Extent to Which the Distance from the Nearest Project and Venue of the Project Identification Meetings Affect Participation in CDF Funded Projects.....	47
4.8 Influence of Gender on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	48
4.9 Other Factors that Affect Participation in CDF Funded Projects.....	49
4.9.1 Age	49
4.10 Multivariate Regression Analysis	51
4.11 Multivariate Correlation Analysis	52
Strength of the Model.....	52
4.12 Analysis of variance.....	53
CHAPTER FIVE;SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS,DISCUSSIONS,CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	57
5.1 Introduction	57
5.2 Summary of Key Findings	57
5.3 Discussions.....	58

5.4 Conclusions60

5.5 Recommendations.....60

Appendix I Questionnaire.....64

Appendix II key informants interview guide.....71

Appendix III respondents introduction.....72

Appendix IV implementation schedule.....73

Appendix V Introduction letter.....74

LIST OF TABLES

PAGE

Table 2.1: CDF National Funding Since Inception in 2003.....	12
Table 2.2: CDF Kiambaa Funding Since Inception in 2003.....	13
Table 3.1 Kiambaa Constituency Populations per Location and Area in Km ²	28
Table 3.3 Operationalization of variables.....	34
Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents.....	38
Table 4.2 :Ages of Respondents.....	38
Table 4.3: Occupation of the Respondents.....	39
Table 4.4 : Education level of the Respondents	40
Table 4.5: Extent that the Levels of Education Influence Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	41
Table 4.6 Political Leaders who Mostly Determine how CDF Projects are Administered.....	42
Table 4.7: Influence of Political Leaders' Decision on Participation of Community in CDF Funded Projects	42
Table 4.8: Influence of the Political Leaders on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	43
Table 4.9: Influence of Publicity/Community Sensitization on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects.....	45
Table 4.10: Extent to Which Information Received has Affected your Participation in CDF Funded Projects.....	45
Table 4.11: Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects	46

Table 4.12: Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects47

Table 4.13: The Extent to Which the Distance from the Nearest Project and Venue of the Project Identification Meetings Affect your Participation in CDF Funded Projects.48

Table 4.14: Influence of Gender on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects49

Table 4.15: Influence of Age on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects.50

Table 4.16 :Type/Nature of the Project50

LIST OF FIGURES

	PAGE
Figure 1: A ladder of participation.....	35
Figure 2: Conceptual framework.....	37

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has a helpful effect on participation which is itself pivotal to empowerment of communities. The main objective of the Constituency Development Fund is to empower the local communities participate in all the cycles of the project funded under this fund. According to the project management book of knowledge (2004) the project life cycle includes the initiation stage which mostly deals with project identification, the planning stage, execution stage and the post implementation stage. In all this stages monitoring and evaluation should be carried out. The community should participate in all this stages of the project lifecycle.

Many authors and development agencies argue that genuine people's participation can increase the efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, coverage and sustainability of development projects and programmes (Kumar, 2002; Oakley, 1991). One view is instrumental whereby participation increases the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of 'formal' development programmes (Mayo and Craig, 1995) The success of project depends on empowering participants to take on greater role, responsibility and control. Participation is a qualitative process that cannot be measured using only quantifiable indicators. While quantification in relation to project outputs may be sufficient the qualitative dimensions of participation should also be evaluated. The participants should express why they refrain or participate in projects.

According to pretty (1995) the dilemma for many development agencies is that they both need and fear people's participation. They need people's agreement and support, but they also fear that this wider involvement is less controllable, less precise and so likely to slow down planning and implementation process.

The constituencies development fund Act 2003 section 23 subsection 2 states that the elected member of parliament for every constituency shall, within the first year of a new parliament and at least once every two years thereafter, convene locational meetings in the constituency to deliberate

on development matters in the location, the constituency and the District .Each location shall come up with a list of priority projects to be submitted to the constituency development committee. The constituency development committee shall deliberate on project proposals from all the locations in the constituency and any other projects which the committee considers beneficial to the constituency, including joint efforts with other constituencies, then draw up a priority projects list both immediate and long term, out of which the list of projects to be submitted to parliament in accordance with section 12 shall be drawn (CDF Act 2003 Amended 2007).

It is clear from the above discussion that CDF act encourages community participation. Therefore, understanding the factors that influence community participation is crucial. It's therefore recommended that a rigorous study to identify the factors influencing community participation be undertaken so as to avert major failures in the future. Such a study would offer concrete recommendations on how to encourage community participation in all phases of the project cycle. Such a study can assist in community projects especially those that are funded under the devolved county government in the new Kenyan constitution.

In the Kenyan constitution section 174 on objects of devolution subsection (c) states that the object of the devolution government is to give powers of self-governance to the people and enhance the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the state and in making decisions affecting them. Subsection (d) states that the objective is to recognize the rights of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development. Thus this study will assist the county governments achieve their mandate by highlighting factors which influence community participation

Kiambu County is made up of Eight Constituencies namely Kiambaa, Githunguri, Limuru Kabeie, Lari, Juja, Gatundu South and Gatundu North. Kiambaa Constituency has a population of 253,751 as per the 2009 census. Riabai location is one of the 10 locations in the Kiambaa Constituency. Other locations in the Constituency are Cianda, Kihara, Kiambaa, Ruaka, Waguthu, Kamiti, Kiambu settled area, Ndumberi, and Tinganga. The location is made up of Kihingo and Riabai Sub location. The location has a population of 25,909 people (Kenya National Bureau of statistics 2009).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The CDF is one of the ingenious innovations of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) Government of Kenya. Unlike other development funds that filter from the central government through larger and more layers of administrative organs and bureaucracies, funds under this program go directly to local levels and thus provide people at the grassroots the opportunity to make expenditure decisions that maximize their welfare consistent with the theoretical predictions of Decentralization (Kaimenyi, 2005).

The broad aim of participation in development is to actively involve people and communities in identifying problems, formulating plans and implementing decisions over their own lives (DFID, 2002; Guijt and Shah, 1998). Shepherd (1998) argues that participation is usually asserted, not demonstrated, as few development organizations have time to examine the indicators or follow the process of how participation happens and what its effects are on participants and in the wider society.

The major question in many development programmes and projects as Bunch (1995) postulates is therefore not whether to increase participation but how to achieve effective participation. Some of the factors that influence community participation in projects are the level of education, political considerations, community awareness, distance from the project/venue of meetings and gender.

With regard to the CDF, project committees are the ones recognized under the CDF Act 2007 as the bodies responsible for implementing projects. These bodies have not been representing the community interests and are not transparent or accountable. (Gikonyo, W 2008) Popular participation in decision making and democratic accountability are key factors in moving towards sustainable development. According to Paul Freire (1972), people will only act on those issues which they themselves have strong feelings.

According to a research done by KIPPRA 2007, respondents were asked to rate their participation in relation to different kinds of involvement in the management of decentralized funds. The survey found that, generally, participation is very low in the various funds, particularly in decision-making processes. Respondents indicated that while 32.8% of them were involved to the extent of receiving information or listening at barazas, less than 10% attended meetings to discuss

specific issues and less than 5% felt that they were involved in decision-making. Over 90% of respondents indicated that they were not involved in the setting of the development agendas for their areas. This underlines the appropriateness of efforts aimed at increasing public participation. (<http://www.kippra.org/Participation.asp>)

In CDF, community members should be involved and participate in decision making. CDF guidelines also provide for local participation, in reality though, this has been a major area of concern. MPs have been accused of converting CDF funds into campaign tools. Other accusations are non-inclusiveness of community in the operations of the fund. According to the Taskforce on CDF Amendment Act of June 23rd 2009, since its inception in 2003, the implementation of CDF has encountered a number of operational and policy challenges amongst which include poor community participation and contribution to projects. The Kenya National taxpayers' association audit of devolved funds have consistently highlighted community participation in its yearly reports as the major challenge experienced by the devolved funds in the country. Numerous complaints have been made on the lack of involvement of the local communities in CDF funded projects in the country (National taxpayers report book, 2011). It is from these worrying trends on issues of participation, that this study seeks to investigate the factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to investigate the factors influencing community participation in the constituency development funded projects in Kenya taking the case of Riabai location of Kiambaa Constituency in Kiambu County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study are :-

- i. To investigate how the levels of education influence community participation in the CDF funded projects in Riabai Location Kiambaa Constituency.
- ii. To establish how political considerations influence community participation in the CDF funded projects in Riabai Location Kiambaa Constituency.

- iii. To assess how publicity / community sensitization influences community participation in the CDF funded projects in Riabai Location Kiambaa Constituency.
- iv. To investigate how the distance from the project/venue of meeting influences community participation in the CDF funded projects in Riabai Location Kiambaa Constituency.
- v. To examine how gender influences community participation in the CDF funded projects in Riabai Location Kiambaa Constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions

- i. To what extent does the level of education influence community participation in CDF funded projects?
- ii. In which way does political consideration influence community participation in CDF funded projects?
- iii. In which way does publicity /community sensitization influence community participation in CDF funded projects?
- iv. To what extent does distance from the project/ meetings venue influence community participation in CDF funded projects?
- v. How does gender influence community participation in CDF funded projects?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study will assist the government when designing policies to ensure they encourage and facilitate community participation in the running and management of the projects funded through devolved funds. The study will assist project managers in policy formulation in projects. The findings will help the community find ways to own the CDF projects by encouraging more participation. The development agencies will find this study useful with regard to the importance and involvement of the community to ensure the success of the projects. The study will also form a basis on which academic researchers can do further studies on community participation, devolved funds and CDF.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study will be limited to Riabai Location in the Kiambaa Constituency. The location was chosen since it's made up of rural and urban settlements with a population of 25,909 people as per the 2009 census. The researcher has also spent most of his adult life in the location hence he is familiar with the region and the projects funded in the location. The location is further identified as the study area due to financial and time limitations.

There are other studies which have been done in the country regarding community participation and one of the areas which have been suggested for further study is to carry out research in other geographical areas which have not been earlier studied. In literature review the researcher noted that the local communities have been studied through their representatives and there was a gap in studying the local community directly. The projects which have been funded in the location from the CDF are in the following sectors Water, Education, Security, rural access roads, youth projects and Education bursary.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

A study of this magnitude cannot be possible without limitations. The major limitations will be lack of time and resources in terms of finances. The financial and time constraints have led the researcher to carry out the research in one location in the constituency. The location will be representative as it's made up of both rural and urban settlements.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

The following are the assumptions of the study

The community is likely to participate in development projects if they are aware of the benefits which will accrue from their participation.

There are factors which influence community participation in projects funded under CDF.

1.11 Definition of Significant Terms used in the Study.

Community is a group of people living together, or with shared origins or interests.

Participate is to be actively involved. **Community participation** is defined as community involvement. For the purpose of this study community participation means genuine involvement and participation of the beneficiaries/local community in all phases of the CDF funded projects life cycles from the project identification to implementation and post implementation stage. **Influence** is an effect of one thing on another. **Fund** is money set aside for a certain purpose or to finance. **Develop** is to grow or bring to a later, more elaborative or more advanced stage. **Project implementation** is the phase in the project lifecycle where the planned, designed, appraised and selected project is launched and executed in order to achieve the intended goal. **Political consideration** is the involvement and dominance by political leadership in the operations of the fund in disregard of CDF Acts.

1.12 Organization of the Study

The study presented the factors influencing community participation in constituency development funded projects particularly focused on Riabai Location. Chapter one of this study presents the introduction, background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study, assumptions of the study, definition of significant terms used in the study, organization of the study and summary.

Chapter two presents literature review which included an introduction, Constituency Development Fund (CDF), identification of CDF projects, community participation in CDF projects, key issues influencing community participation in projects, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation under the CDF, transition from the CDF to the county government, theoretical framework, conceptual frame work and summary. Chapter Three presents research methodology which included the following; introduction ,research design, data collection instruments, target population, samples and sampling procedures, methods of data collection, in-depth interviews, information validity and reliability.

Chapter four presents data presentation analysis and interpretation which included the following; introduction, general background information of the respondents and, influence of different factors

on community participation in CDF funded projects. Chapter Five presents summary of the findings, discussions conclusions and recommendations which included the following; the introduction, a summary of findings, discussions, conclusion, recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter of study will review related literature on the factors influencing community participation in constituency development funded projects in Riabai location, Kiambaa constituency, Kiambu county, Kenya. Its main aim is to critically analyze previous studies and surveys done and identify the gaps to be addressed. The literature review will embrace those that are specific to CDF and community participation.

2.2 Community Participation in CDF Projects

A project is a temporary endeavor undertaken to produce a unique product, service or result. (PMI 2004). Juan (2003) defines a project as a problem scheduled for solution. A project is an interrelated set of activities that has a definite starting and ending point and results in the accomplishment of a unique often major outcome. (Maylor, 2003). In relation to the CDF a project is defined as an eligible development project as described in the CDF Act. The CDF Act further states that projects under the Act shall be community based in order to ensure that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross-section of the inhabitants of a particular area. (CDF Act 2003 Amended 2007).

Understanding the meanings of the words 'community' and 'participation' individually can best explain the term 'community participation'. A community is that mythical state of social wholeness in which each member has his place and in which life is regulated by cooperation rather than by competition and conflict (Charles Abrams 1971). Community is a group of people sharing common interests and living within a geographically defined area. (Wates, 1990)

Community is a group of people with something in common, whether they live together, come from the same area (village or town), gender or ethnic background. Communities are also people who work together, or who share common behavior or who share a common identity. They may also be a group of people who are connected by the same concerns (UNAIDS 1996).

The word participation can be defined as the “[a]ct of being involved in something” (Wates, 1990). Community participation has been defined as a ‘process in which people take part in decision making in the institutions, programmes and environments that affect them (Heller, 1994). Community participation is usually conceptualized as a process by which members of the communities individually or collectively assume increased responsibility for assessment of their own needs, and once these are agreed upon, identify potential situations to problems, and plan strategies by which these solutions may be realized. (Bermejo and Bekui, 1993).

The CDF Act provides for wananchi (stakeholders) active participation in the Fund administration. Section 23 (2) of the CDF Act obliges Members of parliament “within the first year of a new parliament and at least once every two years thereafter, to convene locational meetings in the constituency to deliberate development matters in the location, the constituency and the district”. It is therefore important that the public must not only be actively consulted in the C.D.F. program but also made to feel that their participation is genuinely valued especially in the projects identification process. C.D.F. projects should involve local residents as much as possible in their formulation, implementation, and overall management. The CDFCs are encouraged to share with the public information on CDF activities as much as possible this information must be timely and relevant to enhance community participation in the projects. This is intended to promote transparency and accountability and to also entrench community ownership of the CDF program.

Through a national management circular of October 9, 2007, CDFCs are encouraged to erect and maintain CDF notice boards within their offices and /or in conspicuous places within the constituency. The CDFCs should regard, strive, to maintain good working relationships with CDF stakeholders. It is important for them, to regard the CDF Fund Account Manager, Government officials, donors and other development players as complementing and not competing with the CDF program. The CDFCs should regard themselves as existing to serve the public and this must be reflected in their engagement with residents. The CDF offices are public offices and should be made easily available.

2.3 Constituency Development Fund

Constituency Development Fund in Kenya was established in 2003 through the CDF Act in the Kenya Gazette supplement No. 107 (Act No. 11) of 9th January 2004. The fund aims to control imbalances in regional development by devolving funds to be administered at the Constituency level. The CDF board vision is to be the leading public institution in the effective and efficient management of the devolved funds. The mission is to provide leadership and policy direction in the optimal utilization of devolved funds for equitable development and poverty reduction at the community level. It targets all Constituency level development projects, particularly those aiming to combat poverty at the grassroots. (CDF 2003)

The fund comprises an annual budgetary allocation equal to and not less than 2.5 % (two and a half percent) of all the government's ordinary revenue collected in every financial year. 75% of the fund is allocated equally among all 210 constituencies. The remaining 25% is allocated based on constituency poverty index. The release of the funds to the constituencies is treated as grants implying that any funds remaining unutilized in the constituencies are not sent back to the treasury as is the procedure in government accounting. (CDF act 2003 amended 2007)

The C.D.F. Act sets the following funds as statutory funding provisions: 5% Emergency, 3% Administrative activities, 15% education Bursary, mocks and assessment schemes, 2% Environment activities, 2% monitoring and evaluation, 2% sports activities and 3% recurrent expenses. Emergency reserve is to cater for emergencies that may occur within the constituency such as drought, floods etc. Bursary is set aside to help bright and needy students go to school. It took the gap that the famous "harambee's" left. Office administration is for the normal running of the constituency office such as salaries and wages, rent, and other office utilities. Recurrent expenditure is to take care of the operating expenses such as motor vehicle maintenance. Monitoring and evaluation is to facilitate the CDFC and the local community to monitor the projects being implemented by PMCs. (CDF 2003).

Around Ksh 70,956,300,000 has been allocated to CDF since its inception. The onus of disbursing and ensuring constituencies use their share of the money efficiently and accountably falls with the CDF Board pursuant the CDF (Amendment) Act section 5 that established the Board to

replace the National Management committee. Funds allocated to constituencies from central government since inception in Kenyan shillings:

Table 2.1: CDF National Funding Since Inception in 2003

YEAR	FUNDING IN BILLION KSH
2003/2004	1.260
2004/2005	5.60
2005/2006	7.245
2006/2007	10.038
2007/2008	10.100
2008/2009	10.100
2009/2010	12.389
2010/2011	14.283
Total	70.956

Source National Management Board of CDF

More than 60,000 CDF projects in various stages of completion have been established throughout the country. A significant percentage of these have already been completed and are in use. To a large extent, these are projects that have been identified by the community on priority basis and their completion and utilization should therefore be satisfying genuine needs of the community (CDF Board ,2011)

In Kiambaa Constituency 112 projects have been funded since the inception of the CDF Fund in the year 2003. The projects are mainly in Security, Water, Health, Education, Environment, Youth, and roads sectors. The projects are complete, ongoing or stalled. As per the data available at the Kiambaa CDF offices, there are 35 complete projects, 77 ongoing projects and 1 stalled project. The Kiambaa constituency has received the following funds from the national government since the inception of the CDF in the year 2003.

Table 2.2: CDF Kiambaa Funding Since Inception in 2003

YEAR	AMOUNT IN KSH
2003/2004	6,000,000
2004/2005	23,071,782
2005/2006	29,838,599
2006/2007	41,336,890
2007/2008	41,591,202
2008/2009	41,591,202
2009/2010	50,771,328
2010/2011	59,907,838
2011/2012	72,903,841
Total	367,011,682

Source Kiambaa CDF offices

2.4 Identification of CDF Projects

CDF is the most effective way of equitable distribution of national resources throughout the country from treasury without biases (Okungu ,2006).According to the C.D.F. Act (2003), the members of the community are supposed to identify the projects to be funded by the C.D.F. The elected Member of Parliament should convene consultative meetings at each location of the constituency at least once every two years to generate development projects priority list for C.D.F. funding. The locational meetings generate project proposals which are deliberated by the C.D.F.C. together with any other project which the committee consider beneficial to the constituency. The C.D.F.C. should consult with the relevant government departments to ensure that the cost estimates for the projects are as realistic as possible.

The committee should further rank the projects in order of priority but ongoing projects should take precedent. The committee should ensure in all this that personal awards to any person in cash or in kind shall be excluded from the list of projects. The priority list is forwarded to the

district projects committee through a minuted resolution. The district projects committee ensures that there is harmony in the proposed list of projects within the district and further guides on the projects which cuts across the district. The proposed projects are sent to the National C.D.F. board which it considers and if satisfied that the proposals meet the C.D.F. Act it disburses the funds to the respective constituency fund accounts.

2.5 Key Issues Influencing Community Participation in Projects.

These are the factors that influence community participation in projects. Constituents vary widely in various aspects that may impact on community participation. Some of these aspects include size of the jurisdictions, population size, density diversity, scope of economic activities, level of education, gender, age, political dimensions, publicity, distance from venue of meetings/projects, etc.

The average level of education in an area is expected to influence the involvement of the community and also the extent to which they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. We expect that CDF projects will be more in line with priorities in areas where the average level of education is higher. Likewise, religion may also influence the choice of projects and cohesiveness of a community. (Kimenyi, 2005). According to research done by KIPPRA 2007, respondents were asked to rate their participation in relation to different kinds of involvement in the management of decentralized funds. The survey found that, generally, participation is very low in various funds, particularly in decision-making processes. Respondents indicated that while 32.8% of them were involved to the extent of receiving information or listening at barazas, less than 10% attended meetings to discuss specific issues and less than 5% felt that they were involved in decision-making. Over 90% of respondents indicated that they were not involved in the setting of the development agendas for their areas. This underlines the appropriateness of efforts aimed at increasing public participation. (KIPPRA 2007)

There are some political dimensions that arise from the nature and management of CDF. This is due to the fact that CDF has some political implications. Political leaders may view CDF as an investment in their political careers with returns spread over the electoral cycles. Simply, a politician would prefer projects that maximize political returns while voters would prefer projects that maximize their welfare. These two objectives may be in concurrence but there are many cases

where the constituency characteristics might result in divergence such that political maximization is not equivalent to welfare maximization. To the extent that members of parliament have a key role in the identification and implementation of the projects, we do expect choices to be influenced by political maximization. (Kimenyi 2005)

Gender relations define amongst other things, how both men and women have access to control of resources in the community. According to Shepherd (1998, pp.150-151), gender analysis comprises: "information to access and control over resources for men and women; division of labour within the household and community; and the participation of men and women in public decision making and organizations". Despite the importance placed upon people's participation in development programmes, many agencies still experience poor participation of women (Guijt and Shah, 1998; World Bank, 1996). According to Slocum et al., (1995), many participatory approaches such as participatory rural appraisal (PRA) do not explicitly address issues of social relations including gender. Rarely do these methodologies take into account gender analysis, gender based differences in labour allocation, and gender differences in access to and control over resources and their benefits.

Gender is usually hidden in seemingly inclusive terms, 'the people', or 'the community' while in most cases what is referred to as 'the community' actually means 'male community' (Guijt and Shah, 1998). Oakley's (1991) analysis of the rural water supply project in Tanzania for example, showed that despite efforts to mobilize women to take an active part in all project activities, this was only successful with respect to self-help labour contributions as most women in the village water committees kept a low profile.

According to World Bank (1996), gender biases in participatory development projects may exist in the form of customs, beliefs, and attitudes that confine women mostly to the domestic sphere; women's economic and domestic workloads that impose severe time burdens on them; and laws and customs that impede women's access to credit, productive inputs, employment, education, information, or medical care. Since women comprise the majority of rural inhabitants, and they are the major contributors in agricultural production in Tanzania, there arises an urgent need to encourage their involvement in development activities.

Burkey (1993) recommends that participatory development projects should seek to improve gender inequalities through providing a means by which women can take part in decision making processes. As Guijt and Shah (1998) argue, greater involvement of women and attention to gender-differentiated needs holds the promise of more effective and equitable processes of participatory development.

The distance from the project/meetings venue is expected to influence community participation. Long distances from the project/meetings venue would hinder participants from participating in the projects and meetings. It is generally noted that the long distance to be travelled would have high cost implications and would consume a lot of time to enable one to participate. It is also noted that people preferred to participate in projects within their locality as its generally held that the outputs from the project would benefit them more.

2.6 Project Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation under the CDF

The project management committees (PMCs), implements project with support from the CDFC and technical advice from the relevant government department to ensure the achievement of the set objectives. The CDF Act defines a project committee as a committee or board of persons elected or nominated to implement a project or manage an institution, including a committee existing prior to the establishment of the fund. (CDF 2003)

The CDF Act emphasizes on participatory monitoring with actors being: Community, project management committee, constituency development fund committee, relevant government departments, and the locational committees formed by the community. The CDF Act insists on community friendly monitoring which enhances community participation .(CDF 2007)

2.7 Community Participation in Projects

Gikonyo(2008), in her research stated that many C.D.F. projects have turned out to be "white elephants" because they were started without due consultation with the District Government Department. She further stressed the need for members of the community participation and creation of an environment favorable towards making rural people shoulder responsibility for their own development. Kerote (2007) in her study in Sabatia Constituency in Vihiga district found out low

community participation in projects. She found out that the communities in the constituency were not aware of the projects funded Under the C.D.F

Kinyoda (2008) found out low level of community participation in CDF projects. She did her study in Makadara constituency in Nairobi County. She noted that, due to low level participation, in CDF operations, there is a high level of dissatisfaction in the projects. There is low project ownership by the constituents. Her study found out that the constituents have not been completely involved in decision making, identification, selection and prioritization of the projects. Most of the CDF projects are regarded to be belonging to the area MP.

Oakley (1991) cites an analysis of a Danish funded rural water supply project in Tanzania, where he observes that participation had ranged from non-participation and manipulation over information and consultation to some degree of partnership and delegation of power. Mansuri and Rao 2003 notes that "an examination of the literature on community participation suggests it leads to development projects that are "more responsive to the needs of the poor . . . more responsive government and better delivery of public goods and services, better maintained community assets, and a more informed and involved citizenry". Dulani (2003) quotes a study of Malawi social action fund (MASAF) that found out that the level of community participation was limited to being informed what had already been decided by other key players which implied "passive participation by consultation".

A study by the Kenyans' Verdict: A Citizens Report Card on the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) found out that "Community participation is moderate but can be improved: Overall, 69% of respondents stated that some form of community planning of projects existed in their respective communities. Some respondents (75%) stated that CDF projects were either identified by the community or agreed to by community members. Project identification and selection is facilitated at this level through Barazas. However 36% stated that CDF projects were identified by the committee members whilst 11% stated that projects were identified by the Member of Parliament.

Civil society/community based groups' noted that participation in the CDF decision-making is extremely low as these groups implement their projects alongside those funded by the CDF. However beneficiaries down played the importance of civil society participation stating that the

active participation of community members in implementation of CDF projects was the most important in terms of enhancing ownership of CDF projects and improving sustainability. Community participation in CDF management, though better than other devolved funds, is uncertain. There is no established mechanism in place at the grass root level to ensure equity in access to CDF Project. However, communities are faced with constraints such as lack of transition plans for CDF committees following a general election, inadequate knowledge of project planning among the community & committee members and bias in project selection in favor of certain clans/locations”.

KIPPRA (2007) found out that different factors affected the level of community participation. The study found out that CDF projects were more in line with the priorities where the level of education was higher. The survey further found out that, generally, participation is very low in the various funds, particularly in decision making processes. This underlines the importance and appropriateness of efforts aimed at increasing public participation.

The national anti-corruption campaign steering Committee in its June 2008 report found out that: “One of the greatest achievements of CDF has been the shifting of project formulation from line ministries to communities. This is supposed to have encouraged local participation, initiatives, ownership and accountability and give local communities an opportunity to exercise their democratic right to self governance. However, this study found community participation in CDF management to be rather low in many constituencies across the country, although a general improvement in social infrastructure (e.g. health facilities, roads, schools, etc) was evident”. The study further found out that Community involvement in project identification, management and monitoring averaged 20-30%. The study recommended “Increase Community Participation .

Alternative avenues of securing inclusiveness in CDF committees need to be explored. This will not only improve public participation in CDF management but also curb the excessive sway MPs enjoy in nominating their cronies in the current set up. Two avenues may be recommended. First, membership in CDF committees should be made rotational such that a new committee is installed every two years. Second, civic education on CDF needs to be mounted countrywide to sensitize as many Kenyans as possible on the operations, role and benefits of CDF and its management committees

2.8 Transition from the CDF to the County Government.

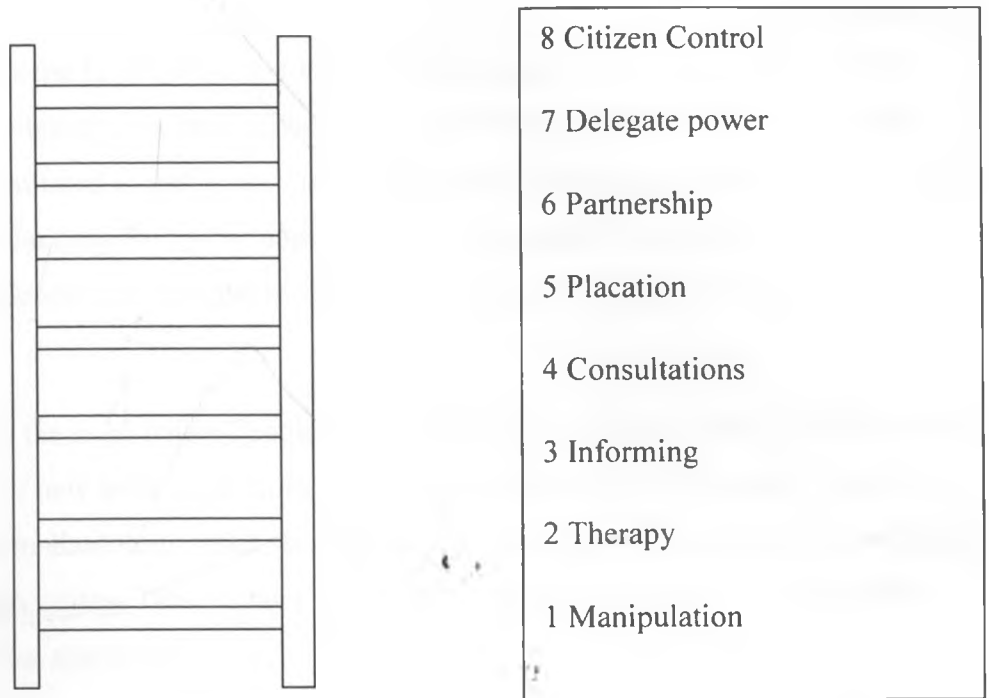
The current Kenyan constitution chapter eleven has created devolved governments at each of the 47 counties in Kenya. All the C.D.F. projects, assets and liabilities will be handed over to the county governments. Some of the objects of devolution are: to give power of self-governance to the people and enhance the participation of the people in the exercise of the powers of the state and in making decisions affecting them, to recognize the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development etc.

For every financial year, the equitable share of the revenue raised nationally that is allocated to county governments shall be not less than fifteen percent (15%) of all revenue collected by the national government. Thus the funds allocated to be managed at the local level will increase six folds and hence the study will be of great importance to the county governments. The ministry of state for planning, national development and vision 2030 has issued a ministerial statement on CDF conditional grant-guidelines. This guidelines ,guides, CDF committee to fund completion of all ongoing projects and stalled ones in readiness for handing over to the county governments.

2.9 Theoretical Frame Work

This study was guided by the Arnstein's ladder of participation theory which stated that there are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what we might now view as genuine participation, i.e. the levels of partnership and citizen control.

Figure 1: Ladder of Participation



(Arnstein, 1969)

Manipulation level People participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened. It is a unilateral announcement by leaders or project management without listening to people's responses or even asking their opinion. At the therapy and Informing level People participate by answering questions posed by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys or similar approaches .People do not have opportunity to influence proceedings, as the findings of the research are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.

At the consultations level People participate by being consulted, and external people listen to views. These external professionals define both problems and solutions, and may modify these in light of people's responses. Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision-making, and professionals are under no obligation to take on board people's views. Placation level is meant

to calm down the people expected to participate by appeasing them. People participate by providing resources, for example labour, in return for food, cash or other material incentives. It is very common to see this called participation, yet people have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.

Partnership level is the level where people participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project, which can involve the development or promotion of externally initiated social organization. Such involvement does not tend to occur at the early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have been made. These institutions tend to be dependent on external initiators and facilitators, but may become self-dependent.

Delegate power is the level where People participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions or the strengthening of existing ones. It tends to involve interdisciplinary methodologies that seek multiple perspectives and make use of systematic and structured learning processes. These groups take control over local decisions, and so people have a stake in maintaining structures

Citizen control is the level where people participate by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used. Such self-initiated mobilization and collective action may challenge existing inequitable distributions of wealth and power. The definitions of the various level of participation are adapted from Pretty (1995, p.1252) and Kumar (2002, pp.24-25).

Development agencies and authors distinguish different dimensions, spaces, degrees and levels of participation. The typology of participation, which positions participation on a seven step ladder is useful in analyzing these degrees (Bretty, 2003; Kumar, 2002; Pretty et al., 1995; Wilcox, 1994). Comparing these levels with the 'participation as means and ends' analysis shown in figure 1, the first four levels on the ladder can be interpreted as 'participation as means' while the last three levels fall under 'participation as an end'. Some suggest that the 'manipulation' which is often central to types one to four implies that they should be seen as types of 'non participation' (Pretty, 1995).

Bretty (2003) conceptualizes these levels in terms of 'weak and strong participation'. According to his views, weak participation involves "informing and consulting" while strong participation means "partnership and control". He argues that, in practice agencies managing complex projects find it hard to move from the 'weak end' of the continuum and tend to assume that, intended beneficiaries will be consulted during the project design to take into account their felt needs and aspirations.

Wilcox (1994) cautions that, information giving and consultation are often presented as participation leading to disillusionment among community interests. However, the problem with levels of participation is that they imply coherence, when most development organizations operate simultaneously in a wide range of participatory modes (Mosse, 1996). One level on the continuum is not necessarily better than any other as different levels are appropriate at different times and contexts to meet the expectations and interests of different stakeholders (Wilcox, 1994)

From the foregoing discussion, it is clear that there is a myriad of aspects of participation. This means that great care must be taken when using and interpreting the term. It should always be qualified by reference to the type of participation. In addition, observers seem to agree that the application of participatory approaches further calls for an appreciation of the social dynamics and diversities such as gender, age, social status, ethnicity, disability and power amongst others.

2.10 Conceptual Framework.

Conceptual framework is a logically developed, described and elaborated network of interrelationships among the variables deemed to be integral to the dynamics being investigated, explains the theory underlying these relations, and describes the nature and direction of the relationships (Matoko J.M. et.al 2009)

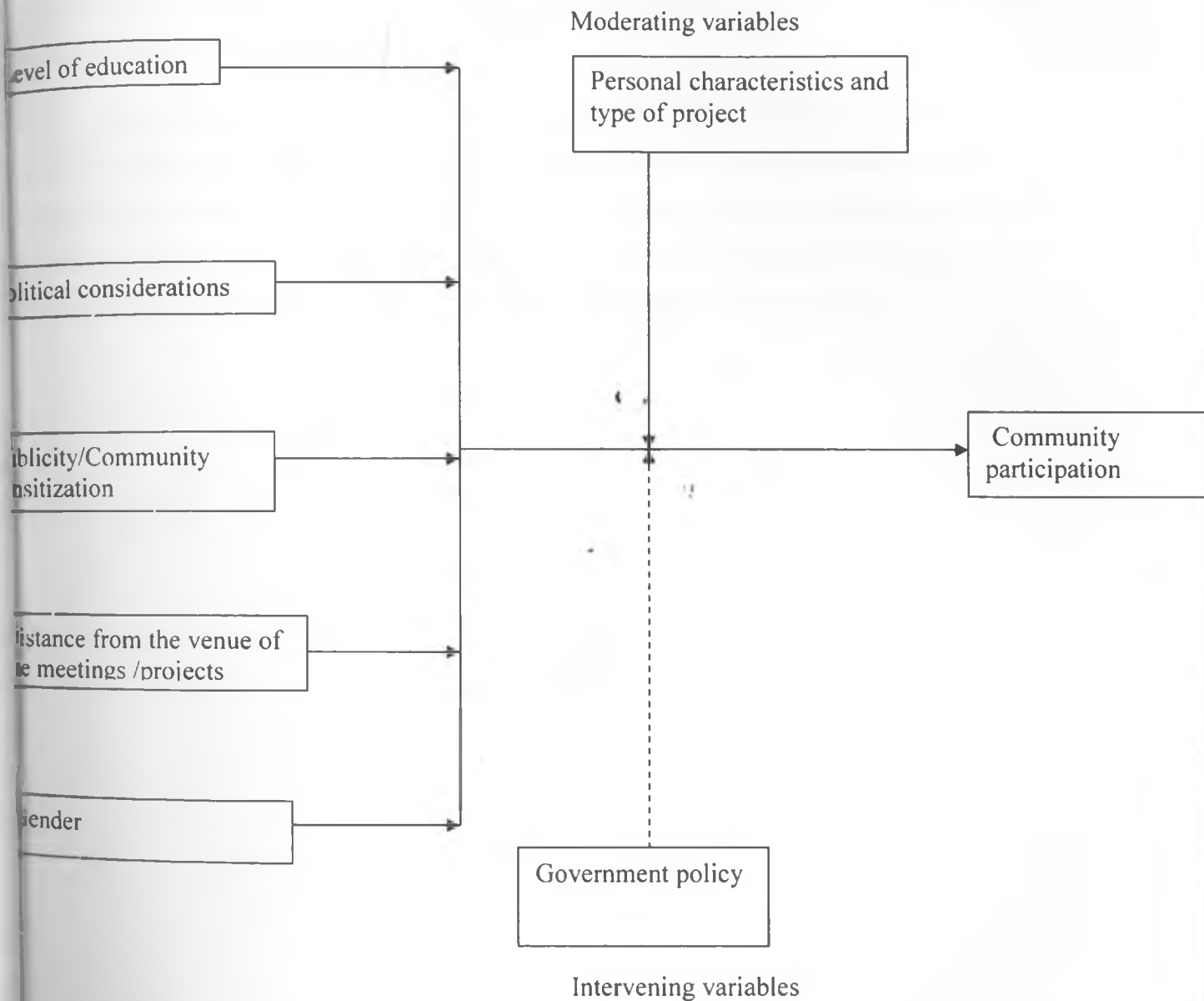
While according to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) conceptual framework refers to a situation where a researcher conceptualizes the relationship between variables in the study and shows the relationship graphically or diagrammatically.

The independent variables are level of education, political interference, publicity/community sensitization, distance from the venue of the meeting/project and gender. The dependent variable is community participation. The intervening variable is government policy.

Figure 2: Conceptual Framework

Independent Variables

Dependent Variable



Independent variables are level of education, political considerations, publicity/community sensitization, distance from the venue of the meetings/projects and gender. The independent variables variations are believed to affect greatly community participation in CDF Funded projects. In this case any change of the 5 fore mentioned independent variables affects either positively or negatively the dependent variable. Dependent variable is the variable which is affected either proportional or at a given magnitude by variations in the independent variables. The independent variable is community participation.

The study found out that the personal characteristics of the respondents and type of project were moderating between the effects of the independent variables on the dependent variable. Personal characteristics are age, current occupation and gender. Gender is covered as variable on its own and is only included in the personal characteristic section of the questionnaire to ensure the study covers the male and female gender as per their proportion in the community.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the; research design to be used, data collection instruments , target population of the study, samples and sampling procedures ,methods of data collection, and data analysis methods.

3.2 Research Design

In order to clearly examine the topic of research, descriptive method of research will be used. This method of research was preferred because a researcher is able to collect data to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject of study. 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 and Mugenda, 1999).

According to Orodho (2003), descriptive survey is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering a questionnaire to a sample of individuals. The study seeks to administer questionnaires to a sample of individuals. A sample of 375 respondents will be selected and will represent the population to be studied in the research.

The researcher will also incorporate personal observation which will be recorded in the personal observation schedules. The personal observation will enable the researcher to form opinion and guide him in the report. The focus of the study is to investigate the factors that influence community participation in projects funded through CDF.

3.2.1 Data Collection Instruments

The study will use well pre-tested questionnaires, interview schedules and personal observation schedules. The questionnaires will be used to obtain data from respondents because they are convenient to use when handling a large group of respondents. The interview schedule will be used to collect information from the key informants. Interviews provide in-depth data, which is not possible to get if questionnaires are used (Turkman, 1978). They also make it possible to obtain data required to meet specific objectives of the study. The personal observation schedules will be used to

record the observation which the researcher notes in the field. These instruments will be administered as follows:-

Personal interview: well structured interview schedules will be administered to the key informants on matters pertaining to the factors that influence community participation in projects funded under CDF in Riabai location. This are the respondents who can give key information concerning community participation. Example is the area Chief. The personal interview will provide in-depth data required in the research.

Drop and collect survey: This will involve the hand delivery and subsequent recovery of self completed questionnaires. The questionnaires will be completed at the respondents own time. This method will be used to collect information from the literate respondents in the location. It will be used to encourage high response rate .The illiterate and semi literate respondents will be guided by the researcher and the research assistants on how to fill the questionnaires.

Personal observation schedules. This will be used by the researcher to record the data on the field observations.

3.2.2 Target Population

Kenya has 210 constituencies and with the promulgation of the new constitution the constituencies are set to be increased to 290 constituencies. In most cases the constituencies are equal to a district as the case of Kiambaa constituency which is equivalent to Kiambu district. Each of this districts are divided into divisions .The divisions are divided into locations ,while the locations are divided into sub locations the sub-locations are further sub-divided into villages.

Riabai location is one of the 10 locations in the Kiambaa constituency. This location covers an area of 8.4 squares KM (KM²). The location is divided into sub locations namely Riabai and Kihingo Sub locations. According to the 2009 census the location had a population of 25,909 people

Kihingo and Riabai sub locations had a population of 14,354 and 11,550 people respectively. The ratio of male to female is 49:51. The location is 10.21% of the total population of the Kiambaa constituency.

Other locations in the constituency are Cianda , Kihara ,Kiambaa ,Ruaka , Waguthu , Kamiti, Kiambaa settled area, Ndumberi ,and Tinganga . There are other 4 locations which have been curved from the existing ones to make the total number of locations to be 14 .The data to be relied on for the study is as per the 2009 census and by then the constituency had 10 locations. For the purpose of the study we will work with the 10 locations which existed in 2009. The constituency area and population is divided as shown in the table below

Table 3.1 Kiambaa Constituency Populations per Location and Area in Km²

NO	LOCATION NAME	POPULATION 2009 CENSUS	AREA KM²
1	Cianda	15,119	36.7
2	Kihara	49,067	12.9
3	Kiambaa	48,674	20.6
4	Ruaka	23,663	7.4
5	Waguthu	22,895	13.5
6	Kamiti	6,657	38.6
7	Kiambu settled area	27,239	33.0
8	Ndumberi	21,958	8.2
9	Tinganga	13,070	9.0
10	Riabai	25,909	9.2
Total		253,751	189.1

Riabai location borders the following locations: Kamiti , Ndumberi ,Tinganga and Kiambaa settled area. The location is made of two sections one with rural settlements and the other section with urban settlements. The main economic activities of the rural settlements are farming where a few residents are involved in the coffee farming, while the majorities are involved in subsistence farming. This farming is in small scale dealing in food crops and rearing of few livestock (dairy cows, goats, pigs and chicken) most of the products are for domestic consumption. The main economic activities of the section with urban settlements are rental houses and small scale trading activities

The researcher targeted adults who are 18 years and above. This population was approximated to be 50% of the population basing on the records available at the district statistical offices. It also targeted other key informants who included: -CDF and PMC members, the provincial administration (area chief and sub chiefs), area community development assistant and area councilors. According to the population projections from kiambu district statistics department Riabai location has a population of 14,909 people who are aged 18 year and above.

3.2.3 Samples and Sampling Procedures

This study will adopt non probability sampling techniques. A multi stage sampling technique will be used where Riabai location will be divided into 2 clusters basing on the number of sub locations constituting it. The sub-locations will further be subdivided into villages. Each cluster will be equivalent to a village. A grid will be drawn on the maps of the villages where the sample per village will be picked randomly Purpose sampling technique will be used to select people who will be 18 years and above. The desired sample size will be determined using a formula recommended by Krejcie and Morgan 1970.

This formula is expressed as shown below:-

$$s = \frac{X^2 NP(1 - P)}{d^2 (N - 1) + X^2 P(1 - P)}$$

Where

s = required sample size.

X^2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).

N = the population size.

P = the population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum Sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.05).

Source Krejcie and Morgan 1970

Krejcie and Morgan went further and developed a table for easy reference. The table is attached in the appendix section.

After applying the formula the researcher arrived at a sample size of 375 respondents

Table 3.2: Riabai Population Aged over 18 Years in Clusters and Sample Size

POPULATION			POLUATION AGED ABOVE 18		SAMPLE		TOTAL
RIABAI	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
RIABAI	6,867	7,492	3,434	3,746	103	107	210
KIHINGO	5,569	5,981	2,738	2,991	81	84	165
Total	12,436	13,473	6,218	6,737	184	191	375

Riabai sub-location is made up of six villages namely Riabai shopping centre, Manda, Gatina, Fourty Eight, Kirigiti and Gitamaiyu. While Kihingo sub-location is made up of 5 villages namely Kihingo, Gichiru, Gichocho, and Kiriguini. A sample of 35 people will be drawn from the villages within Riabai sub-location while a sample of 33 respondents will be drawn from each of the villages within Kihingo sub-location. The researcher will draw a sketch map of each of the 11 villages in Riabai location which will be fitted within a grid to facilitate random selection of the respondents.

3.3 Methods of Data Collection.

The researcher used the services of seven research assistants to administer the questionnaires to the respondents. The respondents were identified through the sketch maps of the villages which were matched against a grid to identify randomly 35 respondents within the villages in Riabai sub-location and 33 respondents within Kihingo Sub-location. The research assistants were thoroughly conducted and later given the questionnaires to administer to the 375 respondents over a period of two weeks the completed questionnaires were submitted back to the researcher for analysis.

3.3.1 In-depth Interviews.

This will be done to obtain the information from key informants. It will involve in –depth discussions using a key informant guide, covering several specific topics concerning the factors that influence community participation in the CDF funded projects. This will enable the researcher to carry out discussions on a wide range of issues covering the topic under study. It will be administered to the key informants. Its purpose will be to establish the perception of the respondents on the factors that influence community participation in projects funded under CDF. The questions were developed based on the literature review, problem statement and objectives of the study.

3.3.2 Validity and Reliability

Reliability is the degree of constancy between 2 measures of the same thing. The questionnaires were pre tested to a selected sample of 25 respondents in Tinganga location so as to determine its reliability. Tinganga location is one of the locations neighboring Riabai location. The raw data obtained by the instruments were converted to numerical codes representing the measurement of the variables. This coding facilitated the determination of reliability. The Cronbach co-efficient alpha was then computed it determined how the variables collated among themselves. Cronbach's Alpha is the general formula of the K under Richardson (K-R) 20 (Mugenda and Mugenda .1999) The K-R 20 formula is as follows

$$K-R\ 20 = \frac{K(S^2 - \sum s^2)}{S^2(K-1)}$$

Where :-

KR20 is the reliability co-efficient of internal consistency

K is number of items used to measure the concept

S^2 is the variance of all scores

S^2 is variance of individual items.

Table 3.3 Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.742	.178	7

Reliability is a fundamental issue in any measurement scale. Scale reliability is considered as the proportion of variance attributed to the true score of the latent construct. Considering the small number of items used to measure each of the 5 values and their necessary heterogeneity, even reliabilities of 0.5 are reasonable. Since alpha value is 0.742, the study instruments yielded fairly reliable data for this research.

It is usually measured by internal consistency reliability that indicates the homogeneity of items comprising a measurement scale. Internal consistency gives the extent at which items in a model are inter-correlated. Thus, high inter-item correlations explain that the items of a scale have a strong relationship to the latent construct and are possibly measuring the same thing. Usually, the internal consistency of a measurement scale is assessed by using Cronbach's coefficient alpha. It is generally recommended that if a measurement scale having a Cronbach's coefficient above 0.70 is acceptable as an internally consistent scale so that further analysis can be possible.

Dane (1990) defines validity as the extent to which a measure actually measures what it's supposed to measure. Validity therefore has to do with how accurately the data obtained in the study represents the variables of the study. To ascertain the content validity of the research instruments, the researcher used simple understandable language, and a through training of the research assistants was done. This ensured that the research assistants were able to guide the respondents fill the questionnaires.

3.4 Operationalization of Variables

Operationalization of Variables defines variables in terms of the specific process or set of validation tests used to determine its presence and quantity. It defines the variable in terms of the operations that counts in measuring it. Table 3.3 below highlights the operational definition of variables used in the study.

TABLE 3.3: Operationalization of Variables

Study objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement	level of scale	Data collection	Type of analysis	Level of analysis
To investigate how the levels of education influence community participation	Independent Level of education	Low level of education Lack of understanding of CDF guidelines and language barrier in communication	Level of education selected Understanding of CDF regulations and language used in meetings	Ordinal	Questionnaires	Qualitative	Descriptive
	Dependent Level of community participation	Projects funded identified by the community Community aware of projects funded Community participated in the project lifecycle		Nominal	Questionnaires Document analysis	Qualitative	Descriptive
To establish how political considerations influence community participation	Independent Political interference Dependent Level of participation in CDF funded projects	Role of politician in encouraging/discouraging community participation Identification of projects and selection of PMC Projects funded identified by the community Community aware of	Mode of convening of project identification meetings	Nominal	Document analysis Interview	Qualitative	Descriptive

To assess how publicity/community sensitization influences community participation	<u>Independent</u> Publicity/community sensitization <u>Dependent</u> Level of community participation	funded projects Community aware of CDF projects and project identification meetings	Sensitization/publicity on CDF done. CDF funded projects well marked and identified	nominal	Interview Document analysis Project visits	Qualitative	Descriptive
To investigate how the distance from the project/venue of meetings influences community participation	<u>Independent</u> Distance from the project/meetings venue	Distance stated as discouraging participation	Distance as discouraging participation	Nominal	Interview Documents analysis	Nominal	Descriptive
To examine how gender influences community participation	<u>Independent</u> Gender <u>Dependent</u> Level of community participation	Gender stated as encouraging or discouraging participation	Parities in participation between gender	Nominal Ordinal	Interview Documents analysis	Nominal	Descriptive

3.4 Data Analysis Techniques

The processing of descriptive statistics for numeric data involved examining/editing and categorizing. Completed data collection instruments were edited and data fed into computer. The data were entered and analyzed by simple descriptive statistical analysis using statistical package for social scientists (SPSS Version 17) computer software. The software was chosen because it is the most used package for analyzing survey data. The software has the following advantages: it is user friendly, can easily be used to analyze multi-response questions, cross section and time series analysis and cross tabulation; (i.e. relate two sets of variables) and it can also be used alongside

The regression analysis is as follows

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \mu$$

3.4.1 Regression Analysis

A multivariate regression model was applied to determine the relative importance of each of the five variables with respect to community participation in the CDF funded projects. The regression model is as follows: $y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + e$

Where:

y = Participation

β_0 = Constant Term

β_1 = Beta coefficients

X_1 = Political considerations

X_2 = Publicity / community sensitization

X_3 = Distance

X_4 = Gender

X_5 = Level of education

e = Constant error

3.5 Inferable Regression Analysis

This measurement scale in this study consisted of 5 items reflecting how the factors influence community participation in the CDF funded projects. Respondents were asked to provide answers on each item that was measured by a five point Likert scale ranging from 1 being strongly disagree to 5 being strongly agree. Mean and standard deviation were used to test respondent ideas where Standard deviation is the square root of the variance. It measures the spread of a set of observations. The larger the standard deviation is, the more spread out the observations are while mean is the arithmetic mean across the observations. It is the most widely used measure of central tendency. It is commonly called the average. The mean is sensitive to extremely large or small values.

3.6 Summary

The research was carried out in Riabai location which consists of Riabai and Kihingo Sub-locations. The targeted population was people aged 18 years and above. A representative sample of 375 was drawn from the population of the location. The location was divided into two clusters each cluster consisting of the sub location.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

The research objective sought to establish the factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Riabai location, Kiambaa constituency. This chapter presents the analysis and findings with regard to the objectives and discussion of the same. Respondents were drawn from Riabai location. The sample of 375 represented both the male and female gender. The findings are presented in percentages, frequency distributions, mean and standard deviations

4.2 Response Rate

Out of 375 questionnaires sent out to individuals, there was a positive a response rate of 342 representing 91.2 %. This was a very good response rate which is more than two thirds of all the respondents.

4.3 Personal Characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents were required to fill in the questionnaires their personal characteristics. These personal characteristics included the gender, age and current occupation. The main purpose for this section is to monitor and ensure that the study covers all the different groups in the community.

Gender, different age groups and different occupations were covered. The study covered gender as one of the variables influencing community participation. The main reason for including gender in the personal characteristics of the respondents section in the questionnaire is to monitor and ensure that both genders are included in the study.

4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

Table 4.1 highlights the respondent's gender.

Table 4.1: Gender of Respondents.

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	168	49
Female	174	51
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

From the findings of the analysis as depicted on table 4.1, 51 % of the respondents were female while 49% of the respondents were male. This indicates that both genders were well represented in the study. The female respondents are slightly more than the male respondents.

1.3.2 Age of the Respondents.

Table 4.2 shows the age of the respondents.

Table 4.2 :Ages of Respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Under 20 Years	36	10.5
20-29 Years	112	32.7
30-39 Years	86	25.1
40-49 Years	58	17.0
Over 50 years	50	14.6
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.2, indicates that 10.5 % of the respondents are below the age of 20 years, 32.7 % of the respondents are between the ages 20-29 years, 25.1 % of the respondents are between the ages 30-39 years 17 % of the respondents are between the age 40-49 years, 14.6% of all the respondents are above the age of 50years.

4.3.3 Occupation of the Respondents.

Table 4.3 shows the occupation of the respondents

Table 4.3: Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	186	54.4
Self-employed	58	17.0
Casual laborer	72	21.1
Provided by parents or others	26	7.6
Others (Unemployed)	0	0.0
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.3, shows that 54.4% of all the respondents are employed, 17.0 % are Self-employed, 21.1 % are casual laborers, 7.6 % are provided by the parents and , while 0.0% of the respondents are unemployed.

4.4 Influence of Level of Education on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

This section analyses how the level of education influences community participation in CDF funded projects starting with the descriptive statistics then the inferential statistics.

4.4.1 Level of Education of the Respondents

Table 4.4 shows educational level of the respondents.

Table 4.4 : Education level of the Respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Primary level	18	5.3
Secondary level	98	28.7
Certificate level	72	21.1
Diploma	96	28.1
Undergraduate	44	12.9
Other specify (Masters)	14	4.1
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.4 indicates that 28.7 % of the respondents have secondary education as their highest level of education, 21.1% of the respondents have certificate level education as their highest level of education, 28.1 % have diploma level of education, undergraduates comprised 12.9% of the respondents while those that had masters and those that had primary education as their highest level of education constituted 4.1% and 5.3% respectively.

4.4.2 Extent that the levels of Education Influence Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Table 4.5 shows how the level of education influenced community participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.5: Extent that the Levels of Education Influence Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	196	57.3
Great extent	78	22.8
Moderate extent	54	15.8
Low extent	14	4.1
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.5 shows that 57.3 % of the respondents consider to a very greater extent their education influences their participation in the CDF funded projects, 22.8 % considers it to a great extent, 15.8% to a moderate extent and 4.1 to a low extent. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which the level of education influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the levels of education influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.5 Influence of Political Considerations in Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

The respondent's response on how political considerations influence community participation will be discussed in this section.

4.5.1 Political Leaders who Mostly Determine how CDF Projects are Administered

Table 4.6 shows the respondents response on the political leaders who mostly determine how CDF projects are administered.

Table 4.6 Political Leaders who Mostly Determine how CDF Projects are Administered

	Frequency	Percentage
Member of Parliament	330	96.5
Area councilor	10	2.9
Member of parliament and Area councilor	2	0.6
Other specify	0	0.0
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.6 shows that 96.5% of the respondents consider that members of parliament determine how CDF projects are administered, 2.9% considers the area councilor determines how projects are administered while only 0.6% thinks that the two of them determine how CDF fund is administered. This implies that most of the CDF funded projects are determined by the area MP.

4.5.2 Influence of Political Leaders' Decision on Participation of Community In CDF Funded Projects

Table 4.7 shows the extent to which the political leaders' decisions influence the respondents' participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.7: Influence of Political Leaders' Decision on Participation of Community in CDF Funded Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	150	43.9
Great extent	102	29.8
Moderate extent	82	24.0
Low extent	8	2.3
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.7 shows that 43.9% of the respondents consider political leader's decisions to a very great extent influence the respondents' participation in CDF funded projects, 29.8% considers their decisions influences them to a great extent while 24% and 2.3% considers political leader's decisions influence the respondents' participation in CDF funded projects influence them to moderate extent and to a low extent respectively.

4.5.3 Influence of the Political Leaders on the Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Table 4.8 shows how the political leaders influence community participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.8: Influence of the Political Leaders on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Determine the projects to be implemented	342	100
Other	0	0
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.8 shows that 100% of the respondents consider political leaders determine the projects to be implemented.

4.5.4. Influence of the Political Leaders on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Does political leader's decision affect your participation in CDF funded projects?

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	205	60
No	137	40
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established from the study that 60% of the respondent's participation is affected by the political leaders' decisions while 40% of the respondent's participation are not affected by the political leader's decisions. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which the political considerations influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a large extent the respondents agree that political considerations influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.6 Influence of Publicity/Community Sensitization on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

How publicity/community sensitization influences community participation in CDF funded projects is analyzed in this section.

4.6. Influence of Publicity/Community Sensitization on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Table 4.9 shows Respondents' response if they have ever received information on CDF funds and projects.

Table 4.9: Influence of Publicity/Community Sensitization on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	150	43.8
No	192	56.2
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established from the study that 43.8% of the total number of respondents had ever received the information on the CDF funds and projects while 56.2% of them claimed that they have never received information and this implies that the communication channel about the initiation of the projects in the locality is not that much transparent.

4.6.2 Extent to which Information Received has Affected your Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Table 4.10 below represents the extent to which information received has affected respondent's participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.10: Extent to Which Information Received has Affected your Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	103	68.7
Great extent	40	26.7
Moderate extent	7	4.7
Low extent	0	0
Total	150	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

Table 4.10 shows that 68.7 % of the respondents consider to a very greater extent the information received has affected their participation in CDF funded projects 26.7% considers it to a great extent, 4.7% to a moderate extent and 0% to a low extent. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which the information received influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the information received influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects. This implies that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the information received influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.7 Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

This section analyses how distance influences community participation in CDF funded projects.

4.7.1: Approximate Distance of the Nearest Project and Venue of the Project Identification Meetings

Table 4.11 shows the approximate distance of the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings.

Table 4.11: Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Distance	Frequency	Percentage
less than 1KM	33	9.6
1 km -2km	124	36.3
2 Km-3 Km	176	51.5
Above 3 Km	9	2.6
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established from the research that most (51.5%) of the projects and venue were located between 2 and 3 kilometers from the respondents while 36.3% said that the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings were held between 1 and 2 kilometers while 9.6% and 2.6% said that the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings less than one

km and more than 3 km. Increase in distance of the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings reduced the respondents participation.

4.7.2 Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Table 4.12 shows how the distance from project/meetings venue affects community participation in CDF funded project

Table 4.12: Influence of Distance on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	192	56.2
No	150	43.8
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established from the study that 56.2 % of the total number of respondents said that the distance from project/meetings venue affect community participation in CDF funded projects while 43.8% of them claimed the distance from project/meetings venue affect community participation in CDF funded projects.

4.7.3 The Extent to Which the Distance from the Nearest Project and Venue of the Project Identification Meetings Affect Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Table 4.13 shows the extent to which the distance from the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings affect the respondent's participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.13: The Extent to Which the Distance from the Nearest Project and Venue of the Project Identification Meetings Affect your Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	210	61.4
Great extent	124	36.3
Moderate extent	6	1.8
Low extent	2	0.6
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established from the study that most of the respondents (61.4%) of the respondents were very greatly influenced by the distance from the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings , while those that said that they were greatly influenced by the distance from the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings s were 36.3% of the total number of the respondents. Those who said that distance from the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings moderately and least influenced their participation were 1.8% and 0.6% respectively. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which the distance influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the distance influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects. This implies that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the distance influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.8 Influence of Gender on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Table 4.14 shows how gender affect community participation in CDF funded projects

Table 4.14: Influence of Gender on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	0	0.0
Great extent	22	6.4
Moderate extent	96	28.1
Low extent	224	65.5
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established from the study that most of the respondents (65.5%) of the respondents said gender to a low extent affected community participation in CDF funded projects and the 28.1% said that the gender affected community participation in CDF funded projects to moderate extent while 6.4% said it affected it to a great extent. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which gender influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a reasonable extent the respondents did not agree that gender influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects. This implies that to a reasonable extent the respondents disagree that gender influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.9 Other Factors that Affect Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Age and the type of the project were two other factors that the respondents cited for their participation in the projects.

4.9.1 Age

Table 4.15 shows the influence of age on community participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.15: Influence of Age on Community Participation in CDF Funded Projects.

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	27	7.9
Great extent	36	10.5
Moderate extent	112	32.7
Low extent	167	48.8
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established that age was not very significant for the participation of the respondents as majority (48.8%) said that this affected their participation in a low extent. And they were closely followed by those who said it affected them moderately. Those who sited that it did affect to a very great extent and to a great extent were 7.9% and 10.5% respectively. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which age influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a reasonable extent the respondents disagree that age influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects. This implies that to a reasonable extent the respondents disagree that age influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.9.2 Type/Nature of the Project

Table 4.16 shows the extent to which the type of project influence community participation in CDF funded projects.

Table 4.16 : Type/Nature of the Project

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very great extent	124	36.3
Great extent	115	33.6
Moderate extent	76	22.2
Low extent	27	7.9
Total	342	100.0

Source; Field data (2012)

It was established that 36.3% of the respondents said the type of the project did greatly affect their participation in the projects and they were followed by those who said it affected them to great extent and they comprised 33.6%. Those who were affected moderately and lowly constituted 22.25 and 7.9%. The data obtained was further analyzed to determine the extent to which the type/nature of the project influenced community participation. The analysis concluded that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the type/nature of the project influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects. This implies that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the type/nature of the project influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects.

4.10 Multivariate Regression Analysis

A multivariate regression model was applied to determine the relative importance of each of the three variables with respect to community participation in the CDF funded projects.

The regression model was as follows:

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \epsilon$$

Where:

y = Participation

β_0 = Constant Term

β_1 = Beta coefficients

X_1 = Political considerations

X_2 = Publicity / community sensitization

X_3 = Distance

X_4 = Gender

X_5 = Level of education

ϵ = Constant error

4.11 Multivariate Correlation Analysis

Two predictor variables are said to be correlated if their coefficient of correlations is greater than 0.5. In such a situation one of the variables must be dropped or removed from the model. As shown in table 4.4, none of the predictor variables had coefficient of correlation between themselves more than 0.5 hence all of them were included in the model. The matrix also indicated high correlation between the response and predictor variables, that is, Political considerations, Publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender respectively.

Table 4.18 Pearson Correlation

	Political considerations	Publicity / community sensitization	Distance	Gender	Level of education
Political considerations	1.000				
Publicity/community sensitization	.760	1.000			
Distance	.746	.434	1.000		
Gender	.758	.425	.489	1.000	
Level of education	.762	.454	.492	.496	1.0000

Strength of the Model

Analysis in table 4.5 shows that the coefficient of determination (the percentage variation in the dependent variable being explained by the changes in the independent variables) R² equals 0.822, explain 82.2 percent of performance leaving only 17.2 percent unexplained.

Table 4.19 Model Summary

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
				R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. Change
.907(a)	.822	.814	.57479	.822	102.784	4	89	.000

Predictors: (Constant) Political considerations, level of education Publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender Dependent Variable: Community participation in the CDF funded projects

Adjusted R² is called the coefficient of determination and tells us how community participation in the CDF funded projects varied with, Political considerations, Publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender. From Table 4.5 above, the value of adjusted R² is 0.981. This implies that, there was a variation of 98.1% of community participation in the CDF funded projects varied with, Political considerations, Publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender at a confidence level of 95%.

4.12 Analysis of variance

The probability value (p-value) of a statistical hypothesis test is the probability of getting a value of the test statistic as extreme as or more extreme than that observed by chance alone, if the null hypothesis H₀ is true. The p-value is compared with the actual significance level of the test and, if it is smaller, the result is significant. The smaller it is, the more convincing is the rejection of the null hypothesis. ANOVA findings in table 4.6 shows that there is correlation between the predictors variables (Political considerations, Publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender) and response variable (community participation in the CDF funded projects) since P- value of 0.00 is less than 0.05

Table 4.19 Analysis of Variables (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	135.830	4	33.958	102.784	.000(a)
	Residual	29.404	89	.330		
	Total	165.234	93			

Predictors: (Constant) Political considerations, level of education Publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender
 Dependent Variable: Community participation in the CDF funded projects

The above summary of the basic logic of ANOVA is the discussion of the purpose and analysis of the variance. The purpose of the analysis of the variance is to test differences in means (for groups or variables) for statistical significance. The accomplishment is through analyzing the variance, which is by partitioning the total variance into the component that is due to true random error and the components that are due to differences between means. The ANOVA analysis is intended to investigate whether the variation in the independent variables explain the observed variance in the outcome – in this study the community participation in the CDF funded projects.

The ANOVA results indicate that the independent variables significantly ($F=102.784$, $p=0.001$) explain the variance in the life women performance. In this context, as have been presented in the table above, the dependent variable is community participation in the CDF funded projects while the independent or the predictors are level of education, Political considerations, publicity / community sensitization, Distance and Gender

Regression Equation and the Predictor Relationship

The established multiple linear regression equation becomes:

$$Y = 0.497 - 0.939X_1 + 0.785X_2 - 1.376X_3 + 1.076X_4 + 1.392X_5$$

Where

Constant = 0.497, shows that if , Political considerations, Publicity / community sensitization, Distance, Gender and level of education were all rated as zero, community participation in the CDF funded projects rating would be 0.497

$X_1 = -0.939$, shows that one unit change in Political considerations results in 0.939 units decrease in community participation in the CDF funded projects

$X_2 = 0.785$, shows that one unit change in Publicity / community sensitization, results in 0.785 units increase in community participation in the CDF funded projects.

$X_3 = -1.376$, shows that one unit change in Distance, results in 1.376 units decrease in community participation in the CDF funded projects

$X_4 = 1.076$, shows that one unit change in Gender, results in 1.076 units increase in community participation in the CDF funded projects

$X_5 = 1.392$, shows that one unit change in level of education, results in 1.392 units increase in community participation in the CDF funded projects.

Table 4.20 Regression Coefficients

	Un standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.497	.167		2.980	.004
Political considerations	-.939	.212	.933	4.431	.000
Publicity community sensitization	.785	.142	.826	5.526	.000
Distance	-1.376	.126	1.293	10.895	.000
Gender	1.076	.146	1.723	8.895	.000
Level of education	1.392	.132	1.634	10.942	.000

Dependent Variable: Community participation in the CDF funded projects

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the findings; discussions; conclusion and the recommendations of the study which sought to establish the factors influencing community participation in constituency development funded projects the case of Riabai location in Kiambaa constituency.

5.2 Summary of Key Findings

This section of the study gives a further summary of the key findings in relation to the specific objectives. The main objective of the study is to establish the factors influencing community participation in specific reference to projects funded under CDF in Riabai location of Kiambaa Constituency. The specific objectives of the study are to investigate how ,the levels of education political considerations, publicity / community sensitization, distance from the project/venue of meeting and gender influence community participation in the CDF funded projects in Riabai Location Kiambaa Constituency.

5.2.1 Level of Education

The study established that level of education influenced significantly community participation. The study established that the higher the level of education the more the respondents participated in the CDF funded projects. Any unit increase in the level of education resulted in increase in community participation.

5.2.2 Political Considerations

The study established that political considerations influenced community participation negatively. The respondents who felt that their leaders dictated the projects to be implemented and how to be implemented participated less in the CDF funded projects. Increase in political considerations resulted to decrease in community participation.

5.2.3 Publicity/Community Sensitization

The study established that publicity/community sensitization influenced significantly community participation. The study established that the respondents who had received information about CDF participated more in the CDF funded projects. Unit increase in publicity/ community sensitization resulted in increase in community participation.

5.2.4 Distance

The study established that distance from project/venue of meetings influenced significantly community participation. The study established that the respondents who were closer to the projects and venue of meetings participated more in the CDF funded projects. While the respondents who were far away from the projects and venue of meetings less participated in the CDF funded projects

5.2.5 Gender

The study established that gender did not significantly influence significantly community participation. The study established that both genders i.e. male and female participated almost equally in the projects funded by the CDF.

5.3 Discussions of the findings

The study established that most of the respondents considered to a very greater extent their level of education influenced their participation in the CDF funded projects, while 22.8 % considers it to a great extent, and this implies that as the level of education of the respondent's increases they become enlightened and are able to participate in community based projects. The level of education becomes a key determinant in the participation.

Majority of the respondents (96.5%) said that members of parliament determined how the CDF projects are administered. This implies that most of the CDF funded projects are determined by the area MP quite a number of the respondents consider political leader's decisions to a very great extent influence the respondents' participation in CDF funded projects, 29.8% considers their decisions influences them to a great extent while 24% and 2.3% considers political leader's decisions influence the respondents' participation in CDF funded projects influence them to moderate extent and to a low extent respectively.

The information received by the respondents affected their participation in CDF funded projects as 26.7% considered it to a great extent. This implies that to a reasonable extent the respondents agree that the information received influenced their participation in the projects. It was established from the research that most (51.5%) of the projects and venue were located between 2 and 3 kilometers from the respondents while 36.3% said that the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings were held between 1 and 2 kilometers. The more the distance of the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings the less the respondents' participated.

It was established from the study that 56.2 % of the total number of respondents said that the distance from project/meetings venue affect community participation in CDF funded projects while 43.8% of them claimed the distance from project/meetings venue did not affect community participation in CDF funded projects. It was established from the study that most of the respondents (65.5%) of the respondents said gender to a low extent affected community participation in CDF funded projects and the 28.1% said that the gender affected community participation in CDF funded projects to moderate extent while 6.4% said it affected it to a great extent and this implies that gender does not affect participation in the projects being funded by the CDF.

It was established that age of the respondents' did not influence participation of the respondents as majority (48.8%) said that this affected their participation in a low extent. And they were closely followed by those who said it affected them moderately. Those who sited that it did affect to a very great extent and to a great extent were 7.9% and 10.5% respectively. There are factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects (Kerote ,2007). Public ignorance on CDF was found to be widespread in Kenya. This is compounded by lack of public education on the existence and management of devolved funds especially CDF. Women and the youth are especially hard hit as few were found to be involved in CDF matters (IEA 2006).

The two CDF Acts (2003 and 2007) give the MP excessive power and influence in the allocation and management of CDF and nomination of CDF committees (KACC,2006). There are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what we might now view as genuine participation, i.e. the levels of partnership and citizen control. (Arstein,1969) The studies done before this research agree with the findings of this report that there are factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects. The Arstein's

ladder of participation theory concurs with the findings of this report that there are different levels of community participation.

5.4 Conclusions of the study

The general objective of the study is to establish the factors influencing community participation in specific reference to projects funded under CDF in Riabai location of Kiambaa constituency. The study established that the levels of education influenced community participation in the CDF funded projects. It was found out that higher level of education resulted in more community participation while low level of education resulted in low level community participation. Therefore level of education affected positively the level of community participation.

Political considerations influence community participation in the CDF funded projects. The interference and dominance by the political class was found out to negatively influence community participation. Increase in political considerations resulted to decrease in community participation and the vice versa. Publicity / community sensitization was found to influence community participation in the CDF funded projects. The study established that the information received pertaining to CDF enabled more participation in CDF funded projects. Thus increase in information/community sensitization resulted in increase in community participation and the vice versa is true.

The study found out that the distance from the project/venue of meeting influences community participation in the CDF funded projects. The distance from the project/venue of meeting affected negatively community participation. Thus increase in distance resulted in decrease in community participation and the vice versa. Gender was found out not to significantly influence community participation in the CDF funded projects. The study found out that both male and female sexes were not encouraged or discouraged to participate in the CDF funded projects. Gender didn't encourage or inhibit community participation. The study found out that there are factors influencing community participation either positively or negatively.

5.5 Recommendations

- i. Government, development agencies, members of parliament and the area councilors should set a clear channel of communication to ensure the members of the public can be in a position to know the kind of the ongoing projects so as they can participate. Regular

communication and training should be conducted to the local community within their day to day activities example in churches, local gatherings and public barazas. These trainings should be geared towards encouraging the communities participate in projects. The projects should be well marked and notice boards elected explaining to the local community the financiers of the project and the implementation status.

- ii. There should be a clear mechanism of tracking the local community's views to ensure that the project selected and how they are implemented reflect their wishes. Such a system would ensure that the political leader's wishes don't override the local community's wishes and views.
- iii. Level of education was noted as greatly influencing community participation. Towards this end the government and development agencies should encourage the local communities to expand their level of education. The program that was started by the government to reduce the rate of illiteracy should be continued with as well giving a form of subsidy for quality and affordable education as this would increase the participation rates as was noted in the study. The local community should be trained in leadership skills and the important role they can play to ensure their development.
- iv. The devolved funds and development agencies should initiate the projects within the locality of the beneficiaries so as their participation can be higher as they are the beneficiaries of these projects.
- v. The project identification meetings should be held within short distances to the local community to ensure as many as possible people participates. The meetings should also be held frequently to track the needs of the local community throughout the year .This would eliminate the seasonal community needs and pick the genuine long term needs of the community. Example of seasonal needs is roads during the rainy season. Such meetings should be well publicized to ensure the local community is aware of the venue and purpose of the meetings. The local community's views should be taken more in considerations and measures put into place to ensure that the political leaders' views don't override their community views.

- vi. The CDF Act and regulations guidelines should be aligned to ensure that the local communities are encouraged to participate in the CDF funded projects. The Act and regulations should encourage the local community to participate and their views greatly given considerations.

5.6 Suggestions for further research.

This study has examined factors influencing community participation in constituency development funded projects: a case of Riabai location in Kiambaa constituency. To this end therefore the same study should be carried out in other geographical areas to find out if the same results would be obtained. The study mainly focused on CDF funded projects; another study should be carried out to find out the factors that affect participation of the members of the public in other organizations apart from the governmental funded projects. Other devolved funds example economic stimulus projects can also be studied.

REFERENCES

- Bermejo, A & Bekui, A. (1993) *Community participation in disease control*.
Social science and medicine
- Charles Abrams (1971) *The Language of Cities: A Glossary of Terms*
- Dulani, B. (2003) How participatory is participation in social funds? *An analysis of three case studies from Malawi social action fund* [online] Available from {<http://www.sed.manchester.ac.uk/idpm/research/events/participation03/Dulani.doc>} [accessed on 22nd February 2012]
- Gay L.N. 1981, *Student guide for educational research competencies for analysis and application*: U.S.A. Columbus; Charles E. Merrill publishing company.
- Government of Kenya (2007) *The constituencies Development Fund (Amendment) Act*, 2007: Nairobi, Government printer.
- G.O.K. (1983). *The District Focus for Rural Development strategy*. Nairobi. Government Printer.
- Government of Kenya (2003) *The constituencies Development Fund Act*. Nairobi, Government printer.
- Government of Kenya (2010) *The Constitution of Kenya, 2010*: Nairobi, Government printer
- Institute of Economic Affairs (2006); *Kenyans' Verdict: A citizens Report Card on the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF)*. IEA Research Paper Series No. 7 Kenya
Issues in measuring and modeling poverty in Nicholas Bar (Ed.), *Economic Theory and welfare state*, The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, Edward Elgar Publishers, 2000 (Reprint)
- Maimenyi K. Mwangi (2005). *Efficiency and Efficacy of Kenya's Constituency Development Fund: Theory and Evidence*. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics Working Paper Series. Working Paper 2005-42 April 2005
- Kenya anti-corruption commission (2006), *The anti-corruptions and economic crimes Act, 2003 explained; A manual for public officers of the public*. Nairobi, Government printer.
- Merote, O.a. (2007): *The role of the Local Community in the Management of Constituency development funds in Sabatia Constituency in Vihiga*. A research project submitted in the

partial fulfillment for the requirement of post graduate diploma in project planning and management in the University on Nairobi

- Kenya National bureau of statistics (2009) The Kenya population statistics as per the 2009 census: Nairobi, Government printer
- Kinyodi, J.E. (2008). *Level of participation in Project Identification and selection by Constituents: A Case of CDF in Makadara Constituency*
- Kothari, C.R. (2003) *Research methodology (2nd Ed): New Delphi*, K.K. Gupta of new age International (p) Ltd
- Krejcie, R. V., and Morgan, D. W., (1970). Determining sample size for research activities, *Educational and Psychological Measurement* 30,607-610
- Kumar, S. (2002) *Methods for community participation. A complete guide for practitioners.* London :ITDG Publishing
- Mansuri, Ghazala and Vijayendra Rao (2003). "*Evaluating Community-Based and Community-Driven Development: A Critical Review of the Evidence.*" Working paper, Development Research Group, World Bank.
- Mayo, M. and Craig, G. (1995) '*Community Participation and Empowerment: The Human face of Structural Adjustment or Tools for Democratic Transformation?*', in Craig, G. and Mayo, M.(eds) *Community Empowerment: A Reader in Participation and Development*, Zed Books, London, 1-11.
- Macmillan J.H. and Schumacher S. (2001) *Research in Education, A conceptual introduction.* USA Priscilla Mcgeeham.
- Mugenda, O.M. and Mugenda A.G. (1999) *Research methods*, Nairobi laba graphics services
- Mugenda, O.M. and Mugenda A.G. (2003) *research methods, Qualitative and qualitative approaches* :Nairobi, Acts press
- Mulwa, W.F. (2004) *Demystifying participatory community development; Eldoret Kenya Zapi Chancery.*
- Muthuri, J.J. (2002) *My vision for Imenti Central Constituency.* Unpublished material
- MARC, (2002), *Manifesto of the national rainbow coalition, Democracy and Empowerment.* Nairobi, Unpublished.

Oakley,P.(1991) Projects with people: *The practice of participation in rural development*.
Geneva :ILO

Orodha, A.J. (2003) Essentials of educational and social science research methods:
Masola publishers.

Patton,M.Q. (2002) Qualitative evaluation and research method. U.S.A., Oaks C.A. Sage
publishers, Ins

Pretty,J.N. (1995) Participatory learning for sustainable Agriculture.
World development

Project Management Institute (PMI), (2004) Inc, A Guide to the Project Management Body of
Knowledge (PMBOK ® Guide)

UNDP (1972). Employment, Incomes and equality; A strategy for increasing productive
employment in Kenya. Geneva, International Labour office.

UNICEF (1989),Report of proceedings on the workshop on impact of structural adjustments
policies on well being of the vulnerable groups in Kenya.Nairobi UNICEF country office

APPENDIX 1

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE LOCAL COMMUNITY

The questionnaire will assist to find out the factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Riabai location. Do not write your name on the questionnaire since the information you shall give will be treated confidentially and will only be used for the purpose of this research.

Kindly respond to all the questions.

Instructions

Please respond to each item by putting a tick next to the response applicable as you deem necessary.

SECTION A BACKGROUND INFORMATION

I. What is your gender?

Male

Female

II. What is your age?

Under 20 Years

20-29 Years

30-39 Years

40-49 Years

Over 50 Years

III. Your current occupation/ What you do for a living

Employed . Self employed Casual laborer provided by parents or others any other specify.....

Section B: Influence of different factors on community participation in CDF funded projects.

1. To investigate how level of education influence community participation in CDF funded projects?

a) What is your highest academic qualification?

- i) Primary level ()
- ii) Secondary level ()
- iii) Certificate level ()
- iv) Diploma ()
- v) University Degree ()
- vi) Other specify

b) To what extent does the level of education influence your participation in CDF funded projects? Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

- i) Least extent ()
- ii) Little extent ()
- iii) Moderate extent ()
- iv) Great extent ()
- v) Very great extent ()

To establish how political considerations influence community participation in CDF funded projects?

a) Who are the political leaders who mostly determine how CDF projects are administered?

- i) Member of Parliament ()
- ii) Area councillor ()
- iii) Member of parliament and Area councillor ()
- iv) Other specify

b) To what extent does political leader's decisions influence your participation in CDF funded projects: Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

- i) Least extent ()
- ii) Little extent ()
- iii) Moderate extent ()
- iv) Great extent ()
- v) Very great extent ()

c) How does the political leaders affect your participation in CDF funded projects?
.....
.....

d) Does this affect your level of participation?

- i) Yes ()
- ii) No ()

e) On a scale of 1-5, indicate the extent into which political considerations may have influenced your participation in CDF funded projects? Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

- i) Least extent ()
- ii) Little extent ()
- iii) Moderate extent ()
- iv) Great extent ()
- v) Very great extent ()

To investigate how publicity/community sensitization influences community participation in CDF funded projects?

a) Have you ever received information on CDF funds and projects?

- i) Yes ()

ii) No ()

iii) Other specify

b) Indicate the extent to which information received/lack of information may have affected your participation in CDF funded projects. Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

i) Least extent ()

ii) Little extent ()

iii) Moderate extent ()

iv) Great extent ()

v) Very great extent ()

4. To investigate how distance influences community participation in CDF funded projects?

a) What is the approximate distance of the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings?

i) less than 1KM ()

ii) 1 km -2km ()

iii) 2 Km-3 Km ()

iv) Above 3 Km ()

b) Does the distance from project/meetings venue affect community participation in CDF funded projects?

Yes ()

No ()

c) Indicate the extent to which the distance from the nearest project and venue of the project identification meetings affect your participation in CDF funded projects?

Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

- i) Least extent ()
- ii) Little extent ()
- iii) Moderate extent ()
- iv) Great extent ()
- v) Very great extent ()

5. How does gender affect community participation in CDF funded projects? To what extent has your gender affected your participation

Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

- i) Least extent ()
- ii) Little extent ()
- iii) Moderate extent ()
- iv) Great extent ()
- v) Very great extent ()

6. What are the other factors apart from the ones highlighted above that affects your participation in CDF funded projects?

Please Enumerate and using the key below indicate the extent to which the factor influenced your participation in CDF funded projects

Key: 1= Least Extent, 2= Little Extent, 3= Moderate Extent, 4= Great Extent, 5= Very Great Extent.

Factor	extent
.....	
.....	
.....	

APPENDIX II

KEY INFORMANTS INTERVIEW GUIDE

THE INTERVIEW GUIDE IS TO BE ADMINISTERED TO THE KEY INFORMANTS OF THE STUDY. NAMELY PMC, LOCAL ADMINISTRATION (CHIEF, ASSISTANT CHIEFS ,DO),AND THE AREA CDF REPRESENTATIVE.

How long have you served in your capacity?

In a range of 0-10 how would you gauge the level of community participation in CDF funded projects?

What modes have been used to invite the community in CDF meetings?

How would you describe their attendance?

What factors would you state as inhibiting or encouraging their participation?

Ask questions that would describe each of the factors in finer details.

The researcher should probe the respondent to get as much information as possible.

APPENDIX III

Stephen Wahinya Kungu
P.O. Box 1767-00900
Kiambu
Tel 0720733352
Email: stephenkungu@yahoo.com

RE: RESEARCH PROJECT

I would be carrying out a research on the factors influencing the level of community participation in CDF funded projects. The study will be carried out in Riabai location Kiambaa constituency.

I have indentified you as one of the respondents in this research. I promise you that the information you will provide to me will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. Kindly respond to all the questions honestly to enable the report of the findings reflect the truth on the ground.

In case of any clarification, further guidance and additional information fell free to communicate through the contact information provide above.

Thank you in anticipation.

Stephen wahinya Kungu

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE 2012

Timeline	Feb	May	May	May	May	June	July	August	Sept	Oct	Oct	Dec
Proposal Design	X											
Proposal Presentation			X									
Receipt of marked proposal			X									
Correction of Proposal				X								
Resubmit corrected proposal					X							
Permission for data collection					X							
Data collection						X	X					
Data Analysis and Reporting								X	X			
Project compilation										X		
Submission of final document											X	
Graduation												X

TABLE FOR DETERMINING SAMPLE SIZE FROM A GIVEN POPULATION

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
 "S" is sample size.

Krejcie, Robert V., Morgan, Daryle W., "Determining Sample Size for Research Activities",
Educational and Psychological Measurement, 1970.



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

our Ref:
ur Ref:
Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

20th July, 2012

REF: UON/CEES/NEMC/13/102

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: KUNGU STEPHEN WAHINYA -REG.NO. L50/65358/2010

This is to confirm that the above named is a student at the University of Nairobi College of Education and External Studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, Department of Extra- Mural Studies pursuing a Masters in Project Planning and Management.

He is proceeding for research entitled "factors influencing community participation in UNF funded projects". A case of Riaba location Kiambu constituency.

Any assistance given to him will be appreciated.

BEN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI EXTRA MURAL CENTRE

Y OF 2012

Box
NAIROBI

13-07-2012