

**Influence of Community Participation on Sustainability of
Constituency Development Fund Projects in Tinderet
Constituency, Nandi County, Kenya**

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and Management in the Department of Extra-Mural Studies
University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has not been presented to any other university.

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This project has been submitted to the department of Extra-mural studies, School of Continuing and Distance Education, for examination with our approval as university supervisors.

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DEDICATION

This study is dedicated to my parents David Bore and Priscilla Bore

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CAP	Community Action Planning
CDD	Community Driven Development
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Members
DDO	District Development Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
PM & E	Project Monitoring and Evaluation
PMCs	Project Management Committees
RoK	Republic of Kenya
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Community participation is a concept that is frequently mentioned in community development. Practitioners in development believe that in order for projects to succeed, communities need to actively take part in designing, implementing and shaping the projects that affect them. The aim of this study was to evaluate community participation by measuring quantitative and qualitative indicators of participation. It is important to note that there are no universal indicators of participation. The objectives of the study, was to determine the extent to which community members participate in project identification and its impact on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet Constituency, to investigate the influence of community participation in design and planning on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet Constituency, to establish the extent to which communities participate in project implementation on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency and to assess the degree to which community members participate in monitoring and evaluation and its impact on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency. The study was conducted in Tinderet Constituency, Kenya. The study utilised a descriptive research design technique. The target population for the study involved 11 CDFC members, 39,109 Tinderet constituents and 20 PMC members. The final sample size involved 11 CDFC members, 20 PMCs and 351 community members. The community members' were selected through cluster random sampling while the PMCs and CDFC officials were selected through census method. The data was collected through questionnaires and interview schedules. The research instruments were tested for validity and reliability before being taken to the field. Data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics for quantitative data and using themes for qualitative data. Data analysed has been presented using frequencies distribution tables, histograms and column graphs. The study found out that only 43.5% of community members participated in CDF projects identification, 12.5% participated in project design and planning, 47.7% were involved in CDF project implementation, while only 6.5% were involved in monitoring and evaluation processes. The study also showed that there existed a significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between community participation in sustainability of CDF projects although correlation results revealed that the relationship was weak. Some projects were found to have stalled while others were found to be incomplete and this could be due to non-involvement of communities in all the phases of the project cycle. The study recommends that the level of participation in projects should be increased; and the communities should continue with their methods of organization with more emphasis on regular awareness forums to encourage citizens to participate in development projects so as to ensure that projects funded by CDF become sustainable.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This chapter looks at past relevant information on community participation in the project cycle and rural project sustainability. Additionally, the chapter contains the study's objectives, questions, justification/ significance limitations, the scope and the framework of the study.

Community participation is a well-known concept in the development sector, but is described differently by authors in the development field (Mansuri and Rao, 2003). The concept of community participation has been widely written about in development literature and can differ depending on the context. A World Bank article by Mansuri and Rao (2004) describes community participation as the active involvement of a defined community in at least some aspects of project design and implementation. Simanowitz (1997) describes community participation as something that happens in relation to something else. Oakley (1991) on the other hand, indicates that participation implies voluntary or other forms of contribution by rural people to predetermined programmes and objectives.

Participation brings about the sustainability in a project (World Bank, 2001; Mansuri and Rao, 2004). Enough evidence exists which shows the benefits of participation for sustainable development, if implemented well and maintained (Majale, 2008). A sustainable project permanently augments a community's resources and reduces its vulnerability (Imparato and Ruster, 2003). Therefore, sustainability is the most adequate measure of the final success of a project. According to Community

Action Planning Model, community participation in sustainability of projects should be at all the stages of a development project.

Hamdi and Goethert (1997) identified stages of participation as follow: planning, design, implementation and maintenance stages. Participation may be at the; indirect, consultative, shared control or full control level. Chikati (2009) underscores that in ideal situation, the community is involved in a project through: participatory planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and in the commissioning and hand over of the project. This study has sought to determine the influence of community participation and sustainability of projects in Tinderet Constituency, Kenya.

Studies have been conducted across the world to check on the relationship between community participation and sustainability of development projects. The past several decades of development funding (World Bank in Africa) has demonstrated the failures of top-down approaches to development. Not only does the provision of public goods remain low in developing nations, most projects suffer from a lack of sustainability (Mansuri & Rao, 2003).

Possible reason for these failures is attributed to the lack of local participation. Since the 1980s the new development slogan has been “participatory or community-led development” and there has been a rush to jump on the participatory bandwagon (World Bank, 1996). In South Africa, community participation has become a central theme in the broad field of social development as a model for addressing and balancing the injustices of the past (Raniga and Simpson, 2002). In Kenya, the Government of Kenya has tried to embrace communities to get involved in developing their local areas (RoK, 2006). This had been as a result of the introduction

of District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) before the enactment of CDF Act in 2003.

Many community development projects have impacted negatively on their intended beneficiaries and ended up being abandoned thereby making their benefits unsustainable. The abandonment of these projects is largely due to lack of ownership of the projects by the beneficiaries, which comes as a result of failing to involve them in the project cycle (Chikati, 2009; Baguley, 2008). Chikati (2009) asserts that effective community development most often happens when a challenge or opportunity presents itself, and the community responds to it because they are aware of their power to act together to benefit their community. Baguley (2008) concludes that most projects do fail because such projects lacked user involvement in the project cycle.

In October 2003, the Parliament of Kenya made a resolution through a motion to the effect that an amount equivalent to a minimum of 2.5% of Government revenue is allocated to constituency based development projects (CDF Implementation guide, 2005). The motion culminated to the Constituency Development Fund Act 2003, which allowed the creation of CDF in which the beneficiary community is in totality involved in the management of their projects throughout the project cycle. The constituency development fund Act, 2003 stipulates that all the CDF projects should be community based in order that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross-section of the inhabitants of a particular local area (Bagaka, 2008).

Additionally, the Act postulates that each location shall come up with a list of priority projects to be submitted to the constituency development committee (RoK, 2007). According to the Nandi East District Annual Monitoring and Evaluation

Report (2008), the Constituency Development fund and the Local Authority Transfer fund were cited as a good government initiative, which involves the locals in selecting projects of their priorities.

According to Bagaka (2008), a look at the implementation of CDF in recent years reveals a mismatch between the local nature of capital expenditure decisions and financing for the operations and maintenance of such projects with local benefits. Because the central government holds a policy monopoly, it is evident that, when it steps in to bring such projects into operation, those who benefit from those operational projects does not incur the recurrent costs of operating and maintaining their capital projects (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013). Given the discretionary nature of capital spending and the intrinsic value attached to political symbolism in launching CDF projects, more often, new projects are undertaken, while the existing ones are either left to deteriorate or are inadequately funded.

Despite the popular acceptance of a more decentralized approach (participatory approach) to development projects. Most government authorities in Sub Saharan have not been able to fully practise the approach in terms of involving local people and their groups/representatives in planning, decision making, and monitoring of project implementation. Even when national laws in these countries provide for such involvement/participation (Goldfrank, 2012). Seekings (2012) in his study of participatory budgeting reveals that different political culture and power structure in different parts of the world affects the way people participate, the extent to which they participate, and even the effects of participation to a very large extent which forms the intervening variables in this research.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

This study was undertaken against the backdrop of failure of projects initiated through constituency development funds in Tinderet Constituency. According to the CDF Board report (2012), despite the constituency initiating 75 of projects between years 2008 to 2012, only 20 of the CDF projects were completed as per the plan. However, the question remains as to whether the completed projects have been sustainable? Moreover, Kenya Household Demographic Survey (2010) showed that poverty rate in the region is on the increase. This is compounded with the fact that the Kenya National Housing Census 2009 revealed that only 3,221 households have piped water as opposed to 8,096 households in the neighbouring Nandi Hills constituency, 323 homes and social institutions are connected to electricity as compared to 1,999 in Nandi Hills Constituency and health services are thinly spread across several locations of the area. Poor road network is another major in Tinderet constituency.

The implementation of constituency development fund in the area has been rocked with controversies in recent times. For instance, in the year 2008, the Nandi East District Monitoring and Evaluation committee reported that the identification of CDF projects was done by a few community elites without consulting the project beneficiaries. The M &E report indicated that in most projects, the funds were allocated by the CDF committee to projects, which were not priorities to the beneficiaries. The report also indicated that locally available materials and labour were not used in the implementation of some projects. This makes the community members lack ownership of the project, by referring to the projects as the CDF committee projects.

During monitoring and evaluation of the CDF projects, the community was never involved and thus did not envisage the importance of such project to it. In total because of lack of involving the community in the whole project cycle, the community was reluctant to use the projects and therefore the project sustainability would be impaired. In view of the discrepancies between the ideal and actual practices in managing Tinderet CDF projects as described above, the study investigates the influence of community participation on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to determine the extent to which community members are involved in identification and prioritisation, planning and designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects funded by constituency development fund in Tinderet Constituency Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study sought to address the following objectives:

1. To determine the extent to which community members participate in project identification and prioritisation and its influence on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet Constituency.
2. To examine the influence of community participation in design and planning on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet Constituency.

3. To establish the extent to which community members participate in project implementation and its influence on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency.
4. To assess the degree to which community members participate in monitoring and evaluation and its influence on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

This study sought to answer the following questions:

1. To what extent do community members in Tinderet constituency participate in identification of projects funded by CDF and its influence on sustainability?
2. What is the influence of community participation in design and planning on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency?
3. What is the influence of community participation in CDF project implementation on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency?
4. How does community participation in monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects influence sustainability of the projects in Tindiret constituency?

1.6 Significance of the Study

It is expected that the findings of the study will be beneficial to community members in Tindiret Constituency, CDFC members, CDF board and future researchers. At first, it is expected that the study will highlight the possible stages through which holistic involvement communities in project initiation to completion can be achieved thereby improving the sustainability of the projects. It is also

expected that the findings of the study will assist CDFC and CDF with knowledge on how to involve stakeholders in various project phases and activities. Moreover, the knowledge generated in this study will inform governments (county and national) that local people are always aware of their local development problems, and given facilitation they are able to look for local solutions to their local problems. Indeed, governments should give priority to project beneficiaries to manage their projects as a way of creating ownership of those projects. It is also hoped that the study will inform CDF office on the benefits of participatory rural planning and project implementation. Lastly, the result of the study will increase the existing body of knowledge.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The time frame allocated for data collection was much longer due to unpredicted weather patterns and the difficult terrain in Tindiret and therefore the period of data collection was extended up to one and half months. Another limitation that was experienced concerned the ability of respondents (particularly PMCs and CDFC members) revealing information on the extent to which they involve community members in project implementation, to counter this the study used community members questionnaire to get their responses on their level of participation.

Another limitation was that most CDFC members for the period under study (2009-1013) were not in office at the time of the study. Low literacy levels among the community members slowed down the process as interpretation of the questionnaires was necessary in most cases. In spite of these factors limiting the achievement of

results, the study was not affected much because information provided in the questionnaires and interviews gave the necessary data for analyses.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was conducted in Tinderet Constituency Kenya and therefore the findings of the study reflected only the actual situation in the area making it difficult to generalise to the neighbouring constituencies. Also the study was limited to studying projects that were initiated between the years 2009 to 2013 and therefore projects that were initiated before 2009 were not covered in this study. The study focused on only four aspects of community participation in project cycle; identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation activities and therefore did not involve other aspects of participatory approaches. The study opted to narrow down its focus to those aspects that affect the sustainability of CDF projects and can be easily visible and analyzed empirically for policy purposes.

1.9 Basic Assumptions of the Study

There existed several projects initiated by CDF in Tinderet constituency. The community members in Tinderet constituency were willing to give information necessary for the study. Another assumption under this study is that the information retrieved from respondents through questionnaires and interview schedules met the purpose of the study. Finally, it was assumed that the four predictors of community participation are the ones influencing sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

Community: Refers to a social group of any size and whose members reside in a specific locality, share government and often has a common culture and historical heritage.

Community participation: Refers to the involvement of community member in project identification, planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation processes.

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) - The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) essentially provides additional resources for development at the local level by channelling money to constituencies under the management of Members of Parliament.

Development – In this research work, it will be termed as a process of adding improvements to health sector, education sector, infrastructure and employment.

Monitoring and evaluation – In this study the term M & E is used to define the way that progress information is made available to management and to find out if project activities are implemented as planned and is achieving the set objectives.

Participation – Refers to a process through which stakeholders' influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions and resources which affect them.” Participation can take different forms, ranging from information sharing and consultation methods, to mechanisms for collaboration and empowerment that give stakeholders more influence and control.

Sustainability – refers to a characteristic of process or state that can be maintained indefinitely. In this study it refers to maintenance and usability of projects initiated by CDF for a longer or specified period of time with minimal costs incurred and has significant benefit to the community.

1.11 Organisation of the Study

The study was mainly organized into five chapters. Chapter one deals with the background of the study covering areas such as the problem statement, research questions and objectives, significance of the study, delimitations of the study, limitations to the study, assumptions of the study and operational definition of significant terms. Chapter two looks at key concepts and issues on building on this work on the influence of community participation on sustainability of projects. This is where relevant literature on the study has been reviewed. Chapter three gives the methodology to be adopted for the study which includes research design used, the target population, sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection procedures and methods of data analysis and ethical Issues considered in the study. Chapter four covering data analysis, presentation and interpretation and chapter five which gives the Summary of the findings, conclusions and recommendations from the study with suggestions for further research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

The purpose of the review was to assist identify gaps which exist in past studies, the strength of the studies and its recommendations could be used in further research in this study while at the same time avoiding duplication. The source of literature included: text books, daily newspapers, articles, research abstracts, journals, websites and government publications. The theoretical and conceptual framework models were also presented after the review of literature. The last section gives summary of the study by highlighting the main ideas and issues relating to the study.

2.1 Community Members' Participation in Project Identification and Prioritisation Sustainability of Projects

Mwangi (2005) in Ravallion (2005) expressed that, a community development project starts with the identification of a need or the realization that there is a need. This concurs with the CDF policy on project identification, as section 23 (2, 3 &4) of the CDF Act, 2003 revised 2007 provide guidelines on how to identify a project. The Act requires that locational meetings be held and the forum used to select projects to be submitted to the CDFC before onward transmission for funding. This allows sharing of the vision through need assessment, followed by group discussion analysis. Kerote (2007) stated that this will not only confirm the need for change, but also clarify the scope of the problem at hand and the resource-based available.

Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) opine that the leadership structure (whether accommodating or rigid) and levels of awareness on CDF among the constituents affect the degree of active participation. Under normal circumstances, leaders give

sense of direction in any given group. Leadership stewardship in CDF project attracts participation while the opposite is also true. Also enlightens (creates awareness) and directs recipients (respondents) in achieving the intended development goals. Ostensibly, the total amount allocated to each constituency translates to types and numbers of CDF anti-poverty projects. This creates a solid connection between locals' participation and projects viability particularly in projects geared towards poverty alleviation. The anti-poverty bridges the development gap. Thus, how well projects objective(s) succeed translates to improved livelihood.

Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) study in Nyandarua revealed that community participation in projects identification was encouraging. However Kinyanjui and Misaro cautioned that there was need to encourage more households to actively participate in the projects identification to achieve sustainability. They further established that participation in capacity building activities was extremely low. This scenario was attributed to the CDF management committee citing that there were minimal allocations to capacity building exercise within the locations. In addition, attendances of capacity building sessions were by males rather than females. Finally, the locals' perceptions were that development can only be attained through bottom-up approach.

2.2 Influence of Community Participation in Design and Planning and its impact on Sustainability of Projects

People's participation in the implementation of community development projects is an important element and a sure way to the speedy development of the rural areas in countries across the world, and it is well attested to in research

literatures (Udensi, 2012; Udoh, 2012). Participation therefore entails getting members of rural communities to participate actively and responsibly in analyzing their problems, identifying solutions based on their knowledge and available natural resources, taking decisions on accomplishing their development.

It was established from a study carried out by Akpomuvie (2010) that projects identified, planned, executed and managed by the community themselves outlive those imposed by a benefactor with little or no community participation”. Community participation is a concept which describes the involvement of the people at the local level in making choices for the development of their communities. It is based on self-confidence and the possession of the capabilities to plan and take actions to solve their own problems with little or no assistance from the outside (Federal Republic of Nigeria, 1997).

Success indicator for the realization of development projects is high degree of citizen involvement which only can be assured when the initiative of the people is sufficiently stimulated to arouse their enthusiasm and wholehearted involvement (Anyanwu, 1992). The foregoing view is corroborated by the position of (Ogolo, 1995) that people’s participation is an act through which the beneficiaries of a development effort share in the identification of the development priorities, planning, implementation consumption and evolution of the development programs. The foregoing crystallizes the significance of memorandum of understanding in achieving sustainable community development projects in Kenya.

Arora, (1997) opines that “the doctrine of people’s participation reflects the institutionalization of consent as the quintessence of a democratic system” in the context of implementation of projects in the community, this reflection would entail

the involvement of the intended participants–cum–beneficiaries of rural development projects. Also most importantly, this involvement has to be voluntary and spontaneous or even induced. Hence people’s participation is also regarded as a ‘right’. People have the right to participate in decision-making which directly affects their living conditions is a form of grassroots democracy.

Bamberger (1991) explains that community participation refers to a process whereby beneficiaries influence all aspects of development projects rather than passively receiving benefits. Sharma (1997) argues that “participation is not regarded as having been committed to any social goals but is regarded as a technique for setting goals choosing priorities and deciding what resources to commit to goal attainment”. The rationale for this is that when those directly concerned are effectively involved in planning and implementation the possibility of a remarkable success is assured.

This agrees with Piccioto (1992) and Madlavu & Davis (1993) views that to participate is to partake to share, to own and that people must be allowed to be responsible for their own development, they should determine their needs and frame their own development strategies and that they should own the process. Therefore, the creation of an institutional framework where all social groups can take part with each other as equal partners and with each other as equal partners and can set the frame within which planning can happen. This postulates, therefore, that the people can only safeguard against this manipulation if they are organized this necessitated redefinition of people’s participation.

Andrew, (2010) emphasizes a need for a participatory model of development in which local people are not just involved in the identification formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects, but where their knowledge and skills are

the building blocks for development initiatives. Thus, participation is viewed as an active processes in which the participants take initiative and actions that are stimulated by their own thinking and deliberation and over which they can exert effective control.

2.3 Community Participation in Project Implementation on Sustainability of Projects

In the process of community development members of community as actors are active. Participation is a process by which people are enabled to become actively and genuinely involved in defining the issues of concern to them, in making decisions about factors that affect their lives, in formulating and implementing policies, in planning, developing and delivering services and in taking action to achieve change Breuer (1999). Then, this is likely to instil in the beneficiaries a sense of self-reliance. Finally, People's Participation is the people's initiative to assert themselves as subjects of history when we speak of people we are referring to a particular group in society, namely the poor, the oppressed, the marginal group, etc.

However, the practicability of this strategy will be a wild dream if it cannot be institutionalized. Hence, a need for some devices such as engaging in Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) and the implementation committees to help foster people's participation in project execution. It is the involvement of the intended beneficiaries that can help in the sustainability of projects in the community (Umesi, 2005). This kind of development which is people's centered approach is necessary in the present day Nigeria as it seems to enhance economies of scale.

The people of the community will identify with the projects they have initiated and may even want their completion with vested interest. It is the aim of the government to improve the quality of people's life in the community. But the governments and corporate organizations similarly involved in community development without knowing the needs and preferences of the community, the aim of such project(s) is often not realized (Gozie, 2007). They just have to involve the people of the community right from the onset in decision making, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the benefits of the projects. Authentic engagements of MOU and people's participation are indispensable in order to make the intended beneficiaries self-reliant in the meeting of their basic needs and the making of the process of their project development self sustainable (Ohwahwa, 2009).

The concept of having a memorandum of understanding (MOU) as an integral part of the execution of projects for stake holding communities has been lauded as a welcome development by those involved in nation building at various levels and as a step in the right direction (Brown, Udensi, Daasi and Igbara, 2013). To take the development paradigm through the MOU framework to a higher level, there is the need for a monitoring mechanism to ensure the realization of the objectives of MOU. Hence, the establishment of MOU and implementation committee is a *sine qua non* for sustainable project development in various communities in Nigeria. Thus, the implementation committee is to be established in order to serve as a backbone of sorts for MOU. The committee is to be made up of representatives of the people in the community and the officials of governments or corporate organization as the case may be.

In Kenya, Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) asserts that The CDF amendment Act of 2007, circulars, public procurement and disposal Act 2005 and the CDF implementation guidelines 2004 prepared by the National Management Committee (Gikonyo, 2008) provides that CDF projects are implemented by the respective government department in which they fall. The members of particular constituencies are expected to be active in the implementation phase to ensure that objectives of the project are met using resources allocated for them within a given period of time (CDF National Management Committee, 2004).

2.4 Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of Projects

Monitoring and evaluation can help organizations extract relevant information from past and ongoing activities that can be used as the basis for programmatic fine-tuning, reorientation and future planning. Without effective planning, monitoring and evaluation, it would be impossible to judge if work is going in the right direction, whether progress and success can be claimed, and how future efforts might be improved (UNDP, 2009). An evaluation also yields other critical information about impact, cost-effectiveness, and future potential. Both monitoring and evaluation make use of information gathered to assess the status of programs at any given time, and serve as a basis for reviewing and revising project plans, making sound decisions, and meeting donor funding requirements.

Participatory monitoring and evaluation provides an opportunity for development projects to focus better on their ultimate goal of improving poor people's lives by broadening involvement in identifying and analyzing change, a clearer

picture can be gained of what is really happening on the ground. It allows people to celebrate successes, and learn from failures and for those involved, it can also be an empowering process, since it puts them in charge, helps develop skills, and shows that their views count.

The involvement of the beneficiaries is essential and therefore the architect of development projects needs to design a system of information collection with participation built into it. This study is not only interested in the “official” point of view of the community chiefs, project management and leaders only but also the unofficial view – of the local people or the rural entrepreneurs when they are off duty, and of minorities. There is the need to create situations in which shy people can be frank, and women can speak without being laughed at, just to mention a few. The resulting analysis generates lessons that are fed back to improve the project performance and efficiency. The process is meant to strengthen the organizational capacity of the participants of the various business associations.

The PM & E should be carried out by all stakeholders at all levels of the MIS. Each level, however, has specific objectives for monitoring and evaluating methods and hence their roles. For PM& E to be effective, there is need for an in - built mechanism of giving feedback to all stakeholders involved at all levels (community, district, national and donor). In effect, participatory monitoring and evaluation system is a Management Information System that provides information for making decision by management.

According to the World Bank (2002) internal evaluation unit, community-based projects in the African region have performed better than the region’s project as a whole, yet only one in five of the community-based development projects were

likely to be sustainable. The World Bank's Community-Driven Development (CDD) team for Africa initiated a project in 18 selected villages in Africa to help them sustain the results of their community development project. The rationale behind the project was that communities cannot be independent without developing their own tools and resources and can achieve and renew their local development goals with or without significant external assistance. The report indicates that a simple community M & E system that enhanced the sustainability of community sub – projects and the provision of a handful of indicators to meet certain criteria was developed.

The community – based M & E framework adopted by the project reinforces the connections between the implementation of community development activities, monitoring of these activities, evaluation of community development, and re-adjustment or (Re) Appraisal of the local development indicators, to better suit community development needs (Figure 2.1).

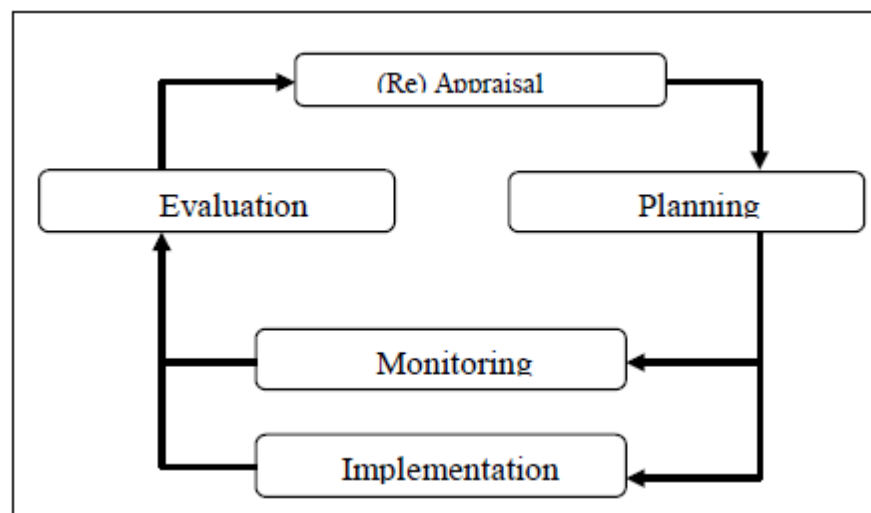


Figure 2.1 Community M & E in the Participatory Process

Source: World Bank (2002).

The team guided the local communities to identify a few indicators that they believe would indicate a change in the pace of local development. In the selection of

local people to be responsible for the M & E, the communities were asked about the characteristics they thought M & E people should have, and then ask for nominations of people possessing those qualities. It is interesting to note here that communities in the west of Niger, for example, cited availability, an open mind, patience, respect, functional literacy and honesty as characteristics important for those to be responsible for monitoring and evaluation. It was generally agreed that only a small group of people (between six and eight) is needed for community-based M & E because a large group becomes unwieldy and can perturb the smooth functioning of community development.

Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) argue that the Ministry of Planning and National Development commissioned work on the design of an appropriate framework for Monitoring and Evaluation (M and E) in the National Development Program in 2005. This proposed Monitoring and Evaluation framework has not been fully operational. Otherwise, there is a strong case that CDF should have participatory monitoring and Evaluation components in its management. This view is supported by Wanjiru (2008) who indicated in her Social Audit of CDF that, monitoring and reporting should be strengthened and deepened in all CDF projects. It is a fact that, the CDF Act, 2003 emphasizes on the Monitoring and Evaluation, just like DFRD. The mode of doing it is not well specified. The Act gives technical department, DDO and CDFC authority to monitor the project. The Act, further allocates 2% of CDFC fund to be used for monitoring and evaluation exercise, but this money is only spent after the CDFC recommendation through minutes CDF Act (2003 revised 2007).

This makes monitoring and evaluation to be somehow difficult and sometimes cosmetic, as it is the CDFC to decide which project to be monitored, which one to be

evaluated, how much funds to remove and who to do the exercise. As can be seen, CDFC has power to, themselves, manage monitoring and evaluation within the CDF projects, which is self-regulation and is wrong. It also allows the unfaithful CDFC not to institute monitoring and evaluation to some projects they either have interest in or have interest of hiding something (Nyaguthii and Oyugi, 2013).

Mulwa (2007) stated clearly that, any judgment that emanates from evaluation would largely depend on the value system from which evaluating party originates. Conventionally, evaluating party is usually part of evaluation missions contracted and dispatched from the donor world. In the case of CDF Act (2003) revised (2007), the CDF identifies projects, implement, then monitors and evaluates, or call technical person at its own peril. This can be a weakness that needs to be addressed. Odhiambo (2007) while referring to Feverstein, (1986) explained that locally managed and controlled funds have great potential to bring about positive development outcome at the local level especially if community participation is sufficiently enhanced and political interference reduced.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study theoretically depends on the Community Action Planning (CAP) model, developed by Hamdi and Goethert (1997) and focus on who participates and at what level. Effective development plans must clearly state those who will participate inviting every person is difficult to manage so it is always better to design a strategy that will ensure a fair representation of everyone (Arcila, 2008). The central claim of the model is that communities and their groups should be responsible for the

initiation, planning, design, implementation and maintenance of development projects in their environments.

Community participation serves as a framework which explains that residences of a community must be made to participate in any development project in their environment. As community residents know their problems more than any other outside consultant or government. Therefore getting their input and having them to help decide the design of the project brings a sense of ownership and success of the project (World Bank, 1999-2001).

Hamdi and Goethert (1997) identified levels of community participation as follow: none, indirect, consultative, shared control, and full control. Community level planning should embrace the new level of realism in urban development projects. According to Hamdi and Goethert (1997) the new realism of development requires a new definition of public responsibility and a new role for development practitioners. By moving away from the orthodox trend where consultants plan, politicians decide and the people receive towards a trend that promote community empowerment; involving people who are directly affected by the development project; and promoting the appropriate technologies in the planning process (Hamdi and Goethert, 1997).

There is need for direct communication with community residence in identifying community needs and in planning a project for execution. A survey and direct discussion with individuals or groups is invaluable. Hamdi and Goethert (1997) argued that the planning team should undertake a direct observation by looking, listening and talking. Care must be taken to ensure that various interests in the community are represented.

Payne (1984) revealed that there is always a problem in finding out what people really want. Leaders or community-based associations or other representatives, may not always reflect the whole groups in a community. The project team has the responsibility to ensure that the community's interest is established; the various tasks of identifying opportunities, setting a project goal, identifying resources and constraints, and setting the project's team and task should be carried out with the community involved in every task.

Design and implementation of the project after planning is another important stage where community participation is significant. In terms of designing a project that requires a high technical skill, community may participate in a mere indirect, consultative or shared control level. But for implementation of the project, participation may be at the shared control level. Community participation at the implementation stage of a project may be in one of the following forms: technical support, material support, financial support, and organizational support (World Bank, 1999-2001). Community maintenance of the completed project is mostly carried out by the community. According to Perten (2011) community residents may decide to contact a technician if the problem is a technical problem which cannot be handled by the locals. Hamdi and Goethert (1997, p.77) argue that community participation at the shared control level is the key to effective community action planning.

For effective community participation to take place, skills, knowledge and technical-knowhow is required. According to Denters and Klok (2010) the right institutions and framework must be designed by the constituted authority to allow effective participation. Participation is also a time consuming exercise. According to Rakodi and Schlyter (1981), investment in community involvement should be

considered as long-term; rather than a short-term investment. To achieve meaningful local participation projects should allow flexible time schedules, since the projects only give sufficient assistance to encourage the users to take responsibility for their environment.

When flexible time schedules are allowed the people will fully take advantage of participation. The advantage of community action plan model is that the model provides a clear cut direction on how effective community participation can be realized. However, the model's pit fall is that it fails to mention how political power structure and cultural factors poses a challenge for participation. Recent literature has revealed that political power structure and cultural factors are some of the challenges that hinder effective community participation (Mwaura, 2009; Goldfrank 2012; Seekings, 2012).

The community action plan model was adopted and used in the analysis of results from CDF projects in Tinderet constituency. The model was suitable for the study because it sets a clear guideline on effective community participation in development projects. This can explain Tinderet community participation sustainability of CDF projects.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This presents the relationship between the independent variables (community participation) on dependent variable (sustainability of projects funded by constituency development fund) in Tinderet constituency.

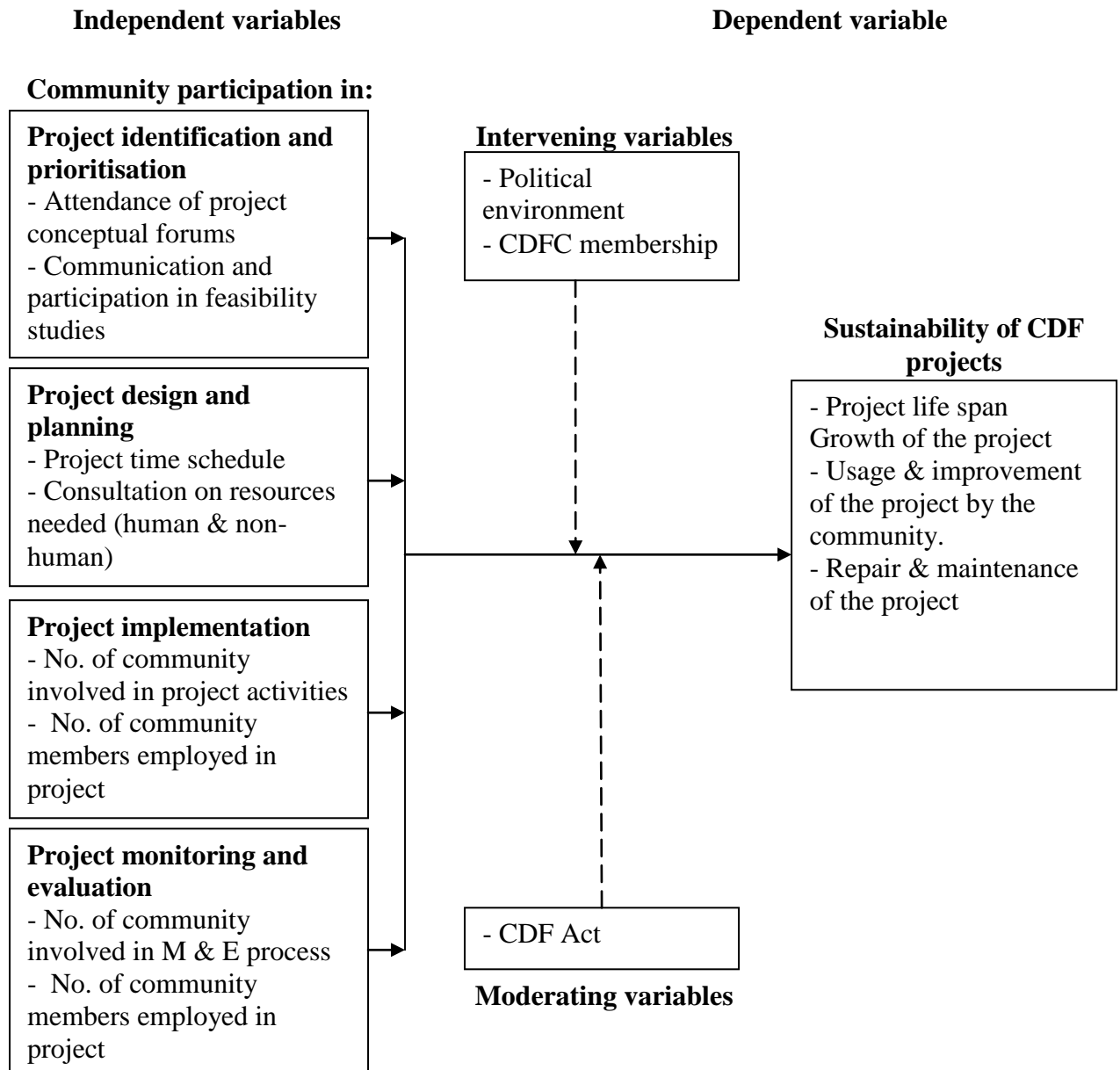


Figure 2.2 Conceptual framework for the study

The four independent variables for the study comprises of community members participation in project initiation through identification and prioritisation of projects. This happens in situation where their views and opinions are sought regarding which projects need to be financed by CDF through CDFC members. The

second predictor involves the involvement and participation of community members mapping out of the project plan and design. This involves rigorous consultation and involvement of key stakeholders in determining the project life cycle period, the resource needed and mitigation measures to address prior to project commencement. The third predictor involves the activities involved in the implementation of the project. The fourth predictor is the regular and continuous involvement and participation of community members in project monitoring and evaluation process. All the four independent variables could have significant effect on the achieving sustainability of projects funded by CDF which forms the main dependent variable. However, moderating and intervening variables could interplay on the assumed linear relationship between the two variables although it is assumed that their effect or contributions are kept constant in this study.

2.7 Knowledge Gap

From observations of past studies done in the theoretical literature review, it is very clear that for any project to be sustainable there is need to involve the major stakeholders in the project cycle. It is necessary to involve the beneficiary community right from the initiation, to handover operation and also in the monitoring and evaluation of the projects. Analysis of the past reports and plans of the Kenyan government shows that initially, projects were planned from Headquarters and decisions were centralized. This led to starting projects in rural areas with no local people involvement.

The results were rejections of same projects by community members because they were not addressing their priority needs. In this case the projects were not

therefore sustainable. With the advent of District Focus for rural development strategy and CDF, the need to involve local communities cannot be over emphasized. For example in CDF, local community are involved right from grassroots (locational level) in project selection, planning and in monitoring and evaluation of processes. This has contributed to greater sustainability of projects hence greater development has been achieved.

However, there may be gaps in the project cycle as far as community involvement is concerned. Most community members may not have capacity to get really involved in all stages of project cycle. For people to assume responsibility, capacity building is needed right from early stage of project cycle. This study will try to expose the extent of community involvement in CDF projects in Tinderet constituency and the gaps that may be existing and what are the emerging issues and way forward.

2.8 Summary of Reviewed Literature

This chapter has presented the information related from the topic under study from books, journals, past theses, parliamentary acts online articles and conference presentations. The review of literature has provided a ground through which the study compared what had been done by other researchers in this field. The next chapter presents the research methodology that was followed during collection of data from the field.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter gives a detailed description of the methods used in carrying out this research. It comprises of the research design appropriate for this study followed by the target population from which possible findings were generalized, the sample size and sampling techniques, which gave a representative inference of the population on all major variables. The chapter then identifies and describes the research instruments used in the study, stating their validity and reliability. The section concludes by identifying the methods used in analyzing the data.

3.1 Research Design

This research adopted a descriptive research design. According to Shuttleworth (2008) descriptive research design is a scientific method which involves observing and describing the behaviour of a subject without influencing it in any way. Shuttleworth (2008) emphasizes that, the subject is observed in a completely natural and unchanged natural environment. The descriptive research, which focuses on the “what” questions was appropriate in this study since it can demonstrate the existence of social problems and can challenge accepted assumptions about the way things are and can provoke action.

The research design was appropriate in this study since it was possible to provoke the “why” questions of explanatory research design, making it possible to test the underlying theories in this study by taking logic to the field; for instance in the case of this study, to understand the influence of community involvement in the

sustainability of CDF projects. According to Burns and Grove (2001), descriptive research is designated to provide a picture of a situation as it naturally happens, justify current practice and make judgment and also develop theories.

3.2 Target Population

Population consists of the entire items/ units to which the study result is intended to be generalized. Parahoo (1997) defines population as the total number of units from which data can be collected such as individuals, air facts, events or organizations, while target population is the total area of concern to the study from where the study result will be generalized. This study therefore targeted 20 Project Management Committee (PMC) members (especially the chairpersons who can be accessible), 11 Constituency Development Fund Committee Members and 39, 109 community members residing in Tinderet Constituency based on 2009 census (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics [KNBS], 2010).

Table 3.1 Target population for the study

Population category	Target population
CDFC members	11
Tinderet constituents	39,109
PMCs	20
Total	39,140

Source: Tinderet CDF Project Implementation Status Report 2009-2013

3.3 Sampling Size and Sampling Procedure

A sample is part of the population that has been procedurally selected to represent the population once the sample has been scientifically taken, the result can be generalized to the entire population. Burns and Groove (2001) refer to sampling as a process of selecting a group of people, events or behaviour with which to conduct a study.

3.3.1 Sample size

A census was taken for CDFC and PMC members while sample size was taken from community members. The sample size for community members was based on Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table for sample size determination (Appendix IV). This technique was suitable due to the heterogeneous nature of the population so as to achieve generalizability and represent ability of the study result. In considering that the population was too large, the descriptive rule that 20-30% of the target population could not be possible and this is why the researcher found it easier to use the Morgan and Krejcie table in determining the sample size for community members. The sample size and sample procedures illustration is on Table 3.2

Table 3.2 Sample size and procedures

Population category	Target population	Sample size	Sampling procedure
Tinderet constituents	39,109	351	Cluster sampling technique
CDFC members	11	11	Census method
PMCs members (20 projects)	20	20	Census method
Total	39,140	382	

Source: Tinderet CDF Project Implementation Status Report 2009-2013

3.3.2 Sampling Procedure

From the Table 3.2, the final sample size for the study comprised of 11 CDFC and 20 PMC members who were selected using census method. However, probability sampling methods were used to select 351 community members. This was done using cluster sampling method. This involved first identifying the population involved in the study based on the locations that they came from. After getting the locations, the respondents were selected randomly to participate in the research. Role (2010) indicates that this method involves the random selection of groups that exist. In this method, everybody has a chance of being selected to participate in the research.

3.4 Research Instruments

3.4.1 Methods of Data Collection

Primary and secondary sources of data were used for this research. Secondary data was obtained from already published materials on the subject, while the primary data was obtained by administering a questionnaire to community members and conducting interviews to PMCs and CDFC members. The questionnaire instrument comprised two sets of questions; open ended and close ended questions. The questionnaire was structured according to the objectives of the study. The study considered using questionnaire because of its low cost, it was free from bias, respondents had adequate time to give out well thought answers and a larger sample size was reached and thus the results were more valid and reliable.

Interview schedule was also used to solicit information from CDFC officials and PMC members. The purpose of interview was to gain more and in-depth

information on the study topic and this allowed the respondents to have control of the answers they gave thereby giving insights that was never before.

3.4.2 Pilot Testing

In conducting the pilot study, the researcher was interested in establishing whether the respondent had the same understanding of the questions and thus would offer the information required. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) argue that conducting a pilot study is important before the main study. The pilot study was conducted in the neighbouring Nandi Hills constituency. This enabled the researcher to conduct reliability tests and familiarise herself with the research environment. This was also important in checking the suitability and the clarity of questions on the instruments designed, relevance of the information being sought, the language used and the content validity of the research instrument.

3.5 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

The questionnaires and interview schedules were tested for validity and reliability prior to administration to the field. The following sub-sections explain how the two processes were conducted.

3.5.1 Validity

Validity concerns the soundness of the inferences based on the scores; whether the scores measure what they are supposed to measure but also not measure what they are not supposed to measure (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The research

instruments were tested for validity to ascertain whether they measured the variables under study. The study checked for content validity of the research instruments. In this case the research supervisor was consulted to check and assess the frequency of errors and the accuracy of data expected. The process of validation enables the researcher to test the suitability of the questions, the adequacy of the instructions provided, the appropriateness of the format and sequence of questions. Some corrections were made to the questionnaires and the final version was printed out.

3.5.2 Reliability

Koul (2005) define reliability as the ability of a test to consistently yield same results when repeated measurements are taken of the same individual under the same conditions. The reliability of the research questionnaire for this study was determined through test-test technique. The questionnaire was piloted in the neighbouring Nandi Hills constituency. In this case the questionnaire was distributed to a sample of 6 respondents for pre-testing at the said constituency on an interval period of two weeks. Trial testing of the measuring instruments should be undertaken using a few subjects whose characteristics are similar to those in the sample to ascertain the feasibility of the study (Nkpa, 1997).

A reliability coefficient value was computed using Cronbach alpha correlation method. An r value of 0.789 was obtained for the research questionnaire. The value of the reliability value was above the cut off point of 0.7 suggested by Kothari (2004). Based on feedback received from the pilot study, the questionnaire was further modified before final administration to the field.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

The study sought research permit from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). The methods of data collection was both formal and informal, (but structured) interviews for the collection of primary data. Data gathered was largely quantitative, but included some qualitative data as well. A total of 351 questionnaires were sent to residents of all Tinderet constituency locations. The interview sessions with CDRC officials and PMC members were arranged and booked two weeks in advance. The purpose of personally administering questionnaires to respondents was to establish rapport with the respondents while introducing the research, providing clarifications sought by the respondents on the spot and collecting the questionnaire after three days.

3.7 Data Analysis Procedure

According to Polit and Hungler (1997), data analysis means to organize, provide structure and elicit meaning. In this research project questionnaires were adequately checked for credibility and verification. The primary data collected in this study was coded and tested for completeness and then analysis was done using descriptive statistics and presented using tables and graphs. Both qualitative and quantitative data analysis were the basis for the study due to the variables examined and the nature of the problem under study.

Descriptive statistical techniques (frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation) were employed to analyze field data from questionnaires to assist the interpretation and analysis of data using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (IBM SPSS Version 20). For qualitative data generated from interviews, they were

analysed thematically using content analysis. Inferential statistics, chi square and correlations were used to check the relationship between participation of community members in various project cycles and sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency.

3.8 Ethical Issues

The ethical concerns in this instance did not only apply to methods and procedures employed but also the subject matter itself. Respondents' anonymity, confidentiality and privacy were observed during data collection. Permission was sought from Deputy County commissioner to facilitate data collection from respondents. The questionnaire and interview guide was accompanied by a cover letter which described the objectives of the study, assured the respondents of confidentiality of the information provided and requested for honesty in answering the questions.

Table 3.1 Operationalisation of the study variables

Objective	Indicators	Data sources	Measurement scale	Tools of Analysis
Extent to which community members participate in project identification and its impact on sustainability of CDF projects	Meetings attended on project Awareness of persons selected from the community to project committee	Questionnaire and interview	Ordinal Nominal	Means, standard deviations, frequencies, percentages and Chi square correlations
Influence of community participation in design and planning on sustainability of CDF projects	Decision making role Setting project duration	Questionnaire and interview	Ordinal/ Nominal	Means, standard deviations, frequencies, percentages & correlations
Extent to which community members participate in project implementation and its impact on sustainability of CDF projects	Number of people employed Number of people involvement in materials sourcing	Questionnaire and interview	Ordinal Nominal	Means, standard deviations, frequencies, percentages and correlations
Degree to which community members participate in monitoring and evaluation and its impact on sustainability of Constituency Development Fund	Involvement in monitoring and evaluation Information on project progress	Questionnaire and interview	Ordinal Nominal	Means, Means, standard deviations, frequencies, percentages and correlations

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study collected from Tinderet Constituency, Nandi County on the influence of community participation on sustainability of constituency development fund projects in Tinderet constituency, Nandi County, Kenya. The data for this study was collected through the use of questionnaires for constituents from all locations and interviews to PMCs and CDFCs within Tinderet.

4.1.1 Response Rate

The study responses as per the respondents were 260 constituency members, 15 PMCs and 11 CDFC officials. Table 4.1 shows the responses rate for the study.

Table 4.1 Response rate

Respondents	Sample size	Response rate	Percent
Constituents	351	260	74.1
PMCs	20	15	80.0
CDFCs	11	11	100.0
Total	382	282	84.7

The responses as per the Tinderet constituents were 74.1%, 80.0% for PMC members and 100.0% for CDFCs members. This translated to an average of 84.7% response rate. The analysis of the data from the field was done through the use of descriptive statistics, inferential statistics to test the relationship between independent

variables on dependent variable and qualitative analysis (content analysis) for data from interview schedules. The presentation of data flows according to the objectives of the study but at first, the demographic profile of participants is presented.

4.2 Background Characteristics of Respondents

This involved looking at the personal characteristics of respondents based on their gender, age bracket, education level and the location they came from.

4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

At first the study wanted to know the locations to which the respondents came from. The results are presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Community members location they came from

	Frequency	Percent
Kapsimotwa	79	30.4
Chebarus	25	9.6
Potopoto	18	6.9
Kabirer	26	10.0
Songhor	9	3.5
Tach Asis	103	39.6
Total	260	100.0

This shows that all locations in Tindiret constituency participated in the research and therefore the responses and findings made in this study are not biased and are generalised to all locations in the constituency.

4.2.1 Gender of Respondent

They were further asked to give their gender profiles as presented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Gender of community members

Sex	Frequency	Percent
Male	146	56.2
Female	114	43.8
Total	260	100.0

Results on gender of community members shows that at least 146 (56.2%) were male while 114 (43.8%) were female. The balanced responses from the community members would indicate the extent to which community members are involved in implementation of CDF projects in Tinderet. In this case, all the respondents were not hesitant to participate in the study as they were willing to share their views on their participation in projects.

4.2.2 Respondents Age Bracket

Furthermore, the respondents were asked to give their age bracket. The results are presented in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Community members age bracket

Category	Frequency	Percent
Less than 25 years	44	16.9
26-35 years	110	42.3
36-45 years	68	26.2
More than 46 years	38	14.6
Total	260	100.0

On their age category, 110 (42.3%) were aged between 26-35 years, 68 (26.2%) were aged between 36-45 years, 44 (16.9%) were aged less than 25 years while 38 (14.6%) were aged more than 46 years. The result suggests that the study collected information from a wide section of age category thereby validating the responses of the study.

4.2.3 Education Level of Respondents

The study also sought the educational qualification levels of respondents as presented in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Education level

Level	Frequency	Percent
No formal education	16	6.2
Primary	58	22.3
Secondary	80	30.8
Tertiary	106	40.8
Total	260	100.0

Most 106 (40.8%) indicated that they had tertiary education level which involves degree, certificates and diplomas, 80 (30.8%) had secondary education level, 58 (22.3%) had primary education while only 16 (6.2%) were found to have no formal education but had good understanding on the projects implemented by CDF in the area. The varied educational level shows that the respondents had understanding on the participatory project management approaches and sustainability of CDF funded projects in Tinderet constituency. This is consistent with Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) study that found out that majority (93%) of residents in Nyandarua had high literacy levels.

4.2.4 Projects Initiated by CDF

At first, it was important to establish the common projects implemented through the CDF fund in the constituency. So, the respondents (through an open ended question) were asked to identify some of them. The results are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Projects initiated by CDF

Project	Frequency	Percentage
Schools (primary and secondary)	168	35.3
Toilets and other sanitation facilities	18	3.8
Water project	84	17.6
Health centres	42	8.8
Roads and bridges	164	34.5

Results show that education (35.3%) and infrastructure (34.5) accounts the largest projects being funded by CDF in Tindiret Constituency. The third to be implemented is water project (17.6) and then health projects (8.8%) and lastly building of toilets/latrines and other facilities (3.8%). This shows that the community members' awareness of projects implemented by CDF is very high. This response was supported by CDFC and PMC members who said that projects have focused on health, infrastructure, education, youth, women and even economic projects.

The results of the study are consistent with Kinyanju and Misaro (2013) respondents were highly enlightened on types and numbers of CDF anti-poverty projects. They found that 16.5% of the respondents participated in water related projects, dams (8.3%), school (6.9%), health (11.5%), security (10.4%), cattle dip (9.2%), electricity (11.5%), roads (8.3%), women and youth (11.9%) and sanitation (5.5%). Health and dispensary facilities were ranked as easily available by 51% of the respondents.

4.1.2 Community Members' Responses on the Sustainability of CDF Projects

Sustainability is a concern in development or poverty alleviation projects such as Tindiret. In most instances, such projects close because project members drop out, lack funding or cannot attract any funds from outside institutions due to reliance on

CDF funds. The study sought to know the respondents opinion on the sustainability of CDF projects funded by CDF in Tinderet constituency. Results are illustrated in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Community members’ responses on the sustainability of CDF projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Highly sustainable	30	11.5
Moderately sustainable	147	56.5
Not sustainable	83	31.9
Total	260	100.0

More than half 147 (56.5%) of respondents indicated that the CDF projects are moderately sustainable, 83 (31.9%) said that the projects were not sustainable with only 30 (11.5%) reporting that the CDF projects were highly sustainability. For instance, one water project ceased to operate because the project committee failed to clear electricity bill owed to Kenya Power and water management fees from Water Resources Management Authority. Also one dispensary is not in operation because there are no personnel to run it.

This reveals that sustainability is a key challenge to Tindiret constituency development agenda and the study seeks to determine whether community participation from the project inception, planning, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects is a result of this. The following subsection presents detailed empirical findings of the same from the field.

4.2 Extent of Community Members' Participation in Project Identification and Prioritisation its Influence on Sustainability of CDF Projects in Tinderet Constituency

This is the first objective of the research which investigates the extent to which community members in Tinderet constituency participate in project identification (formulation). Beneficiary participation in project life cycle is of paramount importance for the realization of sustainable projects so said a councillor in the village. Indeed any development initiative that excludes or belittles the locals in terms of participation is an antithesis to efforts towards institutionalizing community participation as a fundamental element in ensuring sustainability in projects. Participation of project beneficiaries in identification of projects is critical to its success. At first, the residents were asked whether they had ever been involved in identification of projects to be funded by CDF in their constituency. The results are given in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Community participation in identification of projects

Participation in project identification	Frequency	Percent
Yes	113	43.5
No	147	56.5
Total	260	100.0

Results shows that more than half 147 (56.5%) of community members have never been involved in identification of projects in Tindiret constituency with only 113 (43.5%) found to have been involved. This could have significant impact on the sustainability of projects because the ones to be affected by the project were not

involved at the inception stage. The study coincides with Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) research shows that 78% of the respondents were not involved in project selection. Only 15% knew at least one person involved in projects identification constituted of the total respondents, they found out that 77% were not satisfied with the projects funded. This shows low community participation in identification. Furthermore, According to responses, most 137 (52.7%) said that they were aware of some people who took part in project identification and prioritization. These people responsible are identified in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Persons involved in project prioritization and identification

Persons involved	Frequency	Percent
Community members identified	32	12.3
CDFC committee identified	98	37.7
Suggested by MP and other influential persons	80	30.8
Community members and MP	12	4.6
Community members identified and CDFC committee identified	19	7.3
CDFC committee identified and MP	12	4.6
Technocrats	7	2.7
Total	260	100.0

Results shows that 98 (37.8%) of community members said that CDFC members are the ones involved in project identification, 80 (30.8%) said that the area MP and other influential persons are involved, 32 (12.3%) said that community members identify, 12 (7.3%) said that it always involve community members and CDFC, 12 (4.6%) said that CDFC members and area MP are the ones involved while 7 (2.7%) said that all stakeholders affected directly and indirectly by the project are

involved. In Nyaguthii and Oyugi study, 30 respondents said that there was a criteria for project identification, 9 of them stated that it was done by influential people, 16 of them said that it was the CDF Committees decision, and 5 said that the projects were identified by the community pointing out the need in the society. This shows that CDFC members, influential persons within the community and area MP are the ones directly involved in the prioritization and selection of projects to be funded. This could be the reason why majority of projects are not sustainable as only 12.3% of people affected by the projects identified are the ones involved although they said that they do so on rare occasions.

During interview, one PMC said that that they do value community participation but for things to move on its is not always the case that local community should take part since it is not feasible. The researcher opines that, these sentiments are just but a mere reflection of the extent to which it is a vivid and valid to allege that CDFC and PMCs s are hypocritical in their undertakings in that, on paper they claim to establish mechanisms that support positive and effective community engagement yet on the ground the playbook changes. Moreover, the study asked the community members whether they were satisfied with the projects funded by CDF kitty in their constituency. The results are presented in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Community members' satisfaction with project funded by CDF kitty

Satisfaction	Frequency	Percent
Extremely satisfied	17	6.5
Satisfied	74	28.5
Not satisfied	142	54.6
Extremely unsatisfied	27	10.4
Total	260	100.0

More than half 54.6% of community members said that they were dissatisfied with the projects funded by CDF, 10.4% said that they were extremely dissatisfied, 28.5% said that they were satisfied and 6.5% said that were extremely satisfied. Combined statistics shows that 65% of residents of Tinderet constituency were dissatisfied with projects funded by CDF and only 35% were satisfied and this could be due to their non-involvement in various phases of project cycle starting from project initiation, identification and selection.

A cross tabulation analysis accompanied by chi square test (χ^2) was computed to check if there existed significant difference between community members identification of projects and sustainability. The results of the analysis are as given in Table 4.11 (a, b and c).

Table 4.11 (a) Community members' identification and prioritisation of CDF projects & its sustainability cross tabulation

		Sustainability of CDF projects			Total
		Highly sustainable	Moderately sustainable	Not sustainable	
Identification of CDF projects	Count	20	61	32	113
	Yes % within identification of CDF projects	17.7%	54.0%	28.3%	100.0%
	Count	10	86	51	147
	No % within identification of CDF projects	6.8%	58.5%	34.7%	100.0%
Total	Count	30	147	83	260
	% within identification of CDF projects	11.5%	56.5%	31.9%	100.0%

Results shows that for those not involved in identification projects, 51 (34.7%) believed that the projects were not sustainable unlike 32 (28.3%) of those who said that they were involved. Also those who were involved, 20 (17.7%) believed that CDF projects are sustainable with only 10 (6.8%) of those who were not involved found to believe that the projects implemented by the CDF would be sustainable. A chi square table is shown in Table 4.11 (b).

Table 4.11 (b) Chi-Square tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	7.619 ^a	2	.022
Likelihood Ratio	7.600	2	.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.830	1	.028
N of Valid Cases	260		

The Pearson chi square values are $\chi^2=7.619$, $df=2$ and $p=0.022$ suggest that there exist significant differences between community members involvement in project conception, identification, prioritization and selection on the sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency, Nandi County, Kenya. The symmetric measures statistics are presented in Table 4.11(c).

Table 4.11 (c) Symmetric measures

	Value	Asymp. Std. Error^a	Approx. T^b	Approx. Sig.
Interval by Interval Pearson's R	.137	.062	2.214	.028 ^c
Ordinal by Ordinal Spearman Correlation	.127	.062	2.049	.042 ^c
N of Valid Cases	260			

a. Not assuming the null hypothesis.

b. Using the asymptotic standard error assuming the null hypothesis.

c. Based on normal approximation.

The statistics shows that there exist a weak positive relationship ($r=0.137$) between involvement of community members in identification of projects and their sustainability. The relationship however appears to be weak and therefore suggests that community members are rarely involved in the process. But the statistics are encouraging in the fact that if all community members will be involved in the identification of projects, the projects would be sustainable for the current and the future years to come. The study concurs with Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) study in Nyandarua that showed that community participation in project identification and selection improved the sustainability of CDF projects. However, the found out that more households needed to be involved in implementation of CDF projects so as to achieve sustainability.

4.3 Influence of Community Participation in Design and Planning on Sustainability of CDF Projects in Tinderet Constituency

Participation has been conceptualized as an active process in which the participants take initiatives and take action that is stimulated by their own thinking and deliberation and over which they can exert effective control. Community participation in design and planning of projects implemented by CDF is critical. Therefore, the second objective of the research was to find out the influence of community participation in design and planning on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency. Through several statements measuring various aspects of design and planning, the respondents were asked to rate them on a scale of five (1-strongly disagree to 5-strongly agree). The computed descriptive statistics measurements are presented in Table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Extent of involvement in CDF project planning and design

Extent of involvement in CDF project planning and design	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
We make decisions on project usage/access rules	260	2.5154	1.26268
We make decisions on sanction measures for project misuse	260	2.4692	1.28363
We make decisions on scale(length, capacity)	260	2.3962	1.18582
We make decisions on project design	260	2.3923	1.22077
We make decisions on wage to be paid for community labour in project construction	260	2.3115	1.13859
We make decisions on compensation for non-labour community resources in project construction	260	2.1385	1.02670
Valid N (Listwise)	260	2.3705	1.1864

The computed average scores shows that mean is 2.37 and standard deviation scores are 1.18 suggesting that all (100%) of the respondents indicated that they are not involved in project design and planning. However, the result of the study showed that the community members were moderately involved in decision making on project usage (M=2.51 and SD=1.26) and decisions on sanctions measures in case of projects misuse (M=2.46 and SD=1.28). The higher standard deviation scores on the two statements suggest that majority of responses moved further distances from the mean. The summarised descriptive statistics on the same is indicated in Table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Community members' involvement in project design and planning

Level of involvement	Frequency	Percent
Low	135	51.9
Average	92	35.4
High	33	12.7
Total	260	100.0

Results show that 135 (51.9%) of respondents were lowly involved in project design and planning, 92 (35.4%) were found to be averagely involved in process while only 33 (12.7%). The results show that community members are rarely involved in CDF project design and planning and this could affect the sustainability of the project. This was confirmed by one CDFC official indicated that the office usually draft these programmes without due input of the local people as they fully decide on how the project should be allocated irrespective of the requested amount in the proposals. This shows that the committee takes advantage of high illiteracy levels to deny the residents a chance to be involved in project planning and design.

To check on this assertion, a Karl Pearson correlation coefficient was computed and the results are presented in Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Correlations between planning and design on CDF projects sustainability

Planning & design CDF projects sustainability			
Planning & design	Pearson Correlation	1	.150*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.015
	N	260	260
CDF projects sustainability	Pearson Correlation	.150*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015	
	N	260	260
*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).			

Karl Pearson results reveal that that there exist weak positive relationship ($r=0.15$ and $p=0.015$) between community members involvement project planning and design and CDF projects sustainability in Tindiret constituency. The computed results are also significant ($p<0.05$). This means that due to low involvement of community members (12.7%), the sustainability of the CDF project cannot be guaranteed. However, the Pearson statistics also shows that the CDFC members and area Member of Parliament should strive to ensure that community members from all locations participate in project design and planning. This implies that an increase in residents' involvement in project design and planning will increase sustainability of CDF projects.

4.4 Extent of Community Members Participate in Project Implementation and its Influence on Sustainability of CDF Projects in Tindiret Constituency

This is the third objective of the research that sought to find out the extent to which Tinderet constituents participated in project implementation and its impact on sustainability of CDF projects. Project implementation is perhaps the most vital stage of the project cycle involving the procurement of equipment and resources, recruitment of personnel and allocation of tasks and resources within the project organization. Under the project implementation plan, resources are mobilized, activities determined and control mechanism established so that the project inputs can produce project outputs in order to achieve the project purpose. Firstly, the respondents were asked whether they were involved in procurement of materials and resources for CDF projects. Table 4.15 shows the results.

Table 4.15 Community involvement in procurement of raw materials for CDF projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Yes	124	47.7
No	136	52.3
Total	260	100.0

More than half 136 (52.3%) of respondents indicated that they are not involved in procurement of raw materials for CDF projects and only 124 (47.7%) said that they are usually involved in purchase and procurement of supplies for CDF projects. A significant 57 (21.9%) said that they do not know who provide for supplies for the CDF projects, 73 (28.1%) said that influential people known to CDFC members and area MP are the ones who are given the mandate for the supply and

delivery of raw materials for projects while only 12 (4.6%) said that the work is given to contractors who have received tenders from CDFC office.

The result implies that the process of procurement and purchases of raw materials for CDF projects in Tindiret do not follow the provisions of Public Procurement and Disposal Act (2006) and the involvement of community members is low. Besides that, the community members were further asked whether local residents benefit from labour in CDF projects. The results are presented in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Community's members given labour in CDF projects

Response	Frequency	Percent
Always	26	10.0
Occasionally	100	38.5
Rarely	104	40.0
Never	30	11.5
Total	260	100.0

It is evident that 104 (40.0%) said that community members are rarely given jobs on CDF projects, 100 (38.5%) indicated that they are occasionally provided with jobs, 26 (10%) said that they are always given jobs while 30 (11.5%) indicated that they have never been offered employment by CDF committees. This shows that some of the projects being implemented in Tindiret constituency do not employ locals or in some cases they are given lesser roles as opposed to other people outside the constituency. This could impact on the completion and sustainability in future. The study findings correspond with Nyanguthii and Oyugi (2013) who found low community members' involvement in decision-making and high ignorance among

them, 20% of the respondents were sure that the CDF committee is involved in procurement decisions such as procuring of goods and services involved, 15 % said that the CDF committee is often overlooked, and 65% of the residents were not sure if the CDF committee members have a say on the same. The community members were further asked to indicate level of implementation of CDF projects in their area. Their findings are given in Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Level of implementation of CDF projects in this area

Level	Frequency	Percent
Very good	12	4.6
Good	63	24.2
Fair	134	51.5
Poor	51	19.6
Total	260	100.0

The responses shows that most 134 (51.5%) said that the implementation level is fair, 51 (19.6%) said that the implementation of project is poor, 63 (24.2%) termed the implementation of project as good and only 12 (4.6%) said that the implementation is good.

4.5 Community Members' Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation on Sustainability of CDF Projects in Tinderet Constituency

This is the last objective of the study that sought to investigate the effect of community participation in monitoring and evaluation on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency. The purpose of monitoring and controlling of a

project is to evaluate project performance by providing timely information and feedback to the management from all levels helping the project management to achieve the target of the project. The respondents were asked whether community members were involved in monitoring of CDF projects and evaluation procedures. The findings are given in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Community involvement in M & E

Monitoring and evaluation	Always		Occasionally		Rarely		Never	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Involved in monitoring of CDF projects	17	6.5	79	30.4	111	42.7	53	20.4
Cases of complaints or disputes	49	18.8	99	38.1	78	30.0	34	13.1
Differences or disputes occurring on CDF projects	25	9.6	87	33.5	94	36.2	54	20.8
There are mechanism that are in place to address them								
Updated on the progress of CDF projects	22	8.5	64	24.6	121	46.5	53	20.4

The responses shows that 11 (42.7%) of constituents said that they are rarely involved in monitoring of CDF projects, 79 (30.4%) said that they are involved on occasional basis, 53 (20.4%) said that they have never been involved in the monitoring process while only 17 (6.5%) acknowledged to be always involved in monitoring of CDF projects progress in Tindiret constituency. The study findings are similar to Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) results that showed that low community members' involvement in CDF project monitoring, 20% of the respondents thought

the community is involved in the monitoring of the CDF projects, while 80% said they are not. The result shows that constituents are rarely involved supervision and scrutiny of projects being implemented by CDF in Tinderet constituency.

The findings further shows that 99 (38.1%) of residents said that they have occasionally heard cases of complaints or disputes regarding the CDF projects in their area, 78 (30%) indicated that they have heard on rare occasions such disputes, 49 (18.8%) are always used to disputes regarding CDF projects while only 34 (13.1%) said that they have never heard disputes arising from CDF projects in their locations. This shows that disputes regarding differences and dissatisfaction among stakeholders in the implementation of CDF projects are common in Tinderet.

For instance when one water project closed down, project members (residents of one location) came together and again contributed individually to pay the electricity supplier and work resumed but within less than six months, the supplier of electricity disconnected and this forced the project to be grounded. Besides that, since the results have revealed that disputes are common, the residents were asked whether there are mechanisms usually in place to address the issues, according to 94 (36.2%) these mechanisms are rare, 87 (33.5%) said they are occasionally available, 54 (20.8%) said that they are not available while 25 (9.6%) indicated that the mechanism for dispute resolution regarding CDF projects are available in their area.

Furthermore, most 121 (46.5%) of respondents remarked that they are rarely updated on the progress of projects in their area, 64 (24.6%) said that the information is on occasional basis, 53 (20.4%) said that they have never been given the updates while only 22 (8.5%) confirmed that they are always updated on the progress of CDF projects in their locations. In conclusion to this finding, the process of monitoring and

evaluation is not all inclusive as residents are not adequately involved in the process to the extent that most of them are in the dark regarding the progress of projects being implemented by CDF in their constituency.

To check if there is significant difference between communities involvement in M & E process against the sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency, a chi square analysis together with cross tabulation was computed and results given in Table 4.19 (a and b).

Table 4.19 (a) Community members involvement in M & E and CDF projects sustainability Cross tabulation

			CDF projects sustainability			
			Not sustainable	Moderately sustainable	Highly sustainable	Total
Involvement in M & E	Always	Count	2	9	6	17
		% within M& E	11.8%	52.9%	35.3%	100.0%
	Occasionally	Count	20	47	12	79
		% within M& E	25.3%	59.5%	15.2%	100.0%
	Rarely	Count	34	68	9	111
		% within M& E	30.6%	61.3%	8.1%	100.0%
	Never	Count	27	23	3	53
		% within M& E	50.9%	43.4%	5.7%	100.0%
Total		Count	83	147	30	260
		% within M& E	31.9%	56.5%	11.5%	100.0%

Results show that for those who are always involved in M & E process, the projects they are involved are likely to be highly sustainable 6 (35.3%) as opposed to those who are occasionally (15.2%), rarely (8.1%) and never (5.7%). The results

shows that as the frequency of constituency involvement in CDF M & E activities increase, the sustainability of projects is expected to increase. This is further confirmed by chi square statistics presented in Table 4.19 (b).

Table 4.19 (b) Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	23.473	6	.001
Likelihood Ratio	20.899	6	.002
Linear-by-Linear Association	17.871	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	260		

The data shows that there exist significant difference ($\chi^2=23.473$, $df=6$ and $p=0.001$) between residents involvement in M & E activities and likelihood of CDF projects being sustainable in Tinderet constituency. This shows that due to low involvement of constituency in M & E process, most projects have not achieved their targets as expected during project inception. From the above analysis, it appears so that decision making control by communities is only held as a formality and never in reality.

4.5.2 Whether CDF projects meets aims and aspirations of the constituents

The study also investigated whether CDF projects in Tinderet constituency met the aims and aspirations of the residents as anticipated. Their responses are given in Table 4.20.

Table 4.20 Whether CDF projects meets aims and aspirations of the constituents

Response	Frequency	Percent
Very high	6	2.3
High	25	9.6
Average	114	43.8
Low	84	32.3
Very low	31	11.9
Total	260	100.0

Most 114 (43.8%) reported that their aspirations on projects implemented by CDF are on average, 84 (32.3%) said that their project aspirations have been low, 31 (11.9%) said that they have been very low, 25 (9.6%) said that they have been high while 6 (2.3%) said that the projects aspirations have been high. The study finding concurs with previous results which showed that sustainability of projects funded by CDF is under threat due to non-participation of all stakeholders from the project initiation to completion. The findings are further illustrated by responses from constituents regarding the extent to which the CDF projects have met their expectations. Table 4.21 shows the extent to which CDF has met Tinderet constituents expectations.

Table 4.21 Extent to which CDF has met constituent's expectation

Degree	Frequency	Percent
High extent	7	2.7
Moderate extent	104	40.0
Low extent	95	36.5
No effect	54	20.8
Total	260	100.0

It is evident that 104 (40%) of residents said that their expectations from the CDF projects have been met at moderate level, 95 (36.5%) said that it is at low level, 54 (20.8%) said that there has been no effect while only 7 (2.7%) reiterated that their expectation have been met at high extent.

4.5.2 Community Members' Suggestions on Improvement of Sustainability of CDF Projects

The community members were asked to give suggestions on how sustainability of CDF projects can be improved in their area. Their responses are given in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Community members' suggestions on improvement of sustainability of CDF projects

Suggestion	Frequency	Percent
The CDF projects design, implementation of projects should be transparent and fair	77	29.6
Forums and meetings to be held on occasional basis to deliberate on issues surrounding CDF projects	68	26.2
Education and creation of awareness on the citizens role in implementation of CDF projects	60	23.1
The CDFO should involve community for better decision making regarding prioritization and selection of projects	58	22.3
There be fair and equal distribution of CDF money and resources across all locations and sub locations	41	15.8
Location CDF office should be built to improve sustainability of projects	33	12.7
Residents to conduct closer monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects	27	10.4
Projects should be fully funded to completion before starting others	26	10.0
PMCs should be trained on procurement process	26	10.0
All PMC and project officer should be accountable to all activities of the projects	18	6.9
CDF should be delinked from MP	8	3.1

The suggestions given by the constituents indicate that full participation of all stakeholders in the project initiation to completion is key to sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency. There is need for involvement of elected residents representatives from all locations to participate in project design, planning, execution, monitoring and evaluation of projects to achieve intended goals and objectives. Another aspect appearing in the suggestions is that capacity building for members of the public and PMCs is critical to ensure projects are sustainable.

Respondents mentioned that to sustain the CDF project they needed more funds from the national government. Respondents further mentioned that to sustain the CDF projects they need to achieve project objectives, although this was proving difficult because to date they have not been able to place any people in any jobs being implemented in their area. It is also important to note that there were no clear details of how the beneficiaries are identified to attend neither trainings nor the PMCs and that is why training, education and awareness creation is important. This assertion was supported by PMC members interviewed.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of the major findings of the study, conclusions, recommendations, suggestions for further research and implication of the study findings to improve the existing stock of knowledge. Finally, the study generated various stakeholder suggestions that can be vital options for improved community participation in ensuring sustainability of projects funded by CDF in Tinderet constituency, Nandi County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The aim of conducting this study was to evaluate community members' perception on their level of participation and its effect on sustainability of CDF projects in Tindiret constituency, Kenya. The study was conducted by involving CDFC officials who acted as key informants, members of the project management committee at locational level and community members drawn from 15 locations within the constituency. In order to measure participation of community members', questionnaires which had open and close ended items were used together with interview schedules.

The data collected was analysed using various statistical techniques presented in the previous chapter (Chapter Four). The study found out that the sustainability status of projects funded by CDF was on average while others were found not to be sustainable. These projects included non-completion of classroom, water projects,

bridges, health centres, road network, security offices (posts) and toilets. Despite the PMCs and CDFC acknowledging that the projects implemented during their term in office were sustainable, most of them did not continue previous office projects that were continuing due to political interests and disagreements amongst the CDFCs. This was evident in the fact that the constituents reported that there were no mechanisms for dispute and conflict resolution.

It was also found that community involvement and participation in identification, prioritization and selection of projects was a reserve of CDFC members, some influential people and area member of parliament. However, this assertion was protested by CDFC officials but it was acknowledged by PMC members. To also justify the low sustainability of CDF projects, more than half (54.6%) of residents said that they were dissatisfied with the projects being implemented by CDF as they neither participated at various stages of the project cycle. Statistical computations revealed that there existed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between community participation in identification of projects and sustainability. This meant that the participation of community in identification of projects to be funded by CDF increased the likelihood of the said projects being sustainable in future rather than becoming white elephants.

The symmetric measures showed that the relationship between respondents' identification of projects and sustainability was low. This was also evident in the case whereby majority (51.9%) of respondents said that they were not involved in project design, planning, development and implementation. The study also found a weak correlation ($r = 0.150$) between community participation in planning and sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency. In addition, responses revealed that the

level of community involvement in project implementation was low to the extent that labour was not sourced locally. Very few constituents said that they were rarely employed in CDF projects construction sites. Further more, results of the study showed that there existed significant differences ($p < 0.05$) between residents involvement in project monitoring and evaluation activities and sustainability of projects in Tinderet.

5.3 Conclusion

The study has identified that sustainable development is a great challenge facing the community living in Tinderet constituency. The project findings have demonstrated that community participation in CDF projects in Tinderet is low. For instance one water project implemented during the past CDF committee has now closed down due to non-payment of electricity bill to Kenya Power. This was because there had been misunderstanding between the PMCs, CDFC and local residents on who was liable for the costs. These were among other projects found not to have achieved their objectives in Tinderet.

The study also found out that in the prioritization and selecting of projects only 12.3% of constituents were involved. Those elected to such positions were political appointees. This led to delay and non-completion of projects on time. The community members said that they rarely attended forums and meetings on projects neither were they actively involved in project group meetings. The CDFC and PMCs indicated that they involved constituents at every stage of the project but statistics showed that they were not adequately involved and that very few of them mentioned that they were involved in various stages of project management and development. Only 43.5% of community members acknowledged that they have ever participated in

project selection and identification process, 12.7% said that they always participated in project design and planning, 47.7% said that they were always involved in management of CDF projects while 6.5% were found to be the ones involved in monitoring and evaluation processes.

The study also learnt that community participation in CDF projects was top-down since in most technical stages such as monitoring and evaluation and planning, the community was not fully cooperating yet the stages proceeded without them implying that, there could be other technocrats who were partaking without bothering much of the absence of the community. As such, indeed effective participation remains an elusive admiration especially if the community is not active in every crucial stage of the project which in turn enhances a strong sense of ownership of the project. The realisation of effective community participation on sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet constituency rests on the recognition of the functionality of the principles of participatory approach which are; inclusion; equal partnership; transparency; sharing power; sharing responsibility; empowerment and cooperation.

5.4 Recommendations

Generally, the findings from this research have raised a range of issues which should be considered by further studies as a base line data for future projects related to CDF funding.

- (i) Holistic involvement of all stakeholders in all project cycles. Decentralization of decision-making to the lowest appropriate level is crucial for all community projects. This demand responsive approach includes key principles such as the recognition of constituents in every location or sub location as principal users

and their inclusion by communities at the forefront of decision-making and management rather than concentrating these functions at CDFC or constituency level. The involvement of all should trickle down to the grassroots.

- (ii) There is need for officials from CDFC office to provide information to constituents on what is happening and guiding them towards full participation in CDF projects meant for their livelihoods improvement.
- (iii) Training and development of all project management committee members is important to ensure that they are abreast of the provisions of the law regarding citizens' participation in development project. The training should broad and touch on all areas relating to development, not narrowly on project identification and implementation
- (iv) There is need for CDFC committee to ensure that projects are fully funded to completion rather than starting multiple projects that end up being incomplete.

5.4 Suggestions for Further research

The study suggests further research to be done on:

- (i) Role of PMCs in ensuring sustainability of projects in Tindiret constituency
- (ii) Extent of women participation on sustainability of CDF projects in Tindiret constituency

5.5 Contributions to the Body of Knowledge

The study learned that community participation in all stages of project cycle is critical to sustainability of these projects. Table 5.1 present the summary of the implications of the study.

Table 5.1 Contributions to the Body of Knowledge

Objective	Contribution
1. Influence of community participation in project identification on sustainability of CDF projects	Election of community representatives is important to success of projects rather than those who are appointed based on their political relations with the CDF patron. If the community members (through their representatives are not involved, project cannot be sustainable
2. Community participation in design and planning on sustainability of CDF projects	Inadequate involvement of community members in project design affects its progress and sustainability in the long-term
3. Community participation in implementation on sustainability of CDF project	Lack of involving constituents in implementation of projects would ensure that the project will not achieve its objectives as expected. It would just be sustained for a while since residents do not claim ownership of the same.
4. Community participation in M & E activities on sustainability of project	In most cases, disputes and conflict arise because what was planned is not what has been achieved since close monitoring and evaluation process was not conducted. Therefore at every stage of project cycle, monitoring and evaluation is key

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

KEMEI MARY
P.O. BOX 13
NANDI HILLS

Re: Request To Participate In Research on Influence of Community Participation on Sustainability of CDF Projects in Tinderet Constituency

My name is Mary Kemei a student at University of Nairobi. I am carrying out a study on the “**Influence of Community Participation on Sustainability of CDF projects in Tinderet Constituency**” and you have been identified as one of the people who can be of assistance to me.

Please note that the information you will provide will entirely be used for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality. Your name is not required on the questionnaire and your identity will not be disclosed in any way.

Your honest response to the questions will be of great value to the study.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Mary C. Kemei
University of Nairobi
Eldoret Sub Centre

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRES FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Please tick in the box for the right answer or write in the blank spaces.

Section A: Demographic Data

1. Your gender

Male [] Female

2. Your age bracket

Less than 25 years [] 26 – 35 years [] 36 – 45 years []

More than 46 years []

3. Your education level

No formal education [] Primary [] Secondary []

Tertiary []

4. Location that you come from (specify) _____

5. What are some of the projects implemented by CDF in your area (name all of them)

6. What can you say on the sustainability of the projects funded by CDF in your area?

Highly sustainable [] Moderately sustainable [] Not sustainable []

Section B: Community participation in identification of projects

7. According to your information, are there criteria through which you use to identify developmental projects?

Yes [] No []

8. (a) Have you ever taken part in identification of any CDF projects in your village or division?

Yes [] No []

(b). If yes, indicate the frequency

Always [] Occasionally [] Rarely []

9. (a) Are you aware of anybody in your location who took part in identification and prioritisation of CDF project in your area?

Yes [] No []

(b). If yes, what position does he/she holds in the area _____\

10. How do projects funded by CDF in this area identified? (You can tick more than once)

Community members identified [] CDFC committee identified []

Suggested by MP and other influential persons []

Others (Specify) _____

11. Are you satisfied with project funded by CDF kitty in your constituency?

Extremely satisfied [] Satisfied [] Not satisfied []

Extremely unsatisfied []

Section C: Community Participation in Planning and Design of Projects

12. The following activities are involved in planning of projects to be funded by CDF, indicate the extent to which community members participate in various activities on the scale of five: 1 – Strongly Disagree, 2 – Disagree, 3 – Undecided, 4 – Agree and 5 – Strongly Agree.

Community involvement in CDF project planning and design	1	2	3	4	5
a. We make decisions on wage to be paid for community labour in project construction					
b. We make decisions on compensation for non-labour community resources in project construction					
c. We make decisions on project usage/access rules					
d. We make decisions on sanction measures for project misuse					
e. We make decisions on project scale (length, capacity)					
f. We make decisions on project design					

Section C: Community participation in implementation of projects

13. (a) Are community members involved in procurement of materials and resources for CDF projects?

Yes [] No []

(b) If no, where the CDFC does get resources and materials for CDF projects from (Specify) _____

14. Are community's members given labour in CDF projects?

Always [] Occasionally [] Rarely [] Never []

15. What can you comment on the level of implementation of CDF projects in this area?

Very good [] Good [] Fair [] Poor []

Section E: Community participation in monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects

16. Are community members involved in monitoring of CDF projects in this area?

Always [] Occasionally [] Rarely [] Never []

17. Have you heard about any cases of complaints or disputes regarding the CDF projects in your area ?

Always [] Occasionally [] Rarely [] Never []

18. In case of differences or disputes occurring on CDF projects, are there mechanism that are in place to address them?

Always [] Occasionally [] Rarely [] Never []

19. Are you updated on the progress of CDF projects aimed at improving the socio-economic wellbeing of people of this area?

Always [] Occasionally [] Rarely [] Never []

20. To what extent do CDF projects in this area meet the aims and aspirations of the people?

Very high [] High [] Average [] Low [] Very low []

21. To what extent has CDF project meet your expectation?

High extent [] Moderate extent [] Low extent [] No effect []

What can you suggest should be done to improve the sustainability of CDF projects in this area?

The end

Thank you for your participation.

APPENDIX III: INTERVIEW FOR PMCs

Please write the answer in the blank spaces

1. How long have you been a PMC member?

2. For the past one year, how many projects have you managed in this area?

3. Would you be in a position to give the actual progress of the projects that you initiated since you assumed office? (Completed and non completed ones)

4. What is the procedure that you follow in identification of projects to be sponsored by CDF?

5. Do you involve community members (if all) in identification and prioritisation of projects (to indicate the degree to which they are involved)

6. What about involvement of community members in planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process? Enumerate them

7. What are the benefits of involvement of community members in CDF project cycles?

8. Do you think participation of community members is key to sustainable project development?

The End

Thank You for your Participation

APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CDFC OFFICIALS

Please write the answer in the blank spaces

1. How long have you been a CDFC member?

2. For the past one year, how many projects have you initiated?

3. Would you be in a position to give the actual progress of the projects that you initiated since you assumed office? (Completed and non completed ones)

4. What is the procedure that you follow in identification of projects to be sponsored by CDF?

5. Do you involve community members (if all) in identification and prioritisation of projects (to indicate the degree to which they are involved)

6. What about involvement of community members in planning, designing, implementation, monitoring and evaluation process? Enumerate them

7. What are the benefits of involvement of community members in CDF project cycles?

8. Do you think participation of community members is key to sustainable project development?

The End

Thank You for your Participation

APPENDIX VII: MORGAN AND KREJCIE TABLE

Required Sample Size [†]								
Population Size	Confidence = 95%				Confidence = 99%			
	Margin of Error				Margin of Error			
	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%	5.0%	3.5%	2.5%	1.0%
10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20	19	20	20	20	19	20	20	20
30	28	29	29	30	29	29	30	30
40	37	38	38	39	37	38	38	39
50	45	46	46	47	45	46	46	47
60	52	53	53	54	52	53	53	54
75	63	69	72	74	67	71	73	75
100	80	89	94	99	87	93	96	99
150	108	126	137	148	122	135	142	149
200	132	160	177	196	154	174	186	198
250	152	190	215	244	182	211	229	246
300	169	217	251	291	207	246	270	295
400	196	265	318	384	250	309	348	391
500	217	306	377	475	285	365	421	485
600	234	340	432	565	315	416	490	579
700	248	370	481	653	341	462	554	672
800	260	396	526	739	363	503	615	763
1,000	278	440	606	906	399	575	727	943
1,200	291	474	674	1067	427	636	827	1119
1,500	306	515	759	1297	460	712	959	1376
2,000	322	563	869	1655	498	808	1141	1785
2,500	333	597	952	1984	524	879	1288	2173
3,500	346	641	1068	2565	558	977	1510	2890
5,000	357	678	1176	3288	586	1066	1734	3842
7,500	365	710	1275	4211	610	1147	1960	5165
10,000	370	727	1332	4899	622	1193	2098	6239
25,000	378	760	1448	6939	646	1285	2399	9972
50,000	381	772	1491	8056	655	1318	2520	12455
75,000	382	776	1506	8514	658	1330	2563	13583
100,000	383	778	1513	8762	659	1336	2585	14227
250,000	384	782	1527	9248	662	1347	2626	15555
500,000	384	783	1532	9423	663	1350	2640	16055
1,000,000	384	783	1534	9512	663	1352	2647	16317
2,500,000	384	784	1536	9567	663	1353	2651	16478
10,000,000	384	784	1536	9594	663	1354	2653	16560
100,000,000	384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16584
300,000,000	384	784	1537	9603	663	1354	2654	16586