

**COMMUNITY BASED FACTORS INFLUENCING
MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF CONSTITUENCY
DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS IN MWINGI CENTRAL
SUB-COUNTY, KITUI COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of
Requirement for the Award of Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and
Management of the University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented to any university for academic award.

Signature

Date

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L50/76409/2014

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

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project report to my wife Kate; my sons; James and Mark Mutua for their support and bearing with me during this process. I will remain forever grateful for their unwavering support and appreciation.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

C.D.F	-	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	-	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CLG	-	Communities and Local Government
KHRC	-	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KNBS	-	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
MLA-LAD	-	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Fund
MP	-	Members of Parliament
MPLADS	-	Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme
PMC'S	-	Project Management Committees
SES	-	Socio-Economic Status
SPSS	-	Statistical Package of Social Sciences
UNESCO	-	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
US	-	United States

ABSTRACT

Communities and other stakeholders have been unsuccessful in taking up ownership of projects through participatory monitoring and evaluation which has plunged community projects into immense financial huddles threatening their sustainability and hence threatening them to cease operations daily. Community participation and contribution to projects funded by C.D.F is low or lacking creating lack of concern to development initiatives where community contribution is required. To confront this problem, this study sought to establish community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi central sub-county, Kitui County, Kenya. The study specifically sought to; assess the influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County; establish the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County; examine the influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County; and to establish the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The study adopted a descriptive research design. The population for the purpose of this study was community members (households) in Mwingi Central Sub County, Kitui County and an official of the County Government of Kitui. Mwingi Central Sub County was selected as the study site due to proximity to the researcher, time available for research and budgetary constraints. The study population constituted of 399 randomly selected households from six wards in Mwingi Central Sub County, 12 committee members from the board of management of C.D.F projects, and one senior officer from the locality C.D.F fund office. The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study. Responses were tabulated, coded and processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 programme to analyze the data. Quantitative information was summarized into frequencies, percentages and graphs. Qualitative information in the interview guide was transcribed and reported in narrative reports. The study found that there exists a positive association between; demographic factors and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County; economic factors and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, socio-cultural practices and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, and technological factors and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. This positive association suggests that community based factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. There is need to conduct a similar study which will attempt to find out the challenges facing implementation of sustainable C.D.F projects in Kenya.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Over the years a number of approaches to development have emerged ranging from viewing rural communities as ‘backward’ to an appreciation of the need for community values and knowledge in decision making (Ellis, 2001). In the past, development work has relied on transferring knowledge and financial resources in order to better the lives of those less fortunate people living in developed countries. However, progress in developing countries in alleviating poverty through such development approaches has proven difficult (Janvry, 2005). A participatory approach to development work has been suggested as a response to top down approaches due to the realization that community knowledge is much more valuable than originally thought (Eversole, 2005). While participation allows for local communities to become empowered, it also provides a check for development organizations so that they are held accountable for their actions (Williams, 2004).

Kyalo, Itegi, and Nyonje (2011) define monitoring as the routine tracking of information about a program/project and its intended outputs, outcomes and impacts aimed at measuring progress towards achieving program/project objectives. According to Casley & Kumar (2000) monitoring is a continuous assessment of the functioning of the project activities that allows early recognition of the social effects in particular, which are regressive or incompatible with equity objectives and enables one to institute the necessary corrective measures. Kyalo, Itegi, and Nyonje (2011) posit that evaluation on the other hand is concerned with the objective periodic assessment of the relevance, performance, efficiency and impact of an on-going or completed

project. Kaaria & Njuki (2005) and Talikdar et al. (2001) state that in participatory monitoring and evaluation, stakeholders are involved in defining what will be evaluated, who will be involved, what will take place, the participatory methods to be used for collecting information and how data is to be analyzed and consolidated.

Mwangi, Nyang'wara, and Ole Kulet (2015) note that, development of the local communities relies to a large extent on how successful the Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F) projects in the area are. It is therefore crucial to lay emphasis on how well those projects are monitored and evaluated across the country (Ochieng' & Tubey, 2013). Monitoring and evaluation of project improves overall efficiency of project planning, management and implementation and therefore various projects are started with the sole goal of changing positively the socio-political and economic status of the residents of a given region (Kenya Human Rights Commission-KHRC, 2010). Monitoring is the project-long process of ascertaining whether the plan has been adhered to, any deviations noted and corrective measures undertaken in a timely manner. The project information is obtained in an orderly and sequential manner as the project is on-going (Patton, 2010).

Kimenyi (2005) emphasizes that, the reason why C.D.F projects are monitored is to make them more efficient and effective in meeting the needs of the constituents. Ochieng' & Tubey (2013) in Mwangi et al. (2015) notes that monitoring is done in accordance to the prior set targets and all its activities are as predetermined during the planning phase. These activities ensure that everything is on track and can let the project managers detect early enough when deviations occur. According to Mwangi et al. (2015), if monitoring is conducted as expected, it is a very

important management tool that acts as a basis for project evaluation since through it the concerned parties establish the sufficiency and adequacy of the available resources and whether they are optimally used and in the case of human resources if they are competently constituted so as to do what was planned. The process of project monitoring enables the CDFC and PMCs get a response on how the project is going on and makes them able to detect early enough any anomaly that can hinder the realization of project objectives so that they adopt corrective measures and realign the project (Kimenyi, 2005).

Parliamentary involvement in grassroots projects and in community development has been growing in a diverse set of countries, including Kenya, Pakistan, India, Uganda, Bhutan, Jamaica and Papua New Guinea (Mwangi & Meagher, 2004). One policy tool for this involvement is Constituency Development Funds (C.D.Fs), which dedicate public money to benefit specific political subdivisions through allocations and/or spending decisions influenced by their representatives in the national parliament. C.D.Fs resemble the venerable United States (U.S.) congressional allocations generally called “pork barrel,” “earmarks” or “member items” in national and state level policy making (Kairu & Ngugi, 2014).

In India there are two C.D.F-style schemes: the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) at the national level and the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Fund (MLA-LAD) for the Legislative Assembly of each of India’s 28 States (Keefer & Khemani, 2009). The MPLADS scheme was instituted in India in 1993 under the dominant national party, the Congress Party. Under the MPLADS, an equal amount is allocated annually to each single member parliamentary constituency; the funds are to be used for “works

of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets based on the locally felt needs.”

In Uganda, Kairu & Ngugi (2014) contend that the Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F) essentially provides additional resources for development at the local level by channeling money to constituencies under the management of Members of Parliament, MP. The C.D.F would thus supplement the existing funding mechanisms for local government. Notably according to Adan (2012), it may not represent an increase in funding, since funds may be taken away from other parts of the budget in order to finance the C.D.F. The C.D.F is allocated in the budget of every financial year and after parliamentary approval, the funds are disbursed to the constituencies to be spent on development projects as earlier identified and prioritised by local community. All constituencies receive funds of exact amounts (Kairu & Ngugi, 2014; Nyamori, 2009; and Omolo, 2010).

In Kenya, the Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F.) was introduced and launched in 2003 by the Kibaki government under the C.D.F. Act of that year with the objective of combating poverty at the grass root level through implementing community based projects and to relieve the members of parliament the burden of fundraising for development projects (Gikonyo, 2008). C.D.F is an annual budgetary allocation by the central government of Kenya to each of the parliamentary jurisdictions constituencies (Kimenyi, 2005). Mungai (2009) states that these funds are called Constituency Development Fund because they are funds meant for the implementation of development initiatives at the constituency level which is assumed to be the

lowest level of governance. These funds are released directly to the constituencies and do not have to go through any meticulous bureaucratic process (Gikonyo, 2008).

According to Mungai (2009), C.D.F. gives the local communities at the grass root level an opportunity to take part in its administration by contributing towards identification of development priorities within the community. C.D.F. can then be seen as community driven development initiative that empowers local communities by giving them the chance to manage their development projects (Kimenyi, 2005). The adoption of devolution in most of the projects under implementation and the empowerment of communities on governance is one of the few programmes that have helped the government of Kenya to redeem its already tattered image in the critical eyes of the public (Ayuku, 2013; and Mwangi, 2009). For the first time in the history of development in Kenya, failure in projects implementation is not only seen as an abdication of responsibility by the government of the day but also a letdown on the part of the public in playing their rightful role of being the watchdog of the government (Demery, 2009).

Mungai (2009) in Kairu & Ngugi (2014) asserts that is one of the devolved funds meant to achieve rapid socio-economic development at constituency level through financing of locally prioritized projects and enhanced community participation (Owuor, 2008). C.D.F aims at decentralizing resources to constituencies for equitable development. Most of the African countries have resulted to various forms of decentralization to eradicate extreme poverty and hunger, unequal distribution of resources and poor delivery of basic services by various institutions (Kimani, Nekesa, & Ndungu, 2009). With the implementation of C.D.F, citizens at local levels are supposed to prioritize their unique development needs through local committees

in liaison with the local legislator (Otieno, 2013). The management of the fund at constituency level and local committees has largely remained under the control of the local members of parliament. Since its inception, the C.D.F fund has received both national and international recognition for its attempt to address growing citizen legitimacy concerns and to remedy the deeply rooted patronage in governing African states. This type of fund management where citizens participate directly in political decision making at local the level is an important laboratory in which democracy at the micro-level can be studied and strengthened (Nyamori, 2009).

Monitoring and evaluation process is an indispensable tool that is significant in ensuring the major objectives and goals of the C.D.F projects are achieved (Mwangi et al., 2015). These objectives and goals include activation of development activities at constituency level so as to fight poverty at the grass root level, promotion of equity in sharing national resources and providing an opportunity for local communities to participate in development planning and project implementation (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010). This study therefore seeks to establish community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

1.1.1 Mwingi Central Sub County

Mwingi Central Sub County is one of the Sub Counties in the larger Kitui County. Mwingi Central which is constituency No.068 has an area of approximately 4140.60kmsq and total population of 141,207 people. Mwingi Central Sub County comprises of 6 Wards. Kivou, Mui, Nguni, Nuu, Central and Waita are Wards in Mwingi Central. In the financial year 2013-2014,

Mwingi Central Sub County received a total constituency allocation of Ksh 84,850,635.00 for C.D.F projects. Mwingi Central Sub County consists of 6 administrative Wards.

Kivou Ward is Ward no.0341, with a population of 24,886, county assembly ward area in sq km approx 242.90, comprises of Ithumbi, Kyanika, Kivou, Enziu & Kanzui sub-location of Kitui County. Nguni Ward is Ward no.0342, with population of. 29,313, county assembly ward has a population area of 1758.80kmsq and comprises of; Mathyakani, Mwasuma, Kyavyuka, Mwalali, Kamutiu, Ukasi, Kalanga & Mbuvu sub-location of Kitui county. Nuu Ward which is Ward no.0342 with population of 27,644, county assembly ward Area in sq Km approx 1324.00 comprises Nyaani, Mwambiu, Ngaani, Malawa, Kyangati, Mwangeni & Ngieni sub-locations of Kitui County. Central Ward which is Ward No.0340 with population of 18,846, with county assembly ward Area sq km approx 68.20 comprises; Mwingi, Mathyakani, Kanzanzu & Kalisasi sub-location of Kitui County. Mui Ward, Ward No.0344 has a population of 19,628, county assembly ward area sq km approx 369.40, comprises of Yumbu, Itiko, Kitise, Ngiluni, Ngoo & Ngungi sub locations of Kitui County. Waita Ward which is Ward No.0349 with population of 20,890, county assembly ward area in sq km approx 377.30, comprises of Nyaanyaa, Katitika, Kathoka, Ikusya, Mwambui, Thonoa & Waita sub-locations of Kitui County.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The government of Kenya has pumped colossal sums of taxpayers' money into C.D.F. The implementation is done by project committee assisted by relevant government departments. The biggest challenge in C.D.F is the way project committees are appointed by the area MP without involving the committees that benefit from the projects. Popular participation in decision making

and democratic accountability are lacking and these impacts negatively on sustainability of projects. Williams, (2003) observes that failure by communities and other stakeholders to take up ownership of projects have plunged community projects into immense financial huddles threatening the sustainability and hence threatening them to cease operations daily. Monitoring and evaluation of the C.D.F projects should carry on board the community it serves. Although participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) at a community level is a relatively new subject area in Kenya, failure by community members to assume ownership of C.D.F projects has thrown community projects into vast financial challenges threatening them to stop operations. Hence there is need for a study to find out if any community based factors could be influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Kenya.

A number of studies carried out on constituency development funded projects have been general or have failed to give detailed insights on community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Kenya. Mwangi, Nyang'wara, and Ole Kulet (2015) carried out a study on the factors affecting the effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation of constituency development fund projects in Kenya. The study found a significant relationship exists between technical capacity, budget allocation, stakeholder participation and political influence and effectiveness of monitoring and evaluation of constituency development fund projects in Kenya. Adan (2012) did a study on the influence of stakeholders' role on performance of constituencies' development fund projects focusing on Isiolo County. Kibebe and Mwirigi (2014) carried out a study on selected factors influencing effective implementation of constituency development fund (C.D.F) projects in Kimilili Constituency, Bungoma County, Kenya. The study found that there was a significant relationship between managerial factors, and social factors and implementation

of C.D.F projects. Although these studies among many others attained their objectives, they did not delve into the community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi central sub-county, Kenya. This study intended to bridge this gap in knowledge that exists.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study was to establish the community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya. The study specifically sought to;

- i) To assess the influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.
- ii) To establish the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.
- iii) To examine the influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.
- iv) To establish the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.

1.5. Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following questions;

- i) To what extent do demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County?
- ii) What is the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County?
- iii) To what extent do socio- cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County?
- iv) What is the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study ought to be beneficial to both National and County Governments, especially to decision makers in the C.D.F board involved in implementation of sustainable C.D.F projects in the Counties. The study will be invaluable to the national C.D.F board in that it will provide an insight on how various community involvements can affect the performance of the fund and also provide them with recommendations on the way forward. Necessary measures identified could be undertaken to enhance strategy formulation to counter the challenges faced in implementation of C.D.F projects in the Counties and the larger Republic of Kenya. The research will unearth some of the practices to enable communities learn from the facts that influence the project's successful implementation so as to perfect the practice.

The study findings from this project will enhance capacity and response by some PMCs leading to improvement in their performance through proper participatory monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. The consequent awareness and information among the PMCs will lead to positive engagements and follow up with CDFCs for resources as well as improvement in management. This will be manifested by their enhanced capacity to timely account for allocated funds and present subsequent work plans for further funding.

The government will also benefit from the study findings and recommendations by formulating policies that will enable efficient implementation of C.D.F developed projects. The government channels the funds through the Treasury with a purpose of improving the lives of its citizens. The study will provide documentary evidence to enable the government to put in place strategies that facilitate effective performance of C.D.F projects hence amendment of C.D.F Act to more efficiently and effectively alleviate poverty ensure that the taxpayers' funds are well utilized. If followed, recommendations from this study would be useful to administrators and policy makers in managing and implementing sustainable C.D.F projects for communities.

The study will provide additional information into the already existing body of literature regarding C.D.F projects. The findings of this study will enrich existing knowledge and hence will be of interest to both researchers and academicians who seek to explore and carry out further investigations. It will provide basis for further research.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study was made successful by easy access of respondents by researcher in gathering information regarding community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui in Kenya. The study was also grounded on a well researched literature review.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

This study encountered uncooperative respondents; some respondents were unwilling to fill the questionnaire or fail to return or refuse to be interviewed altogether. However this was minimized by creating rapport with the respondents and assuring them that the purpose of the research was only for academic purpose. The research handled the problem by carrying out an introduction letter from the university and assuring the respondent that the information will be used purely for academic purposes.

This study may not be generalizable to other areas since differing cultural and environmental conditions affect project implementation differently. Nevertheless, the underlying theoretical assumptions and methodology of this study, as well as the findings of this study should be of assistance to other areas.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

This study is based on the following assumptions:

First, it is assumed that respondents will be conversant with the community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui.

Second, it is assumed that the selected respondents will cooperate and provide the required information honestly and objectively.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms used in the Study

Community	a group of people; living together, sharing common norms, values, fears and challenges but struggling together to overcome them
C.B.F	factors related to a communities way of doing things
C.D.F	funds meant for the implementation of development initiatives at the constituency level which is assumed to be the lowest level of governance.
Cultural practices	manifestation of a culture or sub-culture, especially in regard to the traditional and customary practices of a particular ethnic or other cultural group.
Decentralization	the transfer of political power, decision making capacity and resources from central to sub-national levels of government
Evaluation	process of examining a project and rating is based on its important features. It is the systematic assessment of the worth or merit of the project
Fund	sum of money set aside and earmarked for a specified purpose.
Monitoring	Supervising activities in progress to ensure they are on-course and on-schedule in meeting the objectives and performance targets.
Participation	Involvement, either actively or passively, in the process of project implementation
Performance	accomplishment of a given task measured against preset known standards of accuracy, completeness, cost, and speed. In a contract, performance is

deemed to be the fulfillment of an obligation, in a manner that releases the performer from all liabilities under the contract

Project

a temporary endeavour undertaken by people who work cooperatively together to create a unique product or service within an established period of time and within an established budget to produce identifiable deliverables

1.11 Organization of the Study

This chapter presents the background information, problem statement, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, scope of the study, limitations of the study and definition of terms used. Chapter two provides a salient review of literature related to the study that illuminates work which has influenced this research and which justifies the need for extending the current research. Chapter three consists of the methodology that will be applied in this study including research design, location of the study, target population, sample and sampling procedure, operationalization of the dependent and independent variables. Description of research instruments, validity of research instruments, and reliability of data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis and summary. Chapter four consists of data analysis and interpretation. It includes the questionnaire return rate, respondent's characteristics, descriptive data analysis and a brief summary of the chapter, while chapter five consists of the study summary, conclusions, discussion of the study findings and recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a review of literature pertinent to the study as presented by various researchers, scholars' analysts and authors. This section will cover the theoretical framework whereby theories related to the study as well as community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects will be discussed. The chapter will review empirical literature and the conceptual framework of variables will be discussed. The review includes other scholar's work both at international and local scale. By pointing at the weaknesses and gaps of the previous researches, it will help support the current study with a view of suggesting possible viable measures or ways of filling them. The review of literature can lead to draw some significant conclusions and serve as a guide mark for this study. It also gives a fair chance to identify one gap that exists in the area of research.

2.2 Community Based Factors Influencing Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F Projects

This section presents community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

2.2.1 Influence of Demographic Factors on Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F Projects

Community involvement is also much higher in more homogeneous communities other things equal (Kimenyi, 2005). On the other hand, more heterogeneous communities are likely to select many diverse projects to cater for the diversity of preferences. According to Nwachukwu (2011) measures of population heterogeneity are therefore necessary in order to capture variations in the characteristics of population that may impact project choices across constituencies. Eliyahu

(2013), states that socio-demographic characteristics of a constituency have a bearing on community participation. Key factors are those factors that impact on social capital (Costa and Kahn, 2003). The average level of education in a constituency is expected to influence the involvement of the community and also the extent to which they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. CDF projects are expected to be more in line with priorities in areas where the average level of education is higher. Likewise, religion may also influence the choice of projects and cohesiveness of a community (Soyoung and Sungchan, 2014).

The educational level of residents in a community is considered a significant predictor of participation, because education enlightens citizens and it propels them into community engagement (Brodie et al., 2009). According to Musick and Wilson (2007), the more education people have the more extensive and heterogeneous are their social networks. Thus, citizens with a low level of education face challenges and difficulties in terms of participation of community developmental projects. The Department of Communities and Local Government (CLG 2008) reveals that the educational gap can create barriers of engagement in community activities in other ways. Lack of understanding about the participation process can inhibit people with low educational levels from becoming engaged (Brodie et al., 2009).

According to previous research by Soyoung and Sungchan (2014), participation patterns are explained by demographic variables such as race, age, and gender. For example, older people are known to be more likely to interact with elected representatives. Additionally, rich and well-educated people are more likely to participate in voting (Keaney and Rogers, 2006). Men and women tend to participate equally in traditional politics (Hansard Society 2009), and political

analysts recognize that gender gaps in citizen participation have been diminished (Coxall et al., 1998). However, the gender gap in voting is still evident in some studies (Keaney and Rogers, 2006).

2.2.2 Influence of Economic Factors on Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F Projects

According to Nwachukwu (2011) socio-economic status (SES) denotes the position of an individual in a community with respect to the amount of cultural possession, effective income, material possession, prestige and social participation. Oladipo and Adekunle (2010) state that, SES denotes the position of an individual in a community with respect to the amount of cultural possession, effective income, material possession, prestige and social participation. The factors, which accounts for the SES of Individual in a society, are determined by the society (Nwachukwu, 2011).

Musukwa (2001) in Nwachukwu (2011) observed that citizens are reluctant to participate if they are frustrated by the rising cost of living and economic conditions that could deprive them of their peace of mind and desire to effectively participate in programs. Wall, Pettibone & Kelsey (2005) and Beaulieu & Smith (2000) noted that leaders must make effort to recruit and involve people both racial and ethnic diversity and with low socio-economic status as their interest and concern should not be ignored, that recruiting only those with higher echelons of the society promotes elitism. To encourage democracy within the program is to engage individuals from a range of socio-economic status levels throughout the community (Nwachukwu, 2011).

Financial or economic power plays an active role in developing the communities and for them to gain access to resources is necessary for effective participation of community projects (Muthuri, Chapple, & Moon, 2008). The weak economic power or financial positions of the rural, informal settlements, townships even the urban poor communities only reduces their capacity to participate in developmental programs (Kakumba & Nsingo 2008). Economic growth without creating jobs and income inequality could induce participation apathy on the citizenry and there is need for redistributive economy especially to the rural and other disadvantaged areas Muthuri, Chapple et al., 2008; Chesoh, 2010; and Nwachukwu, 2011).

Chesoh (2010) in Nwachukwu (2011) states that one of the determinant indices of one's economic status is the income level; also there is a high correlation between the level of participation and in another view also effectiveness of community participation was strong, also one's educational attainment and the type of employment available to the person. Kruger et al. (2003) asserted that household income was positively related to grass root, and also positively influenced by the competency of the household leader's ability to access information, higher income and assets, higher sense of democracy and public interest (Chesoh 2010). Studies such by Chesoh (2010) and Ur-Rehman & Chisholm (2007) have shown that individual and economic security variable especially income were major factors affecting community participation. Kim, Hagedon & Williamson (2004) asserted that household income positively related to the participation of adults in educational activities program, this assertion was in agreement with studies that showed that adults who have worked in the past 12 months were more likely to have participated in work- related courses than those who had not worked (Kim & Creighton, 2000; and Bigio, 1999).

Previous research demonstrates that people with a high income are more likely to participate in public activities than those with a low income (Keaney and Rogers, 2006; and Hansard Society, 2009). This is because a lack of financial resources prohibits citizens from community engagement. According to Cooper & Crutcher (2009), insufficient disposable income is consistently the most prominent reason people cannot afford to donate to charities and participate in charitable activities. Additionally, financial expenses associated with an increased role in community engagement can be an obstacle to involvement (CLG 2008).

2.2.3 Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

Kasundu et al. (2012) contends that social-cultural factors also play a major role in determining one's behavior. Tafara (2013) states that culture is gradually emerging out of the realm of social sustainability and being recognized as having a separate, distinct, and integral role in sustainable development. Within the community development field, culture is broadly defined as the whole complex of distinctive, spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs (UNESCO, 1995). Within the sustainability field, culture is discussed in terms of cultural capital, defined as "traditions and values, heritage and place, the arts, diversity and social history" (Roseland et al., 2005). The stock of cultural capital, both tangible and intangible, is what we inherit from past generations and what we will pass onto future generations.

From a policy perspective, UNESCO (2006) encompasses cultural development as related to social policy and goals such as fostering social inclusion, cultural diversity, rural diversity, rural

revitalization, public housing, health, ecological preservation, and sustainable development. According to Tafara (2013) culture needs to be protected from globalization and market forces, as many fears that individual communities will lose their cultural identity, traditions, and languages to dominant ideals and culture. In response to these concerns, sustainability discussions focus on education, community development, and locally based policy that is open to change and consistent with the cultural values of the community. The creation of opportunities to expand and deepen diversity may act as a balance to this. Sustainability discussions on cultural heritage focus on the need to preserve cultural heritage for future generations, and to recognize the history of a place and the tangible and intangible attributes of its landscapes and communities (Matthews and Herbert, 2004).

Mills and Brown (2004) in Tafara (2013) argued that cultural development in a community has come to be understood as a collective process, often involving creativity interpreted in the broadest sense. This contributes to changes in people's lives and long-term developmental benefits for a community. Cultural development in a community encompasses a huge range of activities that give communities the opportunity to tell their stories, build their creative skills, and be active participants in the development of their culture (Head, 2007; and Zakocs & Edwards, 2006).

2.2.4 Influence of Technological Factors on Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F Projects

Quan-Haase & Wellman (2004) in Michael et al. (2011) contends that the Internet is a pervasive medium through which individuals can engage in everything from personal communication to civic participation; it can serve as a vehicle for communication on formal (e.g., professional

communication) and informal (e.g., emailing friends and family members) levels, as well as a source for entertainment and social activities. Michael et al. (2011) states that, people can use the Internet to engage socially and civically, the technology is recognized as an important tool for many different aspects of social life. For example, some have shown that information and communication technologies can make it easier for people to participate in community voluntary organizations through providing a conduit for information about local happenings (Wellman et al., 2001). Other research in rural areas has shown that Internet users are more likely to be involved in community events, organizations, and to take leadership in local undertakings than are non Internet users (Stern and Dillman, 2006). Furthermore, these same rural residents use email as a way to communicate and obtain information regarding voluntary organizations and events (Stern and Adams, 2010). In this way, digital capital can work to foster both nominal and active local participation in rural communities.

Michael et al. (2011) further states that given rural communities are behind other types of places in terms of the availability and use of broadband high-speed technology, they may experience these disadvantages in two ways. On the individual level, people in rural areas may not be as able to take advantage of tools and opportunities available on the Internet that would improve their daily lives through accessing their finances or seeking out medical information. At the community level, the Internet provides an important medium for communication and information exchange regarding community groups and activities (Mossberger, Tolbert, & McNeal, 2008). Without this tool, community members may be less likely to be recruited, find information about these activities, or communicate with others regarding these types of participation. Again, this may also have particular implications for rural areas, as their vitality, development, and growth

are oftentimes dependent on citizen participation in community-building efforts (Aigner et al., 1999).

2.3 Empirical Literature

Kairu & Ngugi (2014) carried out a study on factors affecting effective implementation of constituency development fund projects in Machakos Town Constituency, Machakos County in Kenya. The Study found that there is insignificant priority accorded to the community in involvement, identification, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of the projects. This would otherwise aid in curbing corruption and misappropriation of funds by the C.D.F committee and other stakeholders in C.D.F projects and thus help in funds distribution and improve satisfaction. The research findings on the factors affecting effective implementation of C.D.F Projects in Kenya indicate that effective implementation is considered a concept that can improve efficiency in management of C.D.F funds, increase accessibility to the fund as well as community participation at all levels of the funds implementation. Effective implementation can therefore be achieved in encouraging management and other stakeholders to ensure transparency, accountability and participation in management of devolved funds. The study also finds that set policies should be reviewed so as to make clear the aspects of effectiveness of implementing C.D.F projects as well as good governance that is required for the management of the C.D.F.

Kibebe and Mwirigi (2014) did a study on selected factors influencing effective implementation of constituency development fund (C.D.F) projects in Kimilili Constituency, Bungoma County, Kenya. The study found that in relation to managerial factors influencing effective implementation of C.D.F developed projects in the study area, it was established that there is

inadequate monitoring and evaluation of the projects initiated at community level in the study area; skills and experience of the project management committee as well as knowledge-ability of the management committee affects implementation of C.D.F initiated projects; lack of commitment of the C.D.F management committees also affects implementation of C.D.F initiated projects. In addition, decision making concerning the project in the study area is inefficient. Regarding social factors influencing effective implementation of C.D.F projects, the paper established that corruption and misappropriation of funds; poor prioritization of community needs by the management committees; poor decision making, insufficient support from the community members, illiteracy and low level of awareness among community members and apathy towards the projects are the social factors influencing implementation of C.D.F initiated projects in the study area.

Ngondo (2014) sought to investigate the influence of community participation in project management processes, as one of the contributors to timely completion of C.D.F projects in Kanyekini ward-Kirinyaga Central Constituency. The study found out that facilitated focus groups were the most used decision making methods in identifying the projects and that initiation helps identify the precise problem areas that need improvement. The study found out that project beneficiaries had not been approached directly to join any of the C.D.F projects activity teams during the C.D.F projects planning and implementation, however, where participation occurred, their participation was valued fairly well and that during implementation deadlines are met to help stay within schedule, budget and credibility. The study concluded that there were no formal meetings held by the project implementation team to give an update of the progress of the project during the project implementation and that the views, concerns or recommendations of the

project beneficiaries was not solicited concerning the progress of the C.D.F projects. The study finally concluded that participatory project implementation has the highest effect on timely completion of C.D.F projects, followed by participatory projects identification, while participatory project monitoring and evaluation has the lowest effect on the timely completion of C.D.F projects in Kanyekini Ward, Kirinyaga County.

Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) carried out a study on the influence of community participation on successful implementation of constituency development fund projects in Kenya focusing on Mwea Constituency. The study found that though the project purposes were to benefit the community, only the influential people were involved in implementing them. Study supports community involvement in identification, implementation, evaluation and monitoring the projects, which would aid in curbing corruption and misappropriation of funds by the C.D.F committee and other stakeholders in C.D.F projects, help in funds distribution and improve satisfaction.

In his study Nwachukwu (2011) carried out a study to assess the impact of socio-economic status of the people at uMhlatuze municipality on participation in developmental programmes. The study results revealed that income level have significant impact on participation of people in developmental program in the study area; also that alternative income in terms of incentives or stipends provided by the facilitators improves participation in development programmes. Employment statuses have not contributed towards participation in development programmes and that time constraints were a major factor. Prior occupational status and prior satisfaction of previous programmes enhances participation. Small family sizes have impacted significantly to

participation. Educational attainments have impacted significantly towards participation. The study found out that, programmes such as the SMMES on skill acquisition, Craft, Tourism and Housing development, have not contributed to alleviate poverty in that people are not aware or well informed of such programs.

Michael et al. (2011) did a paper on rural community participation, social networks, and broadband use. The paper found that internet use and its diffusion matter to community participation; that is, digital and participatory capitals are related, and not solely as a result of social networks. Social networks also do matter a great deal to community participation. These findings support work by Mossberger et al. (2008) and Stern & Adams (2010) on what has been defined as “digital inequality” an inequality borne out of a lack of digital capital. As more people are gaining access to the Internet, research that traditionally addressed the haves and have-nots is now moving toward the technological diffusion and proficiency divides (e.g., inequities in access to landline-based technologies, cable/broadband connections, and wireless, as well as the skills to use the Internet effectively).

2.4 Theoretical Literature

This section presents the motivation theory which is a relevant theory that this study is based on. According to McClelland (2011), an individual’s motivation can result from three dominant needs namely, the need for achievement, the need for affiliation and the need for power on the need for achievement. The PMC board can perform its duties by management constituency development fund project when provided with right financial management tools such as, planning, programming and budgeting systems. The PMCs would need power and authority as

advocated by McClelland (2011) to be able to manage C.D.F projects as budgeted, planned and approved. The theory of needs would compel the BOM (board of management) to have a single mind preoccupation in management C.D.F projects. McClelland (2011) argues that individuals who are high in need for achievement are more likely than those who are in low in it to engage in activities or tasks that have a high degree of individual responsibility for outcomes, require individual skill and effort, have a moderate degree of risk, and include clear feedback of performance. Technical officers/staff could be de motivated due to poor performance of politically appointed illiterate project Management Committee Members (Mwangi et al., 2015).

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Kothari (2004) defines conceptual framework as a structure that defines the interrelationship between variables deemed important in a study which expresses the researcher's views about the constructs deemed important in a study. In this conceptual framework, there are certain community based factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. These factors include but are not limited to demographic, economic, socio-cultural and technological factors. National government and county policies are the moderating variables while people's attitudes are the intervening variables. Monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is the dependent variable that is affected by the independent variables. The study will be guided by the conceptual framework as shown in Figure 1 relating the dependent and independent variables.

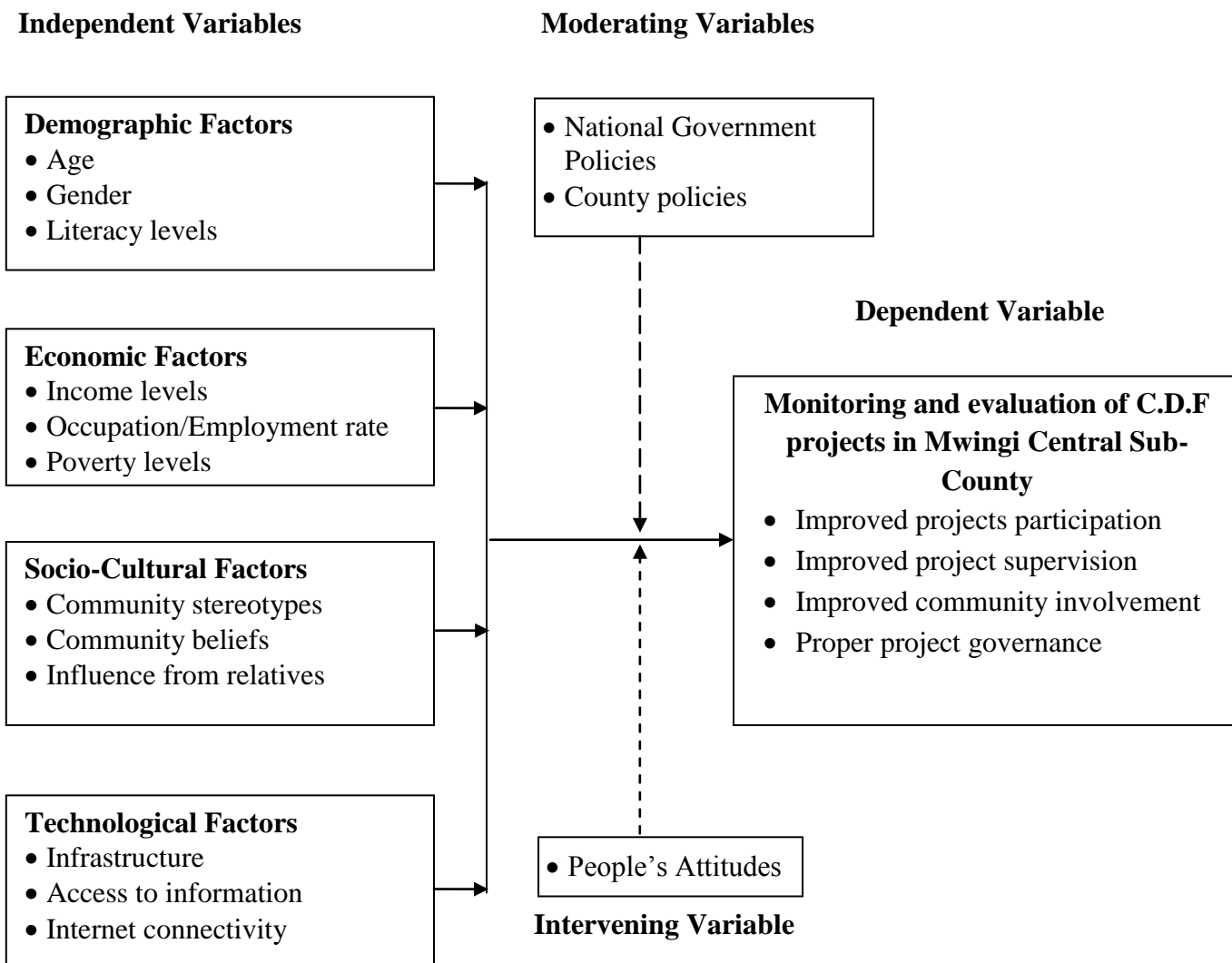


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

C.D.F projects should be of grass root origin and must be prioritized according to the most pressing needs of the community. Being able to ascertain the benefit that the community gets from the projects has not been easy and this can be as a result of various challenges which the monitoring and evaluation teams face. Many Studies conducted on the issue of C.D.F focus on community participation in project initiation and implementation and none has focused on the community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi

Central Sub-County. This study will focus on the community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County aiming to fill the knowledge gap.

2.6 Summary

This chapter has presented an overview of various aspects and issues related to this research work through the review of studies already carried out on C.D.F projects. In this chapter theoretical literature and literature on community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects as presented by various authors has been presented. The empirical literature review of similar studies done by other scholars has also been discussed. The chapter also discussed the conceptual framework of variables for the study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the methods to be employed by the study in collecting, assembling and analyzing data. The study adopts the following structure: research design, population and sample, population description, data collection methods, research procedures and data analysis and methods.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the scheme outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research to research problems (Orodho, 2003). This study employed descriptive survey. This approach was appropriate for this study as it helped to describe the state of affairs as they exist without manipulation of variables which was the aim of the study. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) the purpose of descriptive research is to determine and report the way things are and it helps in establishing the current status of the population under study. The design was chosen for this study due to its ability to ensure minimization of bias and maximization of reliability of evidence collected. The descriptive survey research attempts to collect data from members of a population, helps the researcher to get the descriptive existing phenomena by asking individuals about their perceptions, attitudes, behavior or values (Nachmias and Nachmias, 2007). Kothari (2007) contends descriptive survey designs as suitable where the researcher needs to draw conclusions from a larger population.

3.3 Target Population

A population refers to an entire group of individuals, events or objects having a common observable characteristic (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). Target population describes the parameters whose characteristics the research will attempt to describe (Nachmias and Nachmias, 2007). The population for the purpose of this study was community members (households) in Mwingi Central Sub County, Kitui County, C.D.F board of management, and an official from the C.D.F funding office of Mwingi Central Sub County. According to the 2009 census, Mwingi Central Sub County has a total population of 141,207 people (KNBS, 2009). Mwingi Central Sub County has six (6) C.D.F ongoing and completed projects from six (6) wards (Mwingi Central C.D.F office, 2015). Mwingi Central Sub County was selected as the study site due to proximity to the researcher, time available for research and budgetary constraints.

3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Cooper and Schindler (2006) define sampling as the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the larger group from which they were selected. This section of the study comprises the sample procedures used to derive the sample for the study which was used to generalize the findings for the larger population. Sampling involves the researcher securing a representative group that will enable him/her to gain information about the population (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). Choosing a sample is a key feature of any research undertaking.

3.4.1 Sample Size

According to the 2009 census, Mwingi Central Sub County has a total population of 141,207 people and 6 Wards namely Kivou, Mui, Nguni, Nuu, Central and Waita (KNBS Census data, 2009). For inclusion and exclusion purposes the study included a population 18-60 years and exclude children and the elderly population. The population of Kenyans in between 18-60 years is 55.2% (KNBS, 2009). Thus, using 55.2% the population included for the study was 77,946 people. So as to determine the size of the sample of respondents to be used in this study, the Yamani Taro (1967) formula was used. The formula states that the desired sample size is a function of the target population and the maximum acceptable margin of error (sampling error) and is expressed mathematically thus:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + Ne^2}$$

Where:

n =sample size

N = target population

e =maximum acceptable margin of error (5%)

Thus in this study, the desired sample size given that the total population of Mwingi Central Sub County is 77,946 was:

$$n = \frac{77,946}{1 + 77,946 (0.05)^2}$$

According to the 2009 census, the total population of Mwingi Central Sub County is 77,946. Applying this to the above formula the minimum sample size obtained was 399 households to be interviewed. Since there are 6 administrative wards Mwingi Central Sub County it implied 66 households per ward for the 399 households. Salkind (2005) proposes a rule of the thumb for determining a sample size and says that a size of 30 to 500 is appropriate for most academic researches. Since Mwingi Central Sub County has six (6) C.D.F ongoing and completed projects from six (6) wards, the study purposively selected 12 (twelve) representatives from the board of management committee of the 6 projects implying 72 respondents. The respondents were the chairman of the board of management committee, and any other board of management member who was present during the period of the study. The projects and the wards they are presented in table 3.1. The study also interviewed 1 top official from the C.D.F funding office of Mwingi Central Sub County in an effort to get findings regarding community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.

Table 3.1: Mwingi Central C.D.F projects

Project Name	Ward
Ukasi girls secondary school	Nguni ward
Nuu police post	Nuu ward
Munyuni primary school	Mui ward
Kaela secondary school	Central ward
Kyulungwa secondary school	Waita ward
Kivou community dispensary	Kivou ward

Source: Mwingi Central C.D.F office (2015)

3.4.2 Sample Procedure

A mix of both probability and non-probability sampling methods was combined to achieve maximum reliable responses for triangulation of themes. Probability sampling techniques which include cluster sampling procedure, simple random sampling and systematic sampling procedure was used. To collect quantitative data, cluster sampling procedure was applied where the settlements are not evenly distributed but settled in clustered households near the C.D.F projects. To start with, simple random sampling was applied within the clusters to randomly pick the households for administration of questionnaires. Once the first household was randomly identified, systematic sampling procedure was used to collect data through questionnaires in the subsequent households within the cluster. The systematic procedure was continually applied where the settlements exist in some linear order. Kerry and Bland (1998) contend that cluster sampling is cheaper than other methods because it involves fewer travel expenses and administration costs and consumes less time. Cluster sampling takes into account large populations. Since these groups are so large, deploying any other sampling technique was a very difficult task. It is very feasible when dealing with large population.

The non-probability sampling technique for the study was purposive sampling. The study purposely interviewed one top County official. Cooper and Schindler (2006) posit that purposive sampling is appropriate when the informants have a specific type of knowledge or skill required in the study. This procedure is applied to collect qualitative data especially in identifying and reaching the key informants on particular themes, purposive sampling procedure which involved selection of a sample on the basis of the researcher's own judgment depending on the elements and the nature of the research objective.

3.5 Research Instruments

This study collected both primary and secondary data using a number of methods so as to generate quantitative and qualitative data. Quantitative data was collected from the respondents (households and C.D.F projects member committee) using a questionnaire. Kothari (2007) terms the questionnaire as the most appropriate instrument due to its ability to collect a large amount of information in a reasonably quick span of time. The questionnaires were divided into several sections; the first section delved into demographics data of the respondents while the rest of the sections looked into community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County presented as per the objectives of the study. The study tried as much as possible to self administer the questionnaires so as to clarify any issues that may not have been clear to the respondents. Secondary data was gathered from literature from library materials, and various internet search engines.

3.6. Pretesting of the instrument

Prior to the research instruments being administered to the participants, pre-testing aimed at determining the validity and reliability of the research tools was carried out to ensure that the questions are applicable and clearly comprehensible.

3.6.1 Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted for the study in the study area. The research instrument was piloted on a small representative sample but the group was not used in the actual study. It involved 10 random households from Mwingi Central Sub-County who were approached and interviewed. These respondents were not included in the actual research sample size. The pilot study enabled

the researcher check whether the items used are valid and reliable and also correct misunderstanding, check language level and eliminate ubiquity at the right time. The piloting also extracted comments from respondents which will help in the improving the instruments modifying and making clear the instructions given in order to avoid misinterpretation during the actual data collection.

3.6.2 Validity of the instrument

According to Kothari (2007) validity is the most critical criterion of sound measurement and indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure. This study adopted content validity which is the extent to which a measuring instrument provides adequate coverage of the topic under study. This study used content validity to examine whether the instruments answered the research questions. In order to establish content validity and make adjustments and/or additions to the research instruments, consultations and discussions with the supervisor were done. This facilitated the necessary revision and modification of the research instruments thereby enhancing validity. Any ambiguity or non clarity in the questionnaire item was cleared before the questionnaire is taken to the field for data collection.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Research Instrument

Kothari (2007) defines instrument reliability as the dependability, consistency or trustworthiness of a test. To ensure reliability the study employed self-administration approach of data collection and monitored the process to ensure that people outside the sample did not fill the questionnaires. In many cases, the questionnaire were filled while the researcher waited, thereby providing clarification where necessary whereas in cases where the questionnaires were to be left behind,

the respondents were asked to go through the questions and seek clarification where necessary, thus raising the reliability. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha approach recommended by Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007) for its ability to give average split-half correlation for all possible ways of dividing the test into two parts was used to measure internal consistency of the research instruments. Cronbach's Coefficient Alpha is a scale measurement tool appropriate in measuring internal consistency in descriptive survey researches. Computation of Cronbach's Alpha was done using SPSS for windows version 20.0 programme. The questionnaires were accepted at reliability indices of 0.50 and above.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher first obtained an approval from the University and a permit from the National Council for Science and Technology to conduct the study. The study also used trained and qualified research assistants to assist with the questionnaire distribution. Primary data was collected using questionnaires, which were administered through drop and pick method. The researcher explained the purpose of the study and offered guidance to the respondents on the way to fill in the questionnaire before administering the questionnaire. For those respondents with difficulties in reading and filling in, the researcher interviewed and filled in the information in the questionnaire for them. The respondents were assured both in writing and verbally that the information obtained from them was treated with ultimate confidentiality. They were therefore requested to provide the information truthfully and honestly. The study relied on data collected through a questionnaire structured to meet the objectives of the study. The researcher also booked an appointment with any random top official in the County Government of Kitui so as to interview him/her.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data collected from the completed questionnaires was summarized, coded, tabulated and checked for any errors and omissions. Frequency tables, percentages and means were used to present the findings. Responses in the questionnaires were processed by use of a computer Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20.0 programme to analyze the data. The responses from the open-ended questions were listed to obtain proportions appropriately; the responses were then reported by descriptive narrative as qualitative analysis. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics such as averages, percentages, means and standard deviations. Regression analysis was applied in all the cases where correlation was found to exist between the independent and dependent variables.

3.8 Operational Definition of Variables

Table 3.1 gives a summary of research objectives, variables of study, their indicators, level of measurement, tools of analysis for each objective and type of tool employed for each objective.

Table 3.2: Operational Definition of Variables

Research Objectives	Variable	Indicator	Measurement Scale	Tools of Analysis	Analysis Techniques
	Monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proper project governance • Infrastructural development 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To assess the influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.	Demographic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Age • Gender • Literacy levels 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and Measures of central tendency
To establish the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.	Economic Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Income levels • Occupation/Empl oyment rate • Poverty levels 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Measures of central tendency, mean, mode and median
To examine the influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.	Socio-Cultural Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community stereotypes • Community beliefs • Influence form relatives 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency
To establish the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.	Technological Factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure • Access to information • Internet connectivity 	-Interval -Nominal	SPSS	Percentages, frequencies and measures of central tendency

Source: Researcher (2015)

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Even as this research aims at adding to the knowledge of monitoring and evaluation of community projects, it upheld utmost confidentiality about the respondent. The study made certain that all respondents were given free will to participate and contribute voluntarily to the study. The researcher also adhered to appropriate behavior in relation to the rights of the respondents. A verbal consent was sought from the sample respondents before being interviewed. In addition, the study ensured that necessary research authorities are consulted and consent approved and appropriate explanations specified to the respondents before commencement of the study.

3.10 Summary

This chapter outlines the overall approach to be taken in the research study. It describes the population. The chapter also describes the research procedures indicating the data collection methods and data collection instruments. It then describes the data analysis methods stating the various methods and procedures to be used. It has indicated how the data will be analyzed. It has specifically dealt with determination of research design, determination of the type and sources of data, estimation of the research population, sampling design, data collection and design of data collection instrument, and data analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

In this chapter the key issues related to data presentation, analysis and interpretation have been discussed. This chapter is presented in three different sections looking into two different respondents. The first section looks at responses from the community members and the second section looks at responses from the Board of Management in Mwingi Central Sub-County and one senior official. All two sections present study responses regarding community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. First, the research response rate has been computed and presented for each section. Secondly, the demographic characteristics of the participants have been described. Thirdly, the findings on the four key objective areas of the study have been presented and interpreted. The responses were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The data has been presented in tables.

4.2 Responses from the community members in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County

This section is presented in six parts. Part A looks at the background information, Part B looks at Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F projects, part C looks at Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects, part D looks at Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects, part E looks at Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects while Part F looks at Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

4.3 The Study Response Rate (Responses from community members)

Out of 399 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 399 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.1;

Table 4.1: Distribution of the Respondents by Response Rate (Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County community members')

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	399	100.0
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	399	100.0

4.3.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

The respondents in this section of the study were community members drawn from 6 administrative wards across Mwingi Central Sub County who were of different categories. The categories were characterized by gender, age, academic achievement, occupation and duration lived in Mwingi Central Sub County. The summary of the community members' distribution by their gender is given in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Distribution of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' by Gender

Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Male	209	52.4
Female	190	47.6
Total	399	100.0

According to the data shown in Table 4.2, out of 399 Mwingi Central Sub County community members' who participated in the study, 209 (52.4%) the majority were males while 190 (47.6%) were female. The findings could be an indication that most of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' are males. The distribution of the community members' by age is given in Table 4.3

Table 4.3: Distribution of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' by Age

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
18-22 years	18	4.5
23-27 years	20	5.0
28-32 years	44	11.0
33-37 years	62	15.5
38-42 years	59	14.8
43-47 years	48	12.0
48-52 years	72	18.0
Over 50 years	76	19.0
Total	399	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.3 that, majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' 76 (19.0%) fell under the age bracket of over 50 years, 72 (18.0%) were aged 48-52years, 62 (15.5%) were aged 33-37 years, 59 (14.8%) were aged 38-42 years, 48 (12.0%) were aged 48-52 years, 44 (11.0%) were aged 28-32 years, 20 (5.0%) were aged 23-27 years and 18 (4.5%) were aged 18-22 years. The findings reveal that Mwingi Central Sub County community members' are comprised of young and middle aged people. The distribution of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' by education level is given in Table 4.4

Table 4.4: Distribution of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' by education level

Academic Achievements	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Never been to school	37	9.7
Primary did not complete	128	32.1
Primary completed	147	36.8
Secondary did not complete	23	5.8
Secondary completed	48	12.0
College did not complete	6	1.5
College completed	0	0.0
Undergraduate	8	2.0
Masters	2	0.0
Total	399	100.0

The results in Table 4.4 indicate that, majority 147 (36.8%) of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' have completed primary level of education, 128 (32.1%) have not completed primary level of education, 48 (12.0%) have attained secondary education, 23 (5.8%) have not completed secondary education, 8 (2.0%) have completed undergraduate education, 6 (1.5%) did not complete college education and 2 (0.0%) have completed postgraduate education. However, 37 (9.7%) have never been to school. The findings point that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' have attained some level of education. The distribution of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' by type of occupation is given in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Type of occupation

Occupation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Farmer	296	74.2
Teacher	32	8.0
Business person	58	14.5
Employed	13	3.2
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.5 indicate majority 296 (74.2%) Mwingi Central Sub County community members' are farmers, 58 (14.5%) are business people, 32 (8.0%) are teachers, and 13 (3.2%) are employed. The distribution of the respondents by how long they have been resident in this sub county is given in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Duration lived in Mwingi Central Sub County

Duration in Mwingi Central Sub County	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1-5 year	4	1.0
5-10 years	3	0.7
10-15 years	23	5.8
Over 15 years	369	92.5
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.6 indicate that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' 369 (92.5%) have lived in Mwingi Central Sub County for a period of over 15 years. The findings further reveal that 23 (5.8%) of the Mwingi Central Sub County residents have lived in Mwingi Central Sub County for 10-15years, 4 (1.0%) for 1-5 years and 3 (0.7%) for 5-10 years.

4.3.2 Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F projects

This section looks at the monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County which is one of the objectives of the study. The participation of the respondent in the planning of C.D.F projects in their locality is given in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Participation of the respondent in the planning of C.D.F projects in the locality

Participation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	42	10.5
No	357	89.5
Total	399	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.7 that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' 357 (89.5%) who participated in the study indicated that they have not participated in the planning of C.D.F projects in their locality while 42 (10.5%) have participated in the planning of C.D.F projects in their locality. The findings give an indication that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' do not participate in the planning of C.D.F projects in their locality. The participation in implementation of C.D.F projects in the area is given in Table 4.8

Table 4.8: Participation of the respondent in implementation of C.D.F projects in the area

Participation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	206	51.6
No	193	48.4
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.8 indicate that majority 206 (51.6%) of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' indicated that they participated in the implementation of C.D.F projects in the area while 193 (48.4%) disagreed. The findings give an indication that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' participate in the implementation of C.D.F projects in their area. The consideration of the respondents' views in the process of implementation is given in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9: Consideration of the respondents' views in the process of implementation

Consideration	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	38	9.5
No	361	90.5
Total	399	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.9 that majority of the Mwingi Central sub county community members' 361 (90.5%) who participated in the study indicated that their views were not considered in the process of implementation while 38 (9.5%) agreed that their views were considered in the process of implementation. The level of agreement as to whether C.D.F projects initiated in the locality involves community members in monitoring and evaluation during implementation is given in Table 4.10:

Table 4.10: C.D.F projects and community members monitoring and evaluation during implementation

Level	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	21	5.3
No	378	94.7
Total	399	100.0

Table 4.10 reveals that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' 378 (94.7%) who participated in the study indicated that C.D.F projects initiated in the locality do not involve community members in monitoring and evaluation during implementation while 21 (5.3%) agreed. The ranking of the level of participation of community members in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F funded projects in the area is given in Table 4.11

Table 4.11: Level of participation of community members in monitoring and evaluation of

C.D.F funded projects in the area

Rank	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
No participation	14	3.5
Lowest	346	86.7
Moderate	39	9.8
Highest	0	0.0
Total	399	100.0

Table 4.11 reveals that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' 346 (86.7%) who participated in the study ranked level of participation of community members in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F funded projects in the area as lowest, 39 (9.8%) ranked the level of participation as moderate while 14 (3.5%) ranked level of participation of community members in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F funded projects in the area as no participation at all.

4.3.3 Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

This section looks at the influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County which is another objective of the study. The

influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is given in Table 4.12:

Table 4.12: Influence of demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

Influence of demographic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	294	93.4
No	17	4.3
Don't know	9	2.3
Total	399	100.0

Table 4.12 reveals that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' 294 (93.4%) agreed that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects while 17 (4.3%) disagreed. The findings are in line with researchers such as Eliyahu (2013) who states that socio-demographic characteristics of a constituency have a bearing on community participation. Key factors are those factors that impact on social capital (Costa and Kahn, 2003). The average level of education in a constituency is expected to influence the involvement of the community and also the extent to which they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. CDF projects are expected to be more in line with priorities in areas where the average level of education is higher. Likewise, religion may also influence the choice of projects and cohesiveness of a community (Soyoung and Sungchan, 2014). The extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is given in Table 4.13

Table 4.13: Extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

Extent of demographic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	268	67.2
Great extent	116	29.1
Moderate extent	75	18.8
Low extent	41	10.3
Very low extent	16	4.0
Don't know	5	1.3
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.13 indicate that majority 268 (67.2%) of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects, 116 (29.1%) agreed to a great extent, 75 (18.8%) agreed to a moderate extent, 41 (10.3%) agreed to a low extent while 5 (1.3%) agreed to a very low extent that demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. The extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is given in Table 4.14

Table 4.14: Demographic factors influence on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
In my area there is sufficient technical expertise to manage the C.D.F projects	45.6	25.1	19.5	8.0	1.8
My community has adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation	23.1	22.6	45.9	7.5	1.3
There is sufficient human resource in my community to monitor and evaluate C.D.F projects	15.0	41.1	40.9	2.5	0.7
The leadership skills of the current managers is satisfactory	44.9	24.8	20.8	7.0	2.5
C.D.F projects are complex and require multifaceted management skills	26.8	19.3	41.4	9.8	3.3

The results in Table 4.14 indicate that, majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a moderate extent that their community has adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation (45.9%), C.D.F projects are complex and require multifaceted management skills (41.4%), and there is sufficient human resource in their community to monitor and evaluate C.D.F projects (40.9%) are demographic factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. However, a large proportion agreed to no extent at all; that that in their area there is sufficient technical expertise to manage the C.D.F projects (45.6%), the leadership skills of the current managers is satisfactory (44.9%), C.D.F projects are complex and require multifaceted management skills (26.8%), and their community has adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation (23.1%) are demographic factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

4.3.4 Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

This section looks at the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County which is another objective of the study. The influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.15

Table 4.15: Economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

Economic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	212	53.1
No	178	44.6
No	9	2.3
Total	399	100.0

The results in Table 4.15 indicate that, majority of the community members 212 (91.1%) agreed that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County while 178 (44.6%) disagreed. The findings are in line with researchers such as Keaney and Rogers, (2006) and Hansard Society, (2009) who demonstrates that people with a high income are more likely to participate in public activities than those with a low income. This is because a lack of financial resources prohibits citizens from community engagement. According to Cooper & Crutcher (2009), insufficient disposable income is consistently the most prominent reason people cannot afford to donate to charities and participate in charitable activities. Additionally, financial expenses associated with an increased role in community engagement can be an obstacle to involvement (CLG 2008). The extent to which economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.16

Table 4.16: Extent to which economic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of economic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	182	45.6
Great extent	121	30.3
Moderate extent	103	25.8
Low extent	11	2.8
Very low extent	5	1.3
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.16 indicate that majority 182 (45.6%) of the community members agreed to a very great extent that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County, 121 (30.3%) agreed to a great extent, 103 (25.8%) agreed to a moderate extent, 11 (2.8%) agreed to a low extent and 5 (1.3%) agreed to a very low extent that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The extent to which economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is given in Table 4.17

Table 4.17: Extent to which the following statements relate to how economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Unemployment	6.3	7.0	46.9	20.8	19.0
Poverty levels	16.3	13.9	20.3	32.1	17.5
Income levels	19.5	15.3	19.5	32.8	13.0

The results in Table 4.17 indicate that, majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a moderate extent that their unemployment (46.9%), and poverty levels (20.3%) are economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. The table further reveals that a large proportion agreed to a great extent that income levels (32.8%), poverty levels (32.1%) and unemployment (20.8%) are economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

4.3.5 Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

This section looks at the influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County which is a further objective of the study. The influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Socio-cultural practices	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	322	80.7
No	73	18.3
Don't know	4	1.0
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.18 indicate that majority of the respondents 322 (80.7%) of the community members agreed that socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County while 73 (18.3%) disagreed. The findings support

those of Kasundu et al. (2012) who contend that social-cultural factors also play a major role in determining one's behavior. Tafara (2013) states that culture is gradually emerging out of the realm of social sustainability and being recognized as having a separate, distinct, and integral role in sustainable development. Within the community development field, culture is broadly defined as the whole complex of distinctive, spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs (UNESCO, 1995). The extent to which socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.19

Table 4.19: Extent to which socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of socio-cultural practices	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	123	30.8
Great extent	100	25.1
Moderate extent	98	24.6
Low extent	69	17.3
Very low extent	9	2.3
Total	399	100.0

The results in Table 4.19 indicate that, majority 123 (30.8%) of the community members indicated that socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent, 100 (25.1%) to a great extent, 98 (24.6%) to a moderate extent, 69 (17.3%) to a low extent and 9 (2.3%) agreed to a very low extent. The extent to which socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is given in Table 4.20

Table 4.20: Extent to which the following statements relate to how socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
There are cultural beliefs in my community regarding community projects	18.8	13.8	14.8	27.4	25.1
My community beliefs women should not hold leadership roles	21.3	11.3	13.8	25.8	27.8
In my community women don't engage or attend community meetings	5.3	11.2	28.8	24.6	32.8
Community C.D.F project monitoring and evaluation promotes social networks among residents	16.0	15.5	23.6	23.1	21.6

The results in Table 4.20 indicate that, majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that in their community women don't engage or attend community meetings (32.8%), This community believe that women should not hold leadership roles (27.8%) There are cultural beliefs in their community regarding community projects (25.1%) and community C.D.F project monitoring and evaluation promotes social networks among residents (21.6%) are some of the socio-cultural practices that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. However, a large proportion agreed to a great extent that there are cultural beliefs in their community regarding community projects (27.4%) and that women should not hold leadership roles hence limiting their participation in monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects which are meant to benefit them.

4.3.6 Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

This section looks at the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County which is a further objective of the study. The influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County given in Table 4.21

Table 4.21: Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Local technological factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	363	93.5
No	16	4.0
Don't know	10	2.5
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.21 indicate that majority of the community members 363 (93.5%) indicated that local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County while 16 (4.0%) disagreed. The study findings are in line with Quan-Haase & Wellman (2004) in Michael et al. (2011) who contend that the Internet is a pervasive medium through which individuals can engage in everything from personal communication to civic participation; it can serve as a vehicle for communication on formal (e.g., professional communication) and informal (e.g., emailing friends and family members) levels, as well as a source for entertainment and social activities. Michael et al. (2011) states that, people can use the Internet to engage socially and civically, the technology is recognized as an

important tool for many different aspects of social life. The extent to which local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.22

Table 4.22: Extent to which local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of local politics	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great	180	45.1
Great extent	130	32.6
Moderate extent	55	13.8
Low extent	26	6.5
Very low extent	11	2.8
Total	399	100.0

The findings on Table 4.22 indicate that majority 180 (45.1%) of the community members indicated to a very great extent that local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County while 130 (32.6%) agreed to a great extent, 55 (13.8%) agreed to a moderate extent, 26 (6.5%) agreed to a low extent and 11 (2.8%) agreed to a very low extent that local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The extent to which local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is given in Table 4.23

Table 4.23: Extent to which the following statements relate to how local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects	2.7	6.5	15.0	41.4	45.1
Adoption of technology is key in implementing C.D.F projects as it eases operations and maintenance	5.8	8.5	23.6	25.8	36.3
Technological innovation has enormous influence on C.D.F projects	5.5	6.0	16.3	24.6	47.6
Production and Sales	4.8	6.5	21.8	25.6	41.4

The results in Table 4.23 indicate that, majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that technological innovation has enormous influence on C.D.F projects (47.6%), use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects (45.1%), production and Sales (41.4%) and adoption of technology is key in implementing C.D.F projects as it eases operations and maintenance (36.3%). These are some of the local technological factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. The table further reveals that a large proportion agreed to a great extent at use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects (41.4%). The level of agreement to the following statements as community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.24

Table 4.24: Level of agreement to the following as community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

	No extent at all (%)	Little extent (%)	Moderate extent (%)	Great extent (%)	Very great extent (%)
Strong ownership of the projects	3.8	5.5	23.3	31.3	36.1
Continuity of the projects	2.8	5.7	30.6	25.1	35.8
Expansion of the projects	1.8	5.0	31.1	30.1	32.1
Better service delivery	2.0	4.8	31.3	30.3	34.1
Harmony /conflict management	2.3	4.8	30.3	31.8	30.3
Community empowerment	3.3	5.8	28.8	30.8	31.3
Day-day decision making	6.3	7.0	25.6	29.8	31.3
Accountability	8.5	13.3	26.3	29.3	29.6

The results in Table 4.24 indicate that, majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that Strong ownership of the projects (36.1%), continuity of the projects (35.8%), Better service delivery (34.1%), Expansion of the projects (32.1%), Community empowerment (31.3%), Day-day decision making (31.3%), Harmony /conflict management (30.3%) and Accountability (29.6%) are community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The table further reveals that a large proportion agreed to a great extent at Harmony /conflict management (31.8%), Strong ownership of the projects (31.3%), Community empowerment (30.8%), Better service delivery (30.3%), and Expansion of the projects (30.1%) are community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County.

The study sought to find out the challenges faced by community member in the involvement in terms of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. The responses given include: their input not requested; they don't know who proposes the project and they don't want to interfere; projects are complex and they cannot understand them; their input is ignored; they have no avenue of voicing their discontent; the managers are not part of community and do not understand the community well There is also a language barrier because they speak in either English or Kiswahili; projects are led by influential people who are educated; and the community are not educated and project leaders use computer and phones to communicate This makes the less educationally endowed to shy away from intense scrutiny of projects.

4.3.7 Mwingi Central Sub County Community members' suggestions/recommendations for community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County

The study sought to find out from the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' suggestions/recommendations for community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. The responses given include: people should be empowered to be part of the project implementers; participatory engagement at all levels will enhance participation in Monitoring and Evaluation; the illiterate should not be sidelined; women and grown up children can also monitor projects; projects target the poor economically and socially, they should be heard and their voice taken into consideration; CDF committee should be elected by the people themselves to enhance ownership and sustainability; reduction of political patronage can enhance peoples participation;

gender mainstreaming will go a long way in fostering project success and satisfaction of targeted groups; and the marginalized and disadvantaged members of community should not be ignored.

4.3.8 Correlation Analysis

Table 4.25 Correlation Analysis

		Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects
Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	1			
Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	.775	1		
Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	.837**	.224	1	
Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	.792**	.517	.223	1

The Pearson's correlation co-efficient of community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya and Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is 0.775, Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F

projects in Mwingi Central Sub County (0.837), and Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County (0.792). These coefficients imply that there exists a positive association of Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County (77.5%), Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County (83.7%), and Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County (79.2%) to community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya. This positive association suggests that when one increases, community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya increases.

4.3.9 Regression Analysis

Table 4.26: Model Goodness of Fit

Model Summary				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.420 ^a	.202	.066	.278

a. Predictors: (Constant), Strong ownership of the projects, Timely maintenance and repairs, Continuity of the projects, Expansion of the projects, Better service delivery, Harmony /conflict management, Community empowerment, Day-day decision making, Accountability

Table 4.26 presents community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya have a linear dependence on the independent variables. The study established a correlation value of 0.420. The findings depict a good linear dependence between the two variables. An R-square value of 0.202 was established

and adjusted to 0.066. The coefficient of determination depicts that community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya brings about 27.8% variations in community participation; however 72.2% of variations are brought about by factors not captured in the objectives.

Table 4.27: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

ANOVA						
Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	.297	7	.042	1.436	.254 ^a
	Residual	2.603	82	.032		
	Total	2.900	89			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Strong ownership of the projects, Timely maintenance and repairs, Continuity of the projects, Expansion of the projects, Better service delivery, Harmony /conflict management, Community empowerment, Day-day decision making, Accountability

b. Dependent Variable: Community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

Analysis of Variance was used to test the significance of the regression model as pertains to significance in the differences in means of the dependent and independent variables. The ANOVA test produced an f-value of 1.436 which was significant at $p=0.254$. This depicts that the regression model is not significant at 95% confidence level. That is, it has 74.6% probability of misrepresentation.

Table 4.28: Regression Coefficients

		Coefficients				
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.510	.279		5.417	.000
	Strong ownership of the projects	.022	.055	-.105	.398	.691
	Timely maintenance and repairs	.046	.137	.183	.337	.737
	Continuity of the projects	.128	.276	.257	.465	.687
	Expansion of the projects	.033	.027	-.220	1.205	.232
	Better service delivery	.065	.083	.387	.784	.435
	Harmony /conflict management	.178	.130	-.617	1.372	.174
	Community empowerment	.023	.062	-.111	.372	.711
	Day-day decision making	.207	.241	.096	.858	.392
	Accountability	.011	.053	.065	.217	.829

a. Dependent Variable: community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

Holding other factors constant, a unit increase in Strong ownership of the projects would yield a 0.022 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.398 was established depicting that Strong ownership of the projects is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. A unit increase in Timely maintenance and repairs would yield a 0.046 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.337 was established depicting that Timely maintenance

and repairs is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

A unit increase in Continuity of the projects would yield a 0.28 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.465 was established depicting that continuity of the projects is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. A unit increase in Expansion of the projects would yield a 0.033 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 1.205 was established depicting that Expansion of the projects is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

A unit increase in Better service delivery would yield a 0.065 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.784 was established depicting that Better service delivery is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. A unit increase in Harmony /conflict management would yield a 0.178 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 1.209 was established depicting that Harmony /conflict management is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. A unit increase in Community empowerment would yield a 0.023 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.372

was established depicting that Community empowerment is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

A unit increase in Day-day decision making would yield a 0.207 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.858 was established depicting that Day-day decision making is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. A unit increase in Accountability would yield a 0.011 increase in community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects however t-significance value 0.217 was established depicting that Accountability is significantly related with community participation benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

4.4 Responses from the Board of Management in Mwingi Central Sub County

4.4.1 The Study Response Rate (Responses from Board of Management)

Out of 72 questionnaires which had been administered to the interviewees, 72 of them were returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study as shown in Table 4.29;

Table 4.29: Distribution of the Respondents by Responses Rate (Board of Management)

Response Rate	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Returned	72	100.0
Not Returned	0	0.0
Issued	72	100.0

4.4.2 Respondent's background information

The respondents in this section of the study were Board of Management members' in Mwingi Central Sub County. The categories were characterized by gender, age, academic achievement, occupation and duration lived in Mwingi Central Sub County. The summary of the Board of Management members' distribution by their gender is given in Table 4.30

Table 4.30: Distribution of Board of Management members' by Gender

Gender	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Male	48	66.6
Female	24	33.4
Total	72	100.0

According to the data shown in Table 4.30, out of the Board of Management members' who participated in the study, 48 (66.6%) the majority were males while 24 (33.4%) were female. The findings give an indication that most of the Board of Management members' in Mwingi Central Sub County have majority males. The distribution of Board of Management members' by age is given in Table 4.31

Table 4.31: Distribution of Board of Management members' by Age

Age	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
18-25 years	0	0.0
26-35 years	20	27.8
36-45 years	25	34.7
46-55 years	15	20.8
55 and above years	12	16.7
Total	72	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.31 that, majority of the Board of Management members' (25) were aged 36-45 years (34.7%), 20 (27.8%) were aged 26-35 years, 15 (20.8%) were aged 46-55 years and 12 (16.7%) are aged 55 years and above. The distribution of the Board of Management members' by education level is given in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32: Distribution of Board of Management members' by Education Level

Academic Achievements	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Primary	27	37.5
Secondary	30	41.7
College	10	13.9
Undergraduate	2	2.8
Never been to school	3	4.2
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.32 indicate that, majority (30), of the Board of Management members' have attained secondary education (41.7%), 27 (37.5%) have attained a primary education, 10 (13.9%) have attained college education and 2 (2.8%) have attained undergraduate level of education. The findings point that majority of Board of Management members' in Mwingi Central Sub County are well educated for their jobs. The distribution of the Board of Management members' by occupation in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33: Distribution of Board of Management members' by Occupation

Occupation	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Farmer	43	59.7
Teacher	12	16.7
Business persons	15	20.8
Students	2	2.8
Total	72	100.0

The findings on Table 4.33 indicate that majority of Board of Management members' are farmers 43 (59.7%), business persons 15 (20.8%), teachers 12 (16.7%) and students 2 (2.8%).

The distribution of the Board of Management members' by how long they have been a resident of Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34: Duration lived in Mwingi Central Sub County

Duration in Mwingi Central Sub County	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
1-5 years	0	0.0
6-10 years	0	0.0
10-15 years	2	2.8
Over 15 years	70	97.2
Total	72	100.0

The findings on Table 4.34 indicate that majority of Board of Management members' have been residents of Mwingi Central Sub-County for over 15 years 70 (97.2%) and 2 (2.8%) for 10-15 years.

4.4.3 Monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects (Board of Management members')

The study sought to find out what the respondent understands by community participation in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. The responses given include: working with project management; participating in implementation of projects; checking the progress against budget and timelines; checking whether project is benefiting the target population; and being able to contribute opinion in decisions making. The level of involvement of the community members is given in Table 4.35

Table 4.35: Level of involvement for the community members

Involvement	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Planning stage	9	12.5
Implementation stage	50	69.4
Training stage	12	16.7
None	1	1.4
Total	72	100.0

It is evident from the data shown in Table 4.35 that majority of the Board of Management members' agreed that the community members are involved in the implementation stage 50 (69.4%), training stage 12 (16.7%), and planning stage 9 (12.5%). The role of community in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County includes: no role assigned to community; they do not understand the project process; they will complicate implementation; and they will slow down implementation. The frequency by which community members involved in decision making in matters of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County is given in Table 4.36:

Table 4.36: Frequency by which community members involved in decision making in matters of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Frequency	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Not at all	35	48.6
Less often	20	27.8
Often	10	13.9
Very often	7	9.7
Total	72	100.0

Table 4.36 reveals that majority of the Board of Management members’ 35 (48.6%) indicated that community members are not involved in decision making in matters of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The table further reveals that 20 (27.8%) indicated that community members involved in decision making in matters of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County less often, often 10 (13.9%) and very often 7 (9.7%).

4.4.4 Community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

The influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.37

Table 4.37: Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

Demographic	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	68	94.4
No	4	5.6
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.37 indicate that, majority of the Board of Management members’ 68 (94.4%) agreed that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County while 4 (5.6%) disagreed. The extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.38

Table 4.38: Extent to which demographic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of demographic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	34	47.2
Great extent	15	20.8
Moderate extent	10	13.9
Low extent	10	13.9
Very low extent	3	4.2
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.38 indicate that, majority 34 (47.2%) of the indicated that demographic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent, 15 (20.8%) to a great extent, 10 (13.9%) to a moderate extent, 10 (13.9%) to a low extent and 3 (4.2%) agreed to a very low extent that demographic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The explanations given include: majority of those who work for projects are women and youth; the level of education also influences monitoring and evaluation; and decision are made mainly by male educated leaders. The influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.39

Table 4.39: Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

Economic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	49	68.1
No	23	31.9
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.39 indicate that, majority of the Board of Management members' 49 (68.1%) agreed that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County while 23 (31.9%) disagreed. The extent to which economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.40

Table 4.40: Extent to which economic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of economic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	24	33.3
Great extent	20	27.7
Moderate extent	19	26.4
Low extent	6	8.3
Very low extent	3	4.2
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.40 indicate that, majority 24 (33.3%) of the Board of management members indicated that economic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent, 20 (27.7%) to a great extent, 19 (26.4%) to a moderate extent, 6 (8.3%) to a low extent and 3 (4.2%) agreed to a very low extent that economic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The explanations given include: projects target the poor; and rich people rarely participate in projects. The influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.41

Table 4.41: Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

Socio-cultural practices	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	69	95.8
No	3	4.2
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.41 indicate that, majority of the Board of Management members' 69 (95.8%) agreed that socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County while 3 (4.2%) disagreed. The extent to which socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.42

Table 4.42: Extent to which socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of demographic factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	21	29.1
Great extent	20	27.8
Moderate extent	15	20.8
Low extent	10	13.9
Very low extent	6	8.4
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.42 indicate that, majority 21 (29.1%) of the indicated that socio-cultural practices factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent, 20 (27.8%) to a great extent, 15 (20.8%) to a moderate extent, 10 (13.9%) to a low extent and 6 (8.4%) agreed to a very low extent that socio-cultural practices factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County.

The explanations given include: the community does not allow free project participation of women; women rarely make decision; practices like FGM may slow down project progress; and discrimination of youth the disabled, the marginalized inhibits projects. The influence of technology factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.43

Table 4.43: Influence of technology factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County

Technology factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Yes	58	80.6
No	14	19.4
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.43 indicate that, majority of the Board of Management members' 58 (80.6%) agreed that technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County while 14 (19.4%) disagreed. The extent to which technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County is given in Table 4.44

Table 4.44: Extent to which technology factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

Extent of technology factors	Frequency (F)	Percentage (%)
Very great extent	20	27.8
Great extent	15	20.8
Moderate extent	11	15.3
Low extent	16	22.2
Very low extent	10	13.9
Total	72	100.0

The results in Table 4.44 indicate that, majority 20 (27.8%) of the indicated that technology factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent, 16 (22.2%) to a low extent, 15 (20.8%) to a great extent, 11 (13.9%) to a moderate extent, and 10 (13.9%) to a very low extent that technology factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The explanations given include: technology makes management easier; technology makes work easier for the implementation; technology makes record keeping easier and safe; and technology makes implementation faster. The study sought to find out some of the limitations of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in the area. The responses given include: lack of inclusivity; involves mainly the management; benefit committees are hand-picked and therefore must obey the MP to keep their jobs; level of education; technology uptake and socio-cultural practices for example, FGM limit who can monitor and evaluate; and it is left to the poor, the rich have better things to do.

The study sought to find out how community participation in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects can be improved. The responses given include: empowering people through seminars /workshops; through formal and informal education; use of public barazas; planning for inclusive participation; use of a language they can understand; allowing them to select committee members; listening to their concerns and taking necessary corrections; budgeting for resources to be used in monitoring and evaluation; and making project user friendly.

4.4.5 Board of Management members' suggestions/recommendations

The study sought to find out from the Board of Management members' suggestions/recommendations for community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. The responses given include: project managers should appreciate communities as assets not liabilities; to show respect for views raised by community; plan for accommodation of community views; adjust programmes as the people want; managers must be flexible not rigid; manuals used must be in a language community members can understand; allow free flow of ideals to boost ownership by community; involve community leadership in projects; women/children and the disabled should be included in planning and implementation; accommodate diversity of viewpoints; and management should seek out the target community for continuity of projects.

4.4.6 Correlation Analysis for Board of Management members'

This section presents correlation analysis for results by board of management members.

Table 4.45 Correlation Analysis for Board of Management members’

		Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Influence of Devolution on Implementation of Sustainable Community Based Projects in Mwingi Central Sub County
Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	1				
Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	.844	1			
Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	.777**	.456	1		
Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects	Pearson Correlation	.587**	.496	.334	1	

The Pearson’s correlation co-efficient of community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County and influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects is 0.844, influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects (0.777), and influence of

technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects (0.587). These coefficients imply that there exists a positive association of influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects (84.4%), influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County (77.7%), and influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects (58.7%) to community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. This positive association suggests that when one increases, community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County increases.

4.5 Interview Responses from C.D.F funding Official

4.5.1 The Study Response Rate (Responses from C.D.F funding Official)

Out of one interview guide who had been administered to the interviewee, one of them was returned for analysis. This translates to 100.0 percent return rate of the respondents. Overall, the response rate was considered very high and adequate for the study.

4.5.2 Initiation of community based projects by C.D.F funding Official

The study sought to find out if the C.D.F funding Official has initiated any C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The respondent indicated that they have initiated community based project in Mwingi Central Sub County. The responses given include: there are women groups, self help groups, development projects, building projects, farming initiatives that they have initiated in the community.

The study sought to find out if demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The respondent agreed that demographic factors

influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County given include: sufficient technical expertise to manage the C.D.F projects; adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation; sufficient human resource in my community to monitor and evaluate C.D.F projects; and leadership skills of the current managers is satisfactory.

The study sought to find out if economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The respondent indicated that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to which economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County include: improving the living standards of people; creation of employment; and training the youths and community members on ways they can create and earn income instead of waiting to be employed.

The study sought to find out if socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The respondent indicated that socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County include: removing the mentality that women should not work but should be in the kitchen, talking and training people on the good and the bad of cultural practices like FGM; engaging community women in community meetings and community leadership

positions; and Community C.D.F project monitoring and evaluation promotes social networks among residents.

The study sought to find out if technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The respondent agreed that technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to which technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County include: technological innovation has enormous influence on C.D.F projects; adoption of technology is key in implementing C.D.F projects as it eases operations and maintenance; and use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects.

4.5.3 CDF Funding Officials' suggestions/recommendations

The study sought to find out from the CDF Funding Official suggestions/recommendations for community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. The responses given include: women/children and the disabled should be included in planning and implementation; accommodate diversity of viewpoints; manuals used must be in a language community members can understand; equity and equality through protection of the marginalized; discourage rural-urban migration through initiation of youth and women projects; build a rapport with the community leaders who in turn will encourage the community to accept the project; hold meetings with the community and leaders to show how the projects will benefit the community; qualified people should be mandated to spearhead implementation of these projects; separation of politics with these projects; and community involvement in priority criteria selection of the projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The basic purpose of this chapter is to give the summary, discussions, conclusions and recommendations of the study. This chapter provides the summary, discussion, conclusions and recommendations of the study. This was based on the research findings that is presented and discussed in the previous chapters. The study established several findings which make a direct contribution to knowledge and policy formulation. Recommendations both for further research as well as policy and practice have been made.

5.2 Summary of Research Findings

This study aimed at establishing the community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya. The task included; assessing the influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County; establishing the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County; examining the influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County; and establishing the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The study reviewed previous studies with a view to establish academic gaps which the present study sought to bridge. This was done through library research.

This study adopted a descriptive survey design and employed quantitative research as the main approach to guide the study. The study targeted 399 households who are community members in 6 administrative wards Mwingi Central Sub County, 12 representatives from the board of management committee of the 6 projects, and one top official from the C.D.F funding office of Mwingi Central Sub County. The research instrument used in data collection was a questionnaire to draw information from the respondents. To ensure validity of the instruments, expert opinion was sought. Data analysis was started immediately after the field. Data was summarized into frequencies and percentages and presented in tables. This section comprises of discussions based on the specific research objectives of the study.

The study findings reveal that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' are males aged between over 50 years who have completed primary level of education. The findings also reveal that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members' are farmers and have lived in Mwingi Central Sub County for a period of over 15 years. The findings reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' indicated that they have not participated in the planning of C.D.F projects in their locality and that they participated in the implementation of C.D.F projects in the area. The findings also reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' indicated that their views were not considered in the process of implementation. The study findings reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members' indicated that C.D.F projects initiated in the locality do not involve community members in monitoring and evaluation during implementation and they ranked level of participation of community members in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F funded projects in the area as lowest.

The study findings reveal that majority of the Board of Management members' are males aged 36-45 years who have attained a secondary education. The study findings reveal that majority of Board of Management members' are farmers and have lived in Mwingi Central Sub County for over 15 years. The findings reveal that majority of the Board of Management members' agreed that the community members are involved in the implementation stage. The role of community in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County includes: no role assigned to community; they do not understand the project process; they will complicate implementation; and they will slow down implementation. The findings also reveal that community members are not involved in decision making in matters of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County, They are actually seen as ignorant and a liability to progress of projects.

5.2.1 Major Findings on the Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

The objective was to establish the extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; demographic factors. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects to a very great extent. The findings further reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a moderate extent that their community has adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation, C.D.F projects are complex and require multifaceted management skills, and there is sufficient human resource in their community to monitor and

evaluate C.D.F projects .These are some of the demographic factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

The findings reveal that majority of the Board of Management members’ agreed that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The findings further reveal that majority of the demographic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent. The explanations given include: majority of those who work for projects are women and youth; the level of education also influences monitoring and evaluation; and decision are made mainly by male leaders.

The findings reveal that the CDF Funding Official indicated that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to which demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County given include: sufficient technical expertise to manage the C.D.F projects; adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation; sufficient human resource in the community to monitor and evaluate C.D.F projects; and leadership skills of the current managers is satisfactory.

5.2.2 Major Findings on the Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

The second objective was to establish the influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County in Mwingi Central Sub County. The

measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; economic factors. The major finding of this objective was that majority of community members agreed that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The findings further reveal that majority of the community members agreed to a very great extent that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The findings further reveal that majority of Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a moderate extent that their unemployment, and poverty levels are economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

The findings reveal that majority of the Board of Management members' agree that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The findings further reveal that economic factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent. The explanations given include: projects target the poor; and rich people rarely participate in projects.

The findings reveal that the CDF Funding Official indicated that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to which economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County include: improving the living standards of people; creation of employment; and training the youths and community members on ways they can create and earn income instead of waiting to be employed.

5.2.3 Major Findings on the Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

The third objective was to establish the influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; socio-cultural practices. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the respondents of the community members agreed that socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. Majority of the community members indicated that socio-cultural practices influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County to a very great extent. The findings further reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that in their community women don't engage or attend community meetings, their community beliefs women should not hold leadership roles, there are cultural beliefs in their community regarding community projects and community C.D.F project monitoring and evaluation promotes social networks among residents are socio-cultural practices that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects. A Kavonokya adherent was interviewed about the medical facility in one of the wards and they were categorical that they have nothing to do with hospitals because they are earthly artifacts that do not impress their God. This kind of attitude inhibits monitoring and evaluation.

The findings reveal that majority of the Board of Management members' agreed that socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County to a very great extent. The explanations given include: the community does not allow free project participation of women; women rarely make decision; practices like FGM may slow

down project progress; and discrimination of youth the disabled, the marginalized inhibits projects.

The findings reveal that the CDF Funding Official indicated that socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County include: removing the mentality that women should not work but should be in the kitchen, talking and training people on the good and the bad of cultural practices like FGM; engaging community women in community meetings and community leadership positions; and Community C.D.F project monitoring and evaluation promotes social networks among residents.

5.2.4 Major Findings on the Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County

The fourth objective of the study was to examine the influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County in Mwingi Central Sub County. The measurement of this objective was based on one indicator namely; technological factors. The major finding of this objective was that majority of the community members indicated that local technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. Majority of the community members indicated to a very great extent that technological factors influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County. The findings reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that technological innovation has

enormous influence on C.D.F projects, use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects, production and Sales and adoption of technology is key in implementing C.D.F projects as it eases operations and maintenance (are local technological factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects).

The findings reveal that majority of the Board of Management members' 58 (80.6%) agreed that technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County to a very great extent. The explanations given include: technology makes management easier; technology makes work easier for the implementation; technology makes record keeping easier and safe; and technology makes implementation faster. The study findings further reveal that some of the limitations of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in the area include: lack of inclusivity; involves mainly the management; benefit committees are hand-picked and therefore must obey the MP to keep their jobs; level of education; technology uptake and socio-cultural practices e.g. FGM limit who can monitor and evaluate; and it is left to the poor, the rich have better things to do. The findings also reveal that the ways community participation in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects can be improved include: empowering people through seminars /workshops; through formal and informal education; use of public barazas; planning for inclusive participation; use of a language they can understand; allowing them to select committee members; listening to their concerns and taking necessary corrections; budgeting for resources to be used in monitoring and evaluation; and making project user friendly.

The findings reveal that the CDF Funding Official indicated that technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The extent to which technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County include: technological innovation has enormous influence on C.D.F projects; adoption of technology is key in implementing C.D.F projects as it eases operations and maintenance; and use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects.

The findings reveal that majority of the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a very great extent that Strong ownership of the projects, continuity of the projects (35.8%), Better service delivery, Expansion of the projects, Community empowerment, Day-day decision making, Harmony /conflict management and Accountability are community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The findings reveal that the challenges faced by community members in the involvement in terms of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County include: their input not requested; they don't know who proposes the project and they don't want to interfere; projects are complex and they cannot understand them; their input is ignored; they have no avenue of voicing their discontent; the managers are not part of community and do not understand the community well;there is a language barrier because they speak in either English or Kiswahili; projects are led by influential people who are educated; and the community is not educated and the managers use computer and phones to communicate.

5.3 Discussions of the Findings

The study findings reveal that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The major finding on this objective was that demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County to a very great extent. The findings reveal that the Mwingi Central Sub County community members agreed to a moderate extent that their community has adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation, C.D.F projects are complex and require multifaceted management skills, and there is sufficient human resource in their community to monitor and evaluate C.D.F projects. These are common demographic factors that influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi central sub county. The findings are in line with researchers such as Eliyahu (2013) who states that socio-demographic characteristics of a constituency have a bearing on community participation. Key factors are those factors that impact on social capital (Costa and Kahn, 2003). The average level of education in a constituency is expected to influence the involvement of the community and also the extent to which they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. CDF projects are expected to be more in line with priorities in areas where the average level of education is higher. Likewise, religion may also influence the choice of projects and cohesiveness of a community (Soyoung and Sungchan, 2014).

The study findings reveal that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The major finding on this objective was that economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County to a very great extent. The findings support Keaney and Rogers, (2006) and Hansard Society,

(2009) who demonstrates that people with a high income are more likely to participate in public activities than those with a low income. This is because a lack of financial resources prohibits citizens from community engagement. According to Cooper & Crutcher (2009), insufficient disposable income is consistently the most prominent reason people cannot afford to donate to charities and participate in charitable activities. Additionally, financial expenses associated with an increased role in community engagement can be an obstacle to involvement (CLG 2008).

Findings from the study reveal that socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The study findings revealed that socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County to a very great extent. The study findings are in line with Kasundu et al. (2012) who contend that social-cultural factors also play a major role in determining one's behavior. Tafara (2013) states that culture is gradually emerging out of the realm of social sustainability and being recognized as having a separate, distinct, and integral role in sustainable development. Within the community development field, culture is broadly defined as the whole complex of distinctive, spiritual, material, intellectual and emotional features that characterize a society or social group. It includes not only the arts and letters but also modes of life, the fundamental rights of the human being, value systems, traditions and beliefs (UNESCO, 1995).

Findings from the study reveal that technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. The study findings revealed that technology factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County to a very great extent. The findings support Quan-Haase & Wellman (2004) in Michael et al. (2011)

who contend that the Internet is a pervasive medium through which individuals can engage in everything from personal communication to civic participation; it can serve as a vehicle for communication on formal (e.g., professional communication) and informal (e.g., emailing friends and family members) levels, as well as a source for entertainment and social activities. Michael et al. (2011) states that, people can use the Internet to engage socially and civically, the technology is recognized as an important tool for many different aspects of social life.

The study results revealed that challenges faced by community member in the involvement in terms of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County include: their input not requested; they don't know who proposes the project and they don't want to interfere; projects are complex and they cannot understand them; their input is ignored; they have no avenue of voicing their discontent; the managers are not part of community and do not understand the community well; language barrier they speak in either English or Kiswahili; projects are led by influential people who are educated; and they are not educated and they use computer and phones to communicate.

5.4 Conclusion of the Study

The study found that there exists a positive association between; demographic factors and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County; economic factors and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, socio-cultural practices and community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, and technological factors and

community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County. This positive association suggests that when one factor increases, community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County increases. The study therefore concludes that demographic factors, economic factors, socio-cultural practices and technological factors are community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County.

5.5 Recommendations of the Study

On the basis of the above, conclusions, the following recommendations were made for community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County.

5.5.1 Recommendations for policy and practice

The study recommends there is need for the projects to target the poor economically and socially and they should be heard and their voice taken into consideration; CDF committee should be elected by the people themselves to enhance ownership and sustainability; reduction of political patronage can enhance people participation; gender mainstreaming will go a long way in fostering project success and satisfaction of targeted groups; project managers should appreciate communities as assets not liabilities; to show respect for views raised by community; plan for accommodation of community views; adjust programmes as the people want; managers must be flexible not rigid; manuals used must be in a language community members can understand; allow free flow of ideas to boost ownership by community; involve community leadership in

projects; women/children and the disabled should be included in planning and implementation; accommodate diversity of viewpoints; and management should seek out the target community for continuity of projects.

The study recommends that there is need for people to be empowered to be part of the project implementation; participatory engagement at all levels will enhance participation in Monitoring and evaluation; the illiterate should not be sidelined; women and grown up children can also monitor projects; and the marginalized/ disadvantaged members of community should not be ignored.

5.5.2 Recommendations for further research

This study sought to establish community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Kenya, with a focus on Mwingi Central Sub County attempting to bridge the gap in knowledge that existed. Although the study attained these, it mainly focused on one sub County, that is Mwingi Central Sub County. Then there is need to replicate the study using many other Counties in Kenya in an attempt to compare the findings. There is need to conduct a similar study which will attempt to find out the challenges facing implementation of sustainable C.D.F projects in Kenya.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITAL

Roland .M. Kamotho,
P.O Box
Mwingi, Kenya
10th June 2015.

Dear Respondent,

RE: **DATA COLLECTION**

I am a student at the University of Nairobi currently undertaking a research study to fulfill the requirements of the Award of Master of Project Planning and Management on the **community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County, Kenya**. You have been selected to participate in this study and I would highly appreciate if you assisted me by responding to all questions in the attached questionnaire as completely, correctly and honestly as possible.

Your participation in the exercise is voluntary and so you are free to choose to or not to participate. But it would be helpful if you could participate fully. Your response will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be used only for research purposes of this study only.

Thank you for your co-operation.

Yours faithfully,

Roland .M. Kamotho
L50/76409/2014
Researcher

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR COMMUNITY MEMBERS

Questionnaire Number

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Instructions: kindly complete the following questionnaire using the instructions provided for each set of question. Tick appropriately.

Confidentiality: The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No reference will be made to any individual(s) or organization in the report of the study.

Instructions: Please tick as appropriate

Part A: Respondent's background information

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

2. In which of the following age brackets do you belong?

18-22 years 23-27 years 28-32 years 33-37 years
 38-42 years 43-47 years 48-52 years 53 and above

3. What is your education level (state the highest level?)

Never been to school Primary did not complete Primary completed
 Secondary did not complete Secondary completed College did not complete
 College completed Undergraduate Other _____

4. What is your occupation?

Farmer Teacher Business Other _____

5. How long have you been a resident of Mwingi Central Sub-County?

1-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years Over 15 years

Part B: Monitoring and Evaluation of C.D.F projects

6. Do you participate in planning of C.D.F projects in your locality? Yes [] No []
7. Do you participate in implementation of C.D.F projects in your area? Yes [] No []
8. If your response to Q.6 and Q.7 is Yes, are your views considered in the process of implementation? Yes [] No []
9. Do you feel that C.D.F projects initiated in your locality involves community members in monitoring and evaluation during implementation? Yes [] No []
10. How do you rank the level of participation of community members in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F funded projects in your area?
- [] No participation [] Lowest [] Moderate [] Highest

Part C: Influence of demographic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

11. In your opinion, do demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes [] No []

To what extent

- [] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

12. The following statements relate to how demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County. Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
In my area there is sufficient technical expertise to manage the C.D.F projects					

My community has adequate experience (task familiarity) in monitoring and evaluation					
There is sufficient human resource in my community to monitor and evaluate C.D.F projects					
The leadership skills of the current managers is satisfactory					
C.D.F projects are complex and require multifaceted management skills					

Part D: Influence of economic factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

13. In your opinion, do economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

14. To what extent do the following economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Unemployment					
Poverty levels					
Income levels					
Others (specify)	1. 2.				

Part E: Influence of socio-cultural practices on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

15 In your opinion, do socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

16. To what extent do the following socio-cultural factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (✓) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
There are cultural beliefs in my community regarding community projects					
My community beliefs women should not hold leadership roles					
In my community women don't engage or attend community meetings					
Community C.D.F project monitoring and evaluation promotes social networks among residents					
Others (specify)	1. 2.				

Part F: Influence of technological factors on monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

17. In your opinion, do technological factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes [] No []

To what extent

[] To a very great extent [] To a great extent [] To a moderate extent
 [] To a low extent [] To a very low extent

18. To what extent do the following statements relate to how technology influences monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Use of modern technology has helped to curb poor management and accountability of C.D.F projects					
Adoption of technology is key in implementing C.D.F projects as it eases operations and maintenance					
Technological innovation has enormous influence on C.D.F projects					
Others (specify)	1. 2.				

19. To what extent do you agree to the following as community involvement benefits from monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Indicate your response based on a 5-point scale by using a tick (√) or X to mark the applicable box.

	Not at all (1)	Little extent (2)	Moderate extent (3)	Great extent (4)	Very great extent (5)
Strong ownership of the projects					

Continuity of the projects					
Expansion of the projects					
Better service delivery					
Harmony /conflict management					
Community empowerment					
Day-day decision making					
Accountability					

20. What challenges do you face as a community member in the involvement in terms of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County?

21. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR BOARD OF MANAGEMENT

Questionnaire Number

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Instructions: kindly complete the following questionnaire using the instructions provided for each set of question. Tick appropriately.

Confidentiality: The responses you provide will be strictly confidential. No reference will be made to any individual(s) or organization in the report of the study.

Instructions: Please tick as appropriate

Part A: Respondent's background information

1. What is your gender?

Male Female

2. In which of the following age brackets do you belong?

18-25 years 26-35 years 36-45 years 46-55 years 55 and above

3. What is your education level (state the highest level?)

Primary Secondary College Undergraduate Other _____

4. What is your occupation?

Farmer Teacher Business Other _____

5. How long have you been a resident of Mwingi Central Sub-County?

1-5 years 5-10 years 10-15 years Over 15 years

Part B: Monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

6. What do you understand by community participation in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects?

7. At what level of project cycle do you involve community members?

Planning stage Implementing stage Terminal stage None

8. What is the role of community in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County?

9. How often are community members involved in decision making in matters of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub County?

Not at all Less often Often Very often

Part C: Community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects

10. In your opinion, do demographic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes No

To what extent

To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

11. In your opinion, do economic factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes No

To what extent

To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

12. In your opinion, do socio-cultural practices influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes No

To what extent

To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

13. In your opinion, do technological factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? Yes No

To what extent

To a very great extent To a great extent To a moderate extent
 To a low extent To a very low extent

Kindly explain your response

14. What are some of the limitations of monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in your area?

15. In your view, how can community participation in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects be improved?

16. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION

5. In your opinion, do technological factors influence monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County? (*Probe for how and to what extent*)

7. Please give suggestions/recommendations towards community based factors influencing monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects in Mwingi Central Sub-County, Kitui County (*Probe for recommendations*)

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME AND COOPERATION