INFLUENCE OF ASSET BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT APPROACH ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN DEVOLVED COUNTY GOVERNMENTS: A CASE OF KALOLENI SUBCOUNTY, KILIFI COUNTY.

BY

ALICE MSHAI MWAKULILAH

A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE MASTER OF ARTS DEGREE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

2016
DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this research project report is the result of my own original work and that no part of it has been submitted for another dissertation in this university or elsewhere for the purpose of examination or otherwise.

Signature……………………………………………………Date………………………………

ALICE MSHAI MWAKULILAH
L50/71645/2014

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

Signature…………………………………………………………………..Date……………………

DR. MOSES MACHUKI OTIENO

LECTURER,
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA-MURAL STUDIES,
UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
DEDICATION

I dedicate this research project report to my beloved husband, Calvin Odhiambo Ochieng’, for ensuring that I reach this echelon in my academic qualification, and for his unending support and love. Special dedication goes to my mum, Pauline Wakesho and late dad, Johnson Mwakulilah who taught me the value of knowledge.
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to appreciate the University of Nairobi for refining and increasing my knowledge in project planning and management. I owe debt of gratitude to my supervisor, Dr. Moses Otieno for his patience, positive critiques, constant support and constructive recommendations throughout the writing of this research proposal.

My sincere appreciation goes to Dr. Albert Apiyo for his support and inspiration. I am grateful to my sisters; Lucy, Betty, Doris, Emily and Delly, Brother Jimmy, nieces and nephews, for their moral support and encouragement throughout my studies.

My most sincere gratitude to my employer Pathfinder International and colleagues especially Jefferson Mwaisaka and Julius Kombo, who stood with me even when we faced eminent moments of challenges. The memory of their teamwork and tenacity will forever reside in my heart and remain a befitting monument of courage.
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<tr>
<td>ABCD</td>
<td>Asset Based Community Development</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Community Action Plans</td>
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<td>CBOs</td>
<td>Community Based Organizations</td>
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<td>CSOs</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations</td>
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<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross Domestic Product</td>
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<td>MDGs</td>
<td>Millennium Development Goals</td>
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<td>NGOs</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
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<td>PAR</td>
<td>Participatory Action Research</td>
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<td>PIM</td>
<td>Participatory Indicator Monitoring</td>
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<td>PME</td>
<td>Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation</td>
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<td>PRA</td>
<td>Participatory Rural Appraisal</td>
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<td>SLA</td>
<td>Sustainable Livelihood Approach</td>
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<td>UNDP</td>
<td>United Nations Development Project</td>
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<td>USAID</td>
<td>United State of America International Development</td>
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ABSTRACT

This study examined the influence of Asset-Based Community Development approach on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County. The study focused on the influence of availability of local resources, citizen’s participation, and asset mobilization on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County. The sample of this study consisted of 100 respondents; 80 of whom were randomly selected beneficiaries drawn from the 8 community units of Kaloleni sub county in Kilifi County and 20 were purposively selected key informants from the Kaloleni sub county government management office in Kaloleni town, including project officers and coordinators, NGOs and CBOs officers, private sector business community. The data was primarily collected through questionnaires. Analysis of the data was done using descriptive statistics which included frequencies and percentages. The results of the study indicated that 53% of the respondents observed that the projects do not conduct needs assessment to find what resources they have to solve the problem themselves. 26% respondents affirmed there being needs assessment conducted. This indicates lack of knowledge of the respondents on the needs assessment. The study further points out that the projects have a way of discovering untapped talents with 66% of the respondents affirming so. This means that the project can support the ABCD approach which will go a long way in reducing poverty. The study found four 'enabling conditions' necessary for community development were identified including: balancing relationships with issues; effective citizen space; maintenance of relationships and communication; and community readiness. These key lessons include ongoing considerations of patience, flexibility, and responsiveness that are necessary through the entire development of change efforts. The study recommended that there is need for appreciative inquiry which identifies and analyses the community's past successes. Additionally, there is also need for the recognition of social capital and its importance as an asset. Moreover, the study recommends participatory approach to development based on principles of empowerment and ownership of the development process.
ABSTRACT

This study examined the influence of Asset-Based Community Development approach on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County. The study focused on the influence of availability of local resources, citizen’s participation, and asset mobilization on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County. The sample of this study consisted of 100 respondents; 80 of whom were randomly selected beneficiaries drawn from the 8 community units of Kaloleni sub county in Kilifi County and 20 were purposively selected key informants from the Kaloleni sub county government management office in Kaloleni town, including project officers and coordinators, NGOs and CBOs officers, private sector business community. Outcomes indicated that 53% of the respondents observed that the projects do not conduct needs assessment to find what resources they have to solve the problem themselves 26% respondents affirmed there being needs assessment conducted. This indicates lack of knowledge of the respondents on the needs assessment. The study further points out that the projects have a way of discovering untapped talents with 66% of the respondents affirming so. This means that the project can support the ABCD approach which will go a long way in reducing poverty.
1.1 Background of the study

Mulwa (2010), outlined the challenge in community development as how to bring about the fullness of life against the reality of abject poverty afflicting the populations. In recent times, various methodologies and approaches have been tried so as to attain effective poverty reduction through development initiated by the community. However, emphasis has been laid on institutional and human resource capacity building at both organizational and target community levels. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, development on needs-based work starts and finishes with a negative map of a given area that defines it according to its difficulties, its needs, its limitations, and its dysfunctional attributes. This map is not the territory; it is simply a superimposed impression of reality that is neither right nor wrong but can prove to be extremely helpful or tragically debilitating, depending on how sensitively and intelligently it is used. Debilitation starts when local people begin to absorb the maps created by such needs-based analysis, and use these to navigate their villages. In response to deficit-based approaches an alternative capacity-focused practice came up in 1993 called Asset-Based Community Development (ABCD). This approach was developed on the belief that "every single person has capacities, abilities and gifts. Living a good life depends on whether those capacities can be used, abilities expressed, and gifts given." A core activity of attentive listening is used to identify community members' strengths, gifts, talents, skills, capabilities, and interests in the asset-based approach. Goldman and Schmalz (2005) suggest that when these assessments are combined with needs assessments they yield a better understanding of the community, and in doing so, better serve their residents.

Africa continent many countries receiving aid have learned to define themselves and their communities by their deficiencies and needs, they no longer identify anything of value around them. McKnight and Kretzmann (1997) degradation state is what they believe can make them attract more resources. This is being powerless by individual citizens and complete dependence on donor support to meet basic human needs is what they believe in.

This paper argues that in order to achieve the Kenyan vision 2030 and the millennium development goals (MDGs) we must begin by developing the new devolved county governments in order to
reduce poverty at grass root levels. The paper also recognizes that Kenya has come a long way and that as aforementioned several approaches have been used without success as the Kenyan GDP consistently remains below 6% coupled with increased poverty levels and high rate of unemployment among the employable citizens.

1.2 Statement of the Problem
Due to poverty 8000 children die of malaria, 5000 adults die of tuberculosis, 7500 young adults die of AIDS, and many more thousands die of diarrhea, respiratory infection, and other killer diseases that prey on bodies weakened by chronic hunger. This situation described is caused by the inability to sustainably exploit local resources, lack of asset mobilization, and poor community involvement and participation in the development process through a shared vision. The situation is additionally caused by lack of ineffective approaches and strategies to community development. Consequences of the situation include wastage of donor funds, increasing poverty levels, poor economic growth, high mortality rates, poor healthcare delivery, worsening levels of illiteracy, gender inequality, lack of food security, poor strengthening of systems and linkages, and worse of all it leading unsustainable development(Kusek and Rist,2004).

The situation therefore calls for an approach that would ensure that programs are responsive to the needs of the beneficiaries. The researcher intends to propose ABCD approach in an effort to attain sustainable development which leads to poverty reduction.

1.3 Purpose of the study
The main purposes of conducting this study is to assess the influence of Asset Based Community Development approach on Poverty Reduction at Kenyan devolved county levels: a case of Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi.

1.4 Specific Objectives
The specific objectives of undertaking this study are:

1. To assess the influence of the availability of local resources on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.
2. To examine the influence of community assets mobilization on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.
3. To establish the influence of citizens participation with a shared vision on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.

1.5 Research Questions
Outlined are the specific research question for undertaking this study:

1. To what extent is the influence of availability of local resources on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County?
2. How does assets mobilization influence poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County?
3. What is the impact of citizen’s participation on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County?

1.6 Hypotheses of the study
The research hypotheses of this study were:

1. \( H_0 \) = There is no correlation between availability of local resources and poverty reduction
   \( H_1 \) = There is correlation between availability of local resources and poverty reduction

2. \( H_0 \) = Community Asset mobilization does not influence poverty reduction
   \( H_1 \) = Community Asset mobilization influences poverty reduction

3. \( H_0 \) = There is no identified relationship between Citizen’s participation and poverty reduction
   \( H_1 \) = There is an identified relationship between Citizen’s participation and poverty reduction

1.7 Significance of the study
To Academicians and Researchers, findings from this research will assist them in their literature review and provide data for review for other upcoming researchers. The findings of this study will also help non-governmental organizations to review some of their practices and discard some of them that do not work, thus the findings was useful in transforming their programs. Governmental
Policy-makers and agencies can also use the findings for their research to assist in policy formulation, planning and find useful information for their advisory centers. Information from this study will also find use in financing of organizations and regulation of funding institutions. Moreover, county leaders and seasoned Directors, managers can also use this approach to gain insight into the performance of their respective organization. Other beneficiaries would be finance managers and human resources managers who will use the findings to enhance their forecasting and estimation decisions. Human resources will find the information useful in manpower planning and resources allocation, mobilization and utilization.

1.7 Study Limitations
The study met the following limitations:
(i) Some respondents were busy in project implementation thus forced the researcher and the research assistant to meet the respondents very early or late in the afternoon and this made the researcher to spend much time and money. The researcher overcame the limitation of time and cost by fitting into the respondent’s schedule and availing additional funding.
(ii) Resistance of respondents: Some Respondents did not fully cooperative in availing the required information. The researcher overcame this limitation by using alternative key informants in similar positions.

1.8 Delimitations of the research
This research mainly zeroed in Kaloleni su county projects in Kilifi County, Kenya. The reason for choice of Kilifi County was because it currently has the highest poverty index in the country. The central office of the sub county is also located in Kaloleni town which made it easy for the researcher and the research assistant to access the community groups for interview. The researcher also employed literate locals for ease of questionnaire administering to avoid distortion of data.

1.9 Assumptions of the study
The basic assumption of this research are:
(i) Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) Approach is being used by USAID funded organizations in Kilifi County.
(ii) That the application of the ABCD approach improves the total quality of social services rendered to clients.
(iii) That the selected respondents would be willing to give information as contained in the questionnaires.

1.10 Definition of significant terms

Community Local Resources

The definition of community local resources is anything with a potential of improving the quality of life in a community (Community Tool Box from the University of Kansas). These resources may include organizations, places, services, businesses and individuals.

Assets Mobilization

Assets Mobilization is basically identifying and bringing together the available skills, work experience, natural resource through identify economic development opportunities and keep existing residents invested as well as drawing in new members this results in a less transient community.

Citizens Participation

It is a process whereby local communities to take part in democratic decision-making process on how their resources, development project will be implemented in their area of stay. In essence community development is concert on people and their direct influence on the decision making.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction
The researcher reviewed literature (empirical and theoretical) in this chapter, that is related to the research objectives, the relationship between the variables is illustrated by conceptual framework at the end of the chapter.

2.2 OVERVIEW OF POVERTY REDUCTION

Studies across the world indicate a remarked rise in CBOs’ involvement in policy development processes as invited agencies. CBOs have had major seats and leaderships or representations in very important summits across the world and have from time to time participated in formulating policies, development plans and development projects proposals for all the people in the world (Africa Development, 2015). This is highly commendable. The role of CBOs in creating a civil society that articulates and fights for the needs of the needy in the society is well recognized and known by all the concerned individuals.

Elijah (2013) argues that through a vigorous application and use of policy instruments, CBOs can help change the lives of the local populations. In his study, the best practice lessons for an enabling policy environment include: Regulations i.e. the government can come up with policies that can developed to aid CBOs growth and not hindering Nongovernmental organizations growth. This can also be done to weed out corruption and uplift sound management discipline thus eradicating restrictive laws and obsolete procedures. Taxation policies can also be put in place to give out incentives for initiatives which conform to nation development priorities. This is can be done to boost local philanthropy and income generation. Finally, Project/Policy implementation in that the true to their agenda and accountable to members or their traditional constituency to foster better understanding and real development and life changing to the local people.

According to Aga Khan Foundation (2012) in a number of situations, CBOs have become spokespersons/ombudsmen. According to the report by the foundation, for the poor, these NGOs become their mouth pieces and on their behalf try to affect policies and programmes initiated by governments. It is usually done via a number of methods (AKF, 2012). This ranges from executing a number of pilot projects to involvement in public forums and formulating government policies and plans. Therefore, from this report, it is evident that play significant roles in helping the
disadvantaged in the community. This has been found to vary from advocating for the poor to implementing of government policies and programmes.

While studying the role policy formulation for local development in Kenya between 2004 and 2014, OECD (2015) notes that, the NGO sector has influenced the main development in various ways that include: supporting various aid agencies and ministries of different governments to take up successful techniques designed within the voluntary sector, sensitizing and educating the general public about their rights, entitlements under the national programs; standardize official programs to the needs of the public, outfitted partnerships with official bodies; affecting the local development policies of state and inter-state institutions and helping governments and donors a more fashionable and a development strategy that is more effective through robust institutions, training of staff and improvement of management capacity.

2.3 Theories of poverty reduction

2.3.1 Classical Theory

The assumption of classical theory is the byproduct some "wrong" choices individuals take makes or might lead them to poverty. A part than a base level of preventing destitution, government intervention from government is viewed generally as a source of inefficiency in the economic, however incentives generation packages which Majority of the government primary focus on raising productivity of deprived individuals so that they can join the labour and be productive (although individuals like the sick, the young and the old cannot participate in productive activities and will need other ways of being supported).

2.3.2 The Monetary Approach

The important argument in this approach is that constant financial metrics can successfully arrest all the pertinent heterogeneity crosswise individuals and their circumstances. Bhalla (2002) argues that income should be the primary consideration in the alleviation of poverty because it enables the poor to gain purchasing power, provides access to resources otherwise unavailable to the poor (thereby addressing the problem of resource inequality) and, enables the poor to purchase or
receive free public goods. In their money-based measures, they also use different methods to input the value of non-marketed goods and services. (Laderchi et al., 2003). In following this approach, the main call of the monetary measurements of poverty is that wellbeing can be measured as the entire intake of individuals, estimated by either expenditure or income data, whereas poverty is defined as a deficit below some minimum level of resources provided by the exact poverty mark.

2.4 Overview of ABCD Approach and its place in county development
The ABCD model is established on the principles of: appreciating and marshalling individual and community capacities, abilities and possessions and community-driven Several Studies reveal that there is a recent view that ABCD comprise a viable alternative to government as mediums of development assistance, particularly in LDCs. Some of the advantages and functions of ABCD: the fact that they are good at reaching and remote communities and mobilizing the poor; they help gain control of the poor people and empower their lives. Also, they enhance local institutions like the local FBOs and CBOs; they run projects at affordable cost and more appropriately than the government agencies and in turn promote sustainable development. SCD will be achieved in Africa today, particularly when the local communities are empowered. In CD, the “bottom up approach” is more effective in empowerment of communities and achieving sustainable development. As stipulated by Finger (1994), the bottom-up approach put more emphasis on community involvement, grassroots campaigns and local decision-making. According to (Panda, 2007), community involvement and or grassroot initiatives promote participatory decision making and local empowerment. The use of the bottom up approach enables people to define their own problems and have the capacity to find amicable solutions through re-organization and participation. It is necessary for community groups and community workers to find their own potentials and discover ways attaining self-reliance and use such potential as sources of wealth for the growth of the community (Ife and Tesoriero, 2006). Mobilizing and motivating individuals to become self-reliant and involve themselves in development initiatives is a critical goal of the NGOs. Empowerment of the community seeks to influence social, cultural and economic determinants tackle the social, cultural, political and economic determinants that strengthen health, and seeks to form strong partnerships with other sectors in finding amicable solutions. Empowerment of the community is broader than just engaging and making communities participate in development. It describes community ownership and activities that exclusively aim at socio-political change (Israel et al. 2013). Empowerment of the community involves re-
negotiation of power so as to have more control. It takes into consideration the fact that in its process while others will be getting empowered, some would be busy sharing their existing powers and giving some of it up (Baum, 2008). Power is a concept that is central in community empowerment and promotion of health work within its premises. According to Israel et al. (2014), empowerment ABCD programs are aimed at: “Developing community capacities through capacity building; Improving communities’ ability, skill, and knowledge to mobilize resources; Helping the community to plan and evaluate projects; Helping communities solve problems and gain mastery over their lives; Motivating communities to involve themselves in projects that help to improve the quality of their own lives; Encouraging individuals participating in different programs to organize meetings, initiate community activities, and be practical in community initiatives; Mobilizing communities to rely on themselves; Helping communities to find out their own potential and depend on their own resources; and Helping community members to access jobs, improve their incomes and economic situations through microfinance”. ABCD therefore assist the community to be able to know their abilities, organize themselves and be self-reliant. ABCD, through empowerment programs that are aimed at making them self-reliant can help achieve greater lengths of sustainable development and in turn increase community growth. However, this need to be confirmed in Kenya’s marginalised regions like Kilifi County where ABCD’ projects have been run for decades now but the lives of the locals seem to be the way they were previously.

2.4.1 Local resources and poverty reduction at county level
Green (2000) notices that many communities address social and economic difficulties with only a small extent of their total capacity. Considerable community capacity is untapped and is required which poses the challenge and opportunity of community engagement. Everybody in a community has something to offer and all are needed, to begin with, everyone has gifts. In exceptional cases, individuals can contribute and need to contribute. Gifts must be revealed and opportunities to showcase must be offered. Emphasis is that strong communities know they need everyone. There is unrecognized capacity and assets in every community.

Complete mapping of capacities and assets of individuals, associations, and local institutions is important in this stage. This is more than gathering data and very key that citizens and their
associations personally do the asset mapping so that they themselves build new relationships, learn more about the contributions and talents of community members, and identify possible linkages concerning different assets.

Identifying associations is the next item in which it begins by identifying associations in the community. The relationships are the machines of community action, and are consequently indispensable (and often unrecognized) as assets. Begin with the core by finding out the associations and informal groups they associate with. After listing, request the core group for an expansion of the list to include associations they are aware of. The generated longer list of associations can then be grouped by type and the associations most likely of a common purpose and objective. This also expands the list of community leaders.

Recognizing individual gifts, skills, and abilities encompasses many ways of trying to produce individual gifts, skills and capabilities. Most importantly is ensuring that this is not just a data collecting exercise, but a way in which individuals feel that their capacities and influences are treasured. In due course a "capacity inventory" is established, classifying the capacities in categories such as "community-building skills", "enterprise skills", "teaching skills", "and artistic skills".

Assets identification of local institutions might include government organizations, non-government interventions and private sector businesses. These institutional assets could be the services and programmes provided, meeting places offered, the equipment and other supplies possessed, or the communications acquaintances they have. Physical assets identification and natural resources such as land, water, mineral or other resources can be enumerated, and classified as those which are mutually owned and managed and those which are independently owned and managed.

In mapping the local economy the individuals understand how the local economy operates, displaying how well local resources are exploited for local economic advantage and whether there are services and products being imported which could be produced locally (Kretzmann, 2009).

**2.4.2 Assets mobilization for county development and poverty reduction**
Asset mobilization is the process of assembling, preparing and organizing assets and putting them to use for long-term livelihood security. While asset-based approach is a set of principles which include recognizing and developing the asset potential that exists within individual to their communities. ABCD is a strategy for sustainable community-driven development that’s starts with locating and making an inventory of assets, skills and capacities of residents, building relationships, developing and extend assets to support actions and achieve it. Bowen (2005) noted that Asset-Based Community Development is an approach for sustainable community-driven development. Past the mobilization of a certain community, ABCD is concerned with linking micro-assets to the macro-environment. The demand of ABCD lies in its foundation that communities can drive the development process themselves by recognizing and marshalling existing, but often unrecognized assets, and thus answering to and building local economic

2.4.3 Citizens involvement in the development process through a shared vision and poverty reduction

Cooke and Kothari (2001) noted the dominant subject of ABCD is the transfer of power to communities power which has otherwise been held by outside agencies. Attention to power and control has also been at the core of at least two decades of participatory development research and practice. According to other scholars like Asamoah (2003) Citizen sometimes exert pressure and use planned campaigns as a tool to influencing policy making in certain constituencies. In most cases, the citizen use the media and lobbying groups to enable them voice their views. These views could be directed to private groups, government or to technical teams. This is aimed at influencing the collective decisions of the institutional elite. (IFC, 2011). Citizen are said to be acting as counterbalance to state power thereby protecting human rights. This can be accomplished through opening of channels of communication and inclusion, providing viable training grounds for different activities and promoting involvement of all. This also includes un-deviated service provision and agenda setting which is identified as bringing welfare issues close to appropriate decision makers.

While studying the role of Non-governmental organizations in policy formulation for local development in Kenya between 2004 and 2014, OECD (2015) notes that, the citizen has influenced the main development in various ways that include: supporting various aid agencies and ministries of different governments to take up successful techniques designed within the voluntary sector, sensitizing and educating the general public about their rights, entitlements
under the national programs; standardize official programs to the needs of the public, outfitted partnerships with official bodies; affecting the local development policies of state and inter-state institutions and helping governments and donors a more fashionable and a development strategy that is more effective through robust institutions, training of staff and improvement of management capacity.

2.5 Conceptual framework

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<thead>
<tr>
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<td>LOCAL RESOURCES</td>
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<td>• Creating an asset map</td>
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<tr>
<td>• Identifying associations</td>
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<td>• Identifying skills, capacities and individual gifts</td>
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<td>• Identifying of local institutions</td>
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CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Introduction
This research done in order to find out the influence of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County. In this chapter there are discussions on the detailed methods and designed used in the study which are, the research design, location of the study, population of study, sample size and sampling procedures, instrumentation, data collection procedure, ethical considerations and data analysis was described.

3.2. Research Design
The research designed used was survey research design was used this is because it is easier to collect data from a sample rather than from every member of the population. This enabled the research to save on time and cost. The design was appropriate because it employed questionnaires to gather information about the subjects’ feelings, opinions, and perceptions (Zeheimester, 1997; Kerlinger, 2000) about the influence of Asset based Community Development approach on poverty reduction in devolved county government of Kilifi (Kaloleni sub county).

3.3. Target Population
The target population of the study was 3,761 including County government employees, NGOs project officers, private sector business community, community health workers, community gatekeepers, local administration and community beneficiaries who have been living in Kaloleni sub county for a period not less than two years.

Table 3.1: Population and Sample Description

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>CODES</th>
<th>CLASS</th>
<th>POPULATION</th>
<th>3 % SAMPLE SAMPLE SIZE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Research and metrics unit (Monitoring and Evaluation department) and administration  
The respondents that will satisfy the criteria of programs as defined by the researcher are data clerks, project directors, monitoring, Research and metrics, officers, CHEWs, researchers  
Population 1191

Community health department  
In this category the respondents that satisfy the criteria of the study are community health coordinators, CHWs, nurses, Doctors, CHEWs  
Population 469

Community mobilization department  
CHWs, project officers and Researchers, CHEWs  
Population 201

Orphans and vulnerable children department  
Project officers, coordinators and CHWs, Caregivers, CHEWs  
Population 667

Behavior change and communication department  
Project officers, CHWs  
Population 330

Gender Based violence department  
CHWs and project officers  
Population 412

Clinical component for healthcare workers department  
medical personnel, Technicians and CHWs, CHEWs  
Population 328

Key population department  
CHWs, project officers  
Population 163

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>100</th>
<th>200</th>
<th>300</th>
<th>400</th>
<th>500</th>
<th>600</th>
<th>700</th>
<th>800</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Research and metrics unit(Monitoring and Evaluation department) and administration</td>
<td>Community health department</td>
<td>Community mobilization department</td>
<td>Orphans and vulnerable children department</td>
<td>Behavior change and communication department</td>
<td>Gender Based violence department</td>
<td>Clinical component for healthcare workers department</td>
<td>Key population department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The respondents that will satisfy the criteria of programs as defined by the researcher are data clerks, project directors, monitoring, Research and metrics, officers, CHEWs, researchers</td>
<td>In this category the respondents that satisfy the criteria of the study are community health coordinators, CHWs, nurses, Doctors, CHEWs</td>
<td>CHWs, project officers and Researchers, CHEWs</td>
<td>Project officers, coordinators and CHWs, Caregivers, CHEWs</td>
<td>Project officers, CHWs</td>
<td>CHWs and project officers</td>
<td>medical personnel, Technicians and CHWs, CHEWs</td>
<td>CHWs, project officers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sample frame, adopted from Kaloleni sub County office

3.4. **sampling procedure and size**
The researcher used probability sampling with stratified random sampling as a method. The researcher stratified all components in order to have better representation. The key informants from
all the represented divisions was purposively sampled in the study due to their status and positions held, as they were in a better position to provide information needed for the study.

In order to raise the sample size of 100, a self-administered questionnaire was used by the researcher on eight groups (5 respondents per group) giving a total of fourty (40) respondents. An in-depth interview was conducted on 4 groups who was purposively selected (10 respondents per group) giving a total of twenty (40) respondents. Two (2) Focus groups’ discussions was carefully planned and designed to obtain information on the participants’ beliefs and perceptions on the effectiveness of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach on Poverty Reduction. The two focus groups of twenty (10) each consisted of respondents thus gave a total of thirty (20) respondents. The criterion for inclusion and exclusion was based on accessibility. The researcher went to those accessible and also to those who were links in the sub county.

3.5. Data collection instruments
data collection tool in this study was a questionnaire method because it was easy to administer and did not require a trained researcher to distribute and collect the questionnaire. It also eliminated interaction between the researcher and respondents and therefore reduced bias. It was also useful as the questions were straightforward and well understood without verbal explanation.

Data pertaining to the influence of Asset Based Community Development on poverty reduction was gathered using questionnaires, which was developed by the researcher and was administered in the organizations. The researcher also used interview tool to obtain detailed information from the selected community, Kaloleni Sub County. Interview method was also used for the respondents who were unable to read and fill the questionnaires. The researcher to find out views and opinions on the influence of results of ABCD approach on poverty reduction conducted a focus group discussion for project officers and project beneficiaries. This is usually composed of individuals who share certain characteristics, which are relevant for the study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). The two (2) focus group discussions were also identified. Their names were not recorded as part of ensuring and assuring confidentiality to the respondents, except personal details like gender were recorded.

3.6 Reliability and validity of the research instrument
Reliability and validity of the research instruments was done as follows:
3.6.1 Validity
In ensuring content validity the tools for the study was made to cover as much aspects of poverty reduction as possible. The questionnaire was subjected by the researcher to experts’ opinion through piloting to ensure that it was measuring what it is intended to measure for the sample to ensure that it is comprehensive enough to collect all the information needed to address and meet goals of the study.

3.6.2 Reliability
To test the reliability, the researcher carried out test re-test to eight respondents in one of the groups out of the non-chosen Kaloleni sub county residents at interval of weeks to confirm if results obtained were similar. Data was analysed was by use of inferential statistics, that is, coefficient correlation to determine the reliability of the research instruments.

3.7. Data Collection Procedure
In order to carry out this study, the researcher first sought permission to carry out the study from the official of both the environs and the local administration where the study was based. The researcher made an initial visit to the institutions and the areas to establish rapport and make necessary appointments for data collection process. The researcher also involved a research assistant to help both in administration of instruments and also to avoid biasness. During the actual data collection process, the questionnaires was administered by the researcher to the County government employees, partners, stakeholders, community members, community health workers and community gatekeepers to complete and return them for analysis.

3.8. Data Analysis Techniques
To determine the effectiveness of ABCD approach on poverty reduction in Kaloleni Sub County, the study was subjected to descriptive statistical methods namely mean, frequencies, and percentages. The data was then presented in the form of figures and tables. Most questionnaires were set up to work out the frequency distribution using the Likert scale rating. The Likert scale has the advantage that they can cope with different strength of opinion and can also obtain a good measure of attitudes (Hayes, 2000). The process involved the coding of data (number of subjects who expressed agreement or disagreement with the items on the questionnaires), which will then be made ready for computer entry, management and analysis. Research hypothesis was tested
using Chi square method of statistical analysis. The hypothesis testing used the goodness of fit procedure to come up with chi square values.

3.9 Ethical Considerations
In order to conduct the study the researcher submitted a written report to Kaloleni Sub County offices to seek for permission to conduct the study with Kaloleni sub county community members. Similarly, participants were availed a subject information sheet which explains to them the purpose of the study as well as seeking for their informed consent, and promise them to give confidence of the information they had shared. Approval and consent was obtained before the researcher conducted the interviews for all the cases.

3.10 Operational Definition of Variables
Below is a table showing the operational definition of variables for the study which gives a summary of the variables, indicators, measurement, and scale and also data collection methods used.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>VARIABLES</th>
<th>INDICATORS</th>
<th>MEASUREMENT</th>
<th>LEVELOFRESEARCH SCALE</th>
<th>DATA COLLECTION METHODS</th>
<th>LEVELOF ANALYSIS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Independent variable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of local Resources</td>
<td>Needs assessment</td>
<td>Accurate needs assessment</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Asset mapping</td>
<td>Stakeholders involvement</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Variable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asset Mobilization</td>
<td>Capacity assessment</td>
<td>Skills and experience</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Capacity building</td>
<td>Training</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Leadership</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Variable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Citizen’s involvement</td>
<td>Community participation</td>
<td>Individual involvement</td>
<td>Nominal</td>
<td>Descriptive</td>
<td>Questionnaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>community empowerment</td>
<td>in community</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(community engagement)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>support local needs and interests</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Depended variables            |                                     |                                            |                       |                         |                  |
| Poverty Reduction             | Effectiveness of Asset              | Availability of resources                  | Ordinal               | Descriptive             | Questionnaire    |
|                               | Based Community Development programs| Asset mobilization                        |                       |                         |                  |
|                               |                                     | community                                 |                       |                         |                  |
|                               |                                     | Involvement                               |                       |                         |                  |

**Figure 2: Operationalization of variables**
CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter analyses the data collected on the influence of results based monitoring and evaluation approach study of development projects conducted in Mombasa County through questionnaire survey, interviews and focus group discussions. Data was collected on the following issues:

1. To assess the influence of the availability of local resources on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.
2. To examine the influence of community assets mobilization on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.
3. To establish the influence of citizens participation with a shared vision on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.

4.2 Response Rate

The response profile of the sample population used for this study is described by the frequency table 4.1 below. Out of 100 respondents identified for the survey there was a response of 88 respondents. This represented a response rate of 88% which is an accepted figure for a social science research study.

All the 60 key informants identified for the interview and focus group discussions respectively responded and accepted to be interviewed. This represented 100% of the sample. Secondly of the questionnaires returned by the community beneficiaries, 28 were considered complete and usable and therefore represented 70% of the response rate.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response category</th>
<th>Number in each category</th>
<th>Response rate</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Community beneficiaries</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>70%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Key Informants</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total number of respondents</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>88</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents
Table 4.2 below shows the education level demographics of the community beneficiaries’ .It is divided into three categories representing the Degree, masters and tertiary education. The education demographics indicate that a majority of the respondents, 80.6% have a certificate or college diploma, 12.9% have a secondary level and only 6.5% having a primary level. Therefore 93.5% of the community beneficiaries have attained a secondary education level or higher hence placing the caliber of their opinions at an educated level. This high level of other respondents with tertiary level of education contributes significantly to the validity of the results.

Furthermore, as depicted in table 4.3 below the researcher tested 8 questions before administering the questionnaire using alpha cronbach reliability test in order to ascertain the reliability of the questions. The correlation coefficient was 0.780 which is an acceptable threshold given that: 0=no correlation, no reliability; 1=perfect positive correlation; -1=perfect negative correlation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Primary level</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>6.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Secondary level</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>12.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tertiary (Diploma/Certificate)</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>80.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>31</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.0</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.3 Reliability test: Alpha Cronbach test
The researcher tested 8 questions before administering the questionnaire using alpha cronbach reliability test in order to ascertain the reliability of the questions. The correlation coefficient was 0.780 which is an acceptable threshold given that: 0=no correlation, no reliability; 1=perfect positive correlation; and -1=perfect negative correlation.

4.3 Availability of local resource and poverty reduction

Table 4.4 whether the projects conduct needs assessment to find what resources they have to solve the problems themselves

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From table 4.4 it can be seen a majority of the respondents 53%, indicated that the projects do not conduct needs assessment to evaluate whether local resources are available to solve their problems. However 26% indicated that the projects do carry out needs assessment while 21% were not sure.
4.4.1 Hypothesis testing of the significance of availability of local resources in poverty reduction

Table 4.4 Hypothesis Test summary for the significance of Availability of local resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Null Hypothesis</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The categories defined by local resources influence of poverty reduction = No and Yes occur</td>
<td>One-Sample</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Reject the null hypothesis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with probabilities 0.5 and 0.5.</td>
<td>Binomial Test</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H₀=Availability of local resources does not influence poverty reduction.

H₁= Availability of local resources influences poverty reduction.

The researcher sampled eighty eight respondents to answer the research question how does local resources influence poverty reduction? The results showed that the null hypothesis stating that local resources does not influence poverty reduction was rejected and the alternative hypothesis stating that availability of local resources influences poverty reduction was accepted. The summary of the test statistic of the output in table 4.4.1 is given as $X^2 (2) = 87$, $p>0.05$ indicating that there is a relationship between availability of local resources and poverty reduction.

Table 4.5 whether projects have a way of discovering untapped talents hidden within individuals in the community

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The table shows that most of the respondents, 66%, agreed that the projects have a way of discovering untapped talents hidden within individuals. Those who indicted to the negative were 14% while those who were not sure were 20%.

**Table 4.6 showing who conducts asset mapping**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Individual</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting firm</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>58</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Out of those who indicated that the projects have a way of discovering untapped talent, 40% indicated that the asset mapping is done by consulting firms while 31% is done by community members. The rest of the respondents 29% indicated that it is carried out by individuals. This table shows a fair distribution of the response:

**Table 4.7 showing whether there are mechanisms to identify associations**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table above majority of the respondents, 60% indicated that there are mechanisms to identify associations, while 26% indicated to the negative. The remaining 14% were not sure whether the mechanism to identify association were there.

Of those who indicated that there is a mechanism to identify associations, they identified mechanisms such as through the housing units, though the schools and other major social gatherings such as weddings, funerals among others.

**Table 4.8 showing whether there are mechanisms to identify assets of local institutions**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results from that table indicate that the projects have ways of identifying that asset of local institutions. A majority 64% indicated to the affirmative while 25% indicate to the negative. The remaining 11% were unsure of the response.

Table 4.9 showing ratings on whether Identifying physical assets and natural resources can lead to poverty reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table it can be seen as most of the respondents believe that identifying physical assets and natural resources including assets such as land, water, minerals or other resources which are communally owned and manage and those which are individually owned and managed can lead to poverty reduction with a majority, 43%, strongly agreeing with the statement, closely followed by 31% who agree with the statement. The rest were either neutral or disagreeing with the statement representing 20% and 6% respectively.

Table 4.10 showing ratings on whether mapping the local economy as an exercise helps people in community understand how the local economy works
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Strongly agree</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agree</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neutral</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Disagree</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strongly disagree</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The table indicates that many of the respondents agreed with the statement that mapping the local economy as an exercise helps people in the community understand how the local economy works, with a majority, 48%, strongly agreeing with the statements and 28% agreeing with the notion. Those who were neutral and those that disagreed with the statement were 20% and 4% respectively.

### 4.4 Asset Mobilization and Poverty Reduction

The study findings indicate that a good number of respondents believed that identifying and mobilizing the gifts and capacities of all community members can help in reducing poverty with 31% agreeing to the narrative and a further 24% strongly agreeing with it. Although there were those who disagreed with the narrative they were few. This shows their belief in the ABCD approach which will succeed if embraced. The research also shows the respondents believed that mapping the assets and building community relationships will lead to poverty reduction going by the 28% who agreed and the 48% who strongly agreed with the notion.

#### 4.4.1 Hypothesis testing on the significance of Asset mobilization as a measure of poverty reduction
Table 4.11. Hypothesis test summary on the significance of Asset mobilization as a measure of poverty reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Null Hypothesis</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The categories defined by Influence of asset mobilization and poverty reduction = Yes and No occur with probabilities 0.5 and 0.5.</td>
<td>One-Sample Binomial Test</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Reject the null hypothesis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The researcher sampled eighty eight respondents to answer the research question how does asset mobilization influence poverty reduction? The results showed that the null hypothesis stating that asset mobilization does not influence poverty reduction was rejected and the alternative hypothesis stating that asset mobilization influences poverty reduction was accepted. The summary of the test statistic of the output in table 4.11 is given as $X^2 (2) = 85$, $p > 0.05$ indicating that there is a relationship between asset mobilization and poverty reduction.

Table 4.11 The extent to which the following aspects of assets mobilization have an effect on poverty reduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect/Rate</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identifying and mobilizing gifts and capacities</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Developing economy is a results of asset mapping</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identification of community communication portal</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lack of skills to manage projects</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Knowledge and training in project management</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where 1- strongly agree, 2-agree, 3-Neutral, 4-Disagree 5 strongly disagree

According to the table, the most of the respondents agree that identifying and mobilizing the gifts and capacities of all community members can contribute to poverty reduction with 24% strongly agreeing with the statement and 31% agreeing to it. About 26% were neutral on the statement which indicated they were not sure; the rest 12% and 8% disagreed and strongly disagreed respectively.
On the issue of developing economy being the result of asset mapping and building community relationships, majority were neutral on their response meaning that they were not sure, 34(39%). A good number, 17(19%) and 10(11%), disagreed and strongly disagreed with the notion respectively. Only 8(9%) and 19(26%) strongly agreed with the notion respectively. This can mean that they believed other factors contributed to the development of the local economy other than just asset mapping and building community relationships.

On the issue of whether identification of all community communication portals can generate support for community development, the response was fairly distributed with many indicating to the affirmative. 16(18%) and 31(35%) strongly agreed and agreed to the issue respectively while 28(39%) were neutral on the matter. 10(11%) disagreed with the statement with 3 (34) strongly disagreeing.

On the issue of whether lack of skills to manage projects leads to ineffectiveness of programs/projects 44% agreed with the statement with 30% strongly agreeing. Those who were neutral to the issue were 13% while those disagreeing were 7% with 6% strongly disagreeing.

On the issue of knowledge and training in project management and community development approaches leading to project success, many of the respondents agreed to the statement, 17(19%) with 36(41%) strongly agreeing. Those who were neutral were 1 (24%) with 7(8%) disagreeing and the rest, 7(8%) strongly disagreeing.

4.5 Citizens involvement and poverty reduction

Respondents observed that stakeholders are not involved before project initiation. The respondents believed that if there is a higher level of citizen participation, the poverty reduction would be a reality. Furthermore, the respondents believed that mechanisms for participation with 58% indicating so. This high figure implies there is little involvement of the stakeholders when projects are being undertaken. Further, the research findings indicate that the respondents mostly agreed with the aspect of citizen involvement such as encouraging the community to utilize local resources before tapping puts the community in a position of strength, community ownership being key and great community communication being the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plans as most rated the items favorably, being mostly agreeing and strongly agreeing.
4.5.1 Hypothesis testing on the significance of citizen’s involvement as a measure of poverty reduction

The researcher eighty eight respondents to answer the research question how does citizen’s involvement influence poverty reduction? The results showed that the null hypothesis stating that citizen’s involvement does not influence poverty reduction was rejected and the alternative hypothesis stating that citizen’s involvement influences poverty reduction was accepted. The summary of the test statistic of the output in table 4.12 is given as X² (2) = 8.2, p>0.05 indicating that there is a relationship between citizen’s involvement and poverty reduction.

Table 4.12: Hypothesis test summary on the significance of citizen’s involvement as a measure of poverty reduction

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Null Hypothesis</th>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Sig.</th>
<th>Decision</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The categories defined by Influence of citizen’s involvement in poverty reduction = Yes and No occur with probabilities 0.5 and 0.5.</td>
<td>One-Sample Binomial Test</td>
<td>.000</td>
<td>Reject the null hypothesis.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.12 showing whether stakeholder analysis is performed before project initiation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

40
From the table it can be seen that a majority of the respondents, 53%, indicated that no stakeholder analysis is performed before project initiation with 15% not sure if it is carried out. Only 32% affirmed that stakeholder analysis is carried out. This means that stakeholders may not be involved before initiation of projects.

Table 4.13 showing whether there is participation throughout the lifecycle of the project

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Respondents</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>88</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The results show that most of the respondents indicated that there are no mechanisms to involve them in the design and decision making in the project with 58% of the respondents affirming so. 17% of the respondents indicated they were not sure of their involvement. Only 25% of the respondents indicated that there is a mechanism for their involvement.

Table 4.14 Showing the extent of citizens’ involvement affecting poverty reduction.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aspect/rate</th>
<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Encouraging the community to utilize local resources</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community ownership</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great community communication</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where 1-Strongly Agree; 2-Agree; 3-Neutral; 4-Disagree; 5-Strongly Disagree
The table shows how the respondents rated various aspects of citizens’ involvement and whether they had influence on poverty reduction.

On the issue of encouraging the community to utilize local resources before tapping external resources putting the community in a position of strength in dealing with outside institutions, many agreed with the statement, 27(31%) with 24 (2750 strongly agreeing. However 19(22%) respondents were neutral or not sure of the response rating. A further 11(12%) disagreed with the notion with 7(850 strongly disagreeing.

On the issue of community ownership being key to building on community practices, a majority 36(41%) were neutral on the rating. A further 17(1950 agreed with the statement with 129) strongly agreeing. However 17(14%) respondents disagreed with the statement.

On the issue of great community communication being the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plan, a majority of the respondents 28(32%) indicated that they were not sure of their response, they were neutral 17(19%) respondents indicated that they agreed with the statement with a further 15(17%) strongly agreed. That those that disagreed with the statement were 17(195) with a further 11(135) strongly disagreeing with the statement.
SUMMARY OF KEY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings in summary as well as comparing and contrasting findings realized to those of similar studies. Finally, conclusion and recommendations emanating from this study are presented. This study was conducted with the aim of finding out the influence of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni Sub County County. Below are the Summary findings of the study:

5.2 Summary of key Findings

5.2.1 Availability of local Resources and poverty reduction.

The analysis indicated that 47(53%) of the respondents observed that the projects do not conduct needs assessment to find what resources they have to solve the problem themselves 23(26%) respondents affirmed there being needs assessment conducted. The rest were not sure. This indicates lack of knowledge of the respondents on the needs assessment. The study further points out that the projects have a way of discovering untapped talents with 66% of the respondents affirming so. This means that the project can support the ABCD approach which will go a long way in reducing poverty.

The research also shows that most respondents believe that identifying assets and natural resources including assets such as land, water minerals or other resources communally owned can lead to poverty eradication by 31% who agreed with the idea and a further 43% who strongly agreed. This is a positive outlook on the ABCD approach if it implemented in the area.

Most respondents also believe that mapping the local economy as an exercise helps people in the community understand how the local economy works which can help them improve productivity with 28% agreeing and a further 48% strongly agreeing with the narrative. This strengthens the narrative that the ABCD approach will help in reducing the poverty levels.

5.2.2. Asset mobilization and poverty reduction
The study findings indicate that a good number of respondents believed that identifying and mobilizing the gifts and capacities of all community members can help in reducing poverty with 31% agreeing to the narrative and a further 24% strongly agreeing with it. Although there were those who disagreed with the narrative they were few. This shows their belief in the ABCD approach which will succeed if embraced. The research also shows the respondents believed that mapping the assets and building community relationships will lead to poverty reduction going by the 28% who agreed and the 48% who strongly agreed with the notion.

The research further shows that the respondents believed that identifying all community communication portals and also having knowledge and training in project management can all help in reducing poverty with a majority of the respondents either agreeing to it.

This findings show that, in general, the respondents believed that when there is asset mobilization in the community, there will be a reduction of poverty in the area.

5.2.3 Citizen involvement and poverty reduction

The study findings indicate that 53% of the respondents confirmed that stakeholders are not involved before project initiation. The respondents believed that if there is a higher level of citizen participation, the poverty reduction would be a reality.

Furthermore, the respondents believed that mechanisms for participation with 58% indicating so. This high figure implies there is little involvement of the stakeholders when projects are being undertaken. Further, the research findings indicate that the respondents mostly agreed with the aspect of citizen involvement such as encouraging the community to utilize local resources before tapping puts the community in a position of strength, community ownership being key and great community communication being the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plans as most rated the items favorably, being mostly agreeing and strongly agreeing.

5.3 Conclusion
Despite the community development constraints that have been observed, we are of the view that the ABCD approach coupled with Vision 2030 can deliver the growth and development that Kenya aspires to achieve. Its success will, however, depend on the management of reform of institutions especially those targeted by the social, economic and political pillar of the vision document. Furthermore, given the current poverty levels the county governments will need to rethink its development approaches. And paradigm shift with a view to shifting financing of development from domestically generated resources as opposed to the current practice in many African countries which look to foreign financing as a panacea for development. The recommended reforms of tapping local resources, citizen’s involvement and participation of a shared vision and mobilization of community assets will be critical in allowing the country to achieve this shift as these are the sectors critical for mobilization of savings.

5.4 Recommendations

Having looked at the implication of the study and made the above conclusions, the researcher has made some recommendations based on the findings of the study and recommendation for further studies / researches.

5.4.1 Recommendation based on the findings of this study have been made as follows

1. There is need for appreciative inquiry which identifies and analyses the community's past successes. This strengthens people's confidence in their own capacities and inspires them to take action.
2. There is also need for the recognition of social capital and its importance as an asset. This is why ABCD focuses on the power of associations and informal linkages within the community, and the relationships built over time between community associations and external institutions.
3. Based on the findings the study recommends a Participatory approaches to development, which are based on principles of empowerment and ownership of the development process.
4. Moreover, there is need for Community economic development models that place priority on collaborative efforts for economic development that makes best use of its own resource base.
5. There is also need for Efforts to strengthen civil society. These efforts have focused on how to engage people as citizens (rather than clients) in development, and how to make local governance more effective and responsive.

6. Despite the community development constraints that have been observed, we are of the view that the ABCD approach coupled with Vision 2030 can deliver the growth and development that Kenya aspires to achieve. Its success will, however, depend on the management of political transitions and reform of institutions especially those targeted by the social, economic and political pillar of the vision document. Furthermore, given the current global financial crisis the country will need to rethink its development paradigm with a view to shifting financing of development from domestically generated resources as opposed to the current practice in many African countries which look to foreign financing as a panacea for development. The recommended reforms of tapping local resources, citizen’s involvement and participation of a shared vision and mobilization of community assets was critical in allowing the country to achieve this shift as these are the sectors critical for mobilization of savings.

7. ABCD is a process of self-mobilization and organizing for change. This process has happened spontaneously in many communities. The challenge for an external agency, such as an NGO, is to stimulate this process in other communities without having the opposite effect of creating dependency.

5.5 Areas for further research

Given that the findings on the influence of Asset Based Community Development approach on Poverty Reduction were concentrated on Kilifi County, the researcher suggests that more research be conducted in other counties as well. Policy makers of poverty reduction activities should investigate more on Asset Based Community Development approach and their direct impact on community well-being. A research is conducted on various other approaches which can decrease poverty in the area. This study is of its kind in contributing to the knowledge of poverty reduction and asset based community development approach. It is evident from this study that it is necessary to conduct further studies on why organizations are hesitant to implement the ABCD approach that aims at sustainably building capacities for community members. Equally, based on findings of this
study it may be necessary to look at ways of handling the emerging challenges of ABCD approach.

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The Asset-Based Community Development Institute (ABCD), Institute for Policy Research, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL http://www.northwestern.edu/ipr/abcd.html


APPENDIX A: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

Alice Mshai Mwakulilah
P.O Box 99483-80107
Mombasa
Tel: +254 724 595676
E-mail: mshyalice@gmail.com; alicemshy@yahoo.com
Date: ………………………………..

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir/Madam,

RE: DATA COLLECTION

My name is Alice Mwakulilah a student at Nairobi University pursuing a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management. I intend to conduct a study on the influence of Asset Based Community Development on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County. The information was part of the study being undertaken on development among the communities and was used by the researcher for academic purposes and was treated with the utmost confidentiality. All information given was treated as confidential. I am requesting if I could discuss some questions on the same development subject.

Thank you for your cooperation.

Yours faithfully,

Alice Mshai Mwakulilah,  
Student (MA, PPM) 
University of Nairobi (SCDE)  
MOMBASA.

APPENDIX B: INFORMED CONSENT LETTER

THE INFLUENCE OF ASSET BASED COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT (ABCD) APPROACH ON POVERTY REDUCTION IN KILIFI COUNTY, KENYA

Principal Researcher: Alice Mshai Mwakulilah  
Masters Student at the School of Continuing and Distance Education of the University of Nairobi  
Address: 99483-80107, MOMBASA
You are being requested to take part in this research study. Before you decide to participate in this study, it is important that you understand why the research is being done and what it will involve. Please take time to listen to the following information carefully and kindly ask the researcher if there is anything that is not clear or if you need more information.

The purpose of this study is purely for academic purposes and was treated with utmost confidentiality. Your commitment time for this study is thirty minutes of question and answer. The risks of this study are minimal. The questions in the survey are not intended to upset any respondents. Just in case you feel compromised, feel free to terminate the interview.

There was no direct benefit to you for your participation in this study. However, I hope that the information obtained from this study may help inform Kaloleni sub county, Management Committees, Government and other stakeholders on the effectiveness of Asset Based Community Development Approach of development in Kilifi County.

Should you have any questions about the research or any related matters, please contact the researcher on 0724-595-676. Your participation in this study is voluntary and no monetary compensation was given to you for your participation in this study. It is up to you to decide whether or not to take part in this study. If you do decide to take part in this study, you was asked to sign a consent form.

**Respondent’s declaration:**

By signing this consent form, I confirm that I have understood the information and have had the opportunity to ask questions. I understand that my participation is voluntary and that I am free to withdraw at any time, without giving a reason and without cost. I voluntarily agree to take part in this study.

Signature ______________________________ Date __________________________

**APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR KALOLENI SUB COUNTY MANAGEMENT AND LEADERSHIP TEAM**

Dear Respondent,

I am a MA Project management student at UoN (Msa CAMPUS), conducting research in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County in Coast province Kenya. I am kindly asking you to answer the
following questionnaire in order to help us find out about the influence of the Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach on poverty reduction in Kaloloni sub county, Kilifi County, Kenya. These views will be used to offer insights useful for project managers and other stakeholders to deal wisely and decisively with community development initiatives and poverty reduction. Moreover, the findings of the research may also be used to shed light on the challenges that are faced by project managers and other people serving in Kaloloni sub county, Kilifi county in the delivery of community development services and in creating awareness on ABCD approach and thus, make appropriate recommendations. The information given will be treated strictly confidential. Please answer all questions in the four sections.

This questionnaire is meant to answer the following objectives:

1. To assess the influence of availability of local resources on poverty reduction in Kaloloni sub county, Kilifi County.
2. To examine the influence of community assets mobilization on poverty reduction in Kaloloni sub county, Kilifi County.
3. To establish the influence of citizen’s participation on poverty reduction in Kaloloni sub county, Kilifi County.

Please place a tick / fill in the spaces appropriately.

SECTION 1: General Information (Bio Data)

1. Gender: Male __________ Female__________
2. What is your current occupation/role _____________________________
3. How long have you been in the position? _____________________
4. Your professional qualification in this profession is
   a) PhD
   b) Masters
   c) Degree
   d) Diploma
   e) Certificate
   f) Other(s)------------------

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5. What are the duties you undertake in the project/program/county?

6. What activities/services does the organization undertake in the community? Please tick appropriately:
   a) Economic Empowerment
   b) Educational support
   c) Psychosocial support
   d) Health care services
   e) Other (please specify)

SECTION 2: Availability of local Resources and Poverty Reduction.

7. Does the project(s) conduct needs assessment to find what resources they have to solve the problems themselves?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) No sure

8. Does the project have ways of discovering untapped talents hidden within individuals and the community?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Not sure

9. If yes, is the asset mapping:
   a) Done by an individual employee
   b) Done by the community members
   c) Consulting firm
   d) Other (please specify)

10. How do you identify individual gifts, skills and capacities?

11. Do you have mechanisms to identify associations (relationships for community actions)?
    a) Yes
    b) No
    c) Not sure

   If yes, briefly describe them

12. Does the project have ways of identifying the assets of local institutions?
    d) Yes
    e) No
f) Not sure

13. If yes, is it:
   e) Government agencies
   f) Non governmental agencies
   g) Private sector business
   h) Unpaid staff
   i) Other (please specify)---------------------------------------------------------------

Indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement to the following statements:-

14. Identifying physical assets and natural resources including assets such as land, water, mineral or other resources which are communally owned and managed and those which are individually owned and managed can lead to poverty reduction.
   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

15. Mapping the local economy as an exercise helps people in the community understand how the local economy works, showing how well local resources are maximized for local economic benefit. It also helps the community to understand how products and services imported could be produced locally.
   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

16. Briefly explain any barriers to implementation and success of the Asset Based Community Development approach, and recommendations on how asset mapping, mapping the local economy, identifying physical assets and natural resources, identifying assets of local institutions, identifying local associations and capacities might be addressed

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

SECTION 3: Asset Mobilization and Poverty Reduction

1. Indicate your agreement or disagreement to the following statements on asset mobilization as a cause of ineffectiveness of poverty reduction strategies:
a) In order for the community to make the most of their assets and to become more confident with their ability to deal with internal changes and also rely less on external resources they must identify and mobilize the gifts and capacities of all community members, the community’s associations and institutions (private, public, and non-profit), the community’s physical assets, and the community’s leadership capacity
   i. Strongly disagree
   ii. Disagree
   iii. Neutral
   iv. Agree
   v. Strongly agree

b) Developing the local economy is a natural outgrowth of mapping assets and building community relationships.
   i. Strongly disagree
   ii. Disagree
   iii. Neutral
   iv. Agree
   v. Strongly agree

c) Identification of all community communication portals, both formal (such as the media) and informal (such as the coffee shop) it’s critical for community to foster formal and informal communication in order to generate support for community development
   i. Strongly disagree
   ii. Disagree
   iii. Neutral
   iv. Agree
   v. Strongly agree

d) Lack of the skills to manage projects leads to ineffectiveness of programs/projects.
   i. Strongly disagree
   ii. Disagree
   iii. Neutral
   iv. Agree
   v. Strongly agree

e) Knowledge and training in project management and community development approaches leads to project success.
   i. Strongly disagree
   ii. Disagree
   iii. Neutral
   iv. Agree
   v. Strongly agree
2. Briefly elaborate on any other challenges that you may be facing relating to asset mobilization, Identification of gifts and capacities, leadership capacity, capacity assessment, and capacity building

SECTION 4: Citizen’s Involvement and Poverty Reduction

i. Do you undertake any stakeholder analysis before project initiation?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Not sure

ii. Are there any mechanisms for participation in the design and decision making throughout the life cycle of the project/programme?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Not sure

   If yes briefly explain------------------------------------------------- 

   ---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

iii. The process of realizing the community vision begins with associations asking themselves "What can we do to make this vision happen?"

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

iv. Encouraging the community to utilize local resources before tapping external resources puts the community in a position of strength in dealing with outside institutions.

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree
v. Community ownership is key and should be supported by: using community language; taking time to build trust; promoting community to-community learning exchanges; building on community practices.

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

vi. Great community communication is the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plan.
   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

vii. Great community communication is the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plan.
   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

viii. Involving more citizens in the process of development means that more people bring more ideas, more talents and more resources to the situation facing the community
   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

ix. What other recommendations do you have about **improving the effectiveness of community development initiatives or programs**

   Thank you for your time and cooperation.
Dear Respondent,

I am a MA Project Planning and Management student at University of Nairobi, conducting research in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County in Coast province Kenya. I am kindly asking you to answer the following questionnaire in order to help us find out about the influence of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County, Kenya. These views will be used to offer insights useful for project managers and other stakeholders to deal wisely and decisively with community development initiatives. Moreover, the findings of the research may also be used to shed light on the challenges that was faced by County government managers and other people serving in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County in the delivery of community services and in creating awareness on ABCD approach and thus, make appropriate recommendations. The information given will be treated strictly confidential. Please answer all questions in the four sections.

This questionnaire is meant to answer the following objectives: -

1. To assess the influence of availability of local resources on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.
2. To examine the influence of community assets mobilization on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.
3. To establish the influence of citizen’s participation on poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County.

Please place a tick /fill in the spaces appropriately.

SECTION A: General Information (Bio Data)

1. Gender:   Male _________ Female__________
2. Have you been involved in /benefited from any project/program run by Kaloleni sub county
3. What are the duties you undertake in the project/program?
Please specify----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

4. Your level of Education
   a) Primary
   b) Secondary
   c) Tertiary(Diploma/Certificate)
   d) Other(Specify)-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

5. What activities /services does the organization/sub-county undertake in the community? Please tick appropriately:
   a) Economic Empowerment
   b) Educational support
   c) Psychosocial support
   d) Health care services
   e) Other(please specify)-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

SECTION 2: Availability of local Resources and Poverty Reduction.

1. Does the project(s) conduct needs assessment to find what resources they have to solve the problems themselves?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) No sure

2. Does the project have ways of discovering untapped talents hidden within individuals and the community?
   a. Yes
   b. No
   c. Not sure

3. If yes, is the asset mapping:
   a) Done by an individual employee
   b) Done by the community members
   c) Consulting firm
   d) Other(please specify)-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------

4. How do you identify individual gifts, skills and capacities?

5. Do you have mechanisms to identify associations (relationships for community actions)?
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Not sure  
If yes, briefly describe them-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

6. Does the project have ways of identifying the assets of local institutions?  
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Not sure  

7. If yes, is it:  
a) Government agencies  
b) Non governmental agencies  
c) Private sector business  
d) Unpaid staff  
e) Other (please specify)-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Indicate your degree of agreement or disagreement to the following statements: -

8. Identifying physical assets and natural resources including assets such as land, water, mineral or other resources which are communally owned and managed and those which are individually owned and managed can lead to poverty reduction.  
a) Strongly disagree  
b) Disagree  
c) Neutral  
d) Agree  
e) Strongly agree

9. Mapping the local economy as an exercise helps people in the community understand how the local economy works, showing how well local resources are maximized for local economic benefit. It also helps the community to understand how products and services imported could be produced locally.  
a) Strongly disagree  
b) Disagree  
c) Neutral  
d) Agree  
e) Strongly agree

10. Briefly explain any barriers to implementation and success of the Asset Based Community Development approach, and recommendations on how asset mapping, mapping the local economy, identifying physical assets and natural resources, identifying assets of local
institutions, identifying local associations and capacities might be addressed

SECTION 3: Asset Mobilization and Poverty Reduction

1. Indicate your agreement or disagreement to the following statements on asset mobilization as a cause of ineffectiveness of poverty reduction strategies:

   a) In order for the community to make the most of their assets and to become more confident with their ability to deal with internal changes and also rely less on external resources they must identify and mobilize the gifts and capacities of all community members, the community’s associations and institutions (private, public, and non-profit), the community’s physical assets, and the community’s leadership capacity
      vi. Strongly disagree
      vii. Disagree
      viii. Neutral
      ix. Agree
      x. Strongly agree

   b) Developing the local economy is a natural outgrowth of mapping assets and building community relationships.
      vi. Strongly disagree
      vii. Disagree
      viii. Neutral
      ix. Agree
      x. Strongly agree

   c). Identification of all community communication portals, both formal (such as the media) and informal (such as the coffee shop) it’s critical for community to foster formal and informal communication in order to generate support for community development
      vi. Strongly disagree
      vii. Disagree
      viii. Neutral
      ix. Agree
      x. Strongly agree

   d). Lack of the skills to manage projects leads to ineffectiveness of programs/projects.
      vi. Strongly disagree
      vii. Disagree
      viii. Neutral
      ix. Agree
      x. Strongly agree
e). Knowledge and training in project management and community development approaches leads to project success.

vi. Strongly disagree
vii. Disagree
viii. Neutral
ix. Agree
x. Strongly agree

2. Briefly elaborate on any other challenges that you may be facing relating to asset mobilization, Identification of gifts and capacities, leadership capacity, capacity assessment, and capacity building

SECTION 4: Citizen’s Involvement and Poverty Reduction

1. Do you undertake any stakeholder analysis before project initiation?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Not sure

2. Are there any mechanisms for participation in the design and decision making throughout the life cycle of the project/programme?
   a) Yes
   b) No
   c) Not sure

If yes briefly explain---------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

3. The process of realizing the community vision begins with associations asking themselves "What can we do to make this vision happen?"

   a. Strongly disagree
   b. Disagree
   c. Neutral
   d. Agree
   e. Strongly agree

4. Encouraging the community to utilize local resources before tapping external resources puts the community in a position of strength in dealing with outside institutions.

   a) Strongly disagree
5. Community ownership is key and should be supported by: using community language; taking time to build trust; promoting community to-community learning exchanges; building on community practices.

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

6. Great community communication is the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plan.

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

7. Great community communication is the foundation for the creation of a shared vision and plan.

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

8. Involving more citizens in the process of development means that more people bring more ideas, more talents and more resources to the situation facing the community.

   a) Strongly disagree
   b) Disagree
   c) Neutral
   d) Agree
   e) Strongly agree

9. What other recommendations do you have about **improving the effectiveness of community development initiatives or programs**

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-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
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67
Thank you for your time and cooperation.

APPENDIX D: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE AND FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION FOR KALOLENI SUB COUNTY

Dear Respondent,

I am a MA Project Planning and Management student at University of Nairobi, conducting research in Kilifi County in coast province Kenya. I am kindly asking you to answer the following questionnaire in
order to help us find out about the influence of Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) approach on Poverty Reduction in Kaloleni sub county Kilifi County, Kenya. These views will be used to offer insights useful for County governments, project managers and other stakeholders to deal wisely and decisively with community development projects. Moreover, the findings of the research may also be used to shed light on the challenges that was faced by county governments, project beneficiaries project managers and other people serving in Kilifi County in the delivery of services and in creating awareness on ABCD approach and thus, make appropriate recommendations. The information given will be treated strictly confidential. Please answer all questions in the four sections.

This questionnaire is meant to answer the following objectives:

1. To examine how availability of local resources influences poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi county
2. To determine how community asset mobilization leads to poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi County
3. To assess how citizen’s participation leads to poverty reduction in Kaloleni sub county, Kilifi county

Please fill in the spaces provided and answer all the questions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demographics (Bio data)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The researcher would like to know a little about you and your organization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. What is your village’s name/ project's name? _________________________</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. What is your designation/role in county development/leadership? -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. What is your position in the county/project/ organization, or what is your job title?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Manages the organization/project/Beneficiary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>County official</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. How long have you been working for this county/project/ organization? __________</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. How often do you, personally, interact with beneficiaries?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Daily</th>
<th>Monthly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Weekly</td>
<td>Variable/ Changeable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What are your main concerns about county development and poverty reduction? How does community dependence on external support affect sustainability of development projects

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

6. What strategies do you suggest to reduce poverty in the county?

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

8. Who founded/established the project/organization?

________________________________________________________________________

9. What is the primary problem your project/organization is addressing?

________________________________________________________________________

10. How did he/she/you decide that this was a problem? Did you talk to the community?

________________________________________________________________________

11. How does the community assess availability of local resources for poverty reduction?

________________________________________________________________________

13. How do you mobilize assets in the county for poverty reduction?

________________________________________________________________________

14. How are citizen’s(beneficiaries) involved in poverty reduction?

________________________________________________________________________

15. How are beneficiaries chosen or how do they find your project/organization?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Identified by Community</th>
<th>Identified by Staff/ Volunteers/ Partners</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Identified by Local Authorities (Provincial Administration, Chiefs, School Teachers/ Staff)</td>
<td>Announcements on Local Radio, T.V., Internet or Newsletters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Identified/ Referred by Beneficiaries</td>
<td>Referred by outside organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

15. What types of information do you share with your beneficiaries?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Organizational Operations (mission statement, organization structure)</th>
<th>Finances/ Sources of Money/ Donors</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Program/ Project Activities/ Goals</td>
<td>Contact Information</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Available resources</td>
<td>Others:</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16. How do you share this information?

| Staff/Volunteers’ interaction w/ beneficiaries | Media (radio, tv) |
| Newsletters/ Banners                          | Beneficiary Meetings |
| Internet (website, e-mail)                    | Other               |

17. Where do you receive funding from?

| USAID                        | Local People/ Community/ Businesses |
| Money Making Activities/ Membership Fees | County Government |
| Non-Governmental Organizations | Others                     |

18. What are your county’s /project’s/ organizations short-term (i.e. weekly or monthly) goals?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

19. How does your project/ organization set project goals? Who is involved?

| Goals are set by outside source (i.e. Foreign HQ) | Through Meetings/ Discussion with Beneficiaries/ Community |
| Through Meetings/ Discussion with Staff/ Volunteers | Other |

20. What’s the most significant change that has happened as a result of your project/ organization?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

21. What challenges has your county/project/ organization faced?

_________________________________________________________________________________

22. What have you done to overcome those challenges?

_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________
_________________________________________________________________________________

23. What do you think is the best way for the county/organizations/ projects to ensure asset mobilization and mapping, and citizen’s involvement in community development?
Thank you for your time and consideration.