FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN NG-CDF PROJECTS IN KITUI COUNTY, KENYA: A CASE OF MWINGI WEST SUB COUNTY

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A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements for The Award of The Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of The University of Nairobi

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DECLARATION

This research proposal is my original work and has not been presented for any award in this or any other university.

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This research proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my dear wife Elizabeth Kaingi and my lovely children Allan Kimanzi and Ezra Mukala for their support, love and understanding they offered me throughout my study period, and especially during the research of this project.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CID: Centre for International Development

CIDP: County Integrated Development Plan

CRC: Citizen Report Card

FGDs: Focused Group Discussions

FY: Financial Year

GK: Government of Kenya

IDP: Integrated Development Plan

IEA: Institute for Economic affaires

IEBC: Independent Electoral and Boundaries' Commission

KHRC: Kenya Human Rights Commission

LASDAP: Local Authorities' Development Programme

LATF: Local Authority Transfer Fund

MP: Member of Parliament

NCST: National Council of Science and Technology

NG-CDF: National Government Constituency Development Fund

NTA: National Taxpayers Association

PFM: Public Financial Management Act 2012

PMC: Project Management Committee

QRR: Questionnaire return rate

SPSS: Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Community participation mean an open process in which the rights of the community to be informed, to provide comments to the government and to receive a response from the government are met through expression of needs and goals. Effective community participation ensures that government decisions and policies reflect the public interest. It enhances transparency and accountability, project ownership and proper utilization of resources. Despite the Government of Kenya's (GK) efforts to come up with legislations that provide for people's participation, there have been challenges in terms of informing the populace on these provisions and creating platforms and enabling environment for involvement. The purpose of this study was, to establish factors that influence community participation in NG-CDF projects, with the case of NG-CDF projects in Mwingi West sub county, Kitui County, Kenya. Among the objectives that will be studied include; establishing how demographic characteristics influence community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi West Sub County, examining the extent to which culture influence community participation in NG-CDF projects. The anticipated significance of this study was to inform policy on NG-CDF projects, the structures of decision making on the use of the devolved funds at all stages of implementation, to help improve effectiveness and value for money. This study targets 35 projects with funding amount of Sh. 800,000 and above. The projects are spread throughout the four wards of Mwingi west sub county, which are Migwani ward, Kiomo/Kyethani ward, Kyome/Thaana Ward and Nguutani ward. From 35 projects the researcher will sample 32 projects. The sample size will be determined by use of Krejcie and Morgan (1970) sampling table which made a sample size of 99 respondents from the sampled projects. Purposeful censuring method will be used to select the NG-CDF manager, 2 NG-CDF committee members' top officials, and 32 PMC chairperson secretary and a project beneficiary from each sampled project. Further a stratified random sampling method will be used to select the 99 respondents from the four wards in proportionate to their population sizes. Data will be collected using questionnaires with the help of 4 research assistants. The data will be analyzed using descriptive statistics where descriptive summaries like frequencies and percentages will be used, and later presented using frequency distribution tables.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Democracy is a political system based on representative government; community participation in the political process; freedom (in the wide sense; basic freedoms of citizens); transparency of political acts and process in general. The emerging literature on collaborative governance in public administration has emphasized that citizens should be considered as collaborative partners in a governance era for building democratic and effective governance (O 'Leary and Bingham 2008; O 'Leary, Van Slyke, and Kim 2010). Community participation means an open process in which the rights of the community to be informed, to provide comments to the government and to receive a response from the government are met through a full opportunity to be involved and to express needs and goals. It is the process which provides private individuals a chance to impact public choices and is a part of law based basic leadership process. It can as well be viewed from the perspective of benefits to be gained and costs to be borne. Implicit in this "penchant for getting involved" is the notion of the relationship between self and society (Bellah et al., 1985). According to Katorobo (2007) service delivery to citizens may be considered from the standpoint of two types of decentralization – that guided by the principle of subsidiarity; and that guided by the principle of management by results. Some services are best delivered at the national level; others at the regional level; and many at the grass-roots level where the consumers of those services are located. It is therefore notable that for the service to be delivered citizen must participate as consumers of those services.

Effective community participation ensures that government decisions and policies reflect the public interest. It enhances transparency and accountability, project ownership, proper utilization of resources, and also necessary in decreasing citizens' doubts and mistrust towards the government. Cogan and Sharpe (1986) identifies five benefits of citizen participation in the planning process which include: Information and ideas on public issues, public support for planning decisions, avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays, reservoir of good will which can carry over to future decisions and spirit of cooperation and trust between the government and the public.

During the last decade, the winds of democratic movements and reforms have blown around the world, and democratic decentralization has spread globally. In every continent, most governments have embraced decentralization programmes. ― Some 95 percent of democracies now have elected sub national governments, and countries everywhere – large and small, rich and poor – are devolving political, fiscal, and administrative powers to sub national tiers of government‖ (United Nations, 2007).

Globally, many countries have made efforts through legislations to foster citizen participation or public involvement in state affairs; that is in policy formulation and implementation of projects. For instance, in the ancient Greece and Colonial New England, the term community participation can be traced back to the 1960s when legislative procedures and systems were intended to encourage "external" support. Subject interest was standardized in the mid-1960s with President Lyndon Johnson's Great Society programs (Cogan & Sharpe, 1986).

In the united Kingdom (U.K) and United States of America (USA), for instance, the present civil argument has been concentrating on parental cooperation regarding selection of schools and school governance, while in developing nations the verbal confrontation focuses on community investment in school development, financing and administration (Bray, 1996; Suzuki, 2000).

In Switzerland, direct participatory democracy has thrived through the communities; larger regional units have been formed for achieving economies of scale. The critical point is that the communities remain the foundations on which the larger units are based for effective service delivery (Katorobo, 2007). Equally many Latin American countries have undergone democratic reforms and most of them have carried out democratic decentralization programmes, from large countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, to smaller states such as Bolivia and Venezuela (United Nations, 2007).

Regionally, Africa has not been left behind; democratic decentralization has been undertaken in Ethiopia, Ghana, Mali, Togo, South Africa, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, among other countries (United Nations, 2007). In South Africa for instance, the Municipal Systems Act (2000) and the Municipal Structures Act (1998) stipulates that all the municipalities should develop an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in consultation with local people, that is, there

should be full and active participation of the people in each ward in the development of an IDP (United Nations, 2007).

In Tanzania, participatory development has had a long history. Since independence the focus of the government has been in enhancing people participation in various development projects. Effort to promote citizen participation was reflected in various policies and projects that were adopted during that time. These include establishment of Local Government system and abolition of the non - elected native authorities in 1972; a situation which at one stage turned people to passive recipients of government orders instead of key players in social-economic development. (United Nations, 2007).

In Uganda, its current decentralization was conceived from both the exigencies of a guerrilla war and ideological conviction. In the first place, in Luwero District which was the underlying territory involved by Museveni's guerrilla compel, a political nearby individuals based foundation, named the Resistance Councils, which went for developing and managing support for the National Resistance Army (NRA) was subtly sorted out in the regions which the guerrillas caught and possessed (United Nations, 2007).

In Rwanda, after the 1994 genocide the leadership sought to decentralize governance and let people have a strong say in determining their socio-politico-economic destiny. The leadership had a legal basis on this in the Arusha agreements which, without mentioning decentralization, had committed government to creating a governance system that passes power to the people. In the decentralization document, it is stated that one of the legal foundations of decentralization in the country is the principle of power sharing as expressed in the Accord de Paix d' Arusha entre le Gouvernment de la République Rwandaise et le Front Patriotique Rwandais. Up to now power sharing has only been seen among the political elite at parliament and executive levels. The decentralization policy was to reinforce power sharing by ensuring that the Rwandese people themselves are empowered to shape their political, economic, and social destiny (Government of Rwanda, 2000).

Locally, the Kenyan government has made many efforts over the years to enhance community participation right from the constitution of District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD), Special District Focus for Rural Development (SDFRD), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF)

and finally the Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) which was founded with a very clear mission: to encourage development and ensure community participation in development at the constituency level. In other words, the constituents are to be involved in project identification, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation (NG-CDF Act, 2003).

Further, the Constitution of Kenya 2010 together with a number of legislations such as the Public Financial Management (PFM) Act 2012, County Government Act and Devolution Act clearly provides for people's involvement at all levels of governance and management of public resources. Despite this legislative requirement, most people including the leaders do not have the knowledge and information of the options and the implications of the options they can use to participate meaningfully in local government affairs (Brynard, 1996). More so, in the recent county budget making processes in the country, formulation of county legislations such as the finance bills among many other bills, and the development of County Integrated Development Plans (CIDP) clearly demonstrated noninvolvement of the people; a situation that has left electorates with mixed feelings and disappointment. The researcher therefore sees it useful to consider and investigate factors that influence community participation and ownership of government sponsored projects: A case of government sponsored projects in Mwingi west Sub County in Kitui County, Kenya.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Researchers who have carried out studies in public participation in local political processes contends that the idea of community participation or support includes moving from the typical general decisions and making further strides in fortifying citizenship and democratizing the state. Network interest in government business ought to be the way toward changing occupants from aloof subjects in subordinate associations with specific legislators or gatherings into dynamic nationals, who realize that they have political rights, can honestly make requests on the legislature for open administrations, and can make their voices heard in political verbal confrontations (O 'Leary, Van Slyke, and Kim 2010).

Throughout the years, Kenya has logically moved from a concentrated to a decentralized type of administration through a number of policies and legislations in an effort of enhancing effective community participation in the country. The establishment of NG-CDF through an Act of

parliament ―Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2003 was meant to facilitate development which is people responsive. In other words, the constituents are to be involved in project identification, designing, planning and implementation and at the same time in monitoring and evaluation of their development (CDF Act, 2003).

Since its inception, the NG-CDF has received both national and international recognition for its attempt to address growing citizen legitimacy concerns and to remedy the deeply rooted patronage in governing African states. To date, the Kenyan government has disbursed to a tune of 956 USD million as NG-CDF to constituencies (National Taxpayers Association [NTA], 2013). NG-CDF was a noble idea whose effects have been felt at the grassroots level in every corner of Kenya but has been be deviled by myriad problems largely due to weak legislation, institutional and oversight mechanisms coupled with lack of information by citizens (NTA, 2013).

There has been a lot of criticism, from various quarters, on the way the NG-CDF is managed and implemented. The shortfalls incorporate managerial administrations and wasteful aspects, misappropriation of public assets and the minimization of local communities networks being developed procedures (Legal Resources Foundation Trust [LRF], 2009). The frameworks and structures have did not have an intelligent or planning system. They have hence been damaged by covers, duplication, and notwithstanding their variety, there has been low native inclusion (Kenya Human Rights Commission [KHRC] and Social and Public Accountability Network [SPAN], 2010).Equally the process has been marred by repeated accusation of abuse of funds, putting up projects that are not of priority to the members of the community and patronage due to excessive powers of the Member of Parliament

(MP) (TISA, 2009). A citizen's report card (CRC); a research in 149 constituencies done by the NTA in 2013, rated Mwingi west sub county as one of the poorly performed constituency in terms of fund utilization in Financial Year (FY) 2010 / 2011. The key points were: Out of the Kshs. 52,437,055 that was allocated to the constituency, Kshs. 3,100,000 was wasted on badly implemented projects which is 5.8% of the amount allocated during that period (NTA, 2013), and Kshs. 850,000 was unaccounted for i.e. 1.6%. The report further classified the projects into three categories; completed and in use projects which were rated at 75% in terms of technical performance, ongoing projects rated at 63% and incomplete projects at 48% (NTA, 2013).

From the above analysis, it is clear that NG-CDF projects' performance in FY 2010/2011 was 62%. That means 38% of the money meant to benefit the people of Mwingi west sub county/ Constituency was wasted in terms of technical performance, 5.8% on badly implemented projects, 1.6% unaccounted for totaling to 45.4% which translates to Kshs.23,806,423. This is only one constituency in one financial year. If this was replicated in the 290 constituencies and all avenues of devolution like the counties, then Kenya will lose billions and billions of shillings; a situation that might lead to apathy among the electorates, community unrests, lack of development, and poor infrastructure with no investors, increased levels poverty coupled with unemployment, emerging culture of militia and high crime rates.

This mixed result clearly prompted the need to study to find out the factors that influence meaningful participation by local communities in NG-CDF projects and thereafter ownership of the same projects. And this was done through the devolved NG-CDF in Mwingi west sub county of Kitui County, Kenya.

In Mwingi West most of the projects were identified by the politicians (MPs and MCAs) in consideration of how one would gain political millage. Public meetings were only called to endorse the chosen projects in the pretext of public participation. Most of the public participants who aired their views were those previously briefed and ad would only pretend to be airing their own views, while they are just sycophants of the politicians.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the factors influencing community participation in NG-CDF projects in Kitui County. The study focused on NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west sub county, Kitui County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study will be guided by the following objectives:

1. To establish how demographic characteristics influence community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County.

2. To establish the extent to which political interest influenced community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County.

3. To assess how community awareness levels influence their participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County.

4. To establish alternative structural models that can enhance community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County.

1.5 Research Questions

1. How do demographic characteristics influence community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County?

2. To what extent do political interest influence community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County?

3. To what extent do community awareness levels influence the community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west Sub County?

4. What are the alternative structural models that can enhance community participation in NG-CDF projects in Kenya?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This research was expected to establish factors influencing community participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi west sub county, Kitui County, Kenya. It therefore, identified challenges facing community participation in the implementation process of the government sponsored projects; hence suggested some workable solutions to overcome those challenges.

This researcher informed policy on government sponsored projects, the structure of decision making on the use of the funds at all stages of implementation; oversight of government projects operations; and the relative influence of different individuals and groups in making policy. The study also documented effectiveness of NG-CDF projects as tools of decentralized development, including pitfalls in implementation; the relationship between operations of NG-CDFs, county and other local development projects and administration; and reporting, transparency and

accountability of NG-CDF-initiated projects. The study also investigated the sustainability of NG-CDF projects as instruments of development, including the manner in which NG-CDFs projects inform representative constituent relations; the electoral effect of NG-CDFs and the viability of NG-CDFs in different types of electoral systems.

Results of this study might not only be resourceful to the leaders and constituents of Mwingi west sub county, but also to other constituencies in the republic of Kenya, whose constituents face similar challenges. I hope that the study will also be useful to institutions and structures that call for people's input, involvement and participation. This study may as well trigger further discussions and research on how we as Kenyan citizens can take part right from the grassroots level to a national level, in improving and developing our country for the good of all.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

This study was based on the assumption that respondents would give truthful responses and the NG-CDF project management teams would as well avail necessary information about the programme. On the same note, it is believed that the findings of this research can be generalized to bring to light and address similar concerns in the rest of the other counties in Kenya.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The main limitation of this study were resource constraints such as time, and due to this, the study was conducted in one sub county in Kitui County. The findings might therefore not be perfectly generalized to the whole country. However, the findings of the study may be useful to any researcher interested in people's participation in public affairs. It was definitely not easy to secure appointments with study respondents especially the NG-CDF managers, and the committee members. Further getting the PMC members was another challenge since majority of them had busy schedules and others were committed in other businesses. However, the researcher was to book appointments in time and in some cases, drop the questionnaires at the NG-CDF office and picked them up later. Equally the researcher faced difficulties on whether respondents were to open up on the subject matter, and in getting honest and impartial responses due to fear of victimization. Though, efforts were made to ensure that respondents 'confidentiality is assured.

The study covered NG-CDF projects implemented in Mwingi west Sub County between 2013 and 2016, because of the limited resources and time. Also, the variables that influence community participation in NG-CDF projects are vast since human resource management and leadership is a socially complex process which is intertwined with an array of organizational factors. But, the study focused only on demographic characteristics, culture and structural shortcomings as factors influencing citizen participation in NG-CDF projects in Mwingi West Sub County in Kitui County alternative structural models in enhancing community participation in NG-CDF projects. The study targeted adult residents, PMC members, NG-CDF committee members the NG-CDF manger, in Mwingi west Sub County for data.

Delimitation of the study

This study focusses on Mwingi west sub county which has received some millions of shillings for NG-CDF Projects. There were a number of NG-CDF project either complete or incomplete meaning there was a good population for random selection of a representative sample. The project administrators and the local people and the stake holders had full knowledge of the merits and demerits of the NG-CDF Projects. This means the researcher carried out his research work with ease.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms used in the Study

Community participation:

People's involvement in choosing their leadership at all levels of governance in a fair playing ground, in identification of most preferred projects, designing, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, as well as policy formulation and legislations

Ownership:

Sense or feeling of belonging and having a say and control over one's development. Government sponsored projects: All ventures, activities, projects, initiatives and processes that are supported by public resources.

Target:

The intended beneficiaries of a given government intervention; can be individuals, groups of a community.

Demographic Characteristics:

Basic information about a person and it includes age, gender, marital status, education and level of exposure.

Political interest:

Decision making based on not what community members are in need of, but what politicians want to be done so that they can gain some political millage.

Structural N. G-C. D. F Shortcomings:

All institutional challenges facing NG-CDF processes, Procedures and working mechanism such as reinforcement of the law.

Alternative Structural Models:

Other options that can be put in place in enhancing effective citizen participation, for instance formal & statutory procedures, policy framework, legislations and penalties.

Community participation:

May comprise varying degrees of involvement of the local community. It may range from the contribution of cash and labour to consultation, changes in behavior, involvement in administration, management and decision making.

Community Capacity Building:

Learning process that involves awareness creation, sharing of ideas for purposes of behaviour and attitude change.

Community ownership:

Active involvement of community members or representatives in management of government sponsored projects and willingness to allocate time and resources in ensuring long term functionality of water systems with majority of the community members enjoying the benefits from these systems.

Participation:

Refers to involvement of community members in the development initiatives that concern and affects them. It implies that the community has the ability to initiate and implement development endeavors that reflect its own needs.

Socio Economic Factors:

are demographic factors that influence community participation in water supply projects they include income levels, educational level, age and sex of the individuals who participate in budget formulation process

Government sponsored projects:

refers to act of providing financial resources, usually in the form of money, or other values such as effort or time, to finance a need, program, and project, usually by government. Generally, this word is used when government uses its internal reserves to satisfy its necessity for cash, while the term 'financing' is used when the firms acquires capital from external sources.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The first chapter focuses on the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study, delimitations of the study and assumptions of the study. Chapter two deals with literature review and it looks at related literatures on community participation and ownership of government sponsored projects; demographic characteristics influencing community participation in government projects; civic culture and participation in government sponsored projects; structural shortcomings that hinder citizen participation in government development projects; alternative models that can enhance community participation in planning, designing and implementation of government sponsored projects.

Chapter three presents the Methodology. It explains the research design, the target population, sample size and sampling procedure, the research instruments, data collection and analysis techniques and ethical considerations to ensure that reliable data is collected to achieve the desired results at the end of the study. Chapter four will highlight on data analysis, presentation and interpretation of the study findings. Finally, chapter five will give a summary of the findings, discussion, conclusion and recommendations of the report.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces the concept of community participation in NG-CDF projects as viewed by different scholars with a view to have an in-depth understanding of the concept. The literature on how demographic characteristics, political interference and structural NG-CDF shortcomings and their influences on participation in projects and alternative models that can enhance community involvement have been explored. The theoretical and conceptual framework that forms the basis of the study has equally been discussed.

2.2 Community Participation in Government Sponsored Projects

The concept of democratic ownership and participation gained extensive attention among political scientists, psychologists and sociologists, working at national or cross-national level. In this respect, many studies that focused on civic engagement, citizenship, political and social participation, community involvement, social service, and non-governmental organizations have been carried out up to date. There is an abundant literature on local democratization experiments in Latin America, where interesting community participation in political processes began in the 1980s with the rise of Left leaning governments. Scholars who have been studying citizen participation in local political processes in Latin America refer to the phenomenon as deepening democracy '(Goldfrank, 2011). Goldfrank contends that the concept of deepening democracy involves moving from the usual regular elections and taking further steps in strengthening citizenship and democratizing the state. He defines strengthening citizenship as the process of transforming residents from passive subjects in dependent relationships with particular politicians or parties into active citizens who know that they have political rights, that they can legitimately make demands on the government for public services and that they can make their voices heard in political debates (Goldfrank, 2011).

Goldfrank's conceptualization of deepening democracy and strengthening citizenship reflects the thoughts of this research on factors influencing public participation in government sponsored projects; in particular by the Constituency Development Fund. It is believed that participation

ensures success as people get involved when they have a sense of ownership of project and feels that the project meets their needs. This makes them willingly oversee implementation and then take care of the facilities to ensure their sustainability (Tacconi and Tisdell, 1992; Narayan, 1995). In addition, it is suggested that participation can lead to greater community empowerment in the form of strengthened local organizations, a greater sense of pride and the undertaking of new activities (Oakley, 1991).

Community participation creates an enabling environment for sustainability by allowing users not only to select the level of services for which they are willing to pay, but also to make choices and commit resources in support of the choices made by the community (Sara and Katz, 1998). Community involvement ranges from participation in activities defined by outsiders to the management and ownership of activities developed primarily by community members themselves (Aubel and Samba, 1996). The cornerstone of community-based development initiatives is the active involvement of members of a defined community in at least some aspects of project design and implementation (Mansuri and Rao, 2004). Colletta and Perkins (1995) illustrate various forms of community participation as research and data collection, dialogue with policy makers, school management, curriculum design, development of learning materials and school construction.

A study carried out by Theresia Leonard Mnaranara in Tanzania in 2010 on the roles of local community participation in ongoing construction of primary schools reviled that participation for material contribution was observed when communities in Mzumbe and Mlali wards in Mvomero Districts were required to contribute labour in terms of fetching water, collecting stones and sand, assisting masonry during the construction of classrooms, teachers' houses and school toilets. The advantage of material contribution as a form of participation is that it incorporates local knowledge regarding quality of materials needed for the construction of primary schools (Mnaranara, 2010). Mnaranara found out that in the sample of 150 villagers the overall findings show that 30 (20%) of the villagers contributed in cash, 90(60%) did not contribute in cash but rather they contributed in terms of materials and 30 (20%) respondents did not respond to the questions. The findings indicate that participation of communities in terms of contribution in cash was not encouraging because many villagers did not contribute in cash. The majority of the

villagers were economically poor, but they were strong and had different skills through which they could participate in the building of schools.

The form of participation demonstrated here contained elements of collaborative participation; in this case both parties participated in the same manner in diagnosing the problem, analyzing data, designing solution and implementing. Basing on Pretty's (1995) this form of participation is regarded as highly active. Collaborative participation contributes to commitment on the part of the villagers in the implementation of ongoing primary school construction. It is now widely accepted that community participation contributes a lot to the development of projects. Specifically, community participation in government sponsored projects can improve the quality of service delivery and enhance sustainability. Extensive literature search has identified the importance of community participation and Lancaster (2002) points out the importance of community participation as follows: the approach helps the project to be sustainable as communities themselves learn how to adopt and correct changes resulting from the project; partnership or participation helps to protect interest of the people concerned; it enhances dignity and self-reliance among people, that is, they are enabled to obtain and do things by themselves; communities become aware of the project implementation as they have a great store of wisdom and skills. They understand their local needs and the nature of their environment better than outsiders; participation makes local people to act as multiplier of new project which they achieve. They can easily transmit the new knowledge they acquired to other communities, thus cause a rapid increase in growth of the new idea; participation promotes a sense of ownership among the community of equipment used in the project, and even projects itself. For example, they will protect and maintain the project through their own means e.g. school buildings; it also enhances empowerment to community members by building their capacity to identify, define, solve and implement various social and economic issues that affect their lives; and participation creates sense and attitude of self-reliance; this especially happens when the project developer leaves the project to the indigenous community.

Community participation in project initiation, implementation and management, apart from creating a sense of ownership and responsibility within communities, is an important factor in developing an effective and long-lasting project (Kaliba, 2002). As a means to an end, community participation in education is seen as way to increase resources, improve

accountability of schools to the community they serve, ensure the most cost-effective use of resources and importantly be responsive to local needs (Rose, 2003).2.3 Demographic Characteristics and Citizen Participation in Government Sponsored Projects. It is widely documented that community participation depends on many factors amongst them being their demographic characteristics which include level of education and exposure on the subject matter, gender and age.

Education has been advanced as an apparatus for the formation of social results, for example, social attachment and majority rules system, as far back as mandatory training was first created (Dewey, 1916). Throughout the years the part of instruction as a contributory factor in the advancement and supportability of vote based system has been underlined by political sciences (Lipset, 1959; Putnam, 2000). By and by, as of late, a few papers have put into question the connection amongst instruction and cooperation without having the capacity to close for a solid constructive outcome (Milligan et al, 2004; Dee, 2004). Past research throughout the most recent forty years has demonstrated a beneficial outcome from formal training and diverse types of Active Citizenship for the most part in the space of Representative Democracy, specifically voting (Dee, 2004; Milligan, et al.2003; Campbell, 2006), some examination in the area of city ability including dispositions (Almond and Verba,1 989) and political information (Milligan et al., 2003), some in the space of network life on associational inclusion and volunteering (Putnam, 2000; Campbell, 2006; Dee, 2004) and in the area of Protest and Social Change (Campbell, 2006).The conclusions from those investigations are blended. On one hand, Dee (2004) demonstrates that in the USA instructive fulfillment has an extensive and noteworthy causal impact on voter investment and dispositions towards free discourse.

With a specific end goal to control for any conceivable imperceptible factors that influence both tutoring and municipal mentalities, Dee (2004) utilizes supply-side wellsprings of variety in tutoring - geographic accessibility of universities and high schooler presentation to the variety in kid work laws - to instrument the level of training of the respondent. Correspondingly, Milligan et al (2003), utilizing changes in necessary tutoring enactment and tyke work laws crosswise over states as exogenous varieties in tutoring affirms that training has a positive and noteworthy impact on the likelihood to vote in USA. Then again, utilizing 14 floods of the German Social General Survey, Siedler (2007) inspects in West Germany the effect of training on a wide

arrangement of community commitment markers. His outcomes propose that instruction is emphatically connected with all political outcomes. Education and level of exposure influences attitude, personal attributes and leadership qualities. The term attitude is frequently used in describing people and explaining their behaviour.

More precisely according to Luthans (2005), an attitude can be defined as a persistent tendency to feel and behave in a particular way toward some object. Attitudes are evaluative statements either favorable or unfavorable concerning objects, people or events (Robbins, 2005). Luthans (2005) provides three components of attitude as emotional, informational and behavioral. The emotional component involves the person's feelings or affect- positive, neutral, or negative about an object. The informational component consists of beliefs and information an individual has about the object. It makes no difference whether or not this information is empirically real or correct. He proceeds by saying that the third component of attitude is behavioural, which consists of persons' tendencies to behave in a particular way toward an object. Of the three components of attitude, only the behavioural component can be directly observed. It is assumed that if you want to know someone's beliefs, feelings, and behavioural tendencies toward an object, all you need to do is measure his or her attitude. In this study, therefore, the third component of attitude which is behavioral component was studied specifically on the individual attitude towards community participation.

Jain and Saakshi (2005) define leadership as a process of influencing subordinates so that they cooperate enthusiastically in the achievement of group goals. Yet another definition says leadership is the ability to influence through communication, the activities of others, individually or as a group toward the accomplishment of worthwhile meaningful and challenging goals (Ivancevich et al., 2003). It is further said that leadership occurs whenever one person attempts to influence the behaviour of an individual or group. Holt (1993) sees leadership as a process whereby other people are influenced to behave in preferred ways to accomplish organizational objectives. According to Chandan (2003) leadership can be formal or informal.

Formal leadership occurs when a person is appointed or elected as an authority figure while informal leadership emerges when a person uses interpersonal influence in a group without designated authority or power. These leaders emerge in certain situations, because of their charm, intelligence, skills or other people turn for advice, direction and guidance. On the basis of

the above definitions of leadership, it shows that leadership has features of influence process, presence of followers and having common goals. In this study, the concept of leadership is used to refer to the influence of village leaders on the behaviour of villagers so that village objectives are achieved. This study refers to formal rather than informal leadership in the sampled villages. Effective and efficient leaders are always endowed with good leadership qualities. Without having the qualities of a good leader, he/she may find difficulty to direct the activities of subordinates for achieving organizational goals. Jain and Saakshi (2005) emphasize that the success or failure of an organisation to a great extent depends on the quality of leadership. Nirmal (2002) asserts that there are three broad categories of the qualities of successful leadership namely personality traits, knowledge and ability and lastly skills.

Personality traits cover issues of good character, intelligence, will power, judgment, fellow feeling, faith mental and physical energy, enthusiasm and drive, emotional stability and tact, and humour. Knowledge and ability is the second category which covers aspects of good educational background, technical competence i.e. Ability to plan, organize, delegate, analyze, make decisions and capacity to control and coordinate the group efforts; ability to appraise and evaluate employees' performance as well as self-appraisement. Leaders' possession of skills is the third category of leadership qualities that focus on the following skills: problem-solving and decision-making skills, communication skills, human relations skills, conceptual skills, social skills and administrative skills. The above literature review shows that there are several qualities which need to be possessed by leaders.

It is widely accepted that households' participation depends on the characteristics of the household. Education has been reported to influence farmers' participation and stimulates social participation (Lise, 2001). Education is a significant instrument to stimulate local participation in a variety of development management initiatives. Heads of households with primary education are more willing to participate in economic activities than illiterate farmers (Dolisca et al., 2006). However, Godquin and Quisumbing (2006) have different views regarding relationship between level of education and community participation. They argue that people with less education are less likely to participate in community projects. Age of a head of household is another attribute influencing participation in the participatory projects. Age has a negative impact in explaining the level of participation (Dolisca et al.,

2006). This means that younger people are more willing to participate than older ones. Thatcher et al. (1997) found that age has no influence on participation of households. A study done by Batwel (2008) showed that there was relationship between age of the people and their participation in communal projects whereby younger people participated more than older ones.

Gender of the head of household can also influence participation of the households. A study done in Malawi indicated that there were gender inequalities in community contribution within households especially in providing non-monetary contributions whereby females provided most of the labour than males (Rose, 2003). Salami and Kpamegan (2002) cited in Rose (2003) argue that women have been found to be involved in providing human contributions, while men contribute more in financial and material terms. On the other hand, Agrawal et al. (2006) found that females participate more in participatory projects than men regardless of their triple role they perform in community. Dresbach (1992) argues that occupation is one of the factors which can influence individual s propensity towards participating in any communal projects. Although it is now generally accepted that gender inequalities can undermine the effectiveness of development policies in fundamental ways, this fact has often been downplayed or ignored, and continues to be addressed only at the periphery of policy dialogue and decision-making (World Bank, 2001). This section examines the concepts of gender inequality and role in participating in government development project.

The concept of gender, by definition, counters the notion of biologically determined roles for males and females. Such roles are now understood to be created by a given society at a given time, and reinforced by the society's religious, cultural and legal institutions as well as ethnic and class-based structures (Moser, 1993). The roles do not necessarily define the power relations between the genders, but rather the identities that attach to them, conferring certain acceptable behaviours upon each. Acceptable feminine behaviour, on the one hand, has tended to be defined by nurturance, interdependence, sensitivity and emotionality. Acceptable masculine behaviour, on the other hand, has been described as controlling, non-emotional, assertive and individual. These behaviours have served to reinforce the roles that males and females have played, as well as the power dynamics between the genders. Gender hierarchies are manifested in the gendered

division of labour (Society for International Development, 2007). Girls and will be women, for example, expected to be responsible for the domestic chores in the house such as fetching water, collecting firewood, cooking, cleaning and taking care of the children and relatives.

Men and boys, on the other hand, are perceived to be responsible for providing leadership and security, and generally providing for the household. The differential engagement of males and females in domestic work and the differences in the values that have attached to their different roles have translated into inequalities in the distribution of resources and opportunities. Gender equality is, therefore, defined in this study as, ―equality under the law, equality of opportunity (including rewards for work and access to human capital resources and other productive resources that enable opportunity), and equality of voice (the ability to influence and contribute to development processes) (World Bank, 2001).

2.3 political interest and community participation

Public participation or community participation can produce demonstrable benefits to both an organization and to citizens by ensuring that the different perspectives of those involved are heard and understood. Successful public participation as much on those in political power believing that this process is a valuable part of public management as it does on the willingness of members of the public to engage. Involve, (2005) contends that participation is everything that enables people to influence the decision and get involved in the actions that affect their lives. It includes but goes beyond public policy decisions by including initiatives from outside that arena, such as community-led initiatives. It includes action as well as political influence. It encompasses the need to allow for governance systems and organizational structures to change to allow for effective participation.

Citizen participation is a process which provide private individuals an opportunity to influence public decisions and has long been a component of the democratic decision-making process. Many agencies or individuals choose to exclude or minimize public participation in planning efforts claiming citizens participation is too expensive and time consuming. However, there are tangible benefits that can be derived from an effective community participation (Corgan & Sharpe1986) community members are more likely to support development initiatives if their

government create an enabling environment where local voices are heard and civil society is actively engaged (International Finance Corporation (IFC), 2007)

Community participation in CDF funded projects refers to the process through which the targeted beneficiaries of the CDF project share control over development initiatives implemented under CDF funds. This involves employing measures to identify relevant stakeholders, share information with them, listen to their views, involve them in the process of project planning and decision-making and ultimately empower them to initiate, manage and control the CDF funded projects, (Kimenyi, 2005)

A study conducted by IPAR (2005) in five constituencies namely Limuru, Machakos, Kajiado, Kangundo and Makandara concludes that there was a lot of political influence in CDF funded projects. As a result, there was a reduced direct participation among the target beneficiaries. The study further reveals that the CDF has been used to advance the political agenda of the political class and particularly the members of the members of parliament. This in turn has reduced the community participation, for example, in planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects.

Mapesa & Kibura (2006) embarked on a critical assessment of the management and utilization of the Constituency Development Fund in Kenya. Extremely low level of community participation among the residents in CDF activities were established. Kimenyi (2005) contends that political leaders view CDF as an investment in their political careers with returns spread over the electoral cycle. For example, a politician would prefer projects that maximize political returns while voters would prefer projects that maximize welfare. The fact is that members of the maximization is not equivalent to the community welfare maximization. This is a clear indication of how political arena influence community participation in a very influential manner.

According to Nyanguthi & Oyugi (2013), the local community has been reduced to mere passive participants with politicians taking full control of the CDF funds. Further the CDF act gives the executive powers to politicians who are in charge of constituting committee choosing and implementing development projects. MPs thus legislate and go on to implement the law while they should be watchdogs (Ongoya & Lumallas 2005)

2.4 Structural Shortcomings and Community Participation in NG-CDF Projects

The inadequacies of the empowerment approach to citizen participation forced Savini torethink his interpretation. He brings up the concept of endowment which emphasizes an assessment based on structures, procedures and the rights to access decision making. Such an institutional design, Savini argues, provides participants with the rules of the game. Savini further identifies three dimensions of endowment: type of participant, procedures of participation and the way deliberative arenas are connected to formal decision making bodies. The type of participant deals with the socio-political character of participants, their affiliations to community groups, and the nature of their entitlement to participate in the process. Procedures of participation dimension refers to the structure and procedure of participation, paying particular attention to the formal arenas where discussions take place, the internal organization roles and the type of expertise that mediates the process. The final dimension of endowment refers to the procedures and devices that establish the links between the forums of discussion and the local government actors as well as those rules that guide their interaction.

A study carried out by Karin Axelsson, Ulf Melin and Ida Lindgren exploring the importance of citizen participation and involvement in e-government projects in 2010 reveled that in the public e-service project there was no citizen participation at all. Participation was a non-issue when initiating the project, which had a clear agency perspective aiming at increased internal efficiency. No end-user (citizen) participation makes the quality of end-user participation low (or even non-existing). Instead, users of internal solutions, administrative officials, the project manager, and (internal) managers participated in the project. They tried to figure out what users wanted based on their own experience of contact with citizens from more traditional communication channels (such as telephone contacts) as well as their general impressions of what future e-service users would like to have in terms of services, functions, among others. The external consultants also based their decisions on experiences from other design projects.

Fundi, 2005 give Tanzania as an example that has a long history in participatory development and trying to put structures in place. Since independence the focus of the government has been in enhancing people participation in various development projects. Effort to promote community participation was reflected in various policies and projects that were adopted during that time. These include establishment of Local Government system and abolition of the non - elected

native authorities in 1972. The Arusha Declaration of 1967 introduced socialism and self-reliance and laid down general principles to be followed in all spheres of social economic development in Tanzania.

In 1972 the government introduced major changes in local governance. The changes were stipulated in the decentralization policy of 1972 (Fundi 2005). Under these changes the central government resumed full responsibility in implementation of all policies. Fundi argue that this situation hindered effective participation because people were turned to passive recipients of government orders instead of key players in social economic development. Local authorities are envisaged to facilitate the participation of the people in deciding on matters affecting their lives, planning and executing their development programmes and fosters partnership with civic groups (Policy paper on Local Government Reform, 1998).

To enhance the role of Local Authorities and people participation in development activities the government adopted comprehensive reform in local government system since the year 2000 (Fundi, 2005). Fundi further observed that despite the long-lived intention by the government to enhance participation, in many parts of Tanzania participation is still inadequate. Non-involvement of people in the development process usually results in lack of ownership and sustainability of development programmes. He further says that this often causes the communities to lose interest in these programmes, which in turn increases dependency on government resources. A number of questions need to be addressed to make participation effective, among them include the capacity of people to participate and their preferences in participation. With the ongoing local government reform, there is an indication that, people's participation in all planning and implementation might become a reality. Nevertheless, the local authorities and people are not capacitated in this effort.

Therefore, the depth of the participation can be described in terms of that most assumptions about citizens were made by the project group based on previous client contacts. Over the years, Kenya has progressively shifted from a centralized to a decentralized form of governance. This paradigm shift was precipitated by the shortfalls that are often characteristic of highly centralized systems. The shortfalls include administrative bureaucracies and inefficiencies, misappropriation of public resources and the marginalization of local communities in development processes. Consequently, in the late 1990s, the government began the devolvement of specific funds and

decision-making authority to the districts, local authority and constituency levels (Legal Resources Foundation Trust, 2009).

However, devolution systems and structures have lacked a coherent or coordinating framework. They have thus been marred by overlaps, duplication, and despite their multiplicity, low citizen involvement (Kenya Human Rights Commission [KHRC] and Social and Public Accountability Network [SPAN], 2010). In terms of accountability of the CDF, most of the studies have tended to focus on how the structures are accountable to the central government which devolves the funds and on efficiency of the program's projects (Mwangi, 2005; Nyamori, 2009; Sangori, 2010). Nyamori's work actually concludes that the systems of accountability within the CDF are skewed towards the needs of a centralized national planning, neglecting the aspect of citizen participation and development. In cases where participation has been covered, participation takes the perspective of citizens as rational choice actors within an economic space rather than participation within a democratic space provided by the program. For instance, numerous participatory examples are given where local businessmen win road, schools and health Centre tenders (IEA—Kenya, 2006, Gituto, 2007). Clearly this is not the kind of participation in which this study is interested. One can concur with Gutièrrez-Romeru (2009) that the use of CDF funds intensified nearer to the elections and the probability of MPs being re-elected was not affected by the amount of the reported funds spent but partly by how the CDF funds were spent. The first conclusion points towards the future role of the CDF in local politics while the second one suggests the potential of the CDF program to elevate the quality of citizen participation.

Also, a study by KHRC & SPAN in 2010 identified the weakness in the CDF Act that lack clear mechanisms for the community to participate in decision making as another shortfall in the system. Whereas these exist under the very elaborate LASDAP framework revised in 2009, empirical studies have established that there exists a gap between policy and practice. The weak articulation of mechanisms of engagement has significantly affected the success of the LASDAP and CDF. In order to enhance participation as the country implements devolution at county level, there is need for clear mechanisms for engagement and articulation of community interests (KHRC and SPAN, 2010).

The existence of several funds has been another key impediment to effective citizen engagement in devolved governance (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). A study on the harmonization of

decentralized development in Kenya, examined the effects of the existence of multiple funds and the duplication of implementation jurisdictions. The study established that these have largely deterred citizen engagement in local governance. Citizens have been confused by the existing overlaps between administrative boundaries which have made it difficult for them to understand or recall the processes involved in fund administration. The overlaps have also made it difficult to conduct monitoring and evaluation (KHRC and SPAN, 2010).

According to The Institute of Social Accountability- TISA (2009), the implementation of CDF has been marred by repeated accusation of abuse of funds, patronage due to excessive powers of the Member of Parliament (MP). TISA (2012) for effective citizen participation to be realized there must be harmonization of the funds into a single basket under the county government.

2.5 Alternative Structural Models that can Enhance Community Participation in NG-CDF Program in Kenya

According to the Centre for International Development (CID) (2010), the sustainability of NG-CDFs as tools of decentralized and effective development rests both on the efficiency and the effectiveness of its implementation and on its political acceptability to stakeholders throughout the political system. The current popularity of NG-CDFs appears to rest mainly on the generally held political calculus in which centrally placed politicians bring home development resources to local communities and groups in exchange for political support.

The institutionalization of NG-CDFs as a mechanism of resource allocation across party lines can help to nurture a loyal opposition even over the objections of executives. At the same time, many MPs believe that NG-CDFs have contributed to a system of political competition in where candidates are measured, in part, on their effective employment of NG-CDF allocations (CID, 2010). This section therefore explores alternative mechanism that can promote citizen participation in NG-CDF projects.

A study carried out by the United Nations, 2007 on decentralized funds in Eastern African countries indicate that, Uganda's current decentralization was born from both the exigencies of a guerrilla war and ideological conviction. First, in Luwero District which was the initial area occupied by Museveni's guerrilla force, a political local people-based infrastructure, named the Resistance Councils, which aimed at cultivating and sustaining support for the National

Resistance Army (NRA) was secretly organized in the areas which the guerrillas captured and occupied. Second, the first point of the Ten Point Program of the National Resistance Movement (NRM) which was elaborated during the guerrilla war and which was Museveni's manifesto around which he galvanized national support for taking over power emphasized democracy, especially participatory local democracy. Political decentralization was therefore a practical step taken to actualize this ideological conviction. Whether one considers the exigencies of the guerrilla war or the ideological conviction, the most visible political aim of the NRM in pursuing decentralization right from the beginning was to widen its support by increasing people's participation in decision making processes through the Resistance Councils system. So, the struggle was double edged. On one side, the NRM wanted political support from the grass-roots people. On the other it wanted to plant seeds of participatory democracy for empowering the people. After the NRA captured state power, the rhetoric of war had to be curtailed and new methods of galvanizing support for and reaching consensus on decentralized governance (Resistance Councils) had to be deployed.

The study also observed that two methodologies were used to gauge and galvanize support for the decentralization policy of the National Resistance Movement: survey and enquiry and piloting. First a commission of enquiry was established in 1987 to conduct survey, enquiry and consultations at all levels to establish what form of local government should be operated in the country. The Commission of Enquiry recommended the Resistance Councils System as democratic organs of the people (The Republic of Uganda, 1987). Second, in 1993 implementation of decentralization started in 13 districts. Officially this was known as the first phase of decentralization but technically it was viewed as pilot exercise in decentralization. The experiences and lessons learned in the first thirteen districts to be decentralized were used to finally decentralize the rest of the districts in the country. In 1993 the Local Government (Resistance Councils) Statue, 1993 was passed firmly providing a legal basis for Resistance Councils in the country.

These two methods, the Commission of Enquiry and the piloting provided sufficient time for consultations, discussions, negotiations, to reach consensus on devolution in the country. In 1995 a new National Constitution was promulgated after nation-wide consultations. Chapter 11 of the Constitution gives a clear constitutional base for decentralized governance in the country.

Following the constitution, the Local Government Act of 1997 was enacted cementing devolution (United Nations, 2007).

In South Africa for instance, the Municipal Systems Act (2000) and the Municipal Structures Act (1998) stipulates that all the municipalities should develop an Integrated Development Plan (IDP) in consultation with local people, that is, there should be full and active participation of the people in each ward in the development of an IDP (United Nations, 2007). Further the study indicated that, after 1994 genocide in Rwanda, the leadership sought to decentralize governance and let people have a strong say in determining their sociopolitical-economic destiny. The leadership had a legal basis on this in the Arusha agreements which, without mentioning decentralization, had committed government to creating a governance system that passes power to the people. In the decentralization document, it is stated that one of the legal foundations of decentralization in the country is the ―principle of power sharing as expressed in the Accord de Paix d'Arusha entre le Gouvernment de la République Rwandaise et le Front Patriotique Rwandais. Up to now power sharing has only been seen among the political elite at parliament and executive levels. The decentralization policy was to reinforce power sharing by ensuring that the Rwandese people themselves are empowered to shape their political, economic, and social destiny (Government of Rwanda, 2000).

The Kenyan situation is not different. Since the establishment of NG-CDF in 2003 through an Act of Parliament the government of Kenya has cumulatively allocated a whopping KSh.107 Billion to NG-CDF (CDF Management Board, 2012). When President Mwai Kibaki first became President in 2002, the National Alliance Rainbow Coalition (NARC) government promised to devolve power away from the centre and to share political power among Kenya's diverse groups. With this hope, the NG-CDF was established to fight poverty at the grassroots level. To achieve this goal the NG-CDF was structured to ensure that constituencies receive 2.5% of the Government annual ordinary revenue, besides monies to be received from other sources by the NG-CDF Board (CDF Act, 2003). Over the years, it has emerged that the core problem with NG-CDF is directly attributable to a weak legal framework and near absent oversight mechanisms that limit citizen participation in decision making and project implementation (TISA, 2012). Members of Parliament, the de-facto patrons of NG-CDF, had taken advantage of the legal loopholes to use NG-CDF as a political tool.

As alternative structural models that can enhance effective community participation in Kenya, the government should come up with statutory legislations that will help hold the duty bearers accountable to mwananchi (NTA, 2013). Modalities should be put in place with stun measures to trace and fully account for all missing funds or take the necessary legal action to ensure recovery of the same by the duty bearers, equally NG-CDF project's records plus Bills of Quantities should be made available as provided for Article 35(a) and (b) of the constitution (NTA, 2013). Deliberate efforts by the government to formulate clear policy framework to involve citizens in the selection and implementation of NG-CDF projects is paramount. This will enhance ownership of the projects by the community and be in line with the spirit of the new constitution that encourages citizen participation as provided in Articles 201(a), 10(2) (a), 118(b), Article 174(c) and Article 196(1)(b) [NTA, 2013].

Based on the literatures reviewed by this study, a right based way to deal with national cooperation requires that modalities be incorporated with all basic leadership forms, including planning, natural administration, advancement venture administration and others so as to empower subjects to appreciate the accumulating benefits as well as, more significantly, to possess the entire array of social improvement motivation and process. While a portion of the modalities will require formal and statutory methods at both the County and sub-County (voting public) levels others will require wide approach systems or natural enactments by parliament that give expansive rules on national cooperation according to the Constitution of Kenya (2010).

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework that guides this study is heavily borrowed from the self-efficacy is "the faith in one's capacities to compose and execute the blueprints required in overseeing imminent circumstances, it is a man's confidence in his or her capacity to prevail in a specific circumstance. Bandura described these beliefs as determinants of how people think, behave, and feel. He points out that self-efficacy plays a major role in how goals, tasks, and challenges are approached.

Albert Bandura's concept of self-efficacy was developed as part of a larger theory, the social learning theory (Ashford & Le Croy, 2010), which has progressed into the social cognitive theory (Levin, Culkin, & Perrotto, 2001). Social cognitive theory was presented by Bandura in

response to his dissatisfaction with the principles of behaviorism and psychoanalysis. In these two theories, the role of cognition in motivation and the role of the situation are largely ignored (Bandura, 1977; as cited in Redmond, 2010). Nevid (2009) explains that social cognitive theory illustrates the fact that individuals do not simply respond to environmental influences, but rather they actively seek and interpret information. Individuals function as contributors to their own motivation, behavior, and development within a network of reciprocally interacting influences (Bandura, 1999).

According to Bandura (2005), social cognitive theory takes on an argentic perspective to change, development and adaptation. In this view, people are self-organizing, proactive, self-regulating, and self-reflecting. They are contributors to their life circumstances not just products of them (Bandura, 2005). The self-efficacy theory lies at the center of Bandura's social cognitive theory, which emphasizes the role of observational learning and social experience in the development of personality. Self-efficacy has a number of strengths; when faced with a difficult task, people who have high self-efficacy will face the challenge as something to be learned and mastered.

Their interest and motivation in mastering the task will drive them to succeed in their Difficult, yet approachable goal (Pajares & Schunk, 2001). Equally, high levels of self-efficacy enhance one's accomplishments and feelings of personal wellbeing, it helps one to remain calm when approaching challenging tasks (Pajares, 1996), it increases one's confidence in mastering new domains, increases one's willingness to experiment with new ideas, encourages one to set higher expectations for future performances and lastly it increases one's persistence and focus on a given task beyond previous levels (Ormrod, 2008)As weaknesses, high self-efficacy can sometimes lead to an individual applying less effort to a particular task. This is because high self-efficacy can sometimes lead to overconfidence in one's attitude, which creates a false sense of ability. The result is that they think they know more about the task than they really do and fail to apply the needed effort (Redmond, 2009). Equally high self-efficacy beliefs do not always guarantee positive outcome expectations and sometimes beliefs vary greatly between individuals, which makes them very difficult for researchers to assess (Pajares, 1996). Also basing one's self-efficacy for a new task on results of previous tasks may be misleading (Bandura, 1986). Personal factors and distorted memories of previous performance can distort one's self-efficacy (Bandura, 1986).

Despite the challenges discussed above, this research is still based on self-efficacy theory because it has had important implications for other agents in the instructional process (Ashton, 1984; Ashton & Webb, 1986). For example, Gibson and Dembo (1984) have found that teachers who have a high sense of instructional efficacy devote more instructional time to academic learning, give students more and better help. Likewise, Woolfolk and Hoy (1990) have found that teachers with higher self-efficacy are more likely to employ strategies that support their students' intrinsic motivation and encourage students to direct their own learning. Finally, Bandura (1997) points out that those staff members in a school who collectively judge themselves as having high self-efficacy are likely to provide an environment that will promote similar feelings and high levels of productivity among their students. Hence by engaging the public in management of their affairs, by involving them in needs identification and coming up with solutions and by treating them as valued partners in government ventures will increase their self-efficacy thus, effective participation and ownership of state initiatives and processes.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

In government sponsored projects especially NG-CDF, failure of public participation and ownership depends on the size of investment on awareness creation, transparency and accountability in an all-inclusive process. Demographic characteristics, culture, structural NG-CDF shortcomings with no alternative structural models directly influence ownership of projects, utilization of resources, people's living conditions and quality of life.

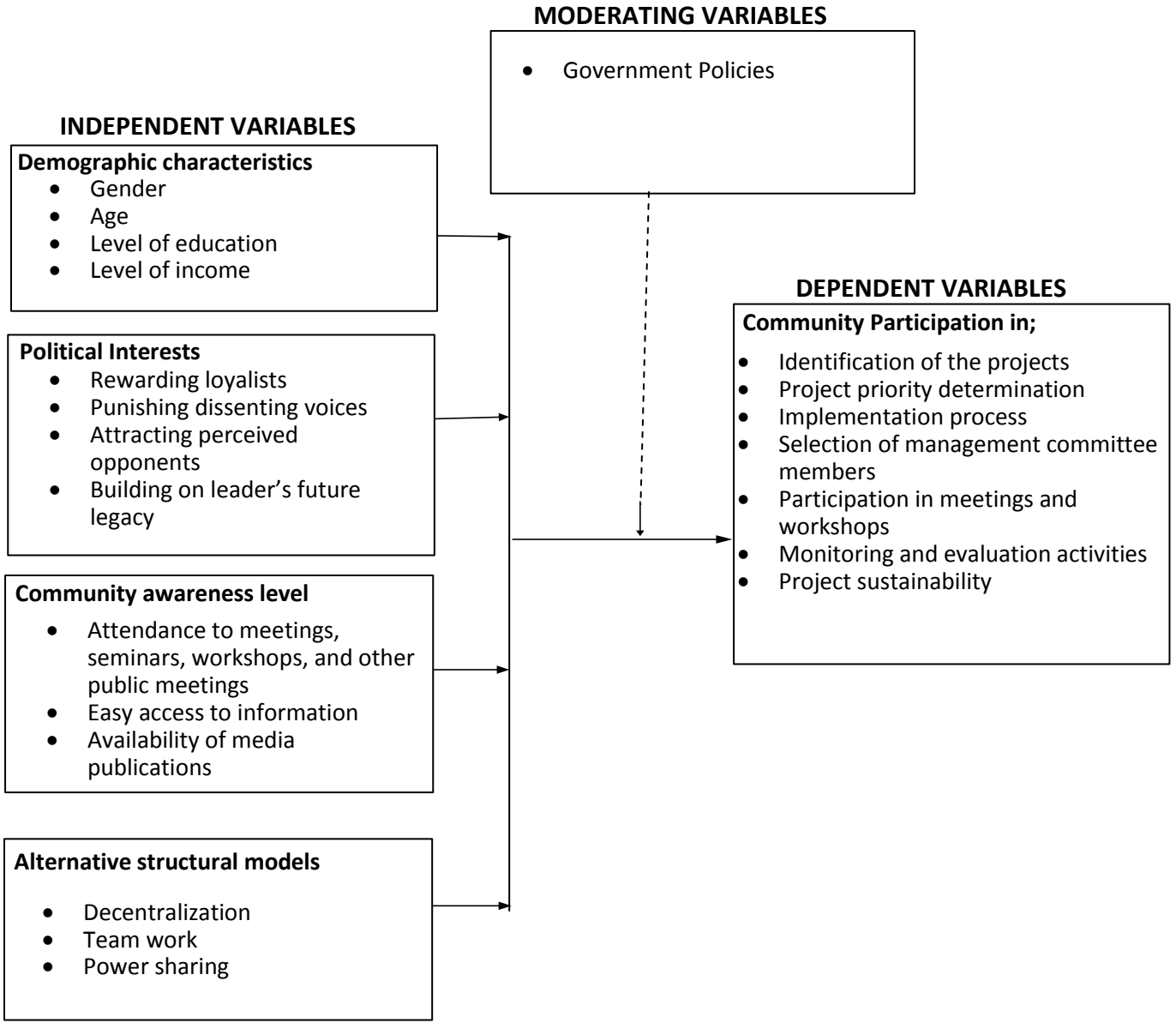

Fig 1: Conceptual Framework

2.8 Knowledge Gaps Identified in Literature Review

Table 1.1: Knowledge Gaps Identified in Literature Review, Specific variable, Source of Literature, Title of the Study Findings. Actual knowledge gap Demographic data Siedler, 2007 Thatcher et al., 1997 Batwel, 2008 Schooling and Citizenship: Evidence from compulsory Schooling Reforms, IZA Discussion papers 2573. Farmer participation in reforestation incentive programs in Costa Rica. Factors affecting community participation in primary education development projects in Makete District of Tanzania. Education is positively associated with all political outcomes. The studies showed that there was relationship between age of the people and their participation in communal projects whereby younger people participated more than older ones. Education and public participation in CDF projects in Kenya. Age and public participation in Kenya. Culture Tocqueville 1988 Putnam, 1993 Democracy in America. Bowling Alone: the collapse and revival of American Community. Traditional understanding of civic culture, social capital and an autonomous civic sphere assumes civics as independent of, not caused by, and usually existing prior to the state. The prior existence of civil characteristics thus becomes an anchor upon which the state may establish a democratic society. Understand how citizen participation can nurture a civic culture, which favors democracy. Structural shortcomings, Fundi, 2005 Community Participation and the Role of School Committees. Because of inadequate structures, in most cases people are turned into passive recipient of government orders Asses how people's & authorities' capacities contribute to 36KHRC & SPAN, 2010 TISA, 2009A study on the harmonization of decentralized development in Kenya. CDF Social Audit Guidelines, instead of being key players in socioeconomic development. Community participation. Alternative structural models United Nations, 2007 TISA, 2010 & 2012 KHRC & SPAN, 2010NTA, 2013 Public Administration and Democratic Governance: Governments Serving Citizens. 7th Global Forum on Reinventing Government Building Trust in Government 26 - 29 June 2007. A study on effective citizen participation, A study on the harmonization of decentralized development in Kenya, A report on Citizen's Constituency Development Fund Report Card. A right based approach to citizen participation requires that modalities be built into all decision-making processes, including budgeting, environmental management, development project management and others in order to enable citizens not only to enjoy the accruing benefits but, more importantly, to own the whole gamut of social development agenda and process.

Workable modalities with formal and statutory procedures, policy frameworks or organic legislations.

2.9 Summary of the Reviewed Literature

Education is positively associated with all political outcomes (Siedler, 2007). This was reviled in a study carried out in West Germany on the impact of education on civic engagement. Equally, Tocqueville (1988) and Putnam (1993) came to a conclusion that, there was relationship between gender and age of the people and their participation in communal projects whereby younger people participated more than older ones. Traditional understanding of civic culture, social capital and an autonomous civic sphere assumes civics as independent of, not caused by, and usually existing prior to the state. The prior existence of civil characteristics thus becomes an anchor upon which the state may establish a democratic society (Almond and Verba, 1963), (Tocqueville, 1988) and (Putnam, 1993). Also, people's traditions, way of life, customs, believes, religion and language heavily influence political life of society. Past experiences and practices such as impunity, corruption among others inform people's decisions and judgments. Fundi (2005), KHRC & SPAN (2010) and TISA (2012) came up with a conclusion that, because of inadequate structures, in most cases people are turned into passive recipient of government orders instead of being key players in social-economic development; poor systems, policy framework and procedures have adversely affected the level at which people are involved in CDF programmes. The weakness in the CDF Act, the existence of multiple funds and the duplication of implementation jurisdictions have equally left communities more confused with no clear mechanisms for engagement (TISA, 2012). Based on the literatures reviewed by this study, a right based approach to citizen participation requires that modalities be built into all decision-making processes, including budgeting, environmental management, development project management and others in order to enable citizens not only to enjoy the accruing benefits but, more importantly, to own the whole gamut of social development agenda and process (TISA, 2010 & 2012), (KHRC & SPAN, 2010). The quality of deliberation also matters. It is one thing for citizens to have access to a participatory forum, yet it is another altogether for their contribution to impact final decisions.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the methodology that were used in conducting the study. And it is divided in the following sections; research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis techniques, ethical considerations in research and operational definitions of variables.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is an arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in such a way that it aims to combine relevance with the research purpose with economy, or is a plan for doing a research Chamwali (2007). On the other hand, Orodho (2003) defined a research design as the, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problem. Research design is also defined by Kothari (1990) as the detailed blue print used to guide a research study towards its objectives. It is a detailed plan of work to be done to achieve the research objectives. In this study, the researcher adopted descriptive survey design. Kothari, (2003) describes descriptive survey design as a method used to collect detailed description of existing phenomena with the view of employing data to justify current conditions and practices or to make more intelligent plans for improving them. It is concerned with finding out who, what, where and how of a phenomenon which is the concern of the study (Orodho, 2003). The survey design is well suited to studies in which individuals are used as a unit of analysis in order to measure generalizations. The participants were given questions administered through questionnaires with closed ended questions using a likert scale for easy statistical analysis (Jackson, 2009). This made it possible for the researcher to generate statistical information because it allowed the researcher to gather numerical and descriptive data to assess the relationship between the variables, at the same time provided a systematic way of looking at events, collecting data, analyzing information, and reporting the results. Data was collected by use of questionnaires and interviews.

3.3 Target Population

According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the size of the population and the amount of error the researcher is willing to tolerate is what determines the size of the sample. This study targeted 35 projects with funding amount of Sh. 800, 000 and above. The projects are spread throughout the four wards of Mwingi west sub county, which are Migwani ward, Kiomo/Kyethani ward, Kyome/Thaana Ward and Nguutani ward. From 35 projects the researcher sampled 32 projects (Krejcie and Morgan (1970).

The respondents consisted of NG-CDF manager and other two top officials, the Chairman and the secretary. The researcher also interviewed the PMC chairman and two beneficiaries of the sampled projects selected through Radom sampling procedure.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), sampling refers to the process of selecting a number of individuals for a study in such a way that the individuals selected represent a large group from which they are selected. Sample size is the process of selecting a sufficient number of elements from a population. And sampling procedure are the steps followed when picking elements or subjects which were involved in the study. The main aim of sampling is to make an inference about unknown parameters from a measurable sample statistic (Krishnaswami, 2002). Its main purpose is to obtain fairly accurately the characteristic of the population. In order to get the sample size, the researcher used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table which translated to a sample size of 99 respondents

3.4.1 Sample Size

Sampling means selecting a given number of subjects from a defined population as representative of that population. Any statements made about the sample should also be true of the population (Orodho, 2002). Salant and Dillman (1994) states four factors to consider before determining the size of the sample as; how much sampling error can be tolerated, population size, how varied the population is with respect to the characteristics of interest and the smallest subgroup within the sample for which estimates are needed.

According to Krejcie and Morgan (1970), the size of the population and the amount of error the researcher is willing to tolerate is what determines the size of the sample. This study targets 35 projects with funding amount of Sh.800,000 and above in Migwani Ward, Kiomo/Kyethani ward, Kyome/Thaana ward and Nguutani ward. This target population is an inclusion of 2 PMC members, 3 NG-CDF committee members and NG-CDF manager. In order to get the sample size, the researcher used Krejcie and Morgan (1970) table which translated to a sample size of 99 respondents

3.4.2 Sampling technique

The researcher purposively censured the NG-CDF manager, 3 top officials in the NG-CDF committee (chair person, secretary and treasurer) and 1 official from PMCs of 52 projects that were supported in the FY 2013 to 2016. Further, the researcher employed stratified random sampling technique to ensure that the 29,000 adult residents of Migwani wrad, Kyome/Thaana ward, Kiomo/Kyethani ward and Nguutani wards were represented in the sample in proportion to their numbers in the population. With the help of four research assistants, the respondents were selected randomly from within a radius of 1 Km of the 32 projects supported in the FY 2013 to 2016, where at least 2 beneficiaries from each project were identified, given the questionnaires, had them filled and collected on the same day

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

The study involved questionnaires scheduled with closed ended questions for data collection because they are relatively easy to administer and provide the investigator with easy accumulation of data. The researcher with assistance of four research assistants collected primary data by administering the structured questionnaires to the sampled participants. There were questionnaires for the Mwingi west sub county residents who were the NG-CDF beneficiaries, PMCs, NG-CDF committee members, and NG-CDF manager. The questionnaires were divided into seven sections. Section A and B were to give background information about the respondent; more on demographic characteristics, section C and D, solicited information related to the factors influencing community participation in Mwingi west sub county, E tried to explore alternative structural models that could enhance people‘s participation, F captured what could be

done locally to improve the situation, while section G will look at the benefits associated with people's involvement in NC-CDF and county projects in Kenya.

3.5.1 Validity of the Research Instruments

Validity refers to the degree to which an instrument measure what it purports to measure (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). This illustrates the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of data actually represent the phenomena under study. A content validity test was used to measure instrument validity. This type of validity measures the degree to which data collected using a particular instrument represented a specific domain of indicators or content of a particular concept (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). Expert assistance from my supervisor was handy in assessing the degree to which the questionnaire would measure and determine the content of the particular concept being measured.

3.5.2 Reliability of The Research Instruments

Reliability refers to the consistency of data arising from the use of a particular research instrument. Mugenda (2003) states that reliability is the measure of the degree to which research instrument yields consistent results after repeated trials over a period of time. This view is shared by Gay and Airasian (2000), who describe reliability as the degree to which a test consistently measures what it is measuring. The split – half technique was used, where the same data collection instrument was administered twice to the same respondents. The subjects were selected using simple random sampling method and interview guides and questionnaires administered to them. The same procedure was repeated after two weeks and scores obtained from both tests had a coefficient of reliability above 0.5 therefore, the instrument was reliable as Spearman's correlation coefficient of 0.65 is preferable. The pre-test enabled the researcher to improve the quality of the research instrument thus increasing its reliability.

3.5.3 Pilot testing

A pilot study was carried out to improve the validity of the instrument. For this research, all the assessments of validity was subjective opinions based on the judgment of the researcher (Wiersman, 1995).

The questionnaires were pilot tested in NG-CDF Migwani Ward in Mwingi West Constituency in order to check their reliability. Migwani ward is within Mwingi west constituency and the community members have a lot of aspects in common besides it being in the same Kitui County thus the choice for pilot. Wiersma (1995) reveals that piloting is vital since it aids in identification of ambiguities, useless and inadequate items in the data collection tool. The results of the pilot test were used to develop more reliable and effective data collection tool. The data collected was then converted into numerical codes to facilitate the determination of reliability. The researcher has relied on expert judgment from the study supervisor.

3.6 Data Collection techniques

The researcher got permission from the relevant authorities including an authorization letter from the University of Nairobi and approval from Mwingi west sub county NG-CDF office. The researcher also got permit from the National Council of Science and Technology (NACOST). The researcher then arranged meeting with the key informants on how to reach the target population. The interviews schedules and the questionnaire sessions were to be set and the target groups mobilized and informed about the interviews and the questionnaire sessions. The questionnaires were issued to the respondents at random and then collected after one day. The participants were given questionnaires with closed ended questions using a five-point Likert scale for easy statistical analysis (Jackson, 2009). The researcher collected both primary and secondary data for purpose of making conclusion and recommendations. The researcher liaised with the NC-CDF manager and NC-CDF committee members to know when they would be available to have the questionnaires administered. Secondary data was collected from text books, economic surveys, Government reports, journal and periodicals.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis refers to separation of data into constituent elements. Before processing the responses, the completed questionnaires will be edited for completeness and consistency. The collected data will be coded by the researcher for efficiency in order to reduce the replies given by the respondents to a small number of classes. After coding, the data was classified on the basis of common characteristics and attributes. The raw data was then to be assembled and tabulated inform of statistical tables to allow for further analysis. Descriptive statistics was used to analyze the data by examining the general trend in data sets and of each variable at a time.

Descriptive summaries like frequencies, mean, and percentages was determined. Content analysis was applied for the qualitative data in order to identify patterns, themes and biases. The results were presented using tables and in narrative form. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used to aid the statistical analysis of the data. Data presentation was done by use of frequency distribution tables.

3.8 Ethical considerations

The study takes into consideration all ethical requirements in data collection and processing. Permission to carry out the study will be obtained from University of Nairobi among other relevant authorities including the Kitui County Government. The study will be conducted with an assurance of keeping the information from the respondents confidential. The research team will visit potential respondents at their workplaces and homes to ensure little or no time will be wasted. In the write-up, anonymity will be guaranteed pseudonyms. At completion, the findings will be shared with stakeholders through feedback sessions and through publications in journals for wider academic sharing.

3.9 Operational definition of Variables

This is a specification of the process by which a concept is measured. The researcher will choose indicators and specific observations that will be made in order to measure a particular concept. Table 3: Operationalization Table Objectives Variable Indicators Measure scale Tools of analysis Type of analysis To establish how demographic characteristics influence citizen participation and ownership in CDF and county projects in Mwingi west sub county Age, gender, Marital status, Education, Knowledge on subject matter, Birth certificates, Identification cards, School leaving certificates, Ordinal & Nominal Percentages and frequencies Descriptive To examine the extent to which culture influences citizen participation and ownership in NG-CDF and county projects in Mwingi west sub county. Believes, Corruption Impunity, Degree of Believes, attitude, Customs, Ordinal & Nominal Percentages and frequencies Descriptive To assess the level to which structural influence citizen participation and ownership in NG-CDF and county projects in Mwingi west sub county. Processes & procedures in place, Adequacy of processes & procedures in place Ordinal & Nominal Percentages and frequencies Descriptive To establish alternative structural models that can enhance citizen participation in NG-CDF.

Operationalization Table

	Objectives	Type of variable	Indicators	measurement	Measurement scale	Tools of analysis	Method of analysis
1	To establish how demographic characteristics, influence community participation in government sponsored projects in Mwingi west sub county	**Independent variable** Demographic characteristics **Dependent Variable** Community participation	**.** Both men and women being involve in deciding the type of project. **.** Youth and adults being involve in project management. **.** Poor and rich having equal chances of project management	Equal number of representation in both men and women. Involving people of all ages in project decision making Both male and female participating in project decision making	Nominal	Qualitative	**Descriptive Statistics** Tables, Frequencies and percentage
2	To establish the extent to which political interest influence community participation in government sponsored projects in Mwingi west Sub County.	**Independent variable** Political interests **Dependent Variable** Community participation	**.** Resources being allocated to both political opponents and loyalists for government projects. **.** Allocating projects to people with varied political alignments. **.** Impacting knowledge about a certain project to every one regardless of political background.	Presence of constructed projects covering diverse political affiliations. Presence of trained people to handle different areas of a project regardless of political affiliation.	Nominal	Qualitative	**Descriptive Statistics** Tables, Frequencies and percentage
3	To assess how community awareness level, influence their participation in government sponsored projects	**Independent variable** Community awareness **Dependent Variable** Community participation	**.** All people attending public meetings **.** All people get access to information about a certain project **.** Providing varied medium of communication to reach every individual in a certain project	Presence of people of varied ages to attend public meetings Awareness of people that there is a certain project in progress somewhere	Nominal	Qualitative	**Descriptive Statistics** Tables, Frequencies and percentage
4	To establish alternative structural models that can enhance community participation in government sponsored projects in Mwingi west sub county.	**Independent variable** Alternative structural models **Dependent Variable** Community participation	**.** Civil engagement to connect with the project managers. **.** Teamwork with the government officials manning the projects. **.** Community partnership with project managers in the process of project implementation	Direct engagement in the project by community People participating in resource mobilization People giving their ideas and views on the project implementation	Nominal	Qualitative	**Descriptive Statistics** Tables, Frequencies and percentage

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data as it was collected from the field. It consists of the return rate, the data tabulated into tables, the interpretation that will enable the researcher to make appropriate conclusion and recommendations.

4.2 Distribution of respondent

Analysis of the response rate.

Table 4.1 Return rate.

Item	Targeted	Respondents	Response rate %
GNCDF officials	3	2	66.7
PMC Officials	32	25	78.1
Project beneficiaries	64	54	82.8
Total	**99**	**81**	**81.8**

The table 4.1. reviews the response rate for this study. The response rate was 82% which 81 respondents out of the sampled 99 respondents. This percentage (82%) is good enough to give the study validity.

Table 4.2 Distribution by Gender.

Item	Frequency	Percentage %	Cumulative
Male	32	39.5	39.5
Female	49	60.5	100
Total	**81**	**100.0**	**200**

From the table 4.2, gender balance stood at 39.5%male while female was composed of 60% (32and 49 respectively). In a rural set up, usually there are more women than men participating in community activities. The gender representation in this study is a true reflection of this fact.

Table 4.3 Distribution by Age bracket

Item	Frequency	Percentage %	Cumulative
18-27 years	13	16.0	16.0
28-37 years	8	9.9	25.9
38-47 year	28	34.6	60.5
48-57 year	19	23.5	84.0
58-67 year	8	9.8	93.8
67 above	5	6.2	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The table 4.3 shows that, majority of the participants (34.6%) were aged between 38-47 years while 16% were aged above 57 years. Participation of the youth stood at 25.9 % for participants aged between 18-37 years. The community participation is fairly inclusion, though those aged above 67 years were only 6.2% (5 participants).

Table 4.4 Distribution by Highest Level of Education

Item	Frequency	Percentage %	Cumulative
Primary	49	60.5	60.5
Secondary	27	33.4	93.9
College	4	4.9	98.8
University	1	1.2	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The table 4.4 reveals that 60.5% (49 participants) had primary school as their highest academic level. Secondary education level consisted of 33.4% (27 respondents) while college and university were composed of 6.1 % (5 respondents). Community members with higher education level such as secondary and above are able to understand, evaluate and articulate issues better.

Table 4.5 Distribution by Marital Status

Item	Frequency	Percentage %	Cumulative
Married	61	75.3	75.3
Single	7	8.6	83.9
Divorced	2	2.5	86.4
Widow/widower	11	13.6	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

From table 4.5 it is attested that 75.3% (61 respondents) were married while widow/widower were only 13.6% (11 respondents). Single who were most youth formed 8.6% (7 respondents) community members with families were interested in participating in community development projects to improve their social welfare and that of their children.

Table 4.6 Distribution Participation on Whether They Have a NGCDF Act

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	0	0.0	0.0
Agree	2	2.5	2.5
Neutral	1	1.2	3.7
Disagree	26	32.1	35.8
Strongly disagree	52	64.2	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

Table 4.6 shows participants who agreed or disagreed with the statement that they have the NGCDF Act. surprisingly 96% (78 respondents) disagreed with the statement, meaning they do not have the NG-CDF Act. Only 2.5% (2 respondents) said they had the Act. It can only be concluded that majority of the community members are ignorant of the contents of the NG-CDF Act

Table 4.7 Distribution on reading and understanding the content of NGCDF Act.

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	0	0.00	0.00
Agree	1	1.2	1.2
Neutral	1	1.2	2.4
Disagree	2	2.5	4.9
Strongly disagree	77	95.1	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

When asked whether they have read and understood the Act, only 1.2% (1 respondent) answered on the affirmative. The rest 98.8% (80 respondents) had neither read nor understood the Act. This puts to question the ability of the community members to demand for the adherence to the Act.

Table 4.8 Participation in identification of NGCDF Projects

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	4	4.9	4.9
Agree	15	18.5	23.4
Neutral	3	3.7	27.1
Disagree	12	14.8	41.9
Strongly disagree	47	58.1	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

Table 4.8 shows that 23.4% agreed that they participated in identifying NG-CDF projects. A minority 3.7% (3 respondents) remained neutral while a majority 72.9% claimed they had not participated in identifying the projects. It means that the Top-Bottom approach is still being applied.

Table 4.9 Involvement in implementation process.

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	24	29.6	29.6
Agree	32	39.5	69.1
Neutral	3	3.7	72.8
Disagree	10	12.4	85.2
Strongly disagree	12	14.8	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The researcher wanted to establish whether the participants were involved in the implementation process. The results were as shown in the table 4.9. a whopping 69% (56 respondents) agreed that they were involved in the implementation process. About 27.2% (22 respondents) said that they were not involved in the implementation process, while 3.7% (Three participants) did not agree or disagree with the fact of being involved.

Table 4.10 Benefit from NG-CDF Projects.

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	22	27.2	27.2
Agree	47	58.0	85.2
Neutral	3	3.7	88.9
Disagree	6	7.4	96.3
Strongly disagree	3	3.7	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

When asked whether they had benefited from NG-CDF Projects, the data collected from the respondents is presented in the table 4.10. Majority 85.2% (69 respondents) agreed that they had benefited from the NG-CDF Projects in their constituencies. Only 11.1% (9 respondents) felt they had not benefited. NG-CDF can be said to be beneficial institution as attested by 85% of the participants.

Table 4.11 Knowledge of NG-CDF Allocation

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	0	0.00	0.00
Agree	7	8.7	8.7
Neutral	3	3.7	12.4
Disagree	50	61.7	74.1
Strongly disagree	21	25.9	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The respondents were asked if they were aware of the amount of money allocated to their constituency each financial year. The data collected was as shown in the table 4.11. Majority 87.9% (71 respondents) said they were not aware. only 8.7% (7 respondents) agreed they were aware. It therefore means the community members cannot demand for accountability since they have no information on how much was allocated to the constituency.

Table 4.12 Last financial year returns.

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	1	1.2	1.2
Agree	2	2.5	3.7
Neutral	4	4.9	8.6
Disagree	33	40.8	47.4
Strongly disagree	41	50.6	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

As to whether they had seen the returns filed by the NG-CDF committee to national NG-CDF Board, the results were as shown in the table 4.12. a whopping majority 91.4% (74 respondents) agreed that they had not seen the NG-CDF returns. 0nly 1.2% (1 respondent) said he/she had seen them. Information is power. When we deny community information that concerns and affect them, then they cannot exercise their rights fully.

Table 4.13 Participation in questioning expenditure

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	1	1.2	1.2
Agree	3	3.7	4.8
Neutral	3	3.7	8.6
Disagree	33	40.8	49.4
Strongly disagree	41	50.6	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The researcher wanted to establish how many people have participated in questioning the expenditure of the NG-CDF funds. The results were as shown in the Table 4.13. The majority 91.4% (74 respondents) had not participated in questioning the NG-CDF funds expenditure. Only 4.7%claimed to have participated in questioning. About 3,7% remained neutral. It can be concluded that community members do not question how the NG-CDF funds are used

Table 4.14 initiation of a case on poor workmanship.

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	0	0.0	0.0
Agree	0	0.0	0.0
Neutral	1	1.2	1.2
Disagree	52	64.2	65.4
Strongly disagree	28	34.6	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

In trying to find out whether any participant had initiated a case on poor workmanship of NG-CDF supported projects, the data on table 4.14 was collected. The percentage of those who had never participated stood at 98.8% (80 respondents). None of them (0%) had participated while 1.2%decided to remain neutral. This means that the community do not hold the contractors responsible for poor workmanship

Table 4.15 Visits for inquiry from NGCDF offices

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	40	49.4	49.4
Agree	22	27.2	76.6
Neutral	1	1.2	77.8
Disagree	11	13.6	91.4
Strongly disagree	7	8.6	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

When asked whether they have visited the NG-CDF office for any inquiries the results were as shown in the table 4.15. a very high. A very high percentage 76.6% (62 respondents) agreed they had never visited the NG-CDF offices for any inquiries. About 22.2% (18 respondents) said they have visited the offices for inquiries. Accurate and complete information can be sourced from the office. If majority have never visited the office, then they might be relying on hearsay or guesswork.

Table 4.16 MPs Influence in selection of NG-CDF committee

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	61	75.3	75.3
Agree	11	13.6	88.9
Neutral	5	6.2	95.1
Disagree	4	4.9	100
Strongly disagree	0	0.00	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The study sought to establish the influence of the MP on the selection of NG-CDF committee. The data in table 4.16 was collected. A whopping 88.9% (72 respondents) agreed that the selection of the committee is totally influenced by the area M.P. only 4.9% said the selection is not influenced by the MP.

Table 4.17 Expertise of NG-CDF Committee members

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	0	0.0	0.0
Agree	3	3.7	3.7
Neutral	1	1.2	4.9
Disagree	31	38.3	43.2
Strongly disagree	46	56.8	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

On establishing whether the NG-CDF election of committee members is based on expertise the findings were as shown in table 4.17. Almost all the participants (95.1%) disagreed that expertise was considered during election. Positions are used to reward the loyalists of the MP regardless of their expertise.

Table 4.18 Support of projects started by others

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	44	54.3	54.3
Agree	32	39.5	93.8
Neutral	1	1.2	95.0
Disagree	2	2.5	97.5
Strongly disagree	2	2.5	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The study sought to establish whether politicians neglect the projects which were not their choice. The data collected was as shown in the Table 4.18 Most participants (93.8%) agreed that the (MP) politician will not support a project that they never initiated. Only 5% (4 respondents) said the politicians would support projects started by other politicians or agencies.

Table 4.19 NG-CDF Project and political mileage

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	51	63.0	63.0
Agree	23	28.4	91.4
Neutral	2	2.5	93.9
Disagree	4	4.9	98.8
Strongly disagree	1	1.2	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

To establish whether NG-CDF projects were based on giving the MP political mileage the results were as shown in Table 4.19. Majority of the participants (91.4%) agreed NG-CDF projects were identified based on how they gave political mileage to the MP communities may get projects depending on their voting patterns.

Table 4.20 NG-CDF Structures on the ground

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	28	34.6	34.6
Agree	30	37.0	71.6
Neutral	9	11.1	82.7
Disagree	8	9.9	92.6
Strongly disagree	6	7.4	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The research sought to establish if the NG-CDF had clear structures on the ground. The data on Table 4.20 was gathered. May participants (71.6%) agreed that there were no clear working structures to the ground. All operations are managed at the NG-CDF office at the constituency headquarters.

Table 4.21 NG-CDF Complaint mechanism

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	24	29.6	29.6
Agree	35	43.2	72.8
Neutral	6	7.4	80.2
Disagree	9	11.1	91.3
Strongly disagree	7	8.7	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The study sought to find out if the NG-CDF complaint mechanism was clear to the community members. The tabulated data in Table 4.22 was collected. Majority 72.8% (59 respondents) agreed that the complaint mechanism was not clear to the community. It therefore means that community members do not raise and channel their complaints up to the right offices and officers.

Table 4.22 Participation platforms

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	39	48.1	48.1
Agree	31	38.3	86.4
Neutral	4	4.9	91.3
Disagree	5	6.2	97.5
Strongly disagree	2	2.5	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

As to whether there are adequate platforms for the community members to participate, the results were as shown in Table 4.23. Only 8.7% (7 participants) said there was an adequate platform while the majority 86.4% (70 respondents) said there was no adequate platform for the community members to participate in NG-CDF projects identifications and implementation.

Table 4.23 Processes and procedures of electing NG-CDF committee

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	25	30.9	30.9
Agree	34	42.0	72.9
Neutral	5	6.2	79.1
Disagree	7	8.6	87.7
Strongly disagree	10	12.3	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The study sought to know whether participants were clear about the processes and procedures of electing NG-CDF committee. The data I Table 4.24 was gathered may participants, 72.9% said the processes and procedures of electing the NG-CDF committee were not clear to them. A minimal 20.9% claimed to be aware of the processes and procedures. This show there is ignorance among the community members concerning the processes and procedures.

Table 4.24 Alternative structural models.

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	42	51.8	51.8
Agree	31	38.3	90.1
Neutral	2	2.5	92.6
Disagree	4	4.9	97.5
Strongly disagree	2	2.5	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The participants were asked to express their opinion on coming up with policy framework that is all inclusive with severe penalty for those who do not comply with it. The researcher gathered the data tabulated in Table 4.26. Those whose opinion was affirmative were 90.1% (73 respondents while those contrary opinions were 7.4% (6 respondents) this shows there is need for an inclusive policy framework with severe penalties.

Table 4.25 Bottom-up model of decision making

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	42	51.9	51.9
Agree	25	30.9	82.8
Neutral	4	4.9	87.7
Disagree	7	8.6	96.3
Strongly disagree	3	3.7	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

As to the approach of institutionalizing and respecting Bottom- up model of decision- making, the following data was collected as shown in Table 4.28. Only a minimal member of participants 12.3% (10 respondents) opposed while the majority 82.8% (67 respondents) supported institutionalization and respect of Bottom-up model of decision- making.

Table 4.26 Citizen participation as a basic human right

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	37	45.7	45.7
Agree	31	38.3	84.0
Neutral	3	3.7	87.7
Disagree	6	7.4	95.1
Strongly disagree	4	4.9	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

Table 4.29 shows the participants opinion on citizen participation been regarded as a basic human right. Most participants (84%-68 respondents agreed that citizen participation be regarded as a basic human right. Only 12.3% of the respondents had a contrary opinion. This at least to the fast that community members are ready to participate in NG-CDF projects

Table 4.27 Civic awareness and community empowerment to enhance participation

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	23	28.4	28.4
Agree	36	44.4	72.8
Neutral	6	7.4	80.2
Disagree	11	13.6	93.8
Strongly disagree	5	6.2	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The researcher went ahead to investigate how to improve the community participation. The results were as tabulated in Table 4.30. Most participants (72.8% - 69 respondents) said civil aware and community empowered would enhance community participation. Only 19.8% (16 respondents) had a contrary opinion.

Table 4.28 All-inclusive process for effective communication

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	36	44.4	44.4
Agree	30	37.1	81.5
Neutral	6	7.4	88.9
Disagree	5	6.2	95.1
Strongly disagree	4	4.9	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

Table 4.31 further reveals that for effective community participation there should be an all-inclusive process. This was supported by 81.5% (66 respondents), while 11.1% (9 respondents) disagreed with the opinion.

Table 4.29 Community participation to enhance proper utilization of resources

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	41	50.6	50.6
Agree	22	27.2	77.8
Neutral	3	3.7	81.5
Disagree	11	13.6	95.1
Strongly disagree	4	4.9	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The study sought to know why the community emphasized on community participation. Most of the respondents (77.8% - 63 respondents) agreed that community participation enhances proper utilization of resources because people play an oversight role.

Table 4.30 Community participation and project sustainability

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	38	46.9	46.9
Agree	29	35.8	82.7
Neutral	3	3.7	84.4
Disagree	5	6.2	92.6
Strongly disagree	6	7.4	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

Table 4.33 shows the participations opinion on whether community participation enhances project sustainability. Those who agreed were 82.7% - 67 respondents, while those disagreed were 13.6% (11 respondents). Those who were neutral were 3.7% (3 respondents). It is therefore necessary to ensure community participation in order to enhance project sustainability.

Table 4.31 All-inclusive process to enhance peace and prosperity

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	33	40.8	40.8
Agree	28	34.6	74.4
Neutral	4	4.9	80.3
Disagree	9	11.1	91.4
Strongly disagree	7	08.6	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

Table 4.34 shows the participants opinion on an all-inclusive process. Majority (74.4% - 71 respondents) agreed that an all-inclusive process would enhance peace and prosperity since no one would feel left out. Only 18.7% (16 respondents) had a different opinion.

Table 4.32 Proper resource utilization and better infrastructure to attract investors

Status	Frequency	Percentage%	Cumulative
Strongly agree	42	51.9	51.9
Agree	28	34.5	86.4
Neutral	2	2.5	88.9
Disagree	3	3.7	92.6
Strongly disagree	6	7.4	100
Total	**81**	**100**	**200**

The study sought the participants' opinion can the proper resource utilization and better infrastructure. The result was the data on Table 4.35 above. A whopping majority 86.4% -(70 respondents) agreed that proper resource utilization and better infrastructure would attract investors. Only 11.1% - 9 respondents) disagreed with this opinion. Proper resource utilization is enhanced by community participation and community empowerment.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUGGESTION FOR FURTHER STUDIES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies. The conclusions and recommendations are guided by the study objectives and informed by the findings, analysis, interpretations and discussions.

5.2 Summary of the findings

On demographic information, the study revealed that there were 60.5% female participants while male was 39.5% more females than males participated in community development projects. Majority of the participants were aged between 37-47 years (34.6%), youth formed 25.9% while those above 57 years were 16%. Concerning education levels, those with primary level as below were 60.5%, secondary level, those with primary college and university consisted of 6.1% of all the participations, 75.3% were married, widows/widowers were 13.6% and single was only 8.6%.S

The first objective of this study was to establish how demographic characteristics influenced community participation in NG-CDF projects. It was revealed that due to low level of education (60.5% primary level and below) participation in identification, in participation of NG-CDF project has been low. A whopping 69.1% of the respondents said that they had not participated in the implementation process. Majority (87.9%) were not aware NG-CDF allocations for any financial year.

A great majority (91.4%) has never participated in questioning the expenditure of NG-CDF funds. A worrying 76.6% said they had never visited the NG-CDF office for inquiry. A majority 72.8% agreed that there was need for civil aware and community empowerment to enhance community participation.

The second objective was to establish the extent to which political interest influence community participation in NG CDF project. Majority (88.9%) agreed that the selection of the NG-CDF

committee was totally influenced by area MP. As to whether expertise was considered in the selection 95.1% said the positions are only used to reward the loyalists of the MP regardless of their expertise. On identification of NG-CDF project it was revealed that only those projects that gave the MP political mileage are considered and not necessarily the community felt needs. This was supported by 91.4% of the participants. A majority (86.4%) said that there was no adequate platform for the community members to participate in project identification and implementation.

Concerning how community awareness levels influenced the community participation in NG-CDF projects, it was revealed that there were no adequate platforms for participation (86.4%). Majority (72.9%) do not know the processes and procedures of electing the NG-CDF committee members. A whopping 96.4% did not have NG-CDF act and have never read it. Due to ignorance the participants never questioned the expenditure (91.4%) A worrying 91.4% of the participants fund manager. It was revealed that 72.8% of the participants were not clear of the complaint mechanism and therefore could not raise issues even if they had them.

As far as structural models were concerned, it was revealed that 90.1% supported coming up with a structural model that was all- inclusive with severe penalties for those who do not comply. A majority (82.8%) supported institutionalization and respect for Bottom-up model of decision-making. They supported the opinion that citizen participation be regarded as a basic human right (84%). The participants (86.4%) agreed that proper resource utilization and better infrastructure would attract investors. This can be enhanced by community participation and community empowerment.

5.3 Discussion

From the study findings it can be noted that to a certain extent, the framework under which the NG-CDF projects operates are not according to the NG-CDF act 2016. From the findings most of the projects are determined by the politicians themselves but not the community members.

The NG-CDF structure on the ground does not make it possible for the participation in development projects. There is also no room for community participation in the monitoring and evaluation where in most of the projects only the MP allies are seen doing monitoring. Several studies have revealed that socio-economic factors have a bearing on the level and mode of peoples' participation.

Kakumba and Nsingo, 2008 asserts that the poor socio-economic position of the people obstruct them from meaningful participation as the poor population is associated with low education level, poor infrastructure and communication means. He further asserts that active roles in the development initiative may be propelled by access to resources as this affects the whole process of development.

5.4 Conclusion

On the basis of the research findings, it can be concluded that the demographic characteristics of the community affects their level of participation in community development projects. It can also be concluded that MPs have an upper hand on who sits in the NG-CDF committee and which projects will be implemented. Low levels of community awareness and empowerment have influence on community participation in NG-CDF projects. Community members can neither question nor demand for their rights. It can further be concluded that the community is recommending Bottom – up model of decision- making process which is all-inclusive.

5.5 Recommendations of the study

The study recommends that the government come up a policy framework that will ensure community participation as a basic human right and enforce severe penalties for non-adherence. MPs should play an oversight role but this can only happen if the MP is not the appointing authority of the NG-CDF committee members. Procedures should be followed in their appointments.

The study further recommends Bottom-up model of decision making process that will be all inclusive and transparent.

5.6 Suggestions for further studies

A similar study can be replicated in another part of the county or country to ascertain whether the findings would be similar. It is also suggested that a study be carried out to investigate the sustainability of the NG-CDF that have been completed to check whether the community have neglected them since they were not involved in their identification.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: TRANSMITTAL LETTER

ROBERT NGULI MALUKI
P. O. BOX 122-90400
MWINGI

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Dear Sir / Madam

Introduction

My name is Robert Nguli Maluki, a student at The University of Nairobi undertaking a Master's degree of Arts in Project Planning and Management. I am undertaking a research study on Factors Influencing Community Participation in NG-CDF Projects in Kitui County, Kenya: A Case of Mwingi west sub county. Please note that the information given herein is solely for academic purposes only hence will be treated with confidentiality.

Your co-operation is highly appreciated

Thank you.

Signed

Robert Nguli Maluki

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE

Section A. Background Information

Please tick inside the boxes or write on the spaces provided

1. Please tick your gender:

a) Male ☐ b) Female ☐

2. What is your age bracket?

a). 18 – 27 years ☐ b). 28 – 37 years c). ☐ 38 – 47 years ☐

d). 48 – 57 years ☐ e). 58 – 67 years ☐ f). 68 and over ☐

3. What is your highest level of education?

a) Primary. ☐ b) Secondary. ☐ c) College

e) University ☐ f) other specify _____

4. Indicate your marital status:

a) Married ☐ b) Not married ☐

c) Divorced ☐ d) Widow / widower ☐

5. Name of ward: _____Name of Location: _____

Section B. Questionnaire in relation to Knowledge on the subject matter

Indicate the extent to which you agree or disagree with the following statements. Use the following scale for your responses. Kindly do it in all sections of this questionnaire.

1 = Strongly agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree,

5 = Strongly Disagree.

STATEMENT 1 2 3 4 5

C/N	Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
1	I have a copy of the NG-CDF Act					
2	I have read and understood the content of the NG-CDF Act					
3	I have participated in the identification of NG-CDF projects to be supported in my constituency					
4	I have been involved in the implementation process of NG-CDF projects					
5	I have benefited from the NG-CDF supported projects in my constituency					
6	I know how much money my constituency received as NG-CDF in the last financial year					
7	I saw the returns made by the NG-CDF manager to the NG-CDF management board on how money was spent in the last financial year					
8	I have participated in questioning the expenditure of NG-CDF in my constituency					
9	I have initiated a case on poor workmanship of NG-CDF supported projects					
10	I have never visited my NG-CDF office for any inquiries					

Section C. Questionnaire in relation to political interests

STATEMENT 1 2 3 4 5

C/N	Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
1	The selection of NG-CDF committee is totally influenced by MP					
2	Most of the committee members are elected on expertise					
3	Politicians neglect projects which are not their choices					
4	Any NG-CDF project must be giving the MP political mileage					

Section D. Questionnaire on NG-CDF structures

STATEMENTS 1 2 3 4 5

C/N	Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
1	For a long time now, NG-CDF has not had clear working structures to the ground					
2.	NG-CDF complaint mechanism is not clear.					
3	There are no adequate platforms for community to participate or question					
4	The processes and procedures of electing NG-CDF committees are not clear to me.					

Section E. Questionnaire on Alternative Structural Models

STATEMENT 1 2 3 4 5

C/N	Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
1	Coming up with policy framework that is all inclusive with severe penalties for those who do not comply					
2	Institutionalize and respect bottom – up model of decision making					
3	Citizen participation be regarded as a basic Human Right					

Section F. Questionnaire on how to improve the situation

STATEMENT 1 2 3 4 5

C/N	Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
1	Civic awareness and community empowerment will enhance Participation.					
2	To improve people involvement, there should be clear rules, guidelines and mechanism of articulation of peoples' interests.					
3	For effective community participation there should be an all-inclusive process.					

Section G. Questionnaire on Community Participation

STATEMENT 1 2 3 4 5

C/N	Statement	Strongly Agree 1	Agree 2	Neutral 3	Disagree 4	Strongly Disagree 5
1	Community participation enhances proper utilization of resources because people play oversight role.					
2	Community participation enhances project sustainability					
3	White elephant projects will be reduced to the lowest levels.					
4	An all-inclusive process will enhance peace and prosperity; no one will fill left out					
5	Proper resources utilization and better infrastructure will attract investors.					

THANK YOU.

APPENDIX 3: KREJCIE AND MORGAN SAMPLING TABLE

Table 6: For determining needed size *S* of a randomly chosen sample from a given finite population of *N* cases such that the sample proportion *p* will be within ± .05 of the population proportion *P* with a 95 percent level of confidence.

N	*S*	*N*	*S*	*N*	*S*
10	10	220	140	1,200	291
15	14	230	144	1,300	297
20	19	240	148	1,400	302
25	24	250	152	1,500	306
30	28	260	155	1,600	310
35	32	270	159	1,700	313
40	36	280	162	1,800	317
45	40	290	165	1,900	320
50	44	300	169	2,000	322
55	48	320	175	2,200	327
60	52	340	181	2,400	331
65	56	360	186	2,600	335
70	59	380	191	2,800	338
75	63	400	196	3,000	341
80	66	420	201	3,500	346
85	70	440	205	4,000	351
90	73	460	210	4,500	354
95	76	480	214	5,000	357
100	80	500	217	6,000	361
110	86	550	226	7,000	364
120	92	600	234	8,000	367
130	97	650	242	9,000	368
140	103	700	248	10,000	370
150	108	750	254	15,000	375
160	113	800	260	20,000	377
170	118	850	265	30,000	379
180	123	900	269	40,000	380
190	127	950	274	50,000	381
200	132	1000	278	75,000	382
210	136	1100	285	100,000	384

Note: N is population size; S is sample size

Source: Krejcie, R.V. & Morgan, D.W. (1970): Determining sample size for research activities. Educational and Psychological Measurement, 30, 607-610.