

**INFLUENCE OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON COMPLETION OF  
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN KENYA: A  
CASE OF KABETE CONSTITUENCY, KIAMBU 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**

## **DECLARATION**

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

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## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this research project to my mother Catherine Gatugi and my fiancée Kay for the foundation they have laid in me.

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## ABSTRACT

Ideally, CDF projects should be geared towards improving the livelihood of the constituents through addressing their social, economic situation. However, this has not always been the case. Despite increased allocations, there have been projecting delays especially in CDF funded construction projects that have seen constituents express their frustrations. The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya. Specifically, the study sought to establish the influence of community participation in need analysis in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County, to examine the extent to which community participation in the planning stage affects completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County, to assess the influence of community participation in project implementation, in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County and to examine the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation, in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County. This study was based on Freire's theory of dialogical action. The study adopted descriptive survey research design to assess the influence of community participation on completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study narrowed down to only CDF Projects commenced from the financial year 2017/2018, and are completed or on-going or failed, as its sampling unit. Survey questionnaires and schedule interviews were the data collection instruments used. The items in the questionnaire and interviews were similar but customized to suit the respondents. The study conducted pilot study to test for the validity and reliability of research instruments. The target population comprised management staffs, that is, CDF project management committee and CDF Committee members of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. From the target population of 126 and a sampling error of 0.05, a sample size of 96 respondents was arrived. The pilot study was conducted a month to actual data collection in the bordering Kikuyu Constituency. The pilot study was conducted a month to actual data collection in the bordering Kikuyu Constituency. After the data was collected, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used. A code sheet was prepared, and this information analyzed by the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), which is a computer aided program. The study concludes that community participation in need analysis influence completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County to a large extent. Further, the study finds that community participation in need analysis, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation influence completion of CDF projects. The study concludes that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. The study concludes that the effective community participation in project implementation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. In addition, the study concludes that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. The study has shown that community participation in need analysis has the greatest influence on sustainability of CDF projects, any development interventions targeting a community ought therefore to ensure that the community participates in need analysis if the intervention is to be sustained.

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background of the study

To ensure that the needs of the public are met, planning should be made better through implementing of strategies in public participation process in all parts of the world (Viloria, 2015: 117). Another important aspect is to ensure that the public is educated on matters involving government development programmes. The importance of undertaking these steps is that it helps the community to participate in issues that affect them as they are influenced both socially and personally and this thus incorporates diverse public interests. The public is then able to embrace its role in decision making as this also affects their future. Another importance of educating the public and enhancing their awareness is to influence public participation which helps prepare a better plan for helping the stakeholders to understand the community's needs and demands which eventually results to effective management and resource planning (Nazleen, 2014: 22).

Isham, Pritcett and Busby (2015: 34), in their study on public participation and decision making, stated that effective attainment of goals on public programs is greatly influenced by public participation which leads to better policy and implementation decisions. The process of public service provision is made easier by use of public information and that's the reason why it's important to involve the public in decision making as it helps managers to improve efficiency through effective resource allocation and management. Generally, public participation is the main contributor to improvement of life's quality, helps in creation of active citizens, helps in management of public service and delivery, helps in operations related to governance and contributes to the development of people's skills, confidence, ambition and vision. It is therefore important to note that the participation of the public is very crucial in policy decision making and delivery (Bartels, 2016: 71). Although the study indicates that public participation is important it fails to elaborate clearly how public participation leads to equal allocation of resources. It further fails to explain what better decisions are made to improve the livelihood of the citizens.

In Africa, the act of public participation generally involves ensuring that there is equality in power as citizens' help in reducing political and management problems that result to promotion of transparency among professionals (Timothy, 2014: 44). In the traditional set up, decision making involved parties emphasizing on the method, solving of problems and involvement. Public participating involves; other forms of policies combined. Change has also been experienced in the

way the public is involved in decision making. Decisions made by the public have a certain kind of control that is participation, involving making of structures and processes that include socio-demographics participation so as to make the process successful (Uphoff and Cohen, 2014: 32).

Kenyan citizens who are the *wananchi* have been excluded in decision making processes in both past and post-colonial powers which used the centralized governments' right from the local level which has brought about people being involved in participation (NTA, 2013: 11). This system of governance was inherited from Jomo Kenyatta who was the first president which he ran by bloating the state and centralizing of power in the executive (RoK, 2015: 82). The central system of governance embraced after independence was responsible with the citizen's resources and therefore had little or no opportunity to be part of the governance system and this led to undemocratic institutions of governance which the public were not involved in (KNBS, 2016: 74).

The new constitution that was established in 2010 took Kenya into a great leap into adapting it (Tosun, 2015: 33). The constitution consists of an expansive Bill of Rights which citizens need education on for them to understand their rights and inherent therein for them to gain the benefits accrued from the new constitution. General awareness needs to be created further for all citizens to know of their rights and roles especially in decision making to ensure success in policy making processes (Russell and Vidler, 2015: 88).

Public participation in Kenya is embracing more enthusiasm as much as it has embraced skepticism (KIPPRA, 2015). Confusion and suspicion is created from the managers' poor practices, participation's lack of understanding on its strengths and limits and tension that results from participatory work from organizations and systems.

According to a joint report by CBS and World Bank (2016) public participation in Nairobi County has dropped from 23% in 2010 to 17% in 2016. The low public participation has resulted to many programs in the county to be either abandoned or poorly executed because of lack of positive attitudes from the people on community development programs. The government's failure in linking up the public on their programs has contributed greatly on their negative attitudes. The government on the other hand has made attempts in increasing utilization of public resources and their productivity capacity, which has bore no fruits. The leaders therefore conclude that due to lack of material and financial resources is what contributes to the people's lack of interest in participating in the government programs. But in reality, poverty is what makes most people vulnerable and thus lack interest; which is brought about by lack of access to information, lack of education and lack of affordable healthcare (Okello & Douven, 2016).

Okumu (2015: 7), in his study on community participation in public decision making stated that reduction of conflicts in management cycles of projects is contributed greatly by public participation. It is therefore important to ensure that public participation should be involved right

from planning, implementing and managing of projects so as to prioritize community interests at the community level. The constitution insists on working with the public together with other agencies to ensure that social and economic benefits are achieved. Quality public participation advocates for all socio-demographic involvement. Though the study advocated the importance of community participation in decision making of the various projects, it failed to mention the specific demographic factors that are required to ensure the community members participate fully (Weber, 2015: 15). Although the study indicates that public participation is important it fails to elaborate clearly how public participation leads to equal allocation of resources. It further fails to explain what better decisions are made to improve the livelihood of the citizens (Kamau, 2015: 41).

Nduku (2014: 55), in her study wanted to find out how public participation impacted on the performance of public programs. The public do not only play a role in how public programs perform but the public also contribute to increased knowledge and understanding of their roles in government affairs. By taking advantage of benefits of public participation in the programs, agencies can become more efficient and effective. Despite the study justifying the importance of public participation it has failed to mention the specific demographic factors that are required to ensure the community members participate fully. Sustainable development of programs rely heavily on public participation as these is based on the needs and demands of stakeholders' which result to the future benefits of generations Kangethe (2015: 91), in his study on public participation and power involvement indicated that there was inadequate and inappropriate participation from the public as the government has concentrated more on involving of stakeholders with specific interests. The program was a failure as the management concentrated on the interests and participation of stakeholders which made the local public dissatisfied with the decision making. Public participation was not included in the implementation of the program as they indicated that the public lacked knowledge and understanding in decision-making, did not have enough resources to manage staff, lack of crucial information and limited budget allocations. This led to poor public participation. The socio-demographics that surround public participation are the main causes of management not to involve them in the process despite their efficient and effective participation. The decision making process is thus affected due to the public's inability. If the residents are not well represented, it's hard to acquire public participation. Despite the importance of public participation, the involvement of community members which is all inclusive in terms of social demography is minimal in Kenya.

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is kitty created by the Constituency Development Fund Act, 2013 with the primary objective of funding projects which addresses poverty at grassroots level by dedicating a minimum of 2.5% of the government ordinary revenue to grassroots development and the reduction of poverty (GoK, 2013). In 2014, the CDF Act as

amended and in January 2013 it was repealed and replaced with CDF Act, 2013 in conformity to the new Constitution of Kenya 2010. Since its inception, several projects have been initiated in various capacity and infrastructural development areas to mitigate poverty and harmonize the spread of development throughout the country

At the global, CDF project is practised in China, Singapore, Jamaica, Croatia among other nations that have embraced CDF. In China, a stimulus package similar to CDF was announced by the Central People's Republic of China on November 2016 as an attempt to minimize the impact of global financial crises. A study carried out by Wong (2011) to assess the impact of CDF projects on global financial crises, noted government allocation of huge resources toward different projects, among them rural development and technological advancements programs worth 370 billion Yuan. Despite this huge allocation, Wong reported insignificant impact of CDF projects on global financial crises. He noted lack of stakeholder's engagement in the entire project cycle management as the main huddle.

At the region level CDF practice is a common phenomenon. For instance in Zambia, CDF fund was introduced in 2015 to empower youths through youth development projects which are mooted and managed by the youth themselves. It has also been expanded to cover microcommunity development projects that are visibly beneficial and involve active participation of ordinary community members. According to Kakungu (2013), CDF emphasizes on achieving benefits at grassroots level, encouraging the involvement of local communities in both labour and supply of materials for projects.

Locally in Kenya, CDF program was initiated in 2013 to channel development to to the grassroots and address the marginalisation problem. Initially, the kitty comprised of an annual community participation in need analysis equivalent to 2.5% of the total national revenue (GoK, 2005), however, the parliament recently passed a motion to increase the fund to 7.5% of the total national revenue (GoK, 2013). Despite the enormous development so far achieved by CDF program, there is an outcry and dissatisfaction from stakeholders on the management of the projects funded by the kitty as evidenced in ineffective and incompetency, that is, lack of proper project planning and design principle conducted by fund committee and project management committee.

Kabete Constituency is crafted from Kikuyu Constituency, and falls within Kiambu County. The constituency has recorded tremendous performance in terms of CDF projects despite the challenges faced. According to Kabete Constituency Financial Report for the year 2017/2018, a total of 22 new projects were initiated during the financial year 2017/2018. It is clear that out of 22 projects initiated, only eight (36.4%) were completed, nine (40.9%) on going and five (22.7%) have failed.

This is a clear indication that the performance rate of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency is low (36.4%). Within the said financial 2017/2018, the Auditor's Report (GoK, 2018) also pinpointed a number of audit matters/issues in the constituency fund management with regards to failure to close bank account jointly shared with Kikuyu CDF, construction of pre-fabricated staff houses, delays in implementation of projects among other previous year audit matter.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

Ideally, CDF projects should be geared towards improving the livelihood of the constituents through addressing their social, economic situation. However, this has not always been the case. Despite increased allocations, there have been projecting delays especially in CDF funded construction projects that have seen constituents express their frustrations (Nyamori, 2015). In Kabete Constituency, many project have stalled after completion and others in the implementation stage, due to poor community participation and ownership by the local community. These have led to wastage and poor utilization of tax payers' money, as these could have been channeled to better projects that the community needs. Rigorous community participation is essential to deliver projects on time and on budget. Several managerial issues can be pinpointed from the administration of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency which motivated the choice of the constituency as a case. For instance, in the financial year 2015/2016, 22 new CDF projects were initiated, by the end of the same financial year, only eight (36.4%) were completed, nine (40.9%) on going and five (22.7%) have completely failed. This indicates that performance rate of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency is below average.

The Constitution of Kenya 2010, under article 10(2) (a) lists participation of the people among the national values and principles of governance. It requires both national and county governments to provide frameworks for public participation in the governance processes. The requirement of the people being involved in the governance process brings to the fore a new constitutional reality that despite having elected representatives at both levels of government, the citizens should be continuously involved in the governance process.

The participation of the public has continued to be beneficial to ensure that sustainable development is achieved as participation is generally the understanding of the people's views and taking their ideas into account when making decisions that involve the programs (RoK, 2015). While most of the communities and countries have realized the importance of public participation due to its role in ensuring sustainable and equitable development most of the communities in the sub-Saharan Africa and in Kenya have not adopted this approach effectively. It is therefore important if most of the managers and stakeholders would embrace and implement this approach

due to its benefits as it is evident that it has been partially or not being used at all by most communities.

According to a joint report by CBS and World Bank (2016) public participation in Nairobi County has dropped from 23% in 2010 to 17% in 2016. The report further shows that the public participation has not impacted on developments. However the researcher notes that the low public participation has resulted too many programs in the county to be either abandoned or poorly executed because of people have a negative attitude towards programs involving the development of the community. The government programs made by the government are hard to be linked with the public which is the greatest challenge, this has led to failure in use of the resources provided by the government so that their productivity can also be increased. Most of the leaders indicated that the public lack to participate due to lack of resources. People are more vulnerable to poverty when they lack education, healthcare and if they face economic hardships.

For sustainable completion of CDF projects, key factors need to be considered to ensure that the use of resources meet both the current needs of a society, without compromising the ability of the future population to meet their own needs. One of the key strategies to ensure that completion of CDF projects is maintained is by involving the community and key stakeholders in planning, decision making and implementation of these development projects. This study sought to determine the influence of community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya

### **1.3 Purpose of the study**

The purpose of this study was to determine the influence of community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya.

### **1.4 Objectives of the study**

This study sought to achieve the following objectives;

- i. To establish the influence of community participation in need analysis in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County.
- ii. To examine the extent to which community participation in the planning stage affects completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County.
- iii. To assess the influence of community participation in project implementation, in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County



- iv. To examine the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation, in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County

### **1.5 Research Questions**

The following research questions guided this study;

- i. What is the influence of community participation on need analysis on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County?
- ii. To what extent is the community involved in the planning stage affects the completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County?
- iii. What is the influence of community participation in project implementation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County?
- iv. What is the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County?

### **1.6 Significance of the study**

The finding of this study are important and could be useful in many ways, i.e. Project donors, developers and managers may be informed on the importance of involving the community in all stages of project development. This information may also be used by policy makers to emphasize on the importance of project monitoring and evaluation in the sustainability of projects. The study may also provide significant information on the importance of adopting sustainable development, by ensuring proper utilization of resources while considering both the present and future generations.

The project managers may have an insight on each stage in a project cycle and how it impacts on project completion. This may further give a deeper insight to those who are charged with project implementation to effectively implement the required processes such as monitoring and evaluation. The study findings could be useful to project managers in sub-counties on project implementation and evaluation. The findings and recommendations arising from this study may be useful to the national government as well as county governments in involving communities in CDF projects.

### **1.7 Delimitations of the study**

The scope of the study was delimited to 22 projects that were initiated in 2017, of which 8 (36.4%) have been completed, 9 (40.9%) on going and 5 (22.7%) have failed in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County. The study was delimited to community participation on need analysis, community

involved in the planning stage, community participation in project implementation and community participation in project monitoring and evaluation

### **1.8 Limitations of the study**

The study on the influence of community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya was limited by time given the vastness of the Constituency however the researcher may develop a clear timeline that was strictly followed and results delivered on time.

The researcher faced difficulties in accessing some of the Key respondents in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya due to their busy schedules. This was overcome by attempting to reach them via electronic means, for instance the use of emails.

The researcher faced time constraints in collecting the information. This is because the time within which the study needs to be accomplished is minimal. To counter this, the researcher worked with a few trained research assistants to aid in dropping and picking the questionnaires.

### **1.9 Basic assumptions of the study**

This study was based on the assumption that the sample represents the entire population under study, and that the respondents answered the questionnaire correctly and truthfully. It also was assumed that the data collection instruments are valid and reliable in measuring the desired construct. This assumption was enhanced by testing for validity and reliability of the instruments used. The researcher also assumed that the four objectives mentioned are the core areas where the communities are involved for sustainability of development projects.

### **1.10 Definitions of significant terms Used in the Study**

**Completion of CDF Funded Projects:** refers to successful performance of every CDF project cycle within time, budget and quality as set out in project plan.

**Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) refers** to a public funded kitty established through an Act of parliament in 2013 and targets development projects at the grassroots level.

**Need Analysis:** This is the process of identifying and evaluating needs of a community. Identification of needs is a process of describing problems of the target community and possible solutions to these problems. A need is a gap between “what is” and “what should be.”

**Project identification:** Project identification is the first stage of an initiative in which the setting and clarifying of the initiative objectives is done. It is at this stage where the need analysis and community participation in the planning are undertaken to ascertain the problems, needs and interests of possible stakeholders.

**Project Implementation:** This refers to execution of activities designed at the planning stage. The plan is actualized and implemented by the community.

**Project Planning:** This is a communication process where people with different views and ideas share on how a desired situation should look like and how they are likely to get there and how to express these ideas together and reach a consensus

### **1.11 Organization of the study**

This project comprises of five chapters. Chapter one consists of the background of the study and the statement of the problem, which highlights the issues that these study sought to address. It also consists of the objectives of this study and the question this research sought to address, the significance of the study, the limitations and delimitations, the assumptions, definition of significant terms and a layout of how the project report is organized.

Chapter two entails a review of the literature based to the objectives of the study. This chapter also includes the theoretical and conceptual frameworks of this study. Chapter three covers the research methodology used in data collection, the target population and sample size, the sampling techniques used, research instruments, methods for ensuring validity and reliability of the instrument, the data analysis techniques adopted and the ethical considerations while collecting data. Chapter four presented the finding of this study. The data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistics. A data analysis tool SPSS was used as it gives exhaustive analysis of the respondent's responses in relation to the subject of the research. The output was presented by use of tables. Chapter five summarized the findings of this study and recommendation while highlighting other areas for further studies.

## CHAPTER TWO

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature by other scholars on the influence of community participation on completion of CDF projects, particularly in Kenya, Africa and other parts of the world. It consists of the theoretical and conceptual framework, together with the knowledge gap that this study needs to address.

#### 2.2 Completion of CDF Projects

All projects are expected to have specific objectives, that is, an end result, which costs so much and should be completed within a certain time-frame. According to Salapat (2016), projects which achieve cost, schedule and quality objectives are successful. Therefore, success or failure is a simple measure of performance but only for small projects but not very practical for most projects. Studies has shown that project performance can be measured in terms as esoteric as the value of the project to the company president or as quantitative as earned value systems used on large government and utility projects. The following identified elements or facts are the basic terms project performance can be measured with the help of a monitoring system and key indicators. The components includes the following,: management organization, responsibility definition, personnel assignments, clear objectives, measurable indicators, authentication of data and timeliness of reports (Salapat, 2016).

According to Kloppenborg and Opfer (2012), cost, time, and performance are the typical measures of project performance. In other words, a project is often considered successful if it finishes within its budget estimate, finishes within its scheduled time frame, and performs as designed (Scott-Young and Samson, 2016). Whilst the research literature in project management engages in a fruitful debate over the nature of project success (Dvir et al., 2016), project success criteria have become multifaceted. For example, Hackman (2014) assesses project success by measuring the client's or intended user's satisfaction, as well as employee development and satisfaction. Shenhar et al. (1997) evaluate project success by evaluating long-term business success and learning that prepares the organization for the future.

Lim and Mohamed (2016) measure project success using the multidimensional set of time, cost, quality, performance, safety, and operational benefit. On the other hand, Shenhar et al. (2015) use project efficiency, customer benefit, organizational success, and potential benefit to the organization to assess project success. Yu et al. (2005) develop a value-centered model based on

net project execution cost and net project operation value to evaluate project success. The Project Management Institute (2016) assesses project success with cost, time, quality, and stakeholder satisfaction. Another interesting dimension of project performance is the cost, time, and profitability metrics. According to Scott-Young and Samson (2016) this dimension allows a direct comparison of projects with different types, scopes, and sizes across different industries, especially when the metrics are binary measures. Consequently, under this dimension, Project Success is binary with 1 indicating that a project finishes within budget and scheduled time frame and makes a profit.

Project completion within the context of study is successful performance. In project management, project is said to be successfully completed if all the elements of planning, choice, analysis and implementation are present. Hence, project success criteria are key performance indicators that measure the successful outcome of a project. These success criteria are the dependent variables of the study and was used to assess percentage rate on satisfaction, time and budget

### **2.3 Community participation in Need Analysis and Completion of CDF Projects**

Need analysis is the process of identifying and evaluating needs in a community. A need is a gap between what is and what should be, (Witkin and Altschuld, 1995). A need has also been defined as a gap between real and ideal that is both acknowledged by community values and potentially amenable to change (Reviere et al., 1996). Need analysis focuses on the future, or what should be done, rather than on what was done as is the focus of most program evaluations, (Titcomb, 2000).

A community is a social unit that share common characteristics. For effective development, it is crucial that all the stakeholders are involved in all the stages. Over the recent years, community participation has been regarded as a key strategy by civil societies and governments in solving development problems, especially in the urban areas (UN Habitat, 2014). It entails citizens' involvement in need identification, prioritization and strategy identification to come up with development solutions that are feasible, sustainable and acceptable to the citizens. A need is a gap between the desired and what is (Witkin et al, 2015). It can also be defined as what is real, against the ideal as acknowledged by the values of the target community and has potential for change (Reviere, 2015).

Involving the community in need identification is key because the community appreciates the problem and finds way to solve it once it has collectively agreed and prioritized it as an issue. Minimum participation in need identification may result in the community failing to legitimize it leading to poor sustainability at the implementation stage. It is paramount for there to be genuine demand by the target community, regardless of whether aid has been given by the government of funding agencies (Barasa and Jelagat, 2013)

In Malawi, Msamala Sustainable Energy Project, Concern Universal, an International development and emergency relief organization, in charge of finding local and sustainable solutions to inequality and poverty, embraced the Reflect model of participatory approach which aids the target communities to develop a problem analysis and identify suitable actions to be taken. This solutions lead to creation of projects e.g. local tree planting to counter deforestation. This approach ensured that the local needs are met through projects that have been identified and selected by the community through their participation in need analysis (European Union Energy Initiative (EUEI), 2016). In Kenya, the government has recently decentralized funds to the counties through the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Youth and Women Enterprise Development Fund and Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF). The main aim of this initiative was to enhance community participation in managing public resources, control imbalances experienced in regional development while improving service delivery and alleviating the poverty levels in the counties. Decentralization of these funds also ensured that development planning is done at the grassroots where the needs of the community can be captured through participation in needs analysis, identification and prioritization of projects through implementation of participatory approaches (IEA 2012). This ensures that the needs of the community are met while contributing towards community ownership of the development projects. It is required in the Constituency Development Act 2014, that meetings are held at the location level so that the communities are given a chance to identify projects that address their needs. The Constituency Development Fund Committee, after analysis, prioritizes

The CDF Act (2013) provides that the elected Member of Parliament across all constituencies shall, convene location meetings in the constituency within the twelve months of a new parliament and not less than once every two years afterwards. This is to deliberate on issues relating to development in the location, the constituency and the district. Every location shall produce a listing of priority initiatives to be submitted to the Constituency Development Fund Committee which shall deliberate on initiative proposals from every location in the constituency. Initiatives shall be society based to safeguard the potential benefits is obtainable to an extensive representation of the population of a certain area. Any funding shall be for the whole initiative or an outlined phase, unit or element of an initiative and may consist of the land acquisition and buildings. PMC's initiate a request for funding based on a felt need. Munns et al., (2016) observed that choosing the right initiative at the beginning and screening out possible unsuccessful in iterative would be more significant in safeguarding total initiative success. This is very important in CDF funded projects since without proper project screening means poor project selection and thereafter the project fails to meet the stakeholder's needs.

## **2.4 Community Participation in the Planning Stage and Completion of CDF Projects**

Over the years, it has been noted that active participation of key stakeholders in project planning and design, with emphasis of those at the grass root levels, significantly contributes to effective utilization of grass root level inputs and increased ownership, resulting to the sustainability of development activities. People cannot be forced to take part in projects that directly affect their lives, but wherever possible, they should be given the chance to participate. This is considered a fundamental principle of democracy and a basic human right.

Planning involves setting up objectives to reach a desired goal, identification of responsibilities and roles of all stakeholders, estimating project cost by facilitating communication between different people working together to reach a common goal through expression of ideas. Participatory planning has been defined as a process through which parties with diverse interests' works towards reaching an agreement on an idea, a plan and later its implementation. (Hague et al, (2013). In a project planning, the main activities involve budgeting, resource allocation, activities scheduling, implementation plan, estimation completion time and project duration and formulating an evaluation plan (Barasa and Jelagat, 2013). Involvement of all stakeholders in decision making at the planning stage is crucial as it ensures that the needs and concerns of all involved is taken to consideration. From a study by the World Bank on decision making in the planning phase, community participation in decision making led to effective and efficient management processes, which later guaranteed better performance of the projects. It also indicated that due to this, many funding agencies, including The African Development Bank, The United Nations and the Asian Development Bank requires that the target community for a development initiative, are actively involved, for all their funded projects (World Bank, 2016)

Rothman (2015) in his article on Tobacco education, from his research in the United States of America, recommended using community organizers to enhance and monitor the involvement of the community in planning and making decisions. The organizers were to be based in key areas so that they can work with the community to acts as liaisons to the project and collect relevant information. Moreover, they were to be used as key informants representing NGOs and CBOs in the community reducing communication barriers experienced with large development projects involving many stakeholders and in turn enhancing the planning process, as the needs of the community, together with their concerns and aspirations would be represented through the community organizers.

## **2.5 Community Participation in the Implementation and Completion of CDF Projects**

Project implementation is the phase where ideas, visions and plans are executed. All the activities designed in the planning stage are then actualizes by the project team (Mulwa 2016). It is in this

phase that resources, i.e. human, financial and other resources, are mobilized to meet the set objectives. All the project stakeholders, whose roles and responsibilities had been outlined in the planning stage, are engaged to ensure that the outcome of the project is successful (Barron and Barron, 2013). Most participatory projects form committees for overall management at the implementation phase. The community is empowered by having an elected representative as part of this committee which enables them to play an active role in the implementation of the project. For further empowerment, the community is trained on the technical aspects and maintenance of the project which also ensures project sustainability when financial and managerial aid is withdrawn (African Development Bank, 2015).

From a research in Bolivia in South America, where 2 rural projects were reviewed, It was established that training at the community level improved the maintenance of the projects, project sustainability and ultimately led to better water quality (Newman et al, 2012). Project ownership and sustainability can also be promoted through ensuring that foreign systems and forms of organization are not imposed on the local community. This is key as it assists in keeping the project relevant as it can adapt to changing situations, it utilizes a wider range of local resources i.e. finances, human resource and raw materials, while supporting local capacities, expertise and skills (ALNAP, 2016)

In his study, Nyaga (2010) concluded that the biggest challenge that faced CDF funded projects is that projects undertaken were substandard and implemented selectively. The selective implementation of projects was blamed on members of parliament who took projects to areas where their political support was strong and denies areas purported to belong to their political opponents. CDF projects initiated during the tenure of the previous MP were often abandoned. This was reinforced by Baskin (2010) who stated that it was necessary to address the politicized nature of CDF projects as many times than not, whenever we had a new MP, the projects started by the previous MPs were abandoned for political reasons. This resulted in objectives of the initial project being left unattained and hence leaving a big gap unfilled. The MP appoints the CDFC members who are in charge of the implementation of CDF at the constituency level. This deception of responsibilities makes CDF a de-facto “MP’s kitty” without considering their competence in development planning and implementation, and also does not provide adequate checks and balances to avoid abuse.

High levels of engagement of users, clients and stakeholders in projects are imperative to project success and sustainability (UNDP, 2016). In his study, Juma Malala (2010), notes that several people believe that CDF has not lessened corruption or discrimination as imagined in the past. It has escalated graft and political manipulation instead. The absence of accountability structures make it vulnerable to misappropriation and embezzlement. Not any evidence suggests that CDF has



resulted in the betterment of people's lives at the grassroots, however this is an essential component to the economic performance of a country and development blue print contained in the Kenya Vision 2030 document. Poor governance and improper management of initiatives like CDF have resulted in this existing mess (Tome, 2016). CDF has only been effective in constituencies where the MPs don't inhibit the CDF Committee activities and decisions. MPS are given too much power in the CDF management structure. They legislate CDF laws, appoint the CDF Committee members who manage the CDF in the constituencies, and act as their chairpersons. The parliamentary committee responsibility in finance is known to manage implementation of the CDF and as well has powers to decide the given out funds, develop policy, and actually has the ultimate say on matters regarding implementation of CDF (G.Kamau & G. Muturi, 2015)

## **2.6 Community Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation and Completion of CDF Projects**

Project monitoring is a continuous process of collecting information on on-going projects and programs, to verify their performance. Project evaluation on the other hand involves systematic collection, analysis and interpretation of project data to assess the project performance as compared to the project goals and objectives. Participatory monitoring and evaluation involves incorporating all stakeholders, including the poor and marginalized groups, in decision making, on how the a projects progress can be measured, and how the results was disseminated and acted upon. This allows the involved parties to celebrate successes and learn from challenges and failures, while empowering the members of the community (Estrella and Gaventa, 2012).

Over the years, many development projects have overlooked the local communities at the conception, planning, designing, implementation and monitoring stages, resulting in unsustainable projects (Gilbert, 2012). As a result, many funding agencies require a monitoring and evaluation system in place, before extending their support, to ensure effectiveness, efficiency and sustainability of the projects, thus minimizing financial losses. Members of the community are well conversant with the problems and challenges they face, and are better placed to monitor and evaluate projects around them. Further progress assessment and evaluation may be conducted by project managers, who should present progress reports to donor agencies, policy makers and all relevant stakeholders (Kizlik, 2010). Evaluation indicators should be agreed on by all stakeholders. For an effective community based monitoring and evaluation, the members of the community must be empowered on ways to design, implement and monitor development projects, which need to be simple and flexible for the local people to adopt. Goals and objective must be clear, specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and timely. Relevant information on all stages of the project must

be documented and made available to all stakeholders to promote transparency and accountability (Gordon 2014).

The Constituency Development Fund Act 2013 envisages that the projects being implemented under the fund shall be subjected to monitoring and evaluation (M & E) on a regular basis. Section 30(4) stipulates that the CDFC shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluation and may select a sub-committee, a location committee or a project committee whose role is to monitor an on-going initiative. Monitoring and assessment of ongoing initiatives and community participation in project monitoring and evaluation of numerous operatives may be considered as a development initiatives on condition that less than three per centum shall be apportioned for this objective (CDF Act, 2015).

Although 3% of CDF funds disbursed to each constituency are set aside for use in monitoring and evaluation, the exercise is seldom done in the right manner due to existing capacity gaps among the implementers. Many projects implemented by CDF lack documented objectives, work plans, predetermined total project costs; which are key to any meaningful M & E exercise. Many of these flaws occur at the planning phase where monitoring indicators are not formulated early enough making it difficult to monitor progress later on (Malala, 2010). This lack of involvement of experts in Monitoring and assessment in implementation of CDF initiatives leads to dragging of projects, poor quality work and non-utilization of completed projects. Effective implementation and sustenance of CDF initiatives can be achieved, through strong monitoring and evaluation practices by the management. This enabled them to know the condition of the programs, identify challenges within the initiatives and community in general so as to create a favorable environment for sustenance of the programs (Kibebe & Mwirigi, 2014).

The enlightened society of this century has constantly demanded proper governance, appropriate monitoring and assessment of public initiatives (and therefore funds) and total compliance to the law by officer with the task managing public funds as found in a report by National Tax Payers Association (NTPA, 2010). International Governance Institute (IGI Kenya, 2010) as well as Monitoring and Evaluation as pointed out by NIMES (2016/2010) report points that it is difficult for one to effectively determine whether or not M & E of CDF projects is done as expected of an M & E exercise. The effect of these factors is that various CDF projects, nearly 60 %, remain behind schedule or abandoned (Mutunga, 2016).

It is worth noting that if monitoring and assessment is not properly conducted on initiatives, they will not effectively meet their intended goals. Every citizen in a constituency is required be actively involved in the implementation of every endorsed program to ensure that goals of the program are

realized using funds set aside for them in a given time period. Furthermore, the Act gave technical department and CDFC mandate to monitor the programs (Ngugi, 2014).

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

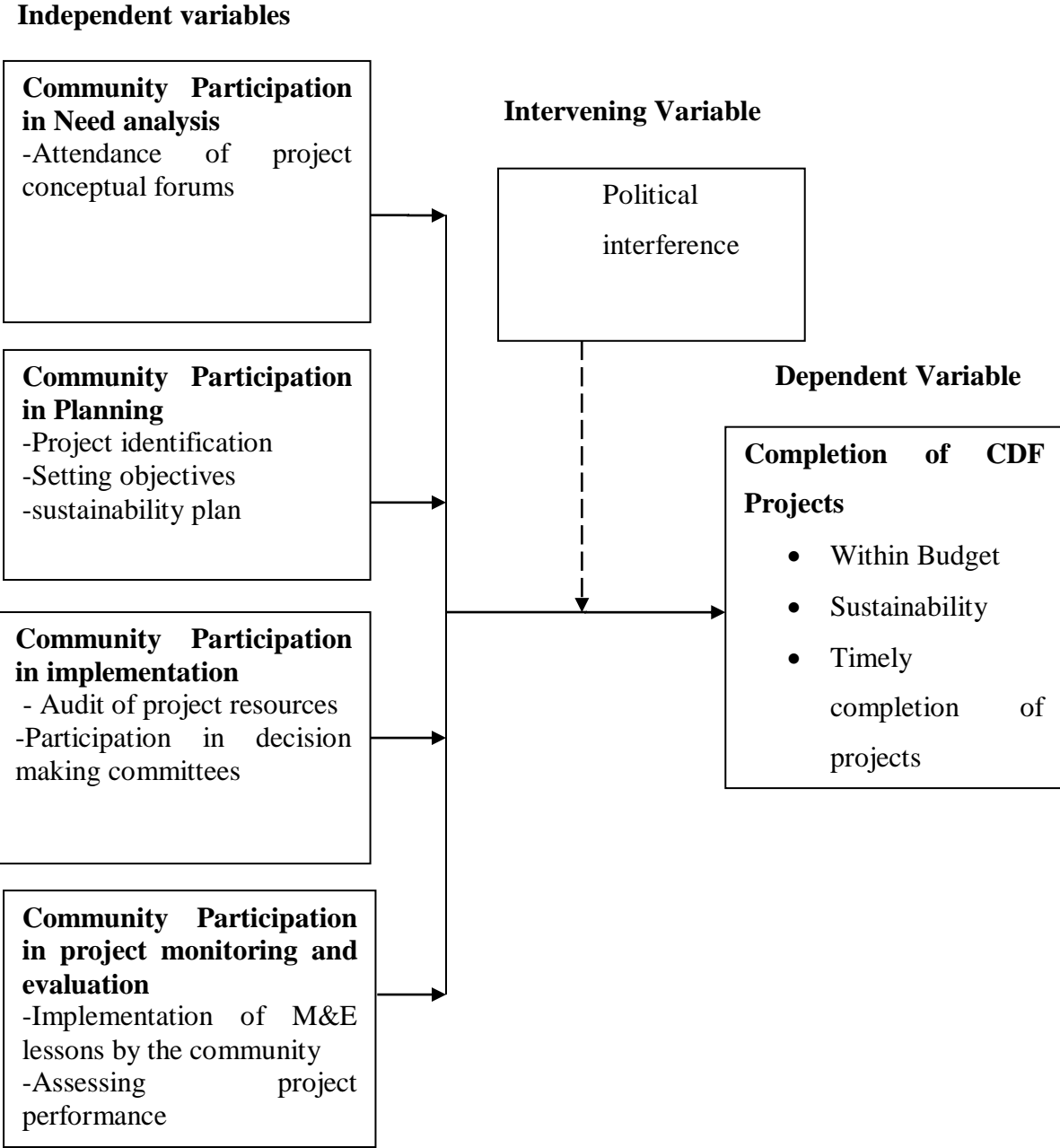
This study was based on empowerment theory by Perkins Douglas and Zimmerman Marc (1995). Empowerment involves enabling individuals and the community, through participation with others, to achieve their goals. Participation, control and awareness are essential parts of empowerment. Sustainable development is only likely if the idea of empowerment and its practical institutionalization in the law, the educational process and the machinery of government become a reality (Titi and Singh, 2013).

Empowerment is a construct that links individual strengths and competencies, natural helping systems, and proactive behaviors to social policy and social change (Rappaport, 2013). Empowerment theory links individual well-being with the larger social and political environment. The various definitions of empowerment are generally consistent with empowerment as an intentional ongoing process centered in the local community, involving mutual respect, critical reflection, caring, and group participation. Cornell Empowerment Group (2015) define empowerment as a process through which people lacking an equal share of valued resources gain greater access to and control over those resources. It is a process by which people gain control over their lives, democratic participation in the life of their community and a critical understanding of their environment (Zimmerman, Israel, Schulz, Checkoway, 2012).

Theories of empowerment include both processes and outcomes, suggesting that actions, activities, or structures may be empowering, and that the outcome of such processes result in a level of being empowered (Swift & Levin, 2014). Empowering processes for individuals might include participation in community organizations. At the organizational level, empowering processes might include collective decision making and shared leadership. Empowering processes at the community level might include collective action to access government and other community resources. Community-level empowerment outcomes might include evidence of pluralism, and existence of organizational coalitions, and accessible community resources. Empowerment suggests that participation with others to achieve goals, efforts to gain access to resources, and some critical understandings of the sociopolitical environment are basic components of the construct. At the community level, empowerment refers to collective action to improve the quality of life in a community and to the connections among community organizations.

**2.8 Conceptual Framework**

In this study, completion of constituency development fund projects were conceptualized as the dependent variable, while community participation, reflected through their involvement in project need identification, planning, implementation, project monitoring and evaluation, are conceptualized as the independent variables. These independent variables influence the completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya. The intervening variables for community participation in management of development projects include the policies set by the government and other governing bodies.



**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**

**2.9 Knowledge Gap Matrix**

This section summarizes the knowledge gaps established in review of related literature of this study.

**Table 2.1: Knowledge Gap Matrix**

<b>Variable</b>	<b>Author(s) (Year)</b>	<b>Title of the Study</b>	<b>Findings</b>	<b>Knowledge Gap</b>
community participation in need analysis	Munns et al., (2016)	The Role of Project Management in Achieving Project Success	The findings of this study revealed that choosing the right initiative at the beginning and screening out possible unsuccessful in iterative would be more significant in safeguarding total initiative success.	The study failed to show a clear community participation in need analysis and completion of projects
community participation in the planning stage	Kaur (2013)	Community participation in development projects in Philippines ran irrigation projects.	The study established that the impact of participation on productivity, resource conservation and commitment of local groups were significant	The study was conducted in developed countries and did not focus on local case The study did not itemise on the different areas of community participation
community participation in project implementation	Nyaga (2010)	Factors influencing completion of constituency development funded projects in kenya: a survey of educational projects in Kikuyu constituency, Kiambu county in Kenya.	The study revealed that the biggest challenge that faced CDF funded projects is that projects undertaken were substandard and implemented selectively	The study failed to show a clear community participation in project implementation and completion of projects
community participation in project	Kibebe & Mwirigi, (2014)	Selected Factors Influencing Effective	Results revealed that effective implementation and sustenance of CDF initiatives can be	No clear linkage between community

<p>monitoring and evaluation</p>		<p>Implementation of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Projects in Kimilili Constituency, Bungoma County, Kenya</p>	<p>achieved, through strong monitoring and evaluation practices by the management.</p>	<p>participation in project monitoring and evaluation and completion of projects</p>
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## CHAPTER THREE

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses how the data was collected, processed and analyzed to achieve the research objectives. It entails the research design, the population targeted by the study, research instrument used, the sample size and sampling techniques and the analysis techniques to be used in this study.

#### 3.2 Research Design

The study adopted descriptive survey research design to assess the influence of community participation on completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. Creswell (2016) argued that a descriptive survey research design is intended to provide a picture of situation as it naturally happens, hence may be used to justify current practice, make judgment and develop theories. In this regard, descriptive research design helped the study to gather both qualitative and quantitative data on community participation Kabete Constituency and the performance rate of CDF projects in the constituency. Thus, the design linked community participation on completion of CDF projects.

#### 3.3 Target Population

The study narrowed down to only CDF Projects commenced from the financial year 2017/2018, and are completed or on-going or failed, as its sampling unit. According to data obtained from Kabete Constituency Development Fund Office, there are 22 projects that were initiated in 2017, of which 8 (36.4%) have been completed, 9 (40.9%) on going and 5 (22.7%) have failed. From the sample unit, the target population comprised management staffs, that is, CDF project management committee and CDF Committee members of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. According to the Chairperson of CDF Committee, Kabete Constituency has 16 members of CDF Committee and five members of PMC for each project. This gives a total target population of 126 distributed as shown in Table 3.1.

**Table 3.2: Target Population**

<b>Project Group Name (Unit of Analysis)</b>	<b>No. of CDF Projects</b>	<b>Management Committee (Target Population)</b>
Environment	1	5
Primary education	8	40
Secondary education	2	10
Tertiary education	1	5
Water	5	25
CDF office	2	10

Security	3	15
CDF Committee	-	16
<b>Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>126</b>

### 3.4 Sample size and Sampling Procedure

Burns and Groove (2001) refer to sampling as a process of selecting a group of people, events or behavior with which to conduct a study. Polit and Hungler (1997) confirm that, in sampling a portion that represents the whole population is selected. According to Sekaran (2003), a sampling frame is a list of all population from which you draw your sample. In this project research a target population of 126 was considered.

#### 3.4.1 Sample Size

The study sample size or observations units was arrived at using Yamane sample size formula (Yamane, 1967). Yamane sample size formula is ideal for determining observation units where there is definite target population. From the target population of 126 and a sampling error of 0.05, a sample size of 96 respondents is arrived at as follows:

Where:

$$n = N / (1 + N(e)^2)$$

n = Sample size

N = Population size (126)

e = Sampling error (5%)

$$n = 126 / (1 + 126(0.05)^2)$$

$$= 126 / 1.315$$

$$= 95.8 \text{ approximately } 96$$

Mugenda and Mugenda (2016) contends that the minimum considerable sample size should be 30 cases while Guthrie (2010) noted that a sample of more than 30 usually gave results similar to a normal distribution. Hence, the sample size was justified on both grounds.

#### 3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

Since the target population is heterogeneous, the study used stratified random sampling technique to ensure proper representation of different project categories/groups. From each different stratum, the study employ simple random sampling to select the final subjects proportionately based on stratum weight as shown in Table 3.2;

**Table 3.3: Sampling Frame**

Stratum	Target Population	Sample size
Environment	5	4



Primary education	40	30
Secondary education	10	8
Tertiary education	5	4
Water	25	19
CDF office	10	8
Security	15	11
CDF Committee	16	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>126</b>	<b>96</b>

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

Survey questionnaires and schedule interviews were the data collection instruments used. The items in the questionnaire and interviews were similar but customized to suit the respondents. The interviewees were presented with open ended questions in the interviews to get descriptive data, while the questionnaires had multiple choices. The use of different data collection methods assisted in triangulation, which measure the reliability and validity of the data collected.

#### **3.5.1 Pilot testing**

Pilot testing is important in revealing unclear or vague questions in the data collection instruments. It also helps the researcher incorporate important suggestions from the respondents. This assists in adjusting the instruments to increase efficiency and effectiveness while attracting maximum response from the respondents. The study conducted pilot study to test for the validity and reliability of research instruments. The pilot study was conducted a month to actual data collection in the bordering Kikuyu Constituency. The choice of Kikuyu Constituency was informed by the fact the two constituencies share a lot with Kabete Constituency having been split from Kikuyu Constituency. The pilot test was performed using Split-Half and Cronbach Reliability Index. In this study, the researcher targeted 10% of the total sample size, i.e. 9 people for the pilot test.

#### **3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments**

Validity refers to the extent to which data collected is appropriate, meaningful and useful in representing the phenomena under study. In this project, different instruments i.e. questionnaires and interviews was used. The validity of the instruments in this research was determined using content validity, which refers to the extent to which an instrument measures all facets of a given construct. This was ascertained by the project supervisor in the University. A pre-test was conducted through a pilot study with the aim of checking any deficiencies e.g., insufficient space to write responses, unclear instructions and the suitability of the language used.

### **3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments**

Reliability refers to consistency of inferences over time. It shows the extent to which the data collection instruments yield consistent findings. Reliability means the consistency in the production of the results or repeatability of the measure. Reliability is a requirement that, at least in principle, another researcher, or the same researcher on another occasion, can be able to replicate the original piece of research and achieve comparable evidence or results, with similar or same study population (Boit, Wangare, and Magero, 2016). According to Kothari (2006), a measuring instrument is reliable if it provides consistent results. The study enhanced reliability of the data collected by computation of the Cronbach Reliability coefficient. Only items with high correlation, that is, Cronbach Reliability Index above 0.7 was considered for loading as proposed by Hayes (2016).

### **3.6 Data collection procedure**

This refers to the process used to collect relevant data from the field. Necessary authorization letters was obtained including, an identification letter from the University of Nairobi highlighting the purpose of the study and a Letter of Authority from the National Commission of Science, technology and Innovation (NACOSTI), authorizing data collection from the relevant institutions. The research permit was obtained by applying through NACOSTI's online platform. After collecting the permit, the researcher presented it to the respondents in the field and the relevant offices, where data was collected. A Drop-off and Pick up method of self-administration was adopted, where the researcher dropped off the questionnaires to potential respondents and pick them after a few hours. This method improved the response rate of the respondents as they had sufficient time to respond to the questionnaires. It also ensured that all the questionnaires submitted were filled.

### **3.7 Data analysis techniques**

After the data was collected, both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used. When all questionnaires were received, data cleaning was conducted. This involves identifying incomplete and inaccurate responses, with the aim of improving the quality of data collected. A coding strategy was adopted, where the data collected was coded, changing the non-numeric data to numerical codes. A code sheet was prepared, and this information analyzed by the Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS), which is a computer aided program. For the structured questions in the questionnaire, specific responses was assigned numeric codes, while in the unstructured questions, the responses were compiled and common themes identified. These themes were assigned numbers that were entered into the code sheet. Preliminary editing was done, where the data was checked for errors to ensure a high level of accuracy. This information was then analyzed using the SPSS program, which made it possible to generate frequency distributions and

percentages that assisted in making observations on the data collected. The findings of the data collected was presented using tables. The researcher further conducted inferential statistics so as to establish the relationship between the dependent and the dependent variables respectively. The researcher applied the correlation and multiple regression models to explain the strength and relationship of each dependent variable.

### 3.8 Operationalization of Variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement	Measurement Scale	Tools of Analysis	Type of Analysis
To establish the influence of community participation in need analysis in completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency	<b>Independent:</b> community participation in need analysis	-Attendance of project conceptual forums -Communication and participation in feasibility studies	Forums Attendance sheet Stakeholders management plan	-Interval -Nominal -Ordinal	Mean and Standard Deviation	Descriptive and inferential statistics
To examine the extent to which community participation in the planning stage affects completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency	<b>Independent:</b> community participation in the planning stage	-Setting objectives -Project identification -sustainability plan	Project Master plan	-Interval -Nominal -ordinal	Mean and Standard Deviation	Descriptive and inferential statistics

To assess the influence of community participation in project implementation	<b>Independent:</b> community participation in project implementation	-Number of community involved in project activities  - Community involvement in audit of project resources	Project Master plan	Interval -Nominal -ordinal	Mean and Standard Deviation	Descriptive and inferential statistics
To examine the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation	<b>Independent:</b> community participation in project monitoring and evaluation	-Implementation of M&E lessons by the community -Assessing project performance	Project Master plan	Interval -Nominal -ordinal	Mean and Standard Deviation	Descriptive and inferential statistics
	<b>Dependent:</b> completion of constituency development fund projects	-Within Budget -Sustainability -Timely completion of projects	Project Master plan	Interval -Nominal -ordinal	Mean and Standard Deviation	Descriptive and inferential statistics

### 3.9 Ethical considerations

The respondent's names and particulars were not captured in both the interviews and questionnaires. Codes were assigned to the respondents based on their categories and location. The researcher described to the respondent the purpose of the study, possible risks and benefits to participating in this research, before data collection begins. Participation by the respondents was voluntary, and total confidentiality was assured by the researcher.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSIONS

#### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents results of the data analysis which was done based on the study objectives. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used for each variable and the findings presented in tables and their implications discussed.

#### 4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

The research was conducted on a sample of 96 respondents to whom questionnaires were administered. The statistics analyzed were used to show the relationships between variables. Out of the 96 questionnaires, 94 questionnaires were duly filled and this represented a response rate of 97.92%. This response rate was considered satisfactory for analysis to make conclusions for the study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2013).

**Table 4.1: Questionnaire Return Rate**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No. of questionnaires Returned	94	97.92%
Unreturned questionnaires	2	2.08%
<b>Total</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>100%</b>

The researcher personally administered the questionnaire, thus there was a high response rate (97.92%) as shown on Table 4.1. The researcher also got a chance to clarify the respondents' queries at the point of data collection; although care was taken not to influence the outcome. This also reduced the effects of language barrier, hence, ensuring a high instrument response and scoring rate.

#### 4.3 Reliability Statistics

Unwavering quality of the investigation results was guaranteed through triangulation where gathered information was affirmed through the different research instruments and related inquiries to be utilized in the examination. This guaranteed the after effects of the investigation are a genuine impression of the circumstance examined. The examination utilized Cronbach's Alpha coefficient, whereby assembled data was striven for internal consistency. A Cronbach Alpha of 0.841 demonstrated reliability of the instrument

**Table 4.2 Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
0.841	9

#### 4.4 Demographic Information

This section discusses the demographic characteristics of the respondents in the study. These include, distribution of respondents by their gender, age, level of education and the results are presented in terms of the study objectives.

##### 4.4.1 Distribution of respondents by gender

In this section the researcher sought to establish the gender of the respondents. Their responses are shown in Table 4.3

**Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by gender**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Male	52	55.3
Female	42	44.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The respondents were required to indicate their gender; the results show that 52 (55.3%) of the respondents were males while 42 (44.7%) of the respondents were females. These results implied that all the genders were well represented

##### 4.4.2 Distribution of Respondents by their Age bracket

The researcher sought to establish the age group of the respondents, the findings is as shown in Table 4.3

**Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by their Age bracket**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Below 30 Years	8	8.5
31-40 Years	13	13.9
41-50 Years	43	45.7
Above 50 Years	30	31.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

From the Table 4.3, 43 (45.77%) of the respondents were between 41-50 years of age were the majority, those of the age above 50 years with 30 (26%), and those with ages between 31-40 years were 13 (13.8%). 8 (8.5%) of the respondents were below 30 years. This implies that majority of the respondents were between 41-50 years of age and thus higher chances of giving reliable information with regards to the influence of community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya.

#### 4.4.3 Distribution of Respondents by Number of years in current position

A combined question sought to know the work experience in a predetermined range of intervals scale between the CDF project management committee and CDF Committee members of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The respondents gave the following range of experience when asked

**Table 4.5: Number of years in current position**

	Frequency	Percent
Below 1 year	13	13.8
1-5 years	43	45.7
6-11 Years	17	18.1
12-17 Years	21	22.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

The findings reveals that majority of the respondents (45.7%) were of between 1-5 years of experience, 22.3% went for between 12-17 years, 18.1% were between 6-11 years while the remaining 13 who represented 13.8% had below 1 year of experience. This implies that majority of the respondents had worked i for a considerable period of time which implies that they were in a position to give credible information relating to this study.

#### 4.4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

The education level of the respondents was sought. The study findings are as presented in Table 4.5

**Table 4.6: Level of Education**

	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	3	3.2
College	6	6.4
University	48	51.1
Post graduate	37	39.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

The majority of the respondents were degree holders 48 (51.1%) and post graduate holders were 37 (39.3%). Post graduate and degree holders combined were over 85 (90.4%). The Post graduate holders were mainly the managers of CDF committee and thus they were capable of making gainful contribution to influence of community participation on completion of constituency development

fund projects as exhibited by the majority of the respondents. The college and secondary level certificate holders were only 9(9.6%). This implies that majority of the respondents were well trained.

#### 4.5 Completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency

The study sought to establish the extent of agreement with various statements relating to the completion of CDF projects. The study findings are depicted and analyzed in Table 4.7.

**Table 4. 7: Completion of CDF projects**

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Deviation
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
Timeliness of project delivery	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	9	(9.6)	38	(40.4)	47	(50.0)	4.2979	0.45978
Number of project deliverables	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	10	(10.6)	34	(36.2)	50	(53.2)	4.1489	0.35793
Number of activities implemented	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	13	(13.8)	37	(39.3)	44	(46.8)	4.1277	0.55327
Cost of project	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	7	(7.4)	33	(35.1)	54	(57.4)	4.2447	0.52232
General level of satisfaction of completion of CDF projects	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	5	(5.3)	37	(39.3)	52	(55.3)	4.266	0.5117
<b>Composite Mean and Std. Dev</b>											<b>4.217</b>	<b>0.481</b>

From table 4.7, the study findings portrayed that respondents with an individual mean of 4.2979 and a Standard deviation of 0.45978 agreed that timeliness of project delivery influence completion of CDF projects, while respondents with an individual mean of 4.266 and a standard deviation of 0.5117 agreed that general level of satisfaction of completion of CDF projects influence completion of CDF projects. In addition, respondents with an individual mean of 4.2447 and a Standard deviation of 0.52232 agreed that Cost of project influence completion of CDF projects. On the other hand, respondents with an individual mean of 4.1489 and a Standard deviation of 0.35793 agreed that Number of project deliverables influence completion of CDF projects while , respondents with an individual mean of 4.1277 and a Standard deviation of 0.55327 agreed that number of activities implemented influence completion of CDF projects. Overall, a composite mean of 4.217 and a standard deviation of 0.481 implied that all the statements relating to timeliness of project delivery, number of project deliverables, number of activities implemented, cost of project, general level of satisfaction of completion of CDF projects influence completion of CDF projects.



## 4.6 Community participation in need analysis and Completion of CDF projects

The study sought to establish if community participation in need analysis influence completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study findings are as shown in subsequent headings

### 4.6.1 Community participation in need analysis on completion of CDF projects

In this section, the study solicited information relating to influence of community participation in need analysis on completion of CDF projects. The findings were displayed in Table 4.8.

**Table 4.8: Community participation in need analysis and Completion of CDF projects**

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Deviation
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
The community was involved in discussions about their problems and finding solutions to the problems	17	(17.9)	16	(16.7)	7	(7.7)	46	(47.4)	8	(7.7)	3.0426	1.3353
The community identified and prioritized their needs	2	(2.1)	14	(15.4)	7	(7.7)	71	(75.6)	0	(0)	3.8298	0.6662
The community's ideas were incorporated in the design of solutions to their CDF needs.	4	(3.8)	0	(0)	4	(3.8)	78	(83.3)	8	(9)	3.8936	0.5951
Community's participation in need analysis affect completion of CDF projects	0	(0)	4	(3.8)	0	(0)	76	(80.8)	14	(15.4)	4.0761	1.2773
Community's participation in need identification affect project selection	4	(3.8)	0	(0)	4	(3.8)	80	(84.6)	6	(6.4)	3.9787	0.7329
<b>Composite Mean and Std. Dev</b>											<b>3.7642</b>	<b>0.921</b>

From table 4.8, the study findings portrayed that respondents with an individual mean of 3.0426 and a Standard deviation of 1.33533 agreed that the community was involved in discussions about their problems and finding solutions to the problems in completion of CDF projects, while respondents with an individual mean of 3.8298 and a standard deviation of 0.66621 agreed that the community identified and prioritized their needs in completion of CDF projects. In addition, respondents with an individual mean of 3.8936 and a Standard deviation of 0.59511 agreed that the community's ideas were incorporated in the design of solutions to their CDF needs in completion of CDF projects. On the other hand, respondents with an individual mean of 4.0761 and a Standard deviation of 1.27731 agreed that Community's participation in need analysis affect completion of CDF projects while , respondents with an individual mean of 3.9787 and a Standard deviation of 0.73292 agreed that Community's participation in need identification affect project selection in completion of CDF projects. Generally, all the respondents with a composite mean of

3.7642 and standard deviation of 0.9214 agreed that Community participation in need analysis do influence completion of CDF projects. Similar to the study findings, Munns et al., (2016) observed that choosing the right initiative at the beginning and screening out possible unsuccessful in iterative would be more significant in safeguarding total initiative success. This is very important in CDF funded projects since without proper project screening means poor project selection and thereafter the project fails to meet the stakeholder’s needs.

#### **4.6.3 Community participation in need analysis and completion of CDF projects**

Respondents’ were requested to give their own opinion, regarding how participation in need analysis and completion of CDF projects. Respondents’ indicated that the local needs are met through projects that have been identified and selected by the community through their participation in need analysis. They also indicated that community participation in need analysis ensures that the needs of the community are met while contributing towards community ownership of the development projects

#### **4.7 Community participation in the planning and Completion of CDF projects**

The study sought to establish whether Community participation in the planning influence completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study findings are as shown in subsequent headings

##### **4.7.1 Influence of Participation in the planning on Completion of CDF projects**

The study endeavored to establish the extent to which the community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. Study findings are as shown in Table 4.9

**Table 4.9: Influence of Participation in the planning on Completion of CDF projects**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not at all	2	2.1
Very little extent	9	9.6
Little extent	6	6.4
Large extent	75	79.8
Very large extent	2	2.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the respondents, 75 (79.8%) indicated that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent, 9 (9.6%) indicated to a very little extent, 6 (6.4%) indicated to a little extent while 2 (2.1%) indicated that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete

Constituency to a very large extent and not at all respectively. This shows that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. In line with the findings, Barasa and Jelagat, (2013) opined that involvement of all stakeholders in decision making at the planning stage is crucial as it ensures that the needs and concerns of all involved is taken to consideration. From a study by the World Bank on decision making in the planning phase, community participation in decision making led to effective and efficient management processes, which later guaranteed better performance of the projects. It also indicated that due to this, many funding agencies, including The African Development Bank, The United Nations and the Asian Development Bank requires that the target community for a development initiative, are actively involved, for all their funded projects (World Bank, 2016)

**4.7.2 Involvement of Community in the planning of CDF projects**

The study sought to establish whether communities are involved in the planning of CDF projects. The findings are as shown in Table 4.11

**Table 4.10: Participation in the baseline survey**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	28	29.79
No	66	70.21
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

From the findings, respondents indicated that communities are not involved in the planning of CDF projects as indicated by majority of the respondents 66(70.21), while 29.79% indicated that they communities are involved in the planning of CDF projects. This infers that communities are not involved in the planning of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency

**4.7.3 Community participation in the planning and completion of CDF projects**

The study also sought to establish the extent of agreement with various statements on the impact of community participation in the planning on completion of CDF projects. The status of this variable was rated on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from; SA-strongly agree (5), Agree(4), N-neutral(3), D-disagree(2), SD-strongly disagree(1). The study findings are depicted in Table 4.12.

**Table 4.11: Community participation in the planning and completion of CDF projects**

	<b>SD</b>		<b>D</b>		<b>N</b>		<b>A</b>		<b>SA</b>		<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>%</b>		
The community participated in project planning meetings	89	(94.9)	5	(5.1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1.4319	0.6126

Ideas of the community were incorporated in the project design	51	(53.8)	0	(0)	31	(33.3)	12	(12.8)	0	(0)	1.0957	0.4653
The community participated in project costing and the budgeting process	64	(67.9)	23	(24.4)	2	(2.6)	1	(1.3)	4	(3.8)	2.9362	0.7003
The community mobilized resources for the project	17	(17.9)	16	(16.7)	9	(9.6)	45	(47.4)	7	(7.7)	2.0106	0.3737
The community participated in coming up with the implementation plan	88	(93.6)	6	(6.4)	0	(0)	0	(0)	0	(0)	1.3638	0.5039
The community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan	10	(10.3)	20	(21.8)	11	(11.5)	48	(51.3)	5	(5.2)	2.3445	0.9854
<b>Composite Mean and Std. Dev.</b>											<b>1.8638</b>	<b>0.6069</b>

From table 4.11 the study findings portrayed that respondents with an individual mean of 1.4319 and a Standard deviation of 0.61263 agreed that the community participated in project planning meetings in completion of CDF projects, while respondents with an individual mean of 1.0957 and a standard deviation of 0.46534 agreed that ideas of the community were incorporated in the project design in completion of CDF projects. In addition, respondents with an individual mean of 2.9362 and a Standard deviation of 0.70036 agreed that the community participated in project costing and the budgeting process in completion of CDF projects. On the other hand, respondents with an individual mean of 2.0106 and a Standard deviation of 0.37373 agreed that the community mobilized resources for the project in completion of CDF projects while, respondents with an individual mean of 1.3638 and a Standard deviation of 0.50393 agreed that the community participated in coming up with the implementation plan in completion of CDF projects. Respondents with an individual mean of 2.3445 and a Standard deviation of 0.98545 agreed that the community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan in completion of CDF projects. Generally, all the respondents with a composite mean of **1.8638** and standard deviation of 0.6069 agreed that community participation in the planning stage influences completion of CDF projects

#### **4.8 Community participation in project implementation and Completion of CDF projects**

The study sought to establish whether community participation in project implementation influence completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study findings are as shown in subsequent headings

#### 4.8.1 Influence of participation in project implementation on completion of CDF projects

Respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which community participation in project implementation influence completion of CDF projects. The result findings are as shown in Table 4.13

**Table 4.12: Influence of participation in project implementation on completion of CDF projects**

	Frequency	Percent
No extent	3	3.2
Little extent	4	4.3
Great extent	79	84
Very great extent	8	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

Majority of the respondents 79 (84%) indicated that the community participation in project implementation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent, 8 (8.5%) to a very large extent, 4 (4.3%) indicated to a little extent, while only 3 (3.2%) were of the opinion that community participation in project implementation does not enhance the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. This indicates that the effective community participation in project implementation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. In his study, Nyaga (2010) concluded that the biggest challenge that faced CDF funded projects is that projects undertaken were substandard and implemented selectively. The selective implementation of projects was blamed on members of parliament who took projects to areas where their political support was strong and denied areas purported to belong to their political opponents. CDF projects initiated during the tenure of the previous MP were often abandoned. This was reinforced by Baskin (2010) who stated that it was necessary to address the politicized nature of CDF projects as many times than not, whenever we had a new MP, the projects started by the previous MPs were abandoned for political reasons. This resulted in objectives of the initial project being left unattained and hence leaving a big gap unfilled. The MP appoints the CDFC members who are in charge of the implementation of CDF at the constituency level. This delegation of responsibilities makes CDF a de-facto “MP’s kitty” without considering their competence in development planning and implementation, and also does not provide adequate checks and balances to avoid abuse.

#### 4.8.2 Community participation in project implementation and completion of CDF projects

The study also sought to establish the extent of agreement with various statements relating to the community participation in project implementation and completion of CDF projects. The status of

this variable was rated on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from; SA-strongly agree (5), Agree(4), N-neutral(3), D-disagree(2), SD-strongly disagree(1). The study findings are depicted in Table 4.14.

**Table 4.13: Community participation in project implementation and completion of CDF projects**

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Deviation
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
The community was represented in decision making committees	45	(47.9)	31	(33)	18	(19.1)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2.021	0.6716
Community's resources were used in the implementation of the project	38	(40.4)	36	(38.3)	20	(21.3)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2.106	0.3099
The community was involved in audit of project resources	42	(44.7)	23	(24.5)	24	(25.5)	1	(1.1)	4	(4.3)	2.063	0.564
The community has technical and management capacity to operate and maintain the project.	41	(43.6)	16	(17)	23	(24.5)	7	(7.4)	7	(7.4)	2.117	0.7011
The community participated in coming up with the implementation plan	46	(48.9)	28	(29.8)	20	(21.3)	0	(0)	0	(0)	2.145	0.4532
Community's participation in project implementation affect completion of CDF projects	43	(45.7)	20	(21.3)	11	(11.7)	15	(16)	5	(5.3)	2.356	0.5274
<b>Composite Mean and Std. Dev.</b>											<b>2.135</b>	<b>0.538</b>

From table 4.13, the study findings revealed that respondents with an individual mean of 2.021 and a Standard deviation of 0.6716 agreed that the community was represented in decision making committees in completion of CDF projects, while respondents with an individual mean of 2.106 and a standard deviation of 0.3099 agreed that community resources were used in the implementation of the project in completion of CDF projects. In addition, respondents with an individual mean of 2.117 and a Standard deviation of 0.7011 agreed that the community has technical and management capacity to operate and maintain the project in completion of CDF projects. On the other hand, respondents with an individual mean of 2.145 and a Standard deviation of 0.4532 agreed that the community participated in coming up with the implementation plan in completion of CDF projects while, respondents with an individual mean of 2.356 and a Standard deviation of 0.5274 agreed that community's participation in project implementation affect completion of CDF projects. Overall, all the respondents with a composite mean of 2.135 and

standard deviation of 0.5389 agreed that community participation in project implementation influence completion of CDF projects.

#### **4.9 Community Participation in M&E and Completion of CDF projects**

The study sought to establish whether community participation in project monitoring and evaluation influence completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study findings are as shown in subsequent headings

##### **4.9.1 Influence of participation in project M&E on completion of CDF projects**

The study sought to establish the extent to which the community participation in project monitoring and evaluation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study findings are as shown in Table 4.15

**Table 4.14: Influence of participation in project M&E on completion of CDF projects**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
No extent	3	3.2
Little extent	2	2.1
Moderate extent	2	2.1
Great extent	79	84
Very great extent	8	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the study, majority of the respondents 79 (84%) indicated that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent, 8 (8.5%) indicated to a very large extent, 3 (3.2%) indicated that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation does not enhance the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency, while only 2 (2.1%) indicated to a little extent and very little extent respectively. This implies that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. In relation to the findings, Kizlik, (2010) observed that members of the community are well conversant with the problems and challenges they face, and are better placed to monitor and evaluate projects around them. Further progress assessment and evaluation may be conducted by project managers, who should present progress reports to donor agencies, policy makers and all relevant stakeholders. Evaluation indicators should be agreed on by all stakeholders. For an effective community based monitoring and evaluation, the members of the community must be empowered on ways to design, implement and monitor development projects, which need to be simple and flexible for the local people to adopt. Goals and objective must be clear, specific, measurable, achievable, realistic and

timely. Relevant information on all stages of the project must be documented and made available to all stakeholders to promote transparency and accountability (Gordon 2014).

#### 4.9.2 Community participation in project M&E and completion of CDF projects

The study sought to establish the extent of agreement with various statements relating to the community participation in project monitoring and evaluation and completion of CDF projects. The status of this variable was rated on a 5 point Likert scale ranging from; SA-strongly agree (5), Agree(4), N-neutral(3), D-disagree(2), SD-strongly disagree(1). The study findings are depicted in Table 4.16

**Table 4.15: Community participation in project M&E and completion of CDF projects**

	SD		D		N		A		SA		Mean	Std. Deviation
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%		
The community participated in assessing project performance	47	(50.0)	28	(29.8)	19	(20.2)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2.266	0.444
The community has implemented lessons from M&E	34	(36.2)	40	(42.6)	20	(21.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2.192	0.396
The community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan	40	(42.6)	22	(23.4)	27	(28.7)	1	(1.1)	4	(4.3)	2.087	0.478
The community participated in formation of the M&E Team	47	(50.0)	16	(17.0)	17	(18.1)	7	(7.4)	7	(7.4)	2.298	0.460
The community participated in giving feedback on project	42	(44.7)	32	(34.0)	20	(21.3)	0	(0.0)	0	(0.0)	2.352	0.855
The community participated in attending site meetings	43	(45.7)	24	(25.5)	7	(7.4)	15	(16.0)	5	(5.3)	2.346	0.567
<b>Composite Mean and Std. Dev</b>											<b>2.257</b>	<b>0.533</b>

From table 4.15, the study findings showed that respondents with an individual mean of 2.266 and a Standard deviation of 0.444 agreed that the community in participated in assessing project performance in completion of CDF projects, while respondents with and individual mean of 2.192 and a standard deviation of 0.396 agreed that the community has implemented lessons from M&E in completion of CDF projects. In addition, respondents with an individual mean of 2.087 and a Standard deviation of 0.478 agreed that the community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan in completion of CDF projects. On the other hand, respondents with an individual mean of 2.298 and a Standard deviation of 0.460 agreed that the community



participated in formation of the M&E Team in completion of CDF projects while, respondents with an individual mean of 2.352 and a Standard deviation of 0.855 agreed that community participated in giving feedback on project in completion of CDF projects. Respondents with an individual mean of 2.346 and a Standard deviation of 0.567 agreed that the community participated in attending site meetings in completion of CDF projects Overall, all the respondents with a composite mean of 2.257 and standard deviation of 0.533 agreed that community participation in project implementation influence completion of CDF projects.

#### 4.10 Correlation Analysis

In this subsection a summary of the correlation and regression analyses is presented. It seeks to first determine the degree of interdependence of the independent variables and also show the degree of their association with the dependent variable separately. These results are summarized in Table 4.17

**Table 4.16: Correlation Matrix**

	Completion of CDF projects	Community participation in need analysis	Community participation in the planning	Community participation in the project implementation	Community participation in the project M&E
Completion of CDF projects	1				
(p) Sig. (2 tailed)					
Community participation in need analysis (r)	0.773	1			
(p) (2 tailed)	0.036				
Community participation in the planning (r)	0.463	0.316	1		
(p) Sig. (2 tailed)	0.018	0.047			
Community participation in the project implementation (r)	0.618	0.163	0.216	1	
(p) Sig. (2 tailed)	0.025	0.019	0.047		
Community participation in the project M&E (r)	0.652	0.161	0.233	0.462	1
(p) Sig. (2 tailed)	0.031	0.029	0.0464	0.014	

The correlation matrix displayed in table 4.16 revealed that there is a positive strong correlation of 0.773 between community participation in need analysis and completion of CDF projects implying that a unit increase in community participation need analysis also leads to a unit increase in completion of CDF projects.

There was also a positive strong correlation of 0.463 between community participation in the planning in completion of CDF projects implying that a unit increase in community participation in planning also leads to a unit increase in completion of CDF projects.

In addition, there was a positive strong correlation of 0.618 between community participation in the project implementation in completion of CDF projects implying that a unit increase in community participation in in the project implementation also leads to a unit increase in completion of CDF projects.

Moreover, there was also a positive strong correlation of 0.652 between community participation in the project M&E in completion of CDF projects implying that a unit increase in community participation in in the project M&E also leads to a unit increase in completion of CDF projects.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the study findings, conclusions and recommendation and suggestions for further studies.

#### 5.2 Summary of Findings

##### 5.2.1 Completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency

The study established that community participation ensures timeliness of project delivery (mean=4.2979), General level of satisfaction of completion of CDF projects (mean=4.266), and that cost of project (mean=4.2447). In addition the respondents agreed that number of project deliverables (mean=4.1489) and number of activities implemented (mean=4.1277). This indicates that M&E ensures timeliness of project delivery, general level of satisfaction of completion of CDF projects and that cost of project

##### 5.2.2 Community participation in need analysis and Completion of CDF projects

The study revealed that 63 (67%) of the respondents felt that community participation in need analysis influence completion of CDF projects to a great extent, while 16 (17%) of the respondents felt that community participation in need analysis influence completion of CDF projects to a very great extent. A few 8(8.5%) of the respondents felt to a little extent, 5(5.3%) indicated not at all while 3 (3.2%) indicated a very little extent. The study also established that majority of the respondents agreed that community's participation in need analysis affect completion of CDF projects (mean=4.0761), community's participation in need identification affect project selection (mean=3.9787) and that the community's ideas were incorporated in the design of solutions to their CDF needs (mean=3.8936).

##### 5.2.3 Community participation in the planning and Completion of CDF projects

The study further revealed that majority of the respondents, 75 (79.8%) indicated that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent, 9 (9.6%) indicated to a very little extent, 6 (6.4%) indicated to a little extent while 2 (2.1%) indicated that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a very large extent and not at all respectively. In addition, the study revealed that the respondents strongly disagreed that, ideas of the community were incorporated in the project design (mean=1.0957), community participated in coming up with the implementation plan (mean=1.3638), and that community participated in project planning meetings

(mean=1.4319). In addition respondents disagreed that the community mobilized resources for the project (mean=2.0106) and that the community participated in project costing and the budgeting process (mean=2.9362).

#### **5.2.4 Community Participation in project implementation and Completion of CDF projects**

Also the study established that majority of the respondents 79 (84%) indicated that the community participation in project implementation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent, 8 (8.5%) to a very large extent, 4 (4.3%) indicated to a little extent, while only 3 (3.2%) were on the opinion that community participation in project implementation does not enhance the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. The study found out that the respondents strongly disagreed that, the community was represented in decision making committees (mean=2.021), the community was involved in audit of project resources (mean=2.063), community's resources was used in the implementation of the project (mean=2.106) and that the community has technical and management capacity to operate and maintain the project (mean=2.117).

#### **5.2.5 Community participation in project M&E and Completion of CDF projects**

The study found out that majority of the respondents 79 (84%) indicated that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent, 8 (8.5%) indicated to a very large extent, 3 (3.2%) indicated that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation does not enhance the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency, while only 2 (2.1%) indicated to a little extent and very little extent respectively. Moreover, the study established that the respondents strongly disagreed that the community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan (mean=2.087), the community has implemented lessons from M&E (mean=2.192), the community participated in assessing project performance (mean=2.266) and that the community participated in formation of the M&E Team (mean=2.298).

### **5.3 Conclusions**

#### **5.3.1 Community participation in need analysis and Completion of CDF projects**

The study concludes that community participation in need analysis influence completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County to a large extent. The study also concludes that community's participation in need analysis affect completion of CDF projects, community's participation in need identification affect project selection and that the community's ideas were incorporated in the design of solutions to their CDF needs.

### **5.3.2 Community participation in the planning and Completion of CDF projects**

Further, the study concludes that community participation in the planning enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. In addition, the study concludes that communities are not involved in the planning of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency. Also the study concludes that ideas of the community were not incorporated in the project design, the community did not participate in coming up with the implementation plan, and that community did not participate in project planning meetings

### **5.3.3 Community Participation in project implementation and Completion of CDF projects**

The study concludes that the effective community participation in project implementation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. Further the study concludes that in constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County, the community was not represented in decision making committees, the community was not involved in audit of project resources, community's resources was not used in the implementation of the project and that the community did not have technical and management capacity to operate and maintain the project

### **5.3.4 Community participation in project M&E and Completion of CDF projects**

In addition, the study concludes that community participation in project monitoring and evaluation enhances the completion of CDF projects in Kabete Constituency to a large extent. In addition the study concludes that in constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County the community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan, the community has implemented lessons from M&E, the community participated in assessing project performance and that the community participated in formation of the M&E Team

The study concludes that Community participation in the planning contribute most to the Completion of CDF projects followed by Community participation in need analysis. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence, Community participation in the planning, Community participation in need analysis, and Community participation in project monitoring and evaluation are significant in completion of CDF projects.

## **5.4 Recommendations**

In views of the finding of the study, the researcher recommends the following.

1. Involvement of community participation in CDF project is key and not only all but key stakeholders be given opportunity to take part in each phase of the project cycle as it is vivid that community participation influences performance of a given project. Participation

should not only be isolated but considered as a link in all the phases of the project cycle and each community member as a role to play in the different cycles of the project life.

2. On the view of negative influence of community participation in the CDF project phases that might impact the performance of the project negatively, training of the beneficiaries on core skills in planning and technical phases would assist a lot. Cases such as technicality knowhow can be enhanced which would be vital for project phases.
3. Donors or the implementing agencies need to consider input of other stakeholders in regard to their intended projects to a given beneficiary. Since in most cases donors give beneficiaries their input and considering less demand of the intended beneficiaries. Furthermore, viewing community participation as time consuming but fail to realise that the very beneficiaries influence the performance of the project performance.
4. The study has shown that community participation in need analysis has the greatest influence on sustainability of CDF projects, any development interventions targeting a community ought therefore to ensure that the community participates in need analysis if the intervention is to be sustained.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Research**

This study suggests a replication of the same topic in another geographical area. This will enrich literature on CDF projects and create a basis for comparison of findings.

A study should be done in rural areas of the country to establish whether participation of the rural communities influence sustainability of CDF projects differently from participation of the urban communities.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Dear Respondents,

My name is Karen Wanjiku of the University of Nairobi; I am carrying out research on the the influence of community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects in Kabete Constituency, Kiambu County in Kenya; for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the degree of Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management.

The purpose of this letter is to request you to participate as a respondent in this study by completing the attached questionnaire as accurately as possible. All information collected through this exercise will only be used for academic purposes.

Thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

Sign.....

Karen Wanjiku

Reg. No.

University of Nairobi.

**APPENDIX II: LIST OF CDF PROJECTS IN KABETE CONSTITUENCY**

1. Water project in Mwimuto, Kabete Constituency	Completed
2. Kabete – Kikuyu Road	Ongoing
3. Kingeero - Zambezi – Kikuyu Road	Ongoing
4. storage tanks in Gititu, Gitaru, & Kamuguga shopping centre	Ongoing
5. Kareseni special school	Completed
6. special school at Kaiba	Failed
7. Kanjeru – Kamuguga Kareceni - Rukubi - Kanyariri, fort smith	Ongoing
8. Kiamutungu-Kaimba, Kiangotho - Gatuanabu road (weather roads)	Completed
9. Gabions at Kiambaa	Ongoing
10. Social hall in Muguga (at Kamuguga, Kahuho & Kanyariri)	Ongoing
11. Gathiga-Gikuni-NyathunaKaboca road	Ongoing
12. Gathiga AP Post	Completed
13. Gathiga and Kirangari boreholes	Failed
14. Gikuni dispensary	Completed
15. Gikuni & Kibiku day secondary schools	
16. Kiriti road & Ndumbuini cemetery road	Ongoing
17. Gichecheni police post	Completed
18. Uthiru AP Post	Completed
19. dispensary at Gikambura	Ongoing
20. Kingeero- Chura- Kahulo road	Failed
21. Ruku rural electrifi cation project	Completed
22. Muthumu rural electrifi cation projects	Failed

**APPENDIX III: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MEMBERS OF PROJECT MANAGEMENT  
COMMITTEE**

**Section A: Background Information**

1. What is your gender?  
Male { }  
Female { }
2. What age bracket do you belong?  
Below 30 Years [ ]  
31 – 40 Years [ ]  
41 – 50 Years [ ]  
Above 50 Years [ ]
3. Number of years in current position  
Below 1 year { }  
1-5 years { }  
6-11years { }  
12-17 Years { }  
18-23 years { }  
24 years and above { }
4. Level of Education  
Secondary { }  
College { }  
University { }  
Post graduate { }

**Section B: Community Participation in Need Analysis**

5. In your opinion, to what extent does community participation in need analysis influence completion of CDF projects?  
Very great extent { }  
Great extent { }  
Moderate extent { }  
Little extent { }  
No extent { }
6. Below are statements on community participation in need analysis. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the statements using the scale: Strongly Agree (5); Agree (4); Neutral (3); Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The community was involved in discussions about their problems and finding solutions to the problems					
The community identified and prioritized their needs					
The community's ideas were incorporated in the design of solutions to their CDF needs					
Community's participation in need analysis affect completion of CDF projects					
Community's participation in need identification affect project selection					

7. If the community was involved in need analysis, how was the community mobilized?

.....

**Section C: Community Participation in Project Planning**

8. In your opinion, to what extent does community participation in project planning influence completion of CDF projects?

- Very great extent { }
- Great extent { }
- Moderate extent { }
- Little extent { }
- No extent { }

9. Is the community involved in the planning of CDF projects?

- Yes [ ]
- No [ ]

10. Below are statements on community participation in the project planning of CDF projects. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the statements, using the scale: Strongly Agree (5); Agree (4); Neutral (3); Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The community participated in project planning meetings					
Ideas of the community were incorporated in the project design					
The community participated in project costing and the budgeting process					
The community mobilized resources for the project					

The community participated in coming up with the implementation plan					
The community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan					

**Section D: Community Participation in Project Implementation**

11. In your opinion, to what extent does community participation in implementation influence completion of CDF projects?

- Very great extent { }
- Great extent { }
- Moderate extent { }
- Little extent { }
- No extent { }

12. Below are statements on community participation in the implementation of CDF projects. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the statements, using the scale: Strongly Agree (5); Agree (4); Neutral (3); Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The community was represented in decision making committees					
Community’s resources was used in the implementation of the project					
The community was involved in audit of project resources					
The community has technical and management capacity to operate and maintain the project					
The community participated in coming up with the implementation plan					
community’s participation in project implementation affect completion of CDF projects					

**Section E: Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation**

13. In your opinion, to what extent does community participation in project monitoring and evaluation influence completion of CDF projects?

- Very great extent { }
- Great extent { }
- Moderate extent { }
- Little extent { }
- No extent { }



14. Below are statements on community participation in the monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects. Please indicate the degree to which you agree with the statements, using the scale: Strongly Agree (5); Agree (4); Neutral (3); Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)

Statement	1	2	3	4	5
The community participated in assessing project performance					
The community has implemented lessons from M&E					
The community participated in coming up with project monitoring and evaluation plan					
The community participated in formation of the M&E Team					
The community participated in giving feedback on project					
The community participated in attending site meetings					

**Section F: Performance of CDF Projects**

15. Using the scale provided, indicate extent to which you agree with the following statement as relating to performance of CDF projects. 5 Strongly agree 4. Agree 3. Disagree 2.Strongly Disagree 1. Not at all

	5	4	3	2	1
Timeliness of project delivery					
Number of project deliverables					
Number of activities implemented					
Cost of project					
General level of satisfaction of project performance of CDF projects					

## APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR CDF COMMITTEE

**Please write the answer in the blank spaces**

1. How long have you been a CDFC member?

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

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

.....

**The End**

**Thank You for your Participation**