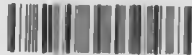


**CONTRIBUTION OF THE COMMUNITY IN SUCCESSFUL
COMPLETION OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND
PROJECTS IN KITUTU CHACHE CONSTITUENCY KISII CENTRAL
DISTRICT KENYA**

ICHWARA JUSTUS MOCHIEMO

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT FOR THE
AWARD OF THE MASTERS DEGREE IN PROJECT PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI.**

University of NAIROBI Library

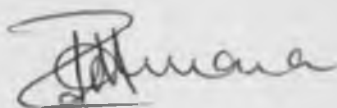


0532023 9

AUGUST 2010

DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has never been presented in this University or any other for the award of a degree or diploma.

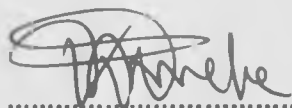


Date 6/9/2010

Ichwara Justus Mochiemo

L50/71163/2009

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



Date 15/9/2010

Mr. Kepha Marube

Department of extra Mural Studies

University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

This project is dedicated to my wife Phyllis for her encouragement and support she gave me throughout the period I was carrying out the research and compiling this report.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I pass my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Mr. Kepha Marube who sacrificed his time to guide me during this project writing and also the encouragement he gave me more especially when i was almost down because of pressure from my place of work. Secondly i appreciate the encouragement and guidance that I received from my resident lecture Mr. Awino. Thirdly i thank the University of Nairobi for enabling me to access this masters program easily without straining a lot financially. Fourthly i acknowledge the support i received from my family both spiritually and socially that enabled me to complete this project writing. Fifthly i appreciate the corporation i received from the office C.D.F manager ,Kitutu Chache Constituency and also the community members of Kitutu Chache for sacrificing their time and energy to give out the information that enabled me to successfully complete this project. At the same time i sincerely thank my two research assistants for their cooperation and the speed and accuracy with which they collected data from the field .Finally i appreciate the sacrifice and keenness with which my wife Phyllis typed my project report to successful completion without any complain.

ABSTRACT

This study sought to determine the contribution of community in successful Completion of Constituency Development Fund projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency. The study was guided by the following objectives; to determine the contribution of the community in the identification of C .D.F projects in successful completion, determine the contribution of the community in the planning of C.D.F funded projects in successful Completion, to find out the contribution of the community in the implementation of C.D.F funded projects to successful completion, and to establish the contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F. Funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

The study reviewed literature on the concept of C.D.F, identification, selection, Monitoring and evaluation of projects. The research employed descriptive survey research design. 240 out of 1200 project beneficiaries were interviewed. Questionnaires were used to collect data. Statistical package of social sciences were used to analyze data. The output was presented by descriptive statistics. Interpretation and inferences was made based on the output. The major findings of the study were community members had influence only in projects which they were involved in. Community members were not fully involved in project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation. This made the community participation to have very little influence in successful project completion. The study recommended that CDF, Government,NGOs should encourage contributions of the community in all stages of the project in order to realize successful completion of all funded projects at community level as they the ones who knows their own priorities better. Funds should be set aside for empowering the monitoring and evaluation team with skills that will enable them to carry out successful completion of monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Declaration.....	(II)
2. Dedication.....	(III)
3. Acknowledgement.....	(IV)
4. Abstract.....	(V)
5. Table of contents.....	(Vi)
6. List of figures and tables.....	(IX)
7. List of abbreviations.....	(XI)

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	4
1.4 Objective of the study.....	4
1.5 Research questions.....	4
1.6 Significance of the study.....	5
1.7 Limitations of the study.....	5
1.8 Delimitations.....	5
1.9 Basic assumptions.....	6
1.10 Definition of significant terms.....	6
1.11 Organization of the study.....	7

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction.....	8
2.2 Concept of CDF.....	8
2.3 Identification of CDF projects.....	10
2.4 Selection of CDF projects	12
Implementation.....	15
2.5 Monitoring and evaluation of projects.....	16
2.6 Decentralization theory.....	18
2.7 Conceptual frame work.....	24

2.8 Summary.....	24
------------------	----

CHAPTER THREE-

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction.....	25
3.1 Research design.....	25
3.2 Target population.....	25
3.3 Sample selection and sample size.....	26
3.4 Research instrument.....	26
3.5 Instrument validity and reliability.....	27
3.6 Data collection procedures.....	27
3.7 Data analysis Technique.....	28
3.9 Summary.....	28

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction.....	29
4.2 Data analysis and Discussion.....	32

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction.....	46
5.1 Summary of the findings.....	46
5.2 Conclusion.....	47
5.3 Recommendations.....	48

5.4 Suggestions for further study.....	49
REFERENCES.....	50
APPENDICES	
Appendix (A) Introductory letter.....	53
Appendix (B) Questionnaire.....	54
Appendix (C) Operationalization table.....	60
Appendix (D) Research budget.....	62
Appendix (E) Time frame.....	63

LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES

TABLE 1 A CDF Allocation.....	3
fig 2.1 Conceptual framework.....	24
TABLE 4.1.2 A summary of the age of respondents.....	30
TABLE 4.1.3 A summary of locations of the beneficiaries.....	31
TABLE 4.1.4 A summary of the educational level of the respondents.....	32
TABLE 4.2.1 A summary of respondents awareness of CDF projects.....	33
TABLE 4.2.2 A summary of projects known by respondents.....	33
TABLE 4.2.3 A summary of how projects were identified.....	34
TABLE 4.2.4 A summary of members' contribution in project identification	34
TABLE 4.2.5 A summary of needy or deserving cases left out.....	35
TABLE 4.2.6 A summary of why needy and deserving cases were left out	36
TABLE 4.2.7 A summary of rating of contribution of community project Identification.....	36
TABLE 4.3.1 A summary of respondents on whether there was a meeting called to plan project activities.....	37
TABLE 4.3.2 A summary of respondents results on invitation to attend Planning meetings.....	38
TABLE 4.3.3 A summary of members' feelings about community contribution in project planning.....	38
TABLE 4.3.5 A summary of respondents' feelings in regard to project completion due to the community contribution	39
TABLE 4.4.1 A summary of whether launch of the project was made public.	40

TABLE 4.4.2 A summary of community contribution in project implementation.....	40
TABLE 4.4.3 A summary of the of community contribution in project implementation.....	41
TABLE 4.5.1 A summary of community contribution in monitoring and evaluation committee.....	42
TABLE 4.5.2 A summary of identifying activities to be monitored and evaluated.....	43
TABLE 4.5.3 A summary of accessing monitoring and evaluation reports	44
TABLE 4.5.4 A summary of level of satisfaction in project monitoring and evaluation.....	45

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
DPC	District Project Committee
FPE	Free Primary Education
IPAR	Institute of policy Analysis and Research
LATF	Local Authority Trust Fund
MOH	Ministry of Health
NMC	National Management Committee
NTA	National Taxpayers Association
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition
RELF	Rural Electrification Levy Fund
SEBF	Secondary Education Bursary Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

Background of the study

Like other developing countries Kenya has been haunted by the issue of equity in resource redistribution. Since independence, the Kenyan Government has formulated an array of decentralization programs among them the District Development Program (1966). The special rural Development Program (1969/1970), District Development Planning (1971), the District Focus for Rural Development (1983-84) and the Rural Trade and Production Centre (1988-89). Though ingenious, these programs suffered the same fate: a lack of funding and excessive bureaucratic capture by the Central Government (Ogotu, 1989; Khadiagala and Mitullah, 2004).

It is from the above background that the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was created through the Act of Parliament (2003). The CDF program was established with the aim of ironing out regional imbalances brought about by patronage politics by providing funds to parliamentary jurisdictions (constituencies) to fight poverty. The program was designed to fight poverty through the implementation of development projects at the local level and particularly those that provide basic needs such as education, healthcare, water, agricultural services, security and electricity.

The CDF program comprises of an annual budgetary allocation equivalent to 2.5% of the total national revenue. Allocations to the 210 parliamentary jurisdictions are clearly spelled out in the CDF Act, where 75% of the fund is allocated among all 210 constituencies. The remaining 25% is allocated based on constituency poverty levels, population size and the size of the constituency. Maximum 10% of each constituency's annual allocation is used for education bursary schemes, 3% for administration and 5% for rainy day fund for each constituency.

Although the CDF takes a relatively small amount of national resources 2.5% of governments ordinary revenue collected every year, its impact can be significant if the funds are efficiently utilized. Because the fund benefits communities directly, it

stimulates local involvement in development projects and as a result constituents have more information about projects funded under this program. This is evidenced by regular commentaries in the media and reports by members of parliament on the status of the CDF projects. As a result of the involvement of communities in decision making and monitoring resources use, theory predicts that programs such as CDF would result in high levels of efficiency and that the selection of the projects would vary across jurisdictions in line with development priorities. These efficiency outcomes largely arise from the role the communities play in decision making at all stages of project development.

While this yearly allocations may not appear to be much, its impact both physically and socially at the community level has been phenomenal. For instance, through the CDF funds, many schools have been built and equipped. This has aided the government's policy of providing free primary school education. In the health sector, many hospitals, dispensaries, maternity wings within existing health facilities and clinics have been built in record time. This has helped decongest larger District level hospitals. Additionally, the CDF has helped crime-prone areas to construct police posts which the central government has been quick to bring into operation to reaffirm its commitment to public safety. Given the mosaic of expenditure decisions on a myriad of local projects and because of the relaxed rules on how and where expenditure is to be incurred, the CDF can be construed as a delegated form of fiscal decentralization because the program allows local people to make their own expenditure decisions that reflect their tastes and preferences and maximizes their welfare.

Table 1: A summary of the amount of money allocated to Kitutu Chache Constituency since 2003 to 2008

<u>Financial Year</u>	<u>Allocation</u>
2003/2004	6000,000
2004/2005	31,127,003
2005/2006	40,257,378
2006/2007	55,769,191
2007/2008	56,113,651
<u>Total</u>	<u>189,267,223</u>

Source :C.D.F office Kitutu Chache Constituency

1.2 Statement of the problem

Constituency Development Fund has played a critical role in accelerating development in the country. This is evidenced by phenomenal improvement in infrastructure and provision of other services (Kimenye, 2005). However, research has shown that many C.D.F projects have turned out to be 'white elephants' (Gikonyo, 2008). Many local constituents who should directly be involved in all stages of project cycle are poorly informed and in many cases not involved in decision making (Gikonyo, 2008). This has led to poor project choices, badly build projects, incomplete and ghost projects. None involvement of local community members has serious negative implications on efficient utilization of project funds and long term project sustainability. Although a number of studies have been carried out on CDF funded projects, there are however wide variations in the constituency characteristics that may impact on the choice of the projects and mode of delivery and which may enhance or impede on the efficient utilization of Constituency Development Funds. Following the above background ,the researcher

would therefore like to assess the influence of community participation in identification ,planning ,implementation ,monitoring and evaluation in successful completion of C.D.F .projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

1.3. Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to establish the contribution of the community in project identification, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency, Kenya.

1.4. Research Objectives

The main objectives of the study are:-

1. To establish the contribution of the community in the identification of CDF projects in successful completion in Kitutu Chache Constituency.
2. Determine the contribution of the community in planning of CDF funded projects to successful completion.
3. To find out the contribution of the community in implementation of CDF projects to successful completion in Kitutu Chache Constituency.
4. To establish the contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

1. What is the contribution of the community in the identification of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency?
2. Does contribution of the community lead to successful completion of planning of CDF projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency?
3. What is the contribution of the community in successful completion of implementation of CDF funded projects?
4. What is the level of contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation to successful completion of CDF funded projects?

1.6 Significance of the study

It was hoped that the study would contribute to advancement of knowledge on the successful completion of CDF funded projects. The study was expected to provide the government, Non-governmental organizations, the members of the community, the C.D.F. committee members and implementers of the different projects with data on the contribution of selected indicators on the successful completion of C.D.F. projects. It was hoped that the constituency Development Fund Committee members in all constituencies in the country would use this information for the purpose of improving their operations and be able to come up with better methods of identification, prioritization, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and accommodate the contributions of the community in all stages of the projects to avoid many white elephant projects in constituencies. The study was expected to be of immediate effect to the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development for the formulation of future project completion strategies and policies formulation aimed at enhancing efficient utilization of funds and project sustainability.

1.7 Limitations of the study

The study was limited by inadequate finances as there were many beneficiaries who would have given their views. This also accompanied by inadequate time to cover the whole constituency, therefore the researcher decided to deal with 20% of the targeted population.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

This study was delimited to Kitutu Chache Constituency. It was to deal with projects funded by CDF in the constituency. The study was mainly to cover water, education and healthy funded projects. The projects were spread in thirteen locations in the constituency. The study confined itself to the members of the community who are direct beneficiaries of the projects funded by Kitutu Chache CDF

1.9 Basic assumptions

All respondents cooperated and provided reliable information.

All people who were selected for interview were aware of the existence of CDF projects within their location where they came from.

The researcher was given permission by CDF manager and the District Commissioner Kisii Central.

1.10 Definition of significant terms as used in the proposal

Community- All people who live in a particular area e.g. constituency or country when talked to as a group.

Completion- finishing the work according to the planned activities.

Constituency Development Fund-It is a fund used for developing projects at local level channeled to constituencies under the management of members of parliament.

Contribution: Input of the community in all stages of the project

Identification-Recognize as being a specific person or thing to benefit from CDF

Implementation-Putting into effect the programs of reforms in CDF projects

Monitoring and Evaluation-Check or make a record of the ongoing project activities based on the agreed plan and asses its effectiveness and efficiency.

Participation-It is the involving the members of the community actively to voice their views and question decisions in identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects for funding in order to get maximum benefit.

Planning- is the organizing the work on the project and allocate resources and responsibilities.

Project-A scheme, activity or a plan agreed upon that should be implemented in an identified within specified time and budget.

1.11 Organization of the study.

Chapter one covered background of the study, statement of the problem, research objectives, research questions, significance of the study, limitations of the study, delimitations of the study, basic assumptions of the study, definition of significant terms, and organization of the study.

Chapter two covered literature review, which was organized under the concept of CDF identification of projects, selection of projects, monitoring and evaluation and summary of literature review and lastly conceptual framework to guide the study.

Chapter three covered research methodology with the following topics; research design, target population, sample selection, sample size, research instrument and reliability, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter has reviewed literature on, concept of CDF, project identification, selection, monitoring and evaluation and decentralization theory

2.1 Introduction

The constituency development fund which was established through the constituency development fund Act of 2003 is one of the ingenious innovations of the National Rainbow Coalition Government of Kenya (NARC). CDF is an annual budgetary allocation by the central government to each of the country's parliamentary jurisdictions- the constituencies. There are several countries that have similar initiatives for some time now. Botes and Rensberg (2000) wrote about CDF in India. They stated that CDF in India stands for Community Development Fund and its aim is to demonstrate benefits of modern agricultural methods and marketing, providing facilities for and encouraging hygiene, healthy and immunization. Its goal is to reduce dependence on external funding to a point of self reliance.

Constituency development fund also exists in Uganda. It was started in 2005/6 financial year (Leadership Institute for existence, 2007). However there were irregularities that were realized leading to suspension of the program Due to the failure of most MPs to account for the entire CDF money (Policy Forum Paper on CDF, 2008).

2.2 The concept of constituency Development Fund

Policy forum position paper on C.D.F, (2007), defined C.D.F as a fund that essentially provides additional resources for development at the local level by channeling money to constituencies under the management of members of parliament. C.D.F is allocated in the budget of every financial year and after parliamentary approval, the funds are disbursed to the constituencies to be spent on development project as identified and prioritized by local citizens. Every constituency receives funds whose exact amount is based on a formula that includes factors like population and size of the constituency.

C.D.Fs are typically managed by committees comprising of the area MP and members nominated and elected by the residents of the constituency.

C.D.F was established in 2003 through the C.D.F Act in the Kenya Gazette supplement No. 107. (African executive, 2007). The fund was expected to support constituency level grassroots' development projects. The aim of C.D.F is to achieve equitable distribution of development resources across regions. Currently 75 % of the C.D.F is allocated equally amongst all 210 constituencies in a blanket manner while the remaining 25 % is targeted according to constituency poverty level. It is a fund that operates on the wheels of the Taxpayers' money.

Parliamentarians control the fund through either chairing it or handpicking those to run the fund. Parliament approves the budget estimates for the C.D.F. The MP for a particular constituency is the one expected to raise questions regarding the manner in which funds in the constituency are applied. Kano association, (2008), on the topic, 'beauty and shame of Kenya's C.D.F stated that C.D.F is a painful process imposed on Kenya that started in the early 1990s when relations with donors led by United states, the World bank, and IMF deteriorated beyond repair.

Nyando organization, (2008), in their study stated that C.D.F was one of the ingenious innovations of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) Government of Kenya. Funds under this program go directly to local levels and thus provide people at the grass root level the opportunity to make expenditure decisions that maximize their welfare consistent with the theoretically predication of decentralization theory. The purpose of C.D.F is to ensure that a specific portion of the government' annual ordinary revenue is devoted to constituencies for the purpose of development and in particular in fight against poverty at the constituency level. Only community based projects which ensure that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross-section of the inhabitants of a particular area are to be funded.

Policy Brief, (2006), report on public policy monitoring of devolved funds revealed that the government of Kenya has been deliberately pursuing decentralization

development policy since independence. This was commensurate with the sessional paper No. 10 (1965), report on African socialism and its application to planning in Kenya where it was recommended that planning was to be extended to the provinces, District and Municipalities. As Kenya continued to experience increased poverty and deteriorating service delivery, the government decided to look for alternative ways of availing resources in a devolved manner.

Currently there are several devolved funds in operation in Kenya. These include the local Authority Trust Fund (LATF) launched in 1999, the Roads Maintenance Levy fund.(RMLP) which started in 1993, the constituency HIV /AIDS transfer funds which started in 1993, the C.D.F which was established by Act of Parliament in 2003, Secondary Education Bursary fund (SEBF), the free primary education (FPE) and the rural electrification levy fund (RELF). The significance of devolved funds in Kenya is reflected by the government's commitment to economic recovery and poverty reduction.

On management and allocation process, policy forum position paper on C.D.F, (2008), report outlined that C.D.F was allocated in the budget of every financial year and after parliamentary approval the funds were disbursed to the constituencies to be spent on development projects as identified and prioritized by the local citizens.

2.3 Identification of CDF projects

According to the revised C.D.F. Act, (2007), the members of the community were supposed to identify the projects to be funded by C.D.F. The members of the community through the local development committees identify the locations' needs, prepare a priority list of projects and present to the constituency Development fund Committee (C.D.F.C) The C.D.F.E. discusses and approves proposals and prioritizes the final list of projects. The district project committee (D.P.C.) meets to harmonize the project to ensure there is no duplication and then submits the list to Constituency Development Fund management board and the board compiles the list. The board then disburses funds to the respective constituency account.

Gikonyo (2008), in her research stated that many C.D.F projects have turned out to be 'white elephants' because they were started without due consultation with the District government Department. She further stressed that the need for members of the community participation and creation of an environment favorable towards making rural people shoulder responsibility for their own development.

According to a report by the national Taxpayers Association, (2008), study in Nairobi revealed that 7 projects which claimed up to Ksh 4.450,000 were badly built, with some incomplete. This exposed carelessness in identification of projects leading to stalled projects

The committees that were supposed to identify the projects ended up not identifying the projects in time due to poor guidelines and therefore some money lay uncollected in various C.D.F Bank accounts held by various C.D.F. committees.

According to the UNDP report, (2007), MPs continued to hold millions when over 60 % of Nairobi population lived in slum areas. A document by Kano Association, (2008), argued that in other constituencies, area MPs were so incompetent that they had not been able to secure the release of funds from the treasury due to inability to identify viable projects and write business proposals for funds to be released.

According to the news Article by Nation correspondence. (2006), several speakers during the conference acknowledged that they were in the dark about who were in the C.D.F committees, how they were selected and how projects were identified and funded. Mukuri, (2005), in a study conducted for central bureau of statistics found out that people do not identify with the projects because the planning process is not participatory. He further advised that poverty maps were useful in the identification of the poor because they cut down the costs of the identification of the poor in projects selection and this would reduce misdirection of resources and help people at the grassroots to understand and evaluate their situation and take remedial action.

Poor identification and selection leads to resources being thinly distributed in the constituency. Low or non-involvement of local community in the identification of

projects has adversely affected the implementation of projects funded by C.D.F. Policy Forum paper on Constituency Development, (2008), stated that the C.D.F. Committee were supposed to mobilize local residents to identify community needs and priorities and propose projects to address the community needs.

Mars Group Kenya, (2007), in their study stated that C.D.F. has been a curse only to the extent that corruption, mismanagement, misappropriation and inside trading where contribution in form of cash is given before receiving a fraction of the allocation. In this case, the direct beneficiaries of the C.D.F. kitty end up missing the fund or being allocated fewer amounts that lead to stalled projects. Greek, (2006), further noted that some of the challenges facing CDF are misuse of funds, mismanagement of the funding process, corruption and theft. Kimenyi and Meagher (2004), research indicated that there were indications of increasing concerns about the utilization of CDF funds.

2.4 Selections of CDF projects

Selection of projects involves choosing of the projects for funding by C.D.F. social Audit Guide, indicated that C.D.F. was only supposed to fund projects that benefit the community at large such as construction of schools, health centres, water projects, roads, chiefs' offices, police posts and training of C.D.F. committee members. These projects should be selected by a committee known as the constituency development Fund committee (CDFC). Under the C.D.F Act (2003), each location comes up with a list of priority projects to be submitted to the CDFC. The CDFC draws up a priority project list both immediate and long term, out of which the list of projects to be submitted to parliament in accordance with section 12 is drawn. Kimenyi (2005) stated in his handbook that C.D.F. Proposals are normally submitted to the MPs who in turn forward them to the clerk of the national Assembly.

The selection of projects should be done right from the community level being represented by the local development committee. Policy forum paper on C.D.F (2008), study argued that C.D.F. is vulnerable to manipulation by the area MP who may use his or her position to influence the selection of committee members and the selection of

projects, turning the C.D.F into a personal project. C.D.F committees have no ethnic balance as one committee has 11 representatives of the required fifteen. The community with the highest number of beneficiaries has the highest number of projects allocated to them and highest number of contractors and suppliers and the highest number of employees at the C.D.F (Barissa, 2007). According to the C.D.F. Act (2003) the projects selected shall be community based to measure that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross – section of the inhabitants of a particular area and all projects shall be development projects. Selection of projects for funding has not been done carefully leading to duplication of projects. According to a news article by nation correspondence (2006), selection of C.D.F. projects should be harmonized with district development ones to avoid duplication of projects. Duplication leads to wastage of funds.

C.D.F Concept Note, (2008), research work noted that the selection of projects varied across jurisdiction in line with development priorities. It emphasized the fact that there should be significant variations in project choices across political jurisdictions and a strong correlation between selected projects in each constituency and the priorities expressed by various communities through consultations.

According C.D.F. revised Act, (2007), the MP is empowered to select members of the C.D.F. MPs have been selecting their own cronies to the committees for easy manipulation. News article by nation Correspondence, (2006), study revealed that the public wanted MPs to be more transparent and accountable especially in selecting members of CDFC and also the selection of projects and allocation of funds. Lack of transparency in the selection of these members has led to some MPs choosing their relatives as members of the CDFC. The relatives are answerable to the MPs and therefore can be easily manipulated in the selection of projects.

Juma, (2008), in his study carried out in Harvard stated that MPs will seek to suppress any information that will make their hand-picked projects look bad. A report by Kano Association, (2007), stated that harambees are called by ordinary people who have seen some sitting local MPs writing personal cheques to gain popularity with the electorate. According to the revised C.D.F. Act, (2007), funds under this act, shall not be

used for the purpose of supporting political bodies or political activities. Politicians may view C.D.F. as an investment in their political career with returns spread over the electoral cycles. A politician would prefer projects that maximize political return while voters would prefer projects that maximize welfare. This is backed by a research Note on Constituency Development Fund (2005), which stated that MPs influence project choices through their selection of management committee members. The members of these committees are answerable to the MPs and are therefore easily manipulated.

A report from Kano association (2008), stated that myopic and visionless MPs have sought to punish clans perceived to be opposed to their leadership. Such clans have been ostracized by the MPs and punished for their lack of support as they have been excluded from all projects as punishment for their political leanings. Schools, health centre's bursary funds and any other form of funding from the government have been diverted to clans more amenable to the sitting MPs.

IPAR, (2006) carried out a research and summarized the following statement cited by Mwaniki,(2008). An analyst says the entire allocation process is skewed and should be overhauled.

The democratic programme, (2006), stated the challenges in implementing the decentralized funds as poor governance, poor awareness by the community, monitoring and evaluation and effectiveness and efficiency where allocations from the funds are inadequate. Tabuke, (2007), in support of the above further noted that the implementation process had faced a lot of problems due to inadequate allocations, misappropriations of funds and poor implementation of an effective monitoring and evaluation program. Eaton, (2008), in his journal revealed that there were several management problems at the local levels and that many officers tend to be under qualified for their jobs. In some cases, appointment is on behalf of political criteria rather than qualification and merit and this may lead to skewness in project selection.

Implementation

Good project implementation is essential. An individual or group of people should be given responsibility to drive success in project implementation (Rosario, 2000). First, scope should be established (Rosario 2000, Holland et al, 1999) and controlled Rosaria 2000. The scope must be clearly defined and be limited. This includes the amount of systems implemented and amount of project processed in re-engineering needed. Any proposed changes should be evaluated against projects benefits and as far as possible implemented at a latter phase (Summer, 1999, Wee, 2000). Additionally, scope expansion requests need to be assessed in terms of additional time and cost of proposed changes.

According to Holland et al, 1999 the project must be formally defined in terms of its milestones. The critical parts of the project should be determined. Timeliness of the project and the forcing of timely decisions should be managed (Rosario 2000). Deadlines should be made to help stay within the schedule and budget and maintain credibility (Wee, 2000). Project implementation should be disciplined with coordinated training and active human resource deploys involvement (Falkowski et al 1998). Additionally, there should be planning of well defined tasks and accurate estimation of required effort. The escalation of issues and conflicts should be managed (Rosario, 2000).

According to Wee, 2000 delivering earlier measures of success focus on results and constant tracking of schedule and budgets against targets are important. Project Sponsor Committee is critical to drive consensus and to oversee the entire life circle of implementation (Rosario, 2000). Someone should be placed in charge and the project leader should “champion” the project throughout the organization (Summer 1999).

According to Falkowski et al 1998 there should be a high level executive sponsor who has the power to set goals and legitimize change. Summer,(1999) states that projects leader should be in charge so that there is a project perspective. Transformational leadership is critical to success as well. The leader must continually strive to resolve conflict and manage resistant.

Project implementation often constitutes the most important stage in project development especially in developing countries (Wayne and Wittig, (2002). Depending on how it is managed, the project implementation contributes to economic development of these countries (Arrowsmith, 1998).

Project implementation is the principal means through which the government meets developmental needs such as the provision of physical infrastructure and the supply of essential medicines (Rege, 1999: 496). Because redeployment of the project implementation system to pursue these developmental goals entails governmental exercise of enormous discretion, project implementation is often extremely controversial subject matter. This is especially the case in developing countries where “the ability to exercise discretion in the award of government contract has been a source of valued political patronage” and procurement has been “a means for the illicit transfer of funds from government to private hands” Rege, 1999: 496.

Another important attribute of project implementation in developing countries is that the so called development partners finance a considerable part of it as a part of either bilateral or multi-lateral development assistance (World Bank 1998). It is estimated that the global pool of the development assistance now averages 60 billion dollars annually. But a significant portion of it remains tied to the numerous conditions from the donor countries, leading many commentators to question whether developing countries are the real beneficiaries of development assistance (Graham Hancock, lords of poverty 156 (London: Macimillan 1989)

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation.

Monitoring and evaluation should be internalized in all development. Without monitoring and evaluation it would be difficult to judge if projects are going in the right direction, whether progress and success can be claimed and how future efforts might be improved. According to the revised C.D.F. Act (2007), the CDFC shall be responsible for monitoring and evaluation of projects and may designate a sub-committee, a local committee or a project committee to monitor and evaluate projects. The act further states

that the C.D.F projects are monitored by Wananchi, the Local Development Committee, the project Management Committee.

According to the National Development Plan, (2002 – 2008), it is expected that the implementation policies, programmes and projects be closely monitored and evaluated to ensure maximum impact and timely delivery of projects and programmes output. To implement this, communities are encouraged to prepare community Action Plan (caps) against which they could actively participate in monitoring and evaluation of projects at community level through community projects committees.

A study done by public policy monitoring of Devolved Funds, (2006), argued that public policy monitoring remains a contentious issue in Kenya today. The study further noted that for a long time, the citizens have not been in a position to demand accountability for public resources over the years. However, as the political space begins to open up, the people's capacity for monitoring public policy and holding the government and other service providers accountable is increasing. A research done by African Women Development Fund, (2007), indicated that due to lack of resources, most organizations were not practicing monitoring and evaluation systematically and many have no dedicated monitoring and evaluation officers.

Sand, (2007), in his study indicated that most CDFC committees are not conversant with proposal project writing, monitoring and evaluation as well as accounting since appointment is based on political affiliation and not qualifications. Due to inadequate monitoring and evaluation, there has been sub-standard work done on many projects. A report prepared by the national anti-corruption campaign steering committee, (2007), witnessed shoddy and substandard work on many projects countrywide. The steering committee also established that there was no serious monitoring and evaluation on the on-going projects Initiated by C.D.F. Monitoring and evaluation should be done in all stages for effective implementation of policies.

According to a newsletter Nation correspondence, (2006), Newsletter acknowledged that due to lack of sensitization of the members of the community, these

members consider the funds as free and they are not motivated to monitor the utilization of funds. According to policy forum position paper on C.D.F. will be impossible to monitor effectively without guaranteed access to quality information. They discovered that access to information at the district level regarding planning and implementation is still a major challenge.

The issue of politics also comes in monitoring and evaluation. Lumallas and Ogoya, (2005), in his study acknowledged that it was nearly impossible to evaluate and monitor the use of funds allocated to the C.D.F. because there is a situation where a sitting MP, who is the chairman of the C.D.F. handpicks people into membership to the committees.

2.6 Decentralization theory

Fiscal decentralization provides insight on the role of grants/transfers and their attendant problems. The decentralization literature suggests that developed spending powers encourage local people to fund projects that fit their tastes and preferences. The decentralization literature further suggests that citizens always suffer from fiscal 'illusions' when they engage in public policy decisions which blind them from seeing the collective financial costs of their expenditure decisions on the central government's general fund. Fiscal illusions refer on the inability of local decision makers to grasp the collective financial costs of their independent expenditure decisions on the overall financial standing of the central government (Brennan and Buchanan, 1980).

Fiscal illusion is an adaptation of the concept "tragedy of the commons" as first postulated by Hardin (1986). In his original piece, Hardin imagined a pasture opened to all herdsmen, who, motivated by self interest try to keep as many cattle as possible. To maximize individual utility on the shared commons, a rational herdsman will seek to add another animal to his herd. Since the resources of the commons are limited, adding together the component partial utilities of all rational herdsmen, leads to tragedy for all. To evade such a tragedy, Hardin recommended the adoption of either coercive laws to limit exploitation of the shared commons or the creation of tax devices that communicate

the cost of maintaining the shared commons. These recommendations have been adopted in the fiscal decentralization literature to connote the benefit-taxation principle (Bahl, 1999).

In the Kenyan perspective, the tragedy of the commons may be evident given the CDF's current operational structure which blurs the total cost of development projects as a result of the independent local decisions that put pressure on the centre's general fund. The problem of the commons arise when some government's programs that concentrate benefits to certain areas are financed from the general fund mainly through transfers (Stein, 1998) and those whose collective outcome is fiscal deficits.

The main benefit associated with federal fiscal structure is economic efficiency, which rests on two assumptions. First, it assumes that a group of individuals who reside in a community or region possess tastes and preferences, tastes that are homogeneous and that these tastes and preferences differ from those from those of individuals who live in other communities or regions. And second, it assumes that individuals within a region have a better knowledge of the costs and benefits of public services of their region (Burkhead and Milner 1971). Thus, resources devoted for public purposes should be left to the local people to enhance their preferences for public expenditure that optimizes costs (Boadway and Wildasin, 1984).

Since local regions with a jurisdiction may not be equally endowed with resources, intergovernmental grants and transfers are important instruments for allocating resources within a federal structure (Gramlich, 1988). For economic efficiency, fiscal federalism literature suggests that local jurisdictions use transfers that communicate to its households the cost of consuming different levels of public goods (Oates, 1999).

A federal fiscal structure, however, is not without problems. Once created, it produces a new category of interest groups that are geographically located and lobby for greater transfers to enable them to provide more vote generating expenditures to their constituents at no additional direct tax cost. (Grossman, 1989). Additionally, a federal fiscal structure financed by transfers from the central government, encourages local

jurisdictions to ignore the tax collection burdens of financing their expenditures while at the same time increasing public expenditure obligations (Joulfaian and Marlow, 1990). The use and adequacy of transfers however, hinges on the goals that the national government seeks to advance. If the national goal is to improve the population's welfare, then whether transfers export tax burdens to the national government is less important. If, however, the goal of the transfers is to free local jurisdictions from the center's dictates and make them sustainable, then transfers that lack a benefit-taxation principle might be detrimental. A possible remedy for the above problems seems to be the need for clarity in defining a jurisdiction's fiscal responsibilities and the fiscal instruments needed to support the delivery of the needed public services (Oates 1999).

The literature of decentralization on the other hand, points out that decentralization involves the establishment of an arena of decision making that lies outside the influence of the central government in which the central government delegates some of its powers to local or regional administrators which carry out certain functions on their own (Kalaycioglu, 2000). In his view, Smith (1985) sees decentralization as the delegation of power to lower levels in a territorial hierarchy whether the hierarchy is one of governments within a state or offices within a large-scale organization. Further, Smith notes that decentralization can occur in all geographical areas such as neighborhoods, field personnel in the area of central departments or within a large organization. From a fiscal perspective, decentralization refers to a set of policies designed to increase the revenues or fiscal autonomy of sub-national governments (Falleti, 2005) Tanzi (2000) notes that fiscal decentralization exists when sub-national governments have powers given to them by the constitution or by legislative laws, to raise some taxes and/or carry out spending activities within clearly established legal criteria.

In most developing countries, fiscal decentralization is promoted as a panacea for the ills of decentralization structures and its potential benefits. For one, fiscal decentralization is associated with improvement in performance of the public sector through allocative efficiency (Ebel and Yilmaz, 2002). Second, decentralization is

associated with improved performance on measures of basic needs such as health and education in developing countries (Lindman and Thurmaier, 2002). Third, decentralization is associated with equity. When resources are allocated based on an agreed upon formula, all local jurisdictions are guaranteed a minimum level of per capita expenditures for essential services (World Bank Report, 1999/2000). Lastly, decentralization brings public services closer to the people unlike centrally planned services located in capital cities. Close proximity, it is argued, enhances accountability, autonomy and participation (Turner and Hume, 1997).

Fiscal decentralization however, poses a number of problems. First, especially in developing countries, it can be captured by local elites to advance their selfish interests (Boone, 2003). Second, it is difficult to assign taxes/ transfers to match local spending needs due to administrative considerations and access to and sharing of information (Tanzi, 2001). Third, decentralization distorts macroeconomic stabilization policies especially when local jurisdictions engage in expansionary policies while the national government pursues contradictory policies. (World Bank Report, 1999/ 2000; Ebel and Yilmaz, 2002). Lastly, Fiscal decentralization may result in higher government expenditure due to loss of economies of scale for some services, increased public employment due to demands for more public services, and thus additional administrative costs for co- ordination, and auditing. (Tanzi, 2001; Turner and Hume, 1997; Oates, 1985). From a budgetary perspective, fiscal decentralization may be relatively expensive.

Apart from its policy problems, fiscal decentralization also poses some technical problems. First, fiscal decentralization is rarely designed to improve the first discipline or reduce the size of government (Stein, 1998). Second, poorly designed decentralization structures based on transfers from the central government and where expenditure responsibilities are inadequately defined weaken the centre's budgetary constraints due to co ordination problems (Rodden, 2003).

Fiscal decentralization in Kenya through CDF in this project is conceived as a delegated form of decentralization because constituencies enjoy some form of discretion

in expenditure decision making although they have to follow central government's directions and requests. For instance, constituencies use CDF funds to build clinics but expect the central government to bring such clinics into operation by employing new nurses, supplying drugs and incurring regular maintenance costs. The cost of running two or three clinics in one constituency may not appear to be much but collectively such costs across the entire country may be monstrous for the Ministry of Health (MOH). Thus, a failure to grasp the "true" cost of running such projects creates fiscal illusions on recipients of such services to view public services as "free". Fiscal illusions as a result of independent constituency-level decisions are likely to exhaust the common pool resources and thus, aggravate the problem of the commons. These issues call for attention to address the budgetary implications of fiscal decentralization.

In view of the above studies that have been carried out, there are recommendations for community participation in project implementation, but there was little information on how community participation influences successful completion of CDF funded projects, this study therefore sought to fill that gap.

2.7 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework shown in figure 2 below indicates the relationship between dependent variable which is successful completion of projects funded by C.D.F and independent variables which are; identification, planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. With full community contribution in project identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation, high chances of successful completion of projects may be realized.

Community contribution leads to successful completion of project identification which will be according to priorities of the community. This reduces the number of ghost projects which are not in the priority list of the community.

In planning process, contribution of the community helps in successful completion of planning of project activities. This enables the community to understand

and agree on activities and avoid planning for activities which are not in line with immediate needs of the community.

Contribution of the community in projects assists in successful completion of implementation of the projects. But when there is lack of contribution of the community project implementation leads to unsuccessful completion of project implementation.

With contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation there is successful completion of the projects. In this case the community ensures that the findings of monitoring and evaluation reports are implemented to the letter.

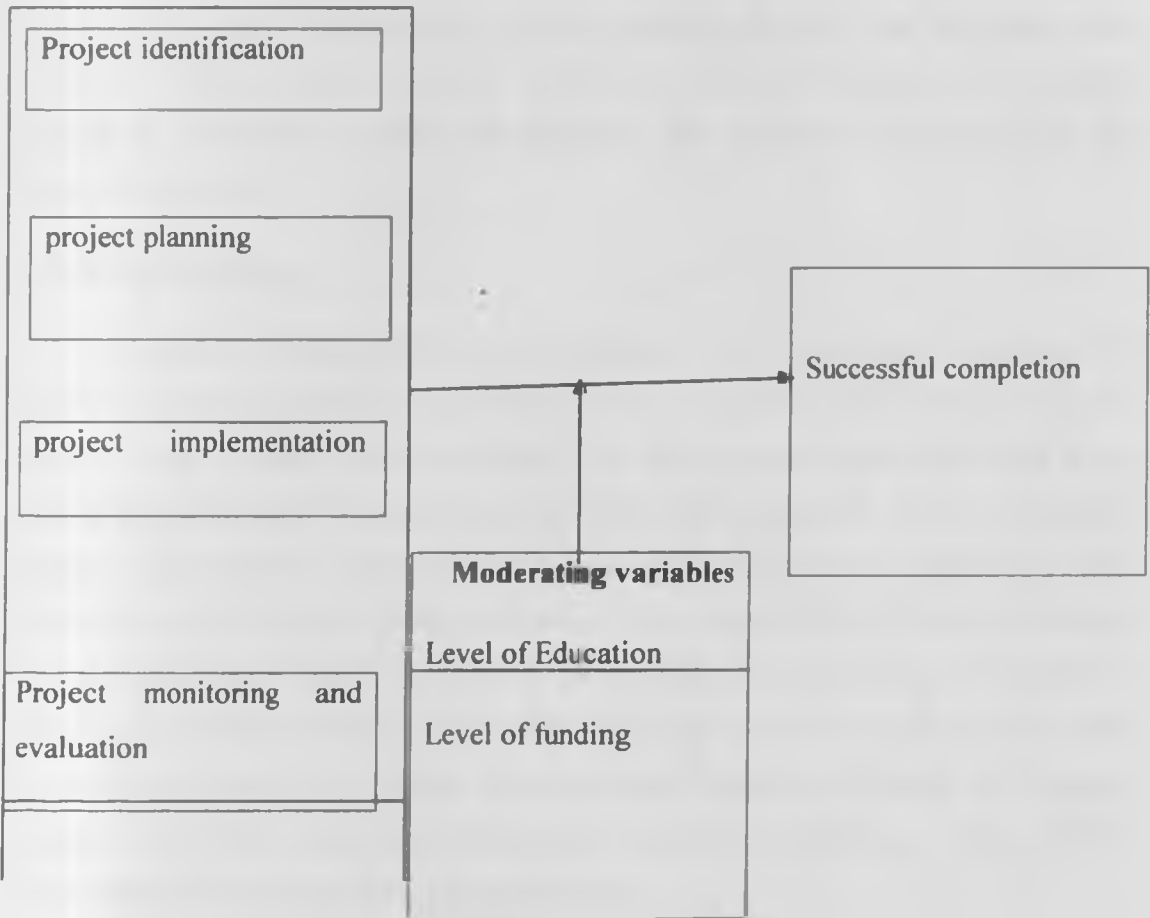
Fig:2

Conceptual Framework

Community contribution

Independent variables

dependent variable



2.8 Summary

This review was summed up into the concept of CDF, identification, selection of projects, implementation, monitoring and evaluation as critical factors contributing to successful completion of CDF projects. The above mentioned four factors were discussed in relation to contribution of the community in successful completion of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter discussed the research methodology under the following topics ;research design, target population ,sample selection and sample size, research instrument, instrument validity and reliability, data collection procedures and data analysis technique.

3.1 Research design

According to Orodho, (2002), research design is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in the procedure. It is the conceptual structure within which research is conducted. The study employed descriptive survey method as a research design to determine the contribution of the community in successful completion of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency, Kisii Central District. Descriptive survey is a method of collecting a question by interviewing or administering a question to a sample of individuals (Orodho, 2002). This design was chosen by the researcher because it allows the researcher to gather the information, summarize, present and interpret. Shama *et al*,(1989) explains that descriptive survey as an instrument that enables information to be obtained with ease and cheaply.

3.2. Target Population

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), target population is the population to which a researcher wants to generalize the result of a study. The target population was male and female members of the community who were direct beneficiaries of C.D.F projects. The total number of targeted population was 1200 project beneficiaries.

3.3 Sample size and sample selection

The sample size was 240 members of the community who were direct beneficiaries of projects funded by C.D.F. in thirteen locations of Kitutu Chache Constituency. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), a sample is a subset of a particular population. According to Orodho, (2002), sample selection is the way of selecting a sample. Stratified sampling was used to select the sample; According to Airy et al (1972), a sample of 10-20% is acceptable. The researcher therefore worked with a sample of 20% to avoid the danger of small samples which tend not to be representative (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999).

The researcher selected a representative sample by first coming up with a sampling frame. A sampling frame is a list of all the CDF projects noted numerically. The List of all projects in the sampling frame was randomized to enable the researcher use systematic random sampling to select the samples. The researcher decided on sampling interval to be used by dividing the total number of projects by the sample size. In this case the researcher selected every fourth item in the sample arrived at by dividing 60 projects by 240(Mugenda and Mugenda, (1999) which is 20% of the total projects. In this case every fourth item was included in the sample. Four projects beneficiaries were sampled per project to be included in the study.

3.4 Research instruments

The research instrument titled “Kitutu Chache Constituency CDF project beneficiaries questionnaire” was used to gather data for the study to determine the effect of selected indicators on successful completion of CDF projects. The researcher developed his own questionnaire. The questionnaire was divided into five parts. Part one focused on closed ended questions which looked at the demographic variable of the respondents.

Part two to five focused on Likert type of questions which looked at the project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation and the end of every objective the researcher used open ended questions which allowed the respondent to give

their suggestions on the contribution of the community in C.D.F. projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

3.5 Instrument validity

Pilot testing was done in the neighboring constituency (Bonchari) to determine the validity of the instrument. The questionnaire was pre-tested to selected sample which was similar to the actual sample to be used. A panel of two judges competent in the area being investigated was requested to assess the relevance of the content used in the questionnaire. The questionnaire was also given to the supervisor to determine its suitability. The pilot testing was done to find out whether there were any ambiguities in any of the items in the questionnaire.

3.6 Reliability of research instrument

Royse,2004, Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999; Kalton, G.and Moser, C ,A, 1979, reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields constant results or data after repeated trials to establish the reliability of data collection instrument, the researcher used test –retest technique , where the same data instrument was administered twice to the same respondents the subjects were selected using simple random sampling method and interview guides and questionnaires administered to them after two weeks the same procedure was repeated the researcher correlated the scores from both testing periods whereby its coefficient of reliability was above 0.5 which qualified the instrument as reliable.

3.7 Data collection procedures

The permission to collect data was sought from the District Commissioner's office and from C.D.F office Kitutu Chache Constituency. This was achieved through the letter from the Department of Extra Mural Studies, University of Nairobi. Afterwards the research assistants were trained on the use of research instruments, administration, and interview conduct and they were taken through a mock exercise on the use of the instruments. Finally they were allowed to proceed to the field to collect data with close supervision to ensure that the process went on as planned.

3.8 Data analysis techniques

Analysis is the process of converting raw data into meaningful statements (Muthii & Nyamai, 2008). Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the relationship between variables using data from the questionnaire and interview guide qualitatively using themes from the subject responses and converted them into frequency counts as percentages (%), tables and words.

3.9 Summary

The chapter looks at the research design which showed the approach used in research undertaken. It emphasized the target population whose sampling procedure were well stated .Data collection instruments were clearly stated in reference to respondents and the total population, so the administration of these instruments. Validity and reliability of instruments based on results were also determined.

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION
AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter gave the analysis and findings of the data generated by the 225 of 240 targeted project beneficiaries in Kitutu Chache Constituency that consisted of thirteen locations. The study sought to establish the contribution of the community in identification of C.D.F funded projects on successful completion, determine the contribution of the community in planning of CDF funded projects in successful completion of CDF projects, find out contribution of the community in CDF funded project implementation to successful completion, and establish the contribution of the community successful monitoring and evaluation CDF funded projects to successful completion

4.2 Profiles of the respondents

This section analyzed data on the demographic variables of the respondents. The respondents were asked to state their gender .Their responses were as shown in the table 1 below

The above table indicated that the majority of respondents 182(75.93%) were male, while minority of the respondents 43(17.82%) were female.

Table 4.1.2 A summary of the age of respondents

The table below shows the age of the beneficiaries of CDF projects who were interviewed.

Age	Frequency	Percentage
<18	0	0
19-30	40	17.8
30-40	70	34.7
41-50	52	23.1
51-60	35	15.6
60+	20	8.9
Total	225	100

The table below shows data of beneficiaries who were interviewed per location in the thirteen locations of Kitutu Chache Constituency

Table 4.1.3: A summary of locations of the beneficiaries

Location	Frequency	Percentage
Ngenyi	25	11.1
Kegogi	20	8.9
Mwamonari	16	7.1
Mwagichana	12	5.3
Mwakibagendi 1	19	8.4
Sensi	15	6.7
Nyakoe	17	7.6
Nyatieko	15	6.7
Bogesero	12	5.3
North		
Bogenka	16	7.1
Township	28	12.4
Nyangusu	8	3.6
Total	225	100

From the above data, majority of respondents 28 (12.4%) hailed from Township location followed closely by Ngenyi location 25 (11.1%). This is because the locations had the highest number of CDFfunded projects. Nyanguru location had the lowest number of projects and smallest number of respondents sampled for the study.

The table below shows the education level of the respondents

Table 4.1.4: A summary of education level of the respondents

<u>Educational level</u>	<u>No. of respondents</u>	<u>percentage</u>
Primary	123	54.5
Secondary	61	27.3
Tertiary	41	18.2
Total	225	100

According to the results of table 4.1.4, there were 123(54.5%) of respondents whose level of education was primary, 61 (27.3%) with secondary level and 41 (18.2%) with tertiary level of education.

4.2 Data analysis.

This section looks at the contribution of the community in successful completion of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency. The selected areas of contribution were: identification, planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects. The study determined whether contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation had led to successful completion of CDF funded projects.

The study sought to establish contribution of the community in successful completion of CDF projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency. The findings were as shown in table 4.2.1 below

Table 4.2.1: A summary of respondents' awareness of CDF project.

Awareness of project	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	220	98
No	5	2
Total	225	100

From the findings, 220 (98%) were aware of the CDF projects while 5 (2%) were not aware. This shows that majority of the respondents were aware of the CDF projects. The study also sought to know the type of projects they were aware of as shown in table 4.3.1 below

Table 4.2.2: A summary of projects known by respondents.

Type of project	Frequency	Percentage
Schools	124	54.5
Health	20	9.1
Water	41	18.2
Electricity	20	9.1
Roads	20	9.1
Total	225	100

The results revealed that majority 124 (54.5%) of projects known by the respondents were schools, 41 (18.2%) , water, 20(9.1%), health 20(9.1%) and roads 20(9.1%).Study confirmed that respondents know the CDF funded projects. The study also sought to know how projects were identified.

Table 4.2.3: A summary of how projects were identified

Identification	Frequency	Percentage
Community	61	27.3
CDF Committee		
Provincial Administration		
Project Committee and Community	20	9.1
Area M.P	103	45.5
Do not know	41	18.2
Total	225	100.1

From the above table 4.2.3, 103 (945.5%) of the respondents indicated that most projects were identified by the area Member of Parliament, 61(27.3%) by the community, 41(18.2%) did not know and 20(9.1%) project committee and community.

The table below shows contribution of the community in project identification, as shown below.

Table 4.2.4: Contribution of the community in project identification

Participation	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	62	27.3
No	143	63.6
Do not know	20	9.1
Total	225	100

Out of 225 respondents, 143 indicated that there was no community contribution in project identification, 62(27.3%) indicated that contribution of the community was there in identification of projects, lastly 20(9.1%) did not know.

This analysis revealed that more than a half of the community members were not involved in project identification and therefore there was no contribution from the community as most of them were not involved in identification process.

The table below represents respondents answers on whether there were needy or deserving cases that had been left out in identification stage of the projects.

Table 4.2.5: A summary of needy or deserving cases left out

Needy cases left out	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	218	96
No	6	2.7
Do not know	3	1.3
Total	227	100

From the table above, it was confirmed by 216 (96%) of respondents that there were needy or deserving cases left out.6(2.7%) felt there was no case, while 3(1.3%) did not know

The analysis indicated that there were needy cases which were not identified for funding.

The study sought to know why the needy or deserving cases were left out as shown in table 4.2.6.below

Table 4.2.6.: A summary of why needy or deserving cases were left out

Reason	Frequency	Percentage
Favourism	101	45
Inadequate funds	20	9
Poor planning	61	27
Don not know	43	19
Total	225	100

The findings revealed by 101(45%) of respondents that there were needy cases left out due to favourism, 61(27%) felt that it was due to poor planning, 43(19%) did not know, 20(9%) felt it main reasons for needy cases of being left out.

The study also sought goes know how the respondents rated the contribution of the community in identification of projects.

Table 4.2.7: Contribution of the community project identification

Community participating

Rating	Frequency	Percentage
Very high	15	7
High	45	20
Low	95	42
Very low	50	22
Do not know	20	9
Total	225	100

The finding in table 4.2.7 revealed that, contribution of the community in project identification was low by 95(42%) of the respondents, 50(22%) felt it was very low, 45(20%) felt it was high, 20(9.1%) did not know and 15(7%) felt it was very high.

This analysis indicated that, contribution of the community was low, followed by very low .This is due to non involvement in project identification .This goes against the recommendations of Gikonyo,(2008) that members of the community should be involved in project selection and identification. The study also revealed that , even though the community did not have any major contribution in project identification ,majority were aware of CDF funded projects in the constituency

The study sought to find out the contribution of the community in planning in successful completion of C.D.F projects.

The findings were as shown in table 4.3.1 below.

Table 4.3.1: A summary of respondents on whether there was a meeting called to plan project activities

Meeting called	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	61	27
No	144	64
Do not know	20	9.0
Total	225	100

The respondents indicated by 64% that there was no meeting ,27% said yes, while 9% did not know.

The analysis indicated that no meetings for planning were conducted this was confirmed by 64% of the respondents.

The study also sought to know whether respondents/community were invited to attend the meeting. Table 4.3.2 below shows the respondents results.

Table 4.3.2: A summary of respondents' results on invitation to attend planning meetings.

Invited to attend meetings	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	33
No	150	67
Total	225	100

According to the above results, 150(67%) of respondents were not invited to planning meeting while 75(33%) said that they were invited.

Table 4.3.3: A summary of member's feelings about contribution of the community in project planning

Project planning was open and transparent	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	30	13
Agree	43	19
Disagree	92	41
Neutral	15	7
Strongly disagree	45	20
Total	225	100

According to the findings 92(41%) of respondents disagreed that project planning was transparent and open, 45(20%) strongly disagreed, 43(19%) agreed, 30(13%) strongly agreed, and 15(7%) neutral.

The analysis indicated that the planning meeting was not open and transparent.

Projects in which contribution of the community was included in planning were successfully completed

Table 4.3.5: A summary of respondent’s feelings in regard to project completion due to the contribution of the community

Participation influenced		
Completion of projects	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	88	39.1
Agree	48	21.3
Disagree	35	15.5
Neutral	23	10.2
Strongly	31	14.1
Total	225	100

The findings in the above table indicated that, where there was contribution of the community in project planning, most of them were successfully completed. this was represented by 88(39.1%) of respondents who strongly agreed, 48(21.3%) agreed, 35(15.5%) disagreed, 31(14.1%) strongly disagreed and 23(10.2%) were neutral.

From the study, it was noted that there was minimal contribution of the community in project planning. This was in agreement with Mukuri (2005) findings that, project beneficiaries do not identify with projects as planning is not participatory. The results also indicated that, in the few projects where contribution of the community was accommodated in project planning the Completion rate was high.

The study sought to find out whether the contribution of the community had led to successful completion of project implementation as shown in table 4.4.1

Table 4.4.1: A summary of whether launch of the project was made public

<u>Launch of project made public</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Yes	114	50.7
No	87	38.7
Do not know	24	10.7
Total	225	100.1

The findings indicated that 114(50.7%) of respondents said the launch of the project was made public 87(38.7%) said No, while 24(10.7%) did not know.

The analysis indicated that there was a public launch of the project.

The study sought to know whether the community was involved in all the stages of project implementation as shown in table 4.4.2

4.4.2: A summary of contribution of the community in all stages of project implementation to successful complementation

<u>Community participated</u>	<u>Frequency</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
In all implementation		
Strongly agree	77	34.2
Agree	93	41.3
Disagree	30	13.3
Neutral	10	4.4
Strongly	15	7.0
Total	225	100.2

The findings indicated that 93(41.3%) of respondents agreed that they contributed in all Implementation stages of the project.77 (34.2%) strongly agreed. 30(13.3E %) disagreed, 15(7.0%) strongly disagreed and 10(4.4%) were neutral.

The analysis revealed that contribution of the community was high in project implementation which involved them directly like schools, water, health centers.

Table 4.4.3: A summary of whether contribution of the community led to successful completion of project implementation

Community participation

Influenced Completion of project	frequency	Percentage%
Strongly agree	97	43.1
Agree	73	32.4
Disagree	25	11.1
Neutral	20	9.0
Strongly disagree	10	4.4
Total	225	100

Findings shown on the above table indicates that contribution of the community led successful completion in implementation of CDF projects.97(43.1) strongly agreed, 73(32.4%) agreed, 25(11.1%) strongly disagreed.

According to the findings, project completion was highly influenced by contribution of the community .However contribution of the community was being hindered by inadequate funding which was making most the projects not be successfully implemented. This was in line with democratic programme (2006), which stated that, challenges facing implementation of was poor governance , poor awareness by the community.Tabuke,(2007) in support of the above noted that ,implementation process faced a lot of problems due to inadequate allocations.

The study also sought to establish contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects as shown in table 4.5.1

Table 4.5.1: Contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation

Community is represented

in the

Monitoring and evaluation

Committee	frequency	Percentage%
Yes	53	24.0
No	129	57.3
Do not know	43	19.3
Total	225	100.4

The above table indicates that contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation was very poor. In this case we had 129 (57.3%) saying no, 53(24%) yes, while 43(19%) did not know. The analysis revealed that contribution of the community was not adequately represented in the monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

Table 4.5.2: Contribution of the community in identifying activities to be monitored and evaluated

Participated in identifying Activities of monitoring and Evaluation	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agreed	37	16
Agreed	49	22
Disagree	107	48
Neutral	18	8
Strongly disagree	14	6
Total	225	100

According to the results, contribution of the community in identifying/selecting activities to be monitored was below averages 48% (107) disagreed, 22% (49) agreed, 16%(37) strongly agreed, 8%(18) was neutral and 6%(14) strongly disagreed. This analysis indicated that contribution of the community was lacking in identifying activities to be monitored and evaluated in successful completion of projects.

Table 4.5.3: A summary of community accessing the monitoring and evaluation reports

Reports of M & E are Easily accessed by Community members	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	2	7
Agree	35	16
Disagree	93	41.3
Neutral	25	11.1
Strongly disagree	45	20
Total	225	100

The above table indicated that, very few respondents accessed the monitoring and evaluation reports, whereby 93(41)% disagreed,45(20%) strongly disagree, 35(16%) agree,27(12%) strongly agreed while 25 (11%) remained neutral.

In order for projects to succeed, regular contributions of the community in monitoring and evaluation are required as stated by the CDF act which says that beneficiaries should be fully involved in monitoring of CDF projects.

Table 4.5.4: Level of satisfaction in terms of contribution of the community in successful completion of monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects

Satisfaction in terms of Contribution of the Community in monitoring and Evaluation	Frequency	Percentage
Very satisfied	15	7
Satisfied	23	10
Dissatisfied	127	56
Very satisfied	60	27
Total	225	100

Majority of the respondents 127(56.4%) indicated that they were dissatisfied, 60(27%) very dissatisfied, 23(10%) satisfied, and 15(7%) very satisfied. This was one of the reasons why there were several incomplete and ghost projects. They were dissatisfied as they were not fully involved in the monitoring and evaluation exercise.

From the research findings, the respondents indicated that monitoring and evaluation was not adequately done, hence contribution of the community was minimal as they not in most cases involved in the whole process of monitoring and evaluation. This was strongly supported by a study done by an organization known as public policy monitoring devolved funds, (2006), which revealed that public monitoring of projects remained a contentious issue in Kenya today. It was also in line with a study done by Lumallas and Ogoya, (2005), that projects should be monitored by the beneficiaries. National Anti-corruption steering committee established that there was no serious monitoring and evaluation done on the on-going projects initiated by CDF. Monitoring and evaluation should be done in all stages for effective implementation of policies.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This chapter comprises of the summary conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further studies. The purpose of this study was to determine influence of community participation in successful completion of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

5.1 Summary of findings

From the research findings, it was realized that there was no contribution from the community in the identification of projects in areas where the community was not involved, but in areas where they were involved, their contribution was felt. Area Member of Parliament identified projects without involving the community as it was indicated in the study. This was critical, given that the initial reason for Kitutu Chache CDF was to allow members of the community to identify projects that benefit them to the maximum and help them improve their living standards.

Secondly, besides identification, it was realized that the community had no contribution in planning process since they were not involved. The community was not satisfied with their contribution in project planning as they were not involved in most cases. It was realized that most projects never involved the community in planning but in those projects where they were involved the planning process was successful hence project completion.

Thirdly, in project implementation, the study revealed that that projects in with community contribution were implemented into successful completion.

The contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation was very poor as they were not involved in monitoring and evaluation activities of the projects .This affected the successful completion of projects and increase the number of incomplete projects as resources were not properly utilized

5.4 Conclusions

From what the study proposed to find out, the research findings have confirmed a number of results from the investigations about the contribution of the community successful completion of CDF funded projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

Majority 98% of the respondents were aware of the CDF projects in the constituency..It was also realized that most of the projects were identified by the area member of Parliament. Contribution of the community in project identification had minimal influence to successful Project Identification.

The community was not aware of the project planning meetings held as most of the Respondents indicated. Even for the few who participated in the findings indicated that the planning meeting was not open and transparent.

The community did not make any contribution during the planning meeting as it was indicated by the respondents who participated in the planning meeting. However in the few projects where the contributions of the community were included the projects were successfully completed.

It was also revealed that, where community has participated in planning actively, the projects were successfully completed.

Respondents confirmed that, project implementation launching was made public. There was contribution of the community in all stages of project implementation; this was majorly realized in projects which affected them directly such as, schools, health and water.

It was also found out that, contribution of the community in projects led to successful completion of CDF funded projects. This was confirmed by 75.5% of the respondents.

Contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation was very poor as it was confirmed by 57.3% of the respondents. This means that the contribution of the

community was in regard to monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects and had no access to monitoring and evaluation reports.

Most projects were poorly constructed and incomplete due to poor contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation, an activity which would have led to successful project completion. The community was dissatisfied with its contribution in monitoring and evaluation. 56.4%

5.5 Recommendations.

The government, NGOs, CDF, and any other body which would like to under a project in a community should involve and encourage contributions of the community from the initial ideation of a project to end to ensure successful completion and sustainability. For instance when the project is being planned, the people should be consulted, and their priorities and needs assessed and results communicated to them.

Project planning should have beneficiary's contributions. Practice has shown that, if the beneficiary's contribution component is not harnessed in the first two phases, the project is doomed to fail.

There should be sensitization and awareness to motivate community contribution in projects to successful completion. To gain optimum support and beneficiary contribution, people should be trained and must be prime movers in development to meet their priorities, through supplying labor, helping with field work after being trained in simple techniques.

There is need to implement compulsive and impartial monitoring and evaluation .Procedures and the community should actively be involved in monitoring and evaluation exercise and agree with CDF members on what to be monitored and evaluated and also where Monitoring and evaluation starts and ends.

Funds should be set aside by the funding agencies to empower the monitoring and evaluation team with skills that will enable them work better.

Enough funds should be provided to assist in completing all identified projects before starting new ones.

5.6 Suggestions for further studies

The following were recommended by the researcher for further study.

1. There is need to investigate on the utilization of CDF projects. This will help in reducing duplication of projects and put resources to the rightful use.
2. How best monitoring and evaluation system could be improved to enhance results.
3. Factors that affect effective contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation.

References

- Blum M.L and J.C. Naylor (1999), volume 53; Department of public information
academic publisher New York
- Bronkesha, Round and Reerscell (1959). The anthropology of development
in Sub-Saharan Africa. Lexington, Kentucky University Press.
- Bogaka Obuya (2008), Fiscal decentralization in Kenya. The constituency Development
Fund and Growth of Government Social Science Electronic
Publishers. Chicago.Pp8-12
- Crocket John (2008), International Development Blogs entires
- Gay.L.R. (1973); Educational Research Competences for Analysis and Application
Columbus
- Center for Law and Research International (2009). Governance and policy institutions
reforms community based projects.
- Kaburi.N.et al (2001). An investigation of a mortgage finance strategy and residential
property investment
- Kamau, Waithaka and Omili (2001) Research methods qualitative and quantitative
approaches. Acts Press Nairobi pp25-121
- Kenya Vision 2030 (2007), the government printer, Nairobi. Pp4-5: 19
- Kimenyi M.S and Patrick Meagher (2004), Devolution and Development . Ashgate
Publishers U.K.
- Kimenyi M.S (2005), Efficiency and efficacy of Kenya's CDF theory and evidence.
Journal of Economic literature.
- Kibua Thomas, (2005), Kenya's Development Path, the case for service sector-led
Development Discussion paper by IPAR
- Kun Foss (1985); planning and Evaluation in Aid Organization. Stockholm.
- Livingstone Ian (1981); Rural Development Incomes and Employment in Kenya:

Oversees Development Group, Nairobi. International Development Research Centre.

Mapesa M Benson and Thomas N. Kibua (2006) An assessment of management and utilization of C.D.F. in Kenya. IPAR Nairobi pp24-36

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) research methods: quantitative and qualitative approaches. Acts press, Nairobi Kenya pp90-147

Mukuri John Thiguri (2005), Poverty Analysis in Kenya, 10 years and on.

Munyang Phillip (2009, March) 'Kajembe credits CDF success to fair pay' the daily nation pp Ojwang (1977); Administration of justice in the rural areas. Paper for the seminar on law and rural justice

Ogula Paul A (1988), a handbook on educational research. New Kenit. Nairobi. Pp47-87

Orodha John Aluko (2007). Techniques of writing. Research proposals and Reports Kanez, a HP .Enterprise Nairobi. Pp10-45

Oyugi Lineth(2007), Equity in resource allocation; the need for an alternative CDF. IPAR discussion paper pp1-8

Munyanga Phillip(2009, March) 'Kajembe credits CDF success to fair play' the daily nation pp6

Oyugi, W. O (1973) Participation in development planning at the local level in Leonard D.K (ed) Rural Administration in Kenya Nairobi East Africa Literature Bureau pp 53-57

Sand Lusa R.(2007). Fintrade Capital Investors Diary

Sigh D. Kunwar and Nyandemo S.M. (1997). Aspects of project planning Monitoring, evaluation and implementation. Shival Offset India. Pp12-24

Nyaden Phillip (2003), Academic Incentives for Faculty Participation in Community-based participation Research. Chicago.

Policy Brief on public policy (2006), Monitoring of Devolved Funds the case of LATIF

in Policy Forum Paper on C.D.F. (2008) pp2-9

Policy Recommendation of International Conference on Decentralization. Local
Women's Rights (2008) Mexico. Pp1-8

Sessional Paper (1965) No. 10; African Socialism and its Application to Planning
in Kenya.

Simmons, J. (1980); The Education Policy issues for Developing Countries in
1980'. World Bank.
Washington. Study of the Asian Development Fund. ADB

Tabuke (2007), MP Challenges Council Over LATIF Cash. The People Daily Page.7

The Constituencies Development Fund Act (2007) No.10 of 2003 pp 193-220

The revised Constituencies Development Fund Act (200) No. 10 of 2007 pp 190-200

The National Poverty Eradication Plan (1999).

The C.D.F accountability project (2008) exercising the right to know the constituency

James.R. Sheffield (1965); Employment and Rural Development E.A.P. Nairobi
Development Fund in Nairobi. The case files report No 1pp1-7

Wans Attiya (2007), a critique of the power to levy and disburse tax. The Kenyan
Constituency Development Fund and the right to Development.

United Nations (1980); Development at Grassroots. Academic Publisher. NewYork.

APPENDIX A: INTRODUCTORY LETTER.

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

KISII EXTRA MURAL CENTRE.

P.O. BOX 2461

KISII

19/5/2010

THE RESPONDENTS

OF KITUTU CHACHE CDF

THROUGH THE MANAGER.

P.O. BOX 2127

KISII

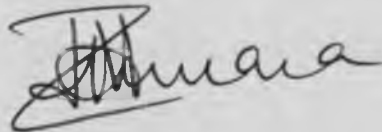
DEAR RESPONDENTS

RE: RESEARCH PERMISSION.

I hereby request for the named subject in your organization .I am currently a masters student in the university of Nairobi taking project planning and management .Your organization has been sampled to help me carry out a research on influence of community participation on identification planning implementation monitoring and evaluation on successful completion of C.D.F. funded projects in Kitutu Chache constituency .The research is purely for academic performance .The information that will be collected from your organization will be treated with very high level of confidentiality .

Thank you,

Yours faithfully,



Ichwara Justus Mochiemo .

**APPENDIX B: Kitutu Chache Constituency C.D.F projects beneficiaries
Questionnaire**

The purpose of this questionnaire is to collect data on the influence of community participation in successful completion of projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency.

The answers you will give will be important to my academic study. You are therefore requested kindly to answer all questions. The information that be filled in this questionnaire will be treated with great confidentiality.

PART A.

PERSONAL DATA.

1. Identifying information.

- a) Location.....
- b) Age.....
- c) Sex.....a) male (b) female

2. Level of education of the respondent

- a) Primary
- b) Secondary
- c) Tertiary
- d) N/A

Part B: Objective 1. Community Participation in Project Identification

3) (i) Are you aware of any CDF project in your location?

- a) Yes
- b) No

(ii) If yes, which ones?

- a) Schools
- b) Health

- c) Water
- d) Electricity
- e) Roads

4. How were they identified?

- a) Community
- b) CDF committee
- c) Provincial Administration
- d) Project committee and community
- e) Area MP
- f) Do not know

5. Did you or any community member you contribute in project identification ?

- a) Yes b) No c) Do not know

6. i) Are there needy or deserving cases that have been left out in identification ?

- a) Yes b) No c) N/A

ii) If yes, what do you think would have been the reason ?

- a) Favourism
- b) Community not involved
- c) Inadequate funds

d)Others-

specify.....

7. Comment on the contribution of the community in project identification ?

a) Very high

b)High

c)Low

d) Very low

e) Do not know

8. Please suggest ways to improve identification of C.D.F projects.

i).....

ii).....

iii).....

Part C: Objective 2. Project Planning

9. (i) Was there a meeting called for planning project activities ?

a)Yes b)No c) Do not know

ii)If yes , were you or community members invited to contribute in the planning meeting ?

a) Yes b)No c)Do not know

Please circle the number that best describes your feelings about the contribution of the community in project planning.

(1)Strongly agree (2) Agree (3)Disagree (4)Neutral (5)Strongly disagree

10.Project planning was done in open and transparent manner.

1 2 3 4 5

11. Community contributed and all plans were as per preferences of the community.

1 2 3 4 5

12. The community contribution has led to successful planning and completion of CDF funded project.

1 2 3 4 5

13. Most projects have been successful because of contribution of the community in project planning.

1 2 3 4 5

Part C: Objective 3. Project implementation

14. (i) Did the project call for a meeting to announce the launch of project implementation ?

a) Yes b) No c) Do not know

(ii) If yes, did you or people from the community contribute in the meeting ?

a) Yes b) No c)

(iii) Do you know how long the project will take to be completed ?

a) Yes b) No c) N/A

Please circle the number that best describes your feelings about the contribution of the community in implementation of projects to completion.

1) Strong agree 2) Agree 3) Disagree 4) Neutral 5) Strongly disagree

15. The community is fully involved in all stages of project implementation.

1 2 3 4 5

16. Projects are implemented according to the agreed and planned activities.

1 2 3 4 5

17. There is a committee in charge of project implementation of project activities.

1

2

3

4

5

18. Project committee meets regularly to ensure that implementation done well.

1

2

3

4

5

19. Community contribution has led to successful projects implementation .

1

2

3

4

5

20. Please give your views on what can be done to improve community contribution in implementation of projects to completion.

i).....

ii).....

Part D : Objective 4. Monitoring and Evaluation

21.(i) Is there a committee in charge monitoring and evaluation of all project activities ?

a)Yes

b)No

c) Do not know

ii) If yes, are you or any community person a member of the committee ?

a)Yes

b)No

c) Do not know

22. Have you ever or any community member contributed in monitoring and evaluation of project activities ?

a) Yes

b) No

c) Do not know

Please circle the number that best describes your feelings on community contribution in monitoring and evaluation.

1) Strongly agree (2) Agree (3) Disagree (4) Neutral (5) Strongly disagree

23. Community members are regularly involved and play an active role in monitoring and evaluation of C.D.F projects.

1

2

3

4

5

24. Community is involved in identifying activities that should be monitored and evaluated.

1

2

3

4

5

25. Monitoring and evaluation reports of all activities are accessible to community members.

1

2

3

4

5

26. The findings of monitoring and evaluation reports are used to improve or add new activities.

1

2

3

4

5

27. You are highly satisfied with the contribution of the community in monitoring and evaluation on successful completion of C.D.F projects.

1

2

3

4

5

28. Give a brief comments on status of all C.D.F funded projects in your location

29. Please ,give your recommendations on what should be done to improve community contribution in monitoring and evaluation on successful completion of C.D.F funded projects .

.....

.....

.....

3.9 Operationalization Table

Objectives/research questions	Type of variable	Indicator	Measure	Level of scale	Approach of analysis	Level of Analysis
1. To find out if community participation has influence in the identification of C.D.F funded projects.	<p>Independent .community participation in project identification.</p> <p>Dependent variable.</p> <p>Successful completion of project.</p>	<p>Awareness of identified projects.</p> <p>-meetings community involved in.</p> <p>-role of the community in identification.</p>	<p>-Number of meetings the community participated in.</p> <p>-Number of projects identified by the community</p> <p>-Role played by the community.</p>	Ordinal	Quantitative/qualitative	<p>Descriptive measure of central tendency .</p> <p>Inferential=pearson product moment correlation</p>
2. To determine whether community participation in planning has influence on completion of C.D.F projects	<p>Independent variable. Community participation in project planning.</p> <p>Dependent variable. Successful completion of project planning process</p>	<p>-Planning committee in place .</p> <p>-Records of jointly planned and approved by the community.</p>	<p>Number of planning meetings held and community participated actively.</p> <p>Numbers plans done to successful completion of the projects.</p>	ordinal	Quantitative /qualitative	<p>Descriptive =measure of central tendency.</p>

<p>To establish the influence of community participation in the successful completion of C.D.F funded projects</p>	<p>Independent variable. Community participation in project implementation n. Dependent variable .successful completion of project implementation n</p>	<p>Implementation -committee in place. -Number of community members in the committee and their role.</p>	<p>Number of implementation meetings held . Number of projects successfully implemented due to community participation</p>	<p>ordinal</p>	<p>Quantitative/qualitative</p>	<p>descriptive=measure of central tendency</p>
<p>4.to find out whether community participation in monitoring evaluation has influence in the completion of C.D.F funded projects</p>	<p>Independent variable .community participation in monitoring evaluation .Dependent variable .successful completion of projects</p>	<p>-Monitoring and evaluation in committee in place. -Records of monitoring and evaluation reports. -Schedule of monitoring and evaluation</p>	<p>Number of community in the monitoring evaluation committee. Number of monitoring reports written and implementation of the recommendation</p>	<p>ordinal</p>	<p>Quantitative/qualitative</p>	<p>Descriptive</p>

APPENDIX D RESEARCH BUDGET

1. Research proposal (type setting and binding)	15,000/=
2. Transport for data collection	20,000/=
3. Preparation of the questionnaire	3,000/=
4. Proposal printing	10,000/=
5. Data analysis	2,000/=
6. Typesetting of the project	5,000/=
Total	<u>55,000/=</u>

APPENDIX E Time frame

December 2009-February 2010	Collection of literature review
March 2010	Proposal writing
April 2010	Proposal presentation
May 2010	Data collection
June 2010	Data compilation, analysis and writing of the project report
July 2010	Submission and presenting the report

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Telegrams: "SCIENCETECH", Nairobi
Telephone: 254-020-241349, 2213102
254-020-310571, 2213123.
Fax: 254-020-2213215, 318245, 318249
When replying please quote

P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA
Website: www.ncst.go.ke

Our Ref: **NCST/RR1/12/1/SS/778/7**

Date: 14th August 2010

Mr. Ichwara Justus Mochiemo
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 2461
KISII

Dear Sir,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Contribution of the community in successful completion of Constituency Development Fund projects in Kitutu Chache Constituency Kisii Central District Kenya.*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kisii Central District** for a period ending 31st December 2010.

You are advised to report to the District Commissioner **Kisii Central** and the Constituency Development Fund Manager, **Kitutu Chache Constituency** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit two copies of the research report/thesis to our office.


DR. M. K. RUGUTT, Ph.D, HSC.
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The District Commissioner
Kisii Central District

The Constituency Development Fund Manager
Kitutu Chache Constituency