

**BENEFICIARY'S INVOLVEMENT IN CONSTITUENCY
DEVELOPMENT FUND FINANCED PROJECTS: A CASE OF
NYANDO CONSTITUENCY, KENYA.**

BY

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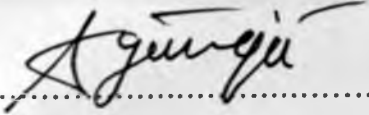
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2010

DECLARATION


This Research Project is my original work and has not been submitted for an award in any University.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with our approval as the University supervisors.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my parents; Mr. Andrew Oriwa and Mrs. Beatrice Oriwa for their good work raising me and making sure that I got all that I needed to be successful in life and for their continued encouragement and support throughout my studies.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CRC	Citizens Report Cards
DDO	District Development Officer
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development
DPC	District Projects Committee
FAM	Fund Account Manager
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MP	Member of Parliament
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
NMB	National Management Board
PMC	Project Management Committee
SDN	Social Development Notes

ABSTRACT

Since inception of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Kenya, it has had major positive impact on development at the grassroots, especially in advancing the welfare of the people through community projects. However, concerns about the utilization of funds under this program are emerging. Most of the concerns revolve around the issues of low levels of beneficiary's involvement in the identification; prioritization, implementation and monitoring of projects funded by CDF. This study sought to explore the extent to which the community beneficiaries are involved in the management of CDF projects with a focus on Nyando Constituency in Nyando District, Nyanza Province, Kenya. The study objectives were; to explore the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the planning of CDF funded projects, to examine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of CDF projects, to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the Monitoring of CDF projects and to explore the strategies that can be undertaken to increase beneficiary's involvement in CDF funded projects. To establish this, the researcher used a descriptive research design because of its rich provision of both quantitative and deep qualitative data. The study sampled 150 households. Questionnaires were the tools that were used to collect data. Analysis of data was done through coding, tabulation, charts, running Chi-Square tests and explanations. The study findings revealed that the extent of beneficiary's involvement in planning of CDF funded projects is low. Further, it found that beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of CDF projects is very low. The study also established that beneficiaries are rarely involved in the monitoring of CDF projects. This study made several recommendations including; Implementation of an Information, Education and Communication strategy, Packaging information in a unique way in order to target different target groups, Strict enforcement of the CDF Act on provisions of project identification, Reducing the role of the MP in selecting the CDF committee, A proper time table for monitoring each and every project and the CDF Board to embrace the potential role which non-state actors can play in M&E. Areas that need further research include; establishing the relationship between the extent of beneficiary's knowledge of CDF laws and their involvement in the prioritization, implementation and M&E of CDF projects; determining the relationship between Beneficiary's access to information and the extent of their involvement in CDF projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) schemes are decentralization initiatives which send funds from the central government to each constituency for expenditure on development projects intended to address particular local needs. Constituency development fund (CDF) is the generic name for a policy tool that dedicates public money to benefit specific political subdivisions through allocations and/or spending decisions influenced by their representatives in the national parliament. CDF is a widely used term; however some countries have different names for CDF. For example in Solomon Islands it's known as Rural Development Fund, in Papua, New Guinea they are known as Electoral Development Funds (SUNY/CID, 2009).

A key feature of CDF schemes is that Members of Parliament (MP) typically exert a tremendous degree of control over how funds are spent. The practice was first adopted in India, but gained prominence when Kenya established a CDF in 2003 (IBP, 2009). Based on the perceived success of the Kenyan model and various political and historical drivers, the trend has spread to other African countries and across the world in recent years. The following countries have adopted some form of a Constituency Development Fund: Southern Sudan, Philippines, Honduras, Nepal, Pakistan, Jamaica, Solomon Islands, Tanzania, Malawi, Namibia, Zambia, Uganda, Ghana, Malaysia and India. The major argument in favor of CDFs is that they skirt bureaucratic hassles which weaken the efficiency and effectiveness of the usual government development programmes. Theoretically, by sending funds directly to

constituency level and enabling communities to identify their own local development priorities, funds are spent faster, and spent on the right things. Those supporting CDFs believe it is a vital and innovative means to achieve tangible development outcomes at a grassroots level.

However, the effectiveness of the CDF in African countries where it has been established has been poor. Musa (2009) observed with dismay and disappointment in Nigeria the misapplication of constituency funds over the years. In the fiscal year 2008 and 2009 alone, a whopping sum of N60billion was appropriated for constituency projects across the country. It is painful that, in spite of this huge sum of money, there seems to be nothing on ground in terms of structures or constituency projects to justify the volume of expenditure. Uganda Debt Network (2007) posits that the call for streamlined Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is one of the first steps in the wider campaign for the prudent utilization of public resources. To advocate for clear guidelines in the implementation of the CDF, as a mechanism for transparency and accountability in the utilization of public resources with a system that will ensure beneficiary participation so as to benefit the poor people of Uganda. UDN's concern is that Government's commitments to improving the quality of life of the poor, increasing the incomes of the poor and equal protection of citizens' rights, seem to be undermined by the questionable public expenditure patterns, manifested by the lack of adequate guidelines for the disbursement of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

According to International Budget Partnerships (2009), there are two main concerns with CDF, the first and foremost issue is that CDF schemes violate the separation of powers principle on which democratic constitutional governments are built. CDFs put MPs in the position of implementing government programmes, instead of focusing on their legislative and

collection procedures, ethical concerns and the techniques of data analysis. The fourth chapter deals with data analysis, presentation and interpretation. Chapter five presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations, suggestions for further research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

been seen by many scholars as an attempt by the Government of Kenya to try and bridge the inequality gap among its citizens which has been the phenomenon since independence.

According to Bagaka(2008), Kenya has experimented with the idea of fiscal decentralization, among them the District Development Grant 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 (1985-89). Though ingenious, these programs suffered the same fate, a lack of funding and excessive bureaucratic capture by the central government. It will be worth noting that currently CDF is not the only devolved funds at the grassroots, others include; Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), Constituency AIDS control funds, constituency bursary funds, Road Maintenance Levy Funds among others (IEA, 2006) The CDF initiative is intended to uplift the living standards of the Kenyan people at the grass root level. The fund was designed to enable balanced development across the country. The CDF Act has three prime objectives: to fund projects with immediate social and economic impact in order to uplift the lives of the people, to alleviate poverty and, to promote development and the fight against poverty at the constituency level.

Established in 2003, the CDF Act has so far been amended once through the CDF (Amendment) Act, 2007. It still provides that at least 2.5% of all collected ordinary government revenue in every financial year shall be paid into the Fund. The CDF Act 2003 provides that this amount shall be disbursed under the direction of National Management Board (NMB), as follows: Seventy-five percent of the amount is disbursed equally across all

the 210 constituencies while the remaining 25% is disbursed on the basis of the poverty index. At the constituency level, the CDF (Amendment) Act specifies that up to a maximum of 3% of the total annual allocation may be used on office running expenses, 3% recurrent expense, 2% sports activities 2% Monitoring and Evaluation, 2% Environment activities, 5% shall be set aside for emergency while not more than 15% shall be allocated to the education bursary scheme annually (CDF ACT, 2007). All unutilized funds shall remain in the constituency account. The Act further provides for the formation procedure and the operational structures to oversee the implementation of the fund. The Act also provides for how the CDF projects shall be identified, the number and type of projects to be funded.

Diallo, (2007) argues that starting from the 1960s, modernist approaches to socioeconomic development have been used by governmental and non-governmental institutions to address general issues of poverty and underdevelopment in Kenya and most African countries. Such approaches guided a variety of modernization and technology transfer programs for economic development, particularly in the areas of agricultural, education, and health improvement. However, overtime, increased discrepancies between expected and observed outcomes increased objections among academics and practitioners regarding modernist, blueprints, and top down based strategies, in favor of more participatory one. This proposal argues that lasting sustainability and the success of such participatory initiatives are strongly dependent on the level of genuine participation of their intended beneficiaries in the whole cycle of project planning and implementation.

In a study conducted by Uganda Debt Network (UDN, 2007), It revealed that most of the beneficiary's did not have knowledge of the CDF. They, therefore, neither participated in the selection of projects nor in the utilization of the fund. It recommended that beneficiaries of the CDF in the constituencies should be involved in the selection and planning of the projects, so that they can participate in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and whenever CDF money is disbursed, it should be publicized to create citizens' awareness and participation in the utilization and accountability of the fund. In addition CDF will be impossible to monitor effectively without guaranteed access to quality information: Access to information at constituency level regarding planning and implementation is still a major challenge for citizens to hold the accounting officers to account. A mechanism to empower citizens with information regarding development projects and process in their area should be sought in order to improve participation and accountability.

Involving beneficiaries encompasses a whole range of activities from asking their opinions on services provided, to including them on recruitment panels for staff and volunteers and involving them in the running of the organisation at board level. Beneficiaries bring a unique perspective to any discussion about the success of a not-for-profit organization because they can talk with direct experience about what it is like to be on the receiving end of the provided services. When thinking about involving beneficiaries, it's important to be clear about who is referred to. Other terms for beneficiaries may include participants, clients, service users or partners. In this study beneficiary has been used to mean, the people whom the CDF seeks to benefit.

From the foregoing it has been shown clearly that beneficiary's involvement is a key factor in ensuring the success of any project. Hence it is imperative that a sound policy be developed by the government which will ensure that communities are effectively and fully involved in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Constituency Development Funds (CDF) requires a great deal of citizen participation in order to ensure that the projects are implemented effectively and efficiently as per the predictions of social capital theory (Diallo, 2007). However in practise this is not the case since the CDF Act is silent on the specific areas and procedures in which the community members can be involved in management of the CDF projects. The major basis of this study was that Beneficiary's' involvement in all the stages of a project cycle (Planning, Implementation and Monitoring) is a key factor in the success of the project (Diallo, 2007, IEA, 2006, Gikonyo, 2008). This will go a long way in ensuring ownership of the projects initiated hence guaranteeing their sustainability. Thus a lack of beneficiary's involvement will lead to poorly done projects that do not mirror the expectation of the people. This can be credited to what is currently happening in Nyando Constituency which has a very low completion rate of projects, low utilization of completed projects and a high rate of funds being re allocated from project (Damer, 2009). This study therefore intends to investigate the extent of beneficiary's involvement in CDF funded projects in Nyando Constituency, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to assess the extent of beneficiary's involvement in CDF funded projects in Nyando Constituency, Kenya.

1.4 Research Objectives

The objectives of the study included;

1. To explore the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the planning of Constituency Development Fund funded projects.
2. To examine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of Constituency Development Fund funded projects.
3. To determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the Monitoring of Constituency Development Fund funded projects.
4. To explore the strategies that can be undertaken to increase beneficiary's involvement in Constituency Development Fund funded projects.

1.5 Research Questions

The study further sought to answer the following research questions;

1. What is the level of beneficiary's involvement in the planning of Constituency Development Fund funded projects?
2. What is the level of beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of Constituency Development Fund funded projects?
3. What is the level of beneficiary's involvement in the Monitoring of Constituency Development Fund funded projects?
4. What are the strategies that can be undertaken to increase beneficiary's involvement in Constituency Development Fund funded projects?

1.6 Hypothesis

This research was further guided by the following hypothesis **H_i**:

1. There is a significant relationship between involvement of beneficiary's in planning of Constituency Development Fund funded projects and their level of education.
2. There is a significant relationship between involvement of beneficiary's in implementation of Constituency Development Fund funded projects and their level of education.
3. There is a significant relationship between involvement of beneficiary's in monitoring of Constituency Development Fund funded projects and their level of education.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The government has embraced devolution to local development institutions at the district and the constituencies through programs such as free primary education(FPE), constituencies' development fund (CDF), local authorities transfer funds (LATF), roads maintenance levy funds(RMLF), constituencies bursary funds(CBF), Bearing in mind the need for involving the beneficiaries in implementation of projects under this programs, it was hoped that the findings of the study would provide insights in which the management of CDF affairs can be made to be as participatory as possible so as to guarantee ownership of the projects and their future sustainability. It was also hoped that it would be important in identifying best practises so that the same could be replicated elsewhere, identify bottle necks in the implementation of CDF projects brought about by legislative and institutional weaknesses and recommend their amendment. This study was also hoped that it will be useful in informing future investigations on the participatory nature of CDF particularly on a national scale where resources to carry it

out might be available. Further, the study would also enrich existing literature on beneficiary's involvement.

1.8 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study relies on the assumption that higher levels of beneficiary's involvement in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF funded projects will lead to a higher rate of successful projects.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

There are two limitations that need to be acknowledged and addressed regarding the study. The first limitation concerns the low literacy levels of the respondents involved in the study. This was addressed by the researcher through administering an assisted questionnaire to the respondents whereby the questions were translated in a language that could be understood by the respondent. Further pledges of commitment were made on policy of confidentiality of respondents to allay fears of victimization on the basis of their responses. The second limitation has to do with the extent to which the findings can be generalized beyond the case studied. The study was only focused in Nyando constituency due to the time factor and distance involved if one were to visit all of 210 constituencies in Kenya that would have made the cost of the study prohibitive and time consuming. Due to this, only Nyando constituency was considered.

1.10 Delimitations of the Study

Due to wide range the of participation and the diversity of its theoretical and practical applications, this investigation was limited to those sources and references dealing with beneficiaries involvement in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF funded projects. In addition, this study was designed to be primarily applicable in Nyando Constituency context, this study was delimited to Nyando constituency due to knowledge of the constituency and provincial administration providing a head start in access to data and information from the constituency. This study was further delimited by the instrument of data collection. A questionnaire was used in data collection since a large number of samples was required which solicited varied responses on many questions

1.11 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Beneficiaries-These are individuals for which the CDF funded projects intends to help.

Beneficiary's Involvement- A process which provides private individuals an opportunity to influence public decisions.

CDF Projects- These are projects which have been funded through the CDF kitty

Community-All the people living in Nyando Constituency

Evaluation- Is the final stage of the project. It's a measurement of the success of the project.

Monitoring- Is a continuing function that aims primarily to provide policy implementation with early indicators of progress or lack thereof in the achievement of policy implementation objectives.

Project Identification- Is a process involving analyzing the stakeholder's situation to identify its needs and an appropriate development intervention to that need.

Project Implementation- This is a stage in the project cycle where the activities of the project are actually carried out and funds are disbursed to facilitate the activities.

Social Capital- The norms and networks that enable people to act collectively.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This research report is organized in five chapters. The first chapter covers the background to the study, the problem statement, research questions, research objectives, research hypotheses, significance of the study, basic assumptions, limitations of the study, and delimitations of the study and the definitions of significant terms used in the study. The second chapter looks at the literature review which highlights the importance of beneficiary's involvement in the planning of CDF projects, the significance of beneficiary's involvement in implementation, and monitoring of CDF projects and how these leads to the success of projects, theoretical framework, conceptual framework, literature gaps and summary of literature. Chapter three deals with the research methodology, which includes the research design, target population, sample size and sample selection, data collection instruments, data

collection procedures, ethical concerns and the techniques of data analysis. The fourth chapter deals with data analysis, presentation and interpretation. Chapter five presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations, suggestions for further research and contribution to the body of knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the literature related to the study. The reviewed literature is done according to the study variables, explores the knowledge gaps, highlights the theoretical framework the study is based on, illustrates a conceptual framework for this study and gives a summary of literature reviewed.

2.2 Beneficiary's Involvement in the Planning of Constituency Development Fund Funded projects

In the recent past there has been a renewed emphasis on grassroots spending whereby a lot of resources have been committed to constituencies. This is seen to be a good move since it sidesteps the *majimbo* stigma that has dogged local development in Kenya. However, this is as far as the success of the CDF fund goes, like its predecessors, it is riddled with corruption and mismanagement due to a weak legal and implementation framework, making it a bucket full of holes with voracious local cartels in place to capture the benefits of the additional spending at the expense of the intended beneficiaries (Gikonyo, 2009).

Past government policy in local development has replicated failed practices and models and, over the years, grassroots expenditure has remained ineffective. Despite CDF's comparative success when compared with council and district structures, persistent underlying barriers threaten the envisioned grassroots growth revolution. Key to these are one. Excessive

centralism; the policy and executive management of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD), local authorities and CDF are currently under the stranglehold of the centre. In the case of DFRD and local authorities, the Office of the President has power to develop policy, determine budgets, and appoint ministers and key personnel. In the case of CDF, Parliament has power to develop policy. Under all these three schemes, the political elite exhibit a fear of full citizen empowerment and thus create nominally grassroots structures. In actual fact, power remains at the centre. Secondly, Lack of citizen participation; both the DFRD and local authorities have elaborate citizen engagement structures which have not succeeded due to, among other factors, the inability of locals to influence development outcomes, pervasive secrecy and patronage. CDF has unfortunately taken on the culture of secrecy and patronage in its fullest form to the extent that beneficiaries are often unable to establish basic facts about projects in their local area. Whereas citizen engagement might be better in CDF due to higher interest, public engagement remains nominal except in those constituencies where the MP goes beyond the provisions of the law to open up the fund. Lastly, Obscure authority and accountability structures, in total disregard of all rules of financial management, parliament has usurped power and distorted the accountability framework of CDF so completely that those who wield greatest authority bear no responsibility, whereas those who bear responsibility, such as the board and the district development officer, wield little authority. (Ibid)

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Studies that have been conducted in Kenya concerning CDF which have come to more or less the same conclusions. In a study sponsored by Centre for Governance and Development (CGD) in Nyeri district concluded that CDF as a development concept remains one of the most effective and efficient channels of delivering and utilizing public resources. However, the funds poor management in some constituencies has resulted in the misuse of resources, lack of

transparency and accountability and general disillusionment. As a result there has been lack of confidence coupled with minimal community participation in the fund's overall development process and activities. In particular Nyeri Town constituency the management of the CDF kitty was riddled with mishandling in as far as accountability and information flow to the citizenry was concerned. (CGD, 2007)

The same view was held by Kibua and Mapesa, (2006) where they posit that, the utilization and management of the CDF remains a major concern i.e. institutions for decision-making are weak; mechanisms for transparency and accountability are absent; there are design problems, particularly with regard to insufficient technical staff with essential skills to assist communities in preparing and implementing projects; there is lack of adequate community participation in project selection, execution, selection of committees, and monitoring and evaluation (M & E); and there exists very low awareness levels. There are legal challenges, political interference and confusion as to whether CDF and Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) should be merged and controlled by the Members of Parliament (MPs) or the councillors.

In a survey conducted by IEA, (2008) they came to the conclusion that Community participation is moderate and that some form of community planning of projects existed in their respective communities whereby a higher percentage of CDF projects were either identified by the community or agreed to by community members. However beneficiaries down played the importance of civil society participation stating that the active participation of community members in implementation of CDF projects was the most important in terms of

enhancing ownership of CDF projects and improving sustainability. Community participation in CDF management, though better than other devolved funds, is uncertain. There is no established mechanism in place at the grass root level to ensure equity in access to CDF Project. However, communities are faced with constraints such as lack of transition plans for CDF committees following a general election, inadequate knowledge of project planning among the community and committee members and bias in project selection in favour of certain clans/locations.

The level of awareness and knowledge has an impact on participation by citizens and level of their involvement in public affairs since, It will determine the level of access and how they benefit from the fund, secondly it will have an impact in holding the duty bearers accountable to the community, It will also have an effect on the manner in which CDF projects are identified and prioritized. In addition it will enhance public participation in enhancing public education on the CDF. It will have an impact on the public understanding of their social economic and political rights and entitlements hence broaden a wide perception of their engagement. Additionally, awareness will also promote CDF performance rating in relation to existing legal frameworks. It is against this background that the study seeks to assess the public level of CDF awareness and knowledge.

According to a study conducted by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA, 2006) in general, awareness of the existence of the CDF was quite high among communities, with 85% of those interviewed stating that they were aware of its existence and the same proportion was of the opinion that the CDF were community owned. However, only 21% were aware of the

CDF regulations that guide its operations. Community members did not know much about some specific issues concerning the CDF. However, 76% of the respondents were aware of the status of projects, 28% on project costs and 21% on disbursed amounts. It appears that from a gender perspective, the general level of knowledge of CDF and related issues was higher among males than females. Committee members were more aware on the existence of CDF and its issues than community members.

Despite the high level of awareness of CDF in the majority of constituencies, the fund is still regarded in some constituencies as “*pesa ya Mheshimiwa*” a Swahili word meaning, the MP’s money. Communities holding this view are very few and factors contributing to this perception had a high level of illiteracy and micro-management of funded projects by the MPs for political mileage and/or ceremonial rallies (functions). The MP hands over cheques and impromptu pledges to fund projects in the vicinities. Also, Knowledge on the level of funding is low among the community members compared to that of the various management committee members. With regard to knowledge of other devolved funds, over 60% of the beneficiaries were aware of other existing devolved funds. Such funds as the local authority transfer fund (LATF), constituency AIDS control funds and constituency bursary funds, among others are known to exist in the constituencies. The majority of new or old revived projects being implemented in the constituencies are done mainly with the funding of the CDF. In some instances, there was no clear distinction between CDF funds, other devolved funds and funding from development partners. (Ibid)

This low knowledge of CDF regulations among the community as well as the committee members may explain the cases of mismanagement and disregard for the district projects committees in project submission and the non-compliance with the CDF Act. For instance, most CDFCs forward their projects directly to the NMB disregarding the DPC. This also leads to weak Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) and hence the need to involve external observers (citizens) in the implementation. Scanty knowledge on the CDF regulations leads to re-allocation of funds from one project to another, as there are cases where the projects on the ground are different from those submitted to the headquarters. This leads to poor coordination or lack of consultation between the projects committee and the technical arm of the government hence poor quality work or rejection by district line ministry departmental heads.

2.3 Beneficiary's Involvement in the Implementation of Constituency Development Fund

Funded projects

The use of top-down approaches has generated a lot of criticisms, particularly Paul Freire (in Diallo, 2007) He argues that there will be no genuine participation of beneficiaries of social change programs, whether that change deals with education or other social issues, if these beneficiaries are not given the opportunity to be fully and consciously involved in all phases of the process of these programs. It could also be hypothesized that Beneficiary's' involvement in social change programs can make a significance difference between benefactors and beneficiaries in their opinions about the participatory nature of these programs.

In a study conducted by IFAD (2006) in Sudan they posit that for the most participatory activities, Beneficiary's' involvement contributed to a quicker adaptation of the concerned projects to changing circumstances, improved project management and staff knowledge of the

issues, and enhanced their responsiveness to farmers' expressed needs and preferences. Hence the review of IFAD's experience in the Sudan reinforces the widely held view that Beneficiary's' participation contributes to better project results, while improving benefit distribution among the target population. Insufficient participation has been identified as one reason for the lack of sustainability of several interventions. There is also positive evidence that people's participation tends to strengthen communities' cohesion and independence. While participation cannot alone ensure the sustainability of development efforts, it does reduce the risks involved and create conditions which are favourable to it.

In a joint Civil Society memorandum by SPAN (2009) to the CDF Review Task Force identified poor participation as a major drawback to the achievement of the CDF objectives. They recommended that the CDF Act needs to explicitly recognize and protect citizen participation in the fund at all stages of the project cycle including planning, project identification, and prioritization, implementation and oversight. In addition they do propose that project planning should ensure a wide based public participation and that the CDFC and other development actors to be involved in the planning process. Planning should be informed by citizens needs through a rigorous, inclusive and participatory process.

2.4 Beneficiary's Involvement in the Monitoring of Constituency Development Fund Funded Projects

In a study conducted by the Asian Development Bank on the Benefit Monitoring and Evaluation Assistance in the Philippines (ADB, 1995) it argued that a provision in BME should be made such that there is a wide participation of the local government units and community-based organizations in the assessment of the project. A convergence mechanism must be

instituted to integrate the local government units and community-based organizations to allow them the benefits derived from the project. In this way, there is sustained capacity building in the efforts of project implementation. Benchmark surveys should be carried out during the project design stage. This will not only serve BME purposes, but also assist in designing projects to be more suited to beneficiary needs.

Access to relevant, timely and authoritative information pertaining to public expenditure and processes is indispensable in promoting effective citizen participation in development. The inability of beneficiaries in CDF funded projects to access information has at least three detrimental effects. First and most importantly, constituents remain unable to monitor the CDFC and hold them accountable for expenditures. As a result, projects of poor quality and questionable utility continue to be funded. Second, the opacity of CDFCs makes public participation in the early and late stages of project planning and implementation difficult. This can lead to the implementation of projects that are poorly designed and ill-suited to local needs. Lastly, poor record keeping and poor information management is in itself a barrier to accessing information, and opens up the funds to mismanagement, corruption and abuse (CAP, 2008).

In addition the study identified the single most important issue that needs to be addressed involves information about CDF usage. Access remains difficult, preventing the ability of the public to monitor how the government uses their tax money. And the information that is available about local CDF projects is often inconsistent or inaccurate. The processes of CDF monitoring and reporting must be improved. CDF reporting procedures do not capture information about the involvement of the district government departments and officers and

project beneficiaries. Such information should be part of the public record in order to avoid conflicts of interest and collusion between the private and public sectors (Ibid)

In a report published by ActionAid International Kenya (AAIK, 2006) in furthering its advocacy for various rights-related issues, it uses the strategy of augmenting poor people's capability to analyze their situation and make decisions to realize sustainable development. For instance, working with CBOs, its efforts were directed towards tracking local authority transfer fund resources in various local authorities with a view to establishing how priorities were addressed. In an effort to enhance accountability, it supported putting up of public information boards in Chepatais, Kapsokwony Bundalagi, Usigu and Kuria, where up-to date information about resources and their allocation is displayed publicly, which stirred local communities to demand transparency and accountability in the use of public funds. With regard to LATF in Mombasa, it mainly used one broad approach -community mobilization and awareness creation about the LASDAP – LATF process and their entitlements and responsibility in articulating their rights to receive services from duty bearers.

2.5 Theoretical Framework

This study relies on the literature on Social Capital Theory to understand how CDF management will be influenced by the levels of participation of the beneficiaries in project identification, implementation and monitoring. It will also be useful in predicting how the level of awareness of the fund will affect the performance of the fund. The notion of social capital has been around for decades, this is how Putnam (In Smith, 2007) introduces the idea as follows:

Social capital refers to connections among individuals – social networks and the norms of reciprocity and trustworthiness that arise from them. In that sense social capital is closely related to what some have called “civic virtue.” The difference is that “social capital” calls attention to the fact that civic virtue is most powerful when embedded in a sense network of reciprocal social relations. A society of many virtuous but isolated individuals is not necessarily rich in social capital.

The Social Capital Theory suggests that interaction enables people to build communities, to commit themselves to each other, and to knit the social fabric. A sense of belonging and the concrete experience of social networks (and the relationships of trust and tolerance that can be involved) can, it is argued, bring great benefits to people. Although Social Capital Theory's background date back to the work of Bourdieu (1983) initially published in the 1970s, social capital theory has become remarkably popular in development studies since the publication of *Making Democracy Work* by Robert Putnam in 1993. The concept of social capital used by Putnam differs however considerably from that of Bourdieu. Whereas Bourdieu, by describing the social relations that an individual can mobilize to his benefit, suggested a mechanism for the reproduction of class relations, Putnam offers a theory of social capital that ignores and bypasses class divisions. According to him, social capital is the aggregate of trust relations, non-hierarchical associative networks and norms of reciprocity that exist in society.

One of the main appeals of social capital for Putnam is precisely that it sections hierarchical relations, including classes, in order to allow the rise of a civic culture shared by all groups. This culture, in turn, provides the fuel for more efficient public administrations, better governance and, hence, superior economic performance. Social capital's main mechanism consists in the reduction of opportunistic behavior that associative contacts and

trust engender. Others have suggested, in Putnam's wake, that social capital's contributions to development also include the greater credibility imparted by social trust on the declarations of political leaders (allowing for better policy design and implementation), the formation of positive reciprocal expectations among citizens (reducing the costs of social obedience for governments), the promotion of civic virtue (fostering community orientations among individuals), and the facilitation of elite coordination by "accommodating practices."

Putnam's work has also provided greater visibility to the work of James Coleman. Whereas Putnam offers an institutional and essentially macroeconomic version of social capital theory, Coleman, for whom social capital captures the family and associative networks that facilitate school achievement, suggests a more direct and microeconomic interpretation of the concept. According to him, the effects of social capital include reciprocal expectations and obligations, reductions in information asymmetries and transaction costs, anti-opportunistic norms, and "appropriable" organizations, which, created for a specific purpose, produce social capital as a derived product (Coleman, 1990). This approach, which skips the institutional intermediary, is the most popular among development scholars today and the least theoretically onerous. For authors who subscribe to it, social capital has the capacity to reduce transaction costs for private agents, favor innovation and productivity, encourage economic activity by allowing investors to choose distant temporal horizons, establish norms of cooperation, and facilitate the circulation of information and resolve.

According to Thomas (1998) in a study into the vulnerability of women in an informal settlement in Durban (South Africa) to show how an understanding of the social capital of the

women in the community can be of value in working with local communities in the design and implementation of appropriate development interventions, revealed that given the challenge of the development needs of the urban poor, wide-ranging enabling policies have been put in place in post apartheid South Africa. Enormous strides have been made in the rapid delivery of basic services. However, at times the development gains of the capital investment have not been maximized as the focus has been on delivery of 'product' rather than on broader investment in the less tangible social aspects of development. This is in part a result of the slow transition to a more developmentally focused local government, which is expected to engender local empowerment and strong links between communities and local government. The future of sustainable urban development in South Africa hinges on the establishment of development institutions, bringing community groups and local agencies together

In a study conducted by Gugerty and Kremer (2002), in Kenya on the impact of outside funding on community organizations of the disadvantaged found out that, small-scale participatory development projects involving local community organizations may be more effective than other programs in reaching the poor. Community organizations are also valued for their potential contribution to the development of social capital and a vibrant civil society. Moreover, indigenous organizations of the poor and disadvantaged are often seen as a form of collective action that promotes justice and equality this is the case where women's rotating savings and credit associations in Kenya improve women's bargaining position within the household.

Sabatini (2005) argues that from a typically economic perspective, social capital may be able to improve capabilities of agents, both consumers and producers. A social environment rich of participation opportunities, allowing people to meet frequently, is a fertile ground for nurturing shared values and social norms of trust and reciprocity. The likelihood of repeated interactions among agents grows, increasing reputation's relevance. The better diffusion of information and the higher opportunity cost of free riding make the agents' behavior more foreseeable and reduce uncertainty. Therefore, an increase in trust-based relations reduces the average cost of transactions, just as an increase in physical capital reduces the average cost of production. According to this strand of the literature, social capital constitutes an input in production processes. Its effect on firms' productive capabilities can therefore be modeled in a way similar to that of other factors reducing transactions or production costs.

In addition the social capital argument has thus been widely used to explain the growth delay of post-communist countries in transition to a market economy and to analyze the underdevelopment of third world's rural and urban areas. One of the main purposes of new development strategies suggested by the International Financial Institutions is to strengthen civil society and social participation in the poorest areas of developing countries (Ibid). The basic idea is that social capital can be used as a tool to alleviate poverty and inequalities, due to its ability to foster collective action and to solve coordination failures. The World Bank explicitly considers social capital as a policy tool (WorldBank). Most local development projects funded by the World Bank are largely based on the strengthening of voluntary organizations, as a means to promote an effective management of public services and common pool resources.

Despite the diversity and the creative wealth of contemporary research on social capital, the theory and its empirical foundations remain controversial. From a theoretical point of view, there are continuing debates as to the very definition of social capital and its alleged effects. The multiplicity of existing definitions casts a doubt as to the nature and the existence of the phenomenon. Some authors equate social capital with the presence of trust relations in society. Others stress norms of reciprocity. Still others insist on the strength of associative life (Maluccio, Haddad and May, 2000). Finally, a few pinpoint the capacity of a society to act collectively. According to Woolcork and Narayan in (Englebert, 2001) although connected, these different definitions cover rather different phenomena and their amalgam reduces the theory's analytical scope. In Putnam's version, associative life bred relations of trust and of reciprocity, which favored collective action. Putnam's social capital was, however, already largely defined as associative networks, trust and norms. Adding the capacity of collective action to the definition further broadens the concept and adds its expected benefits to its very definition, in such a manner that any society that can successfully confront issues of collective action becomes *ipso facto* endowed with social capital, which considerably reduces the analytical strength of the theory and its claim of a causality between social capital and collective action.

The measurements of social capital in most quantitative studies also raise questions. Several of the authors who identify positive effects of social capital on growth or on institutional efficiency use trust indicators as their measure of social capital. These indicators are based on the World Value Surveys, which ask respondents whether people can generally be

trusted or whether you can never be too cautious. The problem with these trust effects, as opposed to associative effects, is that they are as likely to be induced by growth and institutional quality as to induce them, making it essentially impossible to assert their exogeneity. The possibility that social trust could in fact be a function of growth or institutional quality is reinforced by the fact that the measurements of growth, usually estimated over several decades, often predate the trust indicators. Therefore, it could be concluded that people trust institutions that perform well, and not only have that institutions performed well when people display high levels of trust.

Haddad and Maluccio (2000) conducted a study in South Africa and concluded that the returns to group membership vary by the type of group, the level of participation in the group, and the degree of trust within the group. Both financial and non-financial groups yield returns. Increased participation by the household actually reduces the return to financial groups, perhaps reflecting increased costs, whereas it enhances the return to non-financial groups. Increased trust within groups yields particularly large benefits for households with high participation in non-financial groups, but does nothing for those in financial groups. The latter are likely to have explicit rules and regulations and therefore might not require greater trust to yield their benefits. It is important to note that trust is defined in a relative fashion: high trust groups are those that trust their neighbors more than their community leaders. Except for those with low levels of participation and trust, the returns for non-financial groups are everywhere higher than for financial groups.

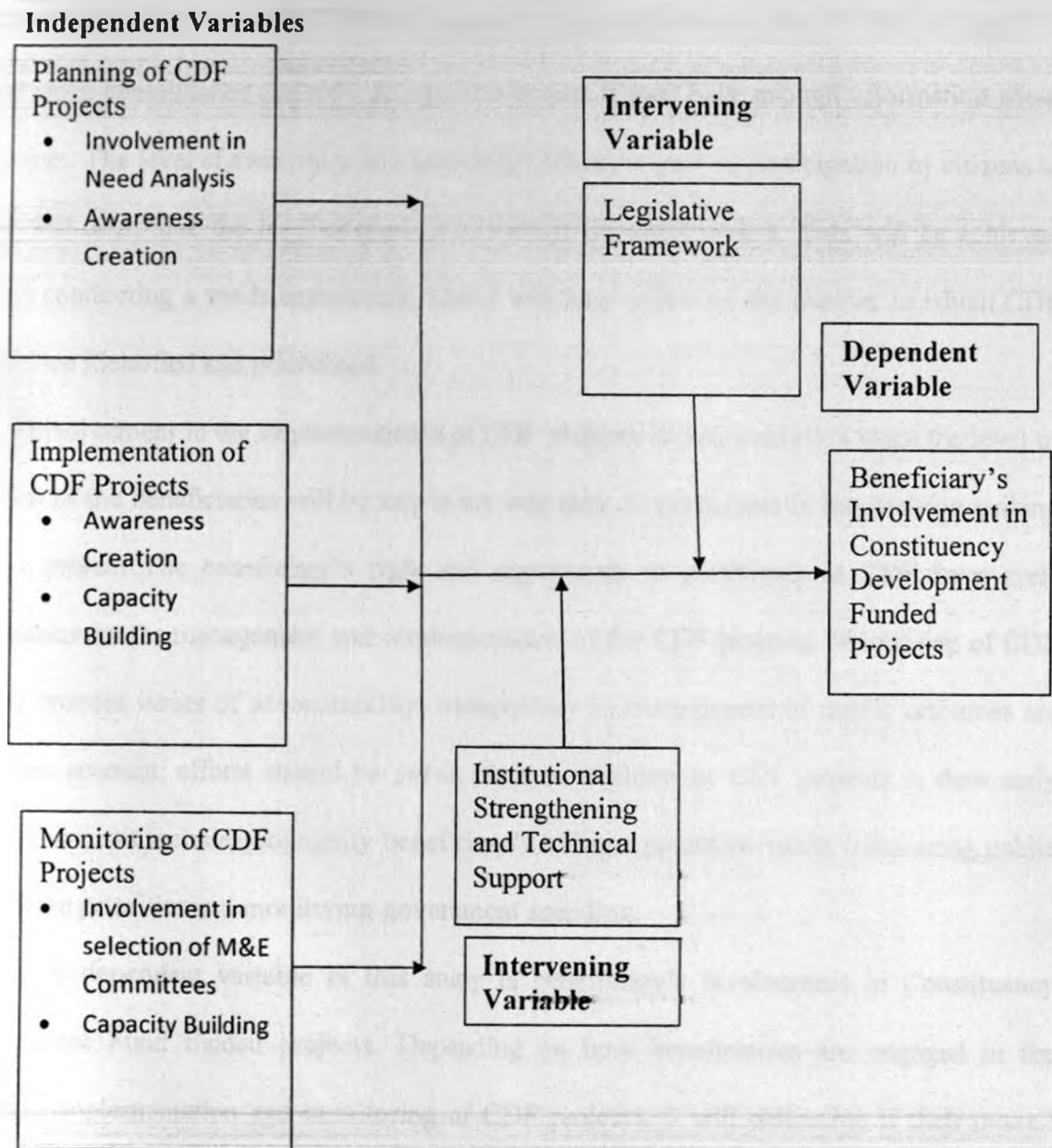
There is growing empirical evidence that social capital contributes significantly to sustainable development. Sustainability is to leave future generations as many, or more, opportunities as we ourselves have had. Growing opportunity requires an expanding stock of capital. The traditional composition of natural capital, physical or produced capital, and human capital needs to be broadened to include social capital. Social capital refers to the internal social and cultural coherence of society, the norms and values that govern interactions among people and the institutions in which they are embedded. Social capital is the glue that holds societies together and without which there can be no economic growth or human well-being. Without social capital, society at large will collapse, and today's world presents some very sad examples of this.

The challenge of governments and development agencies is to operationalize the concept of social capital and to demonstrate how and how much it affects development outcomes. Ways need to be found to create an environment supportive of the emergence of social capital as well as to invest in it directly. The researcher hopes to contribute to the international debate on the role of social capital as an element of sustainable development meaningful and effective engagement of beneficiaries in development projects.

2.6 Beneficiary's Involvement Conceptual Framework

The Conceptual Framework for Beneficiary's' involvement in CDF funded projects is presented in the following figure: 2.1

Figure 2.1: A Beneficiary's Involvement conceptual framework



The variables in this study include three independent variables; Planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects. In the case of planning of CDF projects it is crucial since beneficiaries can only engage in a project if they have enough information about the project. The level of awareness and knowledge has an impact on participation by citizens in that it will determine the level of their involvement in public affairs. This will be achieved through conducting a needs assessment, thus it will have effect on the manner in which CDF projects are identified and prioritized.

Involvement in the implementation of CDF projects is also important since the level of expertise of the beneficiaries will be key in the way they do participate in the decision making about a project. The beneficiary's right and opportunity to participate in CDF have great implications on the management and implementation of the CDF projects. Monitoring of CDF projects ensures issues of accountability, transparency in management of public resources are taken into account; efforts should be put in place to monitor the CDF projects in their early stages. This must include community beneficiary's taking a proactive role in influencing public expenditure priorities and monitoring government spending.

The dependent variable in this study is beneficiary's involvement in Constituency Development Fund funded projects. Depending on how beneficiaries are engaged in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects, it will determine if their overall involvement is high or low. In this study, legislative framework institutional strengthening and technical support were intervening variables. In their presence, it is expected that beneficiary's involvement in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects will be enhanced.

2.7 Literature Gap

Studies on CDF have mainly been conducted outside Nyando Constituency and even the ones conducted outside the Constituency have not focussed on assessing the extent of Beneficiary's' involvement in CDF funded projects. Owour (2009) undertook a study in Ainamoi Constituency which is in Kericho District which focussed on assessing the factors that influence the management of CDF. His study was guided by Pigou's Theory of Economic Welfare. His target population was the Chairpersons and Secretaries of Project Management Committees, the DDO, the MP and members of the CDFC. Bagaka (2008) conducted a study to evaluate and estimate the financial effects of CDF funded health care projects on the central government's recurrent budget. His study relied on fiscal federalism and decentralisation theories. His target population was the CDF funded health projects.

Another study was conducted by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA, 2006) which addressed the extent to which CDF projects addresses the needs of beneficiaries. The study used the Citizen Report Card methodology to assess the beneficiaries' perception of the performance of CDF funded projects. Their target population were Project Management Committee Members and project beneficiaries. Still in another study Kerote (2007) conducted a study on the role of locals in management of CDF in Sabatia Constituency. He adopted a survey research design and his target population was location opinion leaders. He used questionnaires to collect data.

2.8 Summary of Literature

In this chapter a review of the literature was conducted on the benefits of beneficiaries in CDF funded projects. The author relied on Social Capital theory to try and predict that the nature of involvement of beneficiaries in the planning, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects will lead to either a high or low overall beneficiary's involvement of CDF funded projects. Overall, four specific variables were identified and argued to have significant relationships with beneficiaries' participation in CDF funded. These variables include the beneficiaries' involvement in planning, implementation, monitoring of CDF projects.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter is divided into the following sections; Research Design, Target population, Sample Size and Sample Selection, Data Collection Instruments, Data Collection Procedures, Ethical Concerns and Data Analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

The study employed a descriptive survey design to carry out this research which used both quantitative and qualitative approaches in the collection of data. A survey can be defined as research strategy or method used to collect information about items from a large population (Bogdan and Taylor, 1984). This information is often got through structured interview schedules and questionnaires among the other methods of data collection. Some of the features that made survey a good choice of research design relevant to this study were as follows. Firstly, it was an efficient way of collecting information from a large number of respondents of which this study targeted. Secondly, surveys were flexible in the sense that a wide range of information (such as attitudes, perceptions, values, beliefs and past behavior) was collected. This design is appropriate for the study because it was conducted within a short period of time and collected information about the perceptions and attitudes of individuals towards the implementation of CDF projects. This design was appropriately used in a study to examine the level of grassroots participation in sustainability of projects initiated by Community Based Organization in Madiany Division, Kenya (Lusih, 2009).

3.3 Target Population

The study was conducted in Nyando Constituency which is within the former Nyando district which is a fairly new district in Kenya which broke away from Kisumu District in Nyanza Province in 1998. The Constituency has two administrative divisions i.e. Kadibo Division and Nyando Division (Wikipedia, 2009).

Nyando Constituency has a total of about 14, 029 households (KNBS Nyando, 2007). In this study households will be targeted because the study focuses on the residents of Nyando Constituency who can be best found in households as opposed to meeting people on the street. Households were also chosen because this is a traditional- cultural study which can be well served by a household survey. The study targeted 150 household heads from each household that was sampled.

3.4 Sample Size and Sample Selection

This section describes the sample size, sampling technique and selection that was employed by the study. A sample size of about 150 households took part in the study. At each of these households a head of the household was voluntarily asked to participate in the study. This gave a total of 150 individuals. Multi-stage random sampling method was mainly used to sample the individuals in the chosen households in Nyando district. Mugenda (2008) describes multi-stage sampling as a complex form of cluster sampling in which instead of using the entire selected cluster, the researcher randomly selects elements from each cluster at different stages. This method of sampling has been preferred by the researcher because sampling the entire constituency may be prohibitively expensive and time consuming.

Nyando constituency was made up of six locations namely Awasi, Kakola, East Kano, Kochogo, Onjiko and Wawidhi and has a total of about 14,029 households (KNBS Nyando, 2007). Of this 150 households were sampled and used in the study. This number was arrived at through a multi-stage random sampling process. According to Mugenda (2008), 30 % sample size is sufficient to represent a population to be used in a social science research. Based on this theory, 30% of the total 6 locations in Nyando were sampled to determine the number of locations to be used in the study. From this 2 (30% of 6) locations were randomly selected through a ruffle method containing names of the above locations of which the first two locations were picked. The locations that were picked were Kakola and Onjiko which have 3 and 2 Sub- locations respectively.

In the second stage of sampling also 30% of the Sub locations in each of the locations were sampled. This gave a total of 2 Sub-locations one from each location (i.e. Kakola - 30% of 3 = 1 and Onjiko – 30% of 2 =1). These 2 Sub locations were selected randomly using a ruffle method containing all the names of the Sub locations in the two locations. From this, Kakola-Ombaka Sub location in Kakola location and Kobongo Sub location in Onjiko location were picked to determine the number of households to be used in the study. According to KNBS Nyando district (2007), these locations have 692 and 809 households respectively.

Given the large number of households, the third stage of sampling used 10% of the households in each of these selected locations to get the number of household to participate in the study (i.e. 10% of 692 = 69.2 and 10% of 809 = 80.9, totaling to about 150 households). A head of the household (an individual who is the main decision maker and controls resources)

from each household was asked to voluntarily respond to the study. Thus a total of about 150 individuals were sampled as the main target group.

To choose the first location with which to start the survey from among the two locations, the researcher again used a raffle method containing the names of two locations. The one that comes first was picked to start the survey. The actual survey started by the researcher going at the centre of the first randomly chosen location after which he spanned a bottle on the ground to determine the first household to start the survey. The household at which the bottle stopped spinning while facing was sampled first. After this the subsequent households followed a similar routine of spinning the bottle at the end of each sample.

3.5 Research Instruments

The study used both quantitative and qualitative data from primary sources. A questionnaire was the tool used for collecting data and other information relevant to the study. The selection of this tool was guided by the nature of the study, the time available as well as the objectives of the study. The research was mainly concerned with views, opinions, perceptions, feelings and attitudes. Such information is best collected through the use of questionnaire (Touliatos & Compton, 1988; Bell 1998).

The study used a questionnaire which was both closed ended and open ended to source for primary data from 150 respondents of two locations in Nyando constituency. The study utilized questionnaires to elicit the requisite information which was interviewer administered to obtain information from each household head. This was necessary since the questionnaires were developed in English and yet the majority of the respondents were not expected to be thoroughly conversant with the English language. Questions which were closed ended

questions were necessary in order to achieve consistent responses for ease of analysis of the data collected. In the case of open ended questions, the researcher included them in order to solicit a wide range of answers from the respondents.

The use of questionnaires was chosen since the study was concerned with some variables that could not be directly observed such as views, opinions, perceptions and feelings of the respondents. In addition a huge number of respondents were needed as per the sampling procedure. The questionnaire was divided into seven sections in order to seek different types of information as follows: demographic information- which sought the physical characteristics of the respondents, beneficiary's awareness about CDF which sought the extent to which the beneficiaries were knowledgeable about CDF, beneficiary's access to information on CDF projects which sought to know the extent to which the respondents were able to get hold of information about CDF projects, beneficiary's involvement in the planning of CDF projects which sought the extent to which respondents were involved in the planning of CDF projects, beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of CDF projects which sought the extent to which respondents were involved in the implementation of CDF projects, beneficiary's involvement in the monitoring of CDF projects which sought the extent to which the respondents were involved in the monitoring of CDF projects and strategies to be undertaken which sought to solicit ways from respondents whereby CDF can be made to be more participatory .

3.5.1 Pilot Testing

Twenty (20) questionnaires were administered in Kakola- Ahero sub-location as a pilot run prior to the study implementation. Pilot testing was an important step in the proposed research process because it helped to reveal vague questions and unclear instructions. It helped

the research team to capture important comments and suggestions from the respondents that enabled the researcher to improve efficiency of the instrument. It also helped in enhancing the reliability of the instrument as consistent measures of the concept being studied were determined. The data collected during pilot testing were prepared, analyzed and interpreted. Based on the outcomes, the instrument was reviewed further in readiness for data collection.

3.5.2 Validity of Instruments

Validity is the extent to which the instruments will capture what they purport to measure. It is the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences which are based on the research results. It is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). Validity deals with how accurately the instrument represents the variables of the study. The study tool was subjected to a rigorous process of validation. The first process was joint discussion with the two of the supervisors who scrutinized all the questions in the questionnaire to assess their appropriateness in addressing the critical issues in the study. This was followed by a pre-test in a selected sub location with selected individuals. The major aim of the pilot study was to check for the validity of the questionnaires. The instruments were pilot tested as described in 3.5.1. The location was selected because of its proximity to Ahero town, which would facilitate speedy redress to issues emerging from the implementation. After the pilot study, a number of questions were reworded, introduced or deleted all together. The final tool was then reproduced and data collection proceeded well within the stipulated time.

To uphold content validity, the investigator discussed the contents of qualitative data with the supervisors before generalizations and conclusions were made. Further, the investigator and

research assistants noted down and interpreted the circumstances upon which arguments were elicited. This ensured that all sentiments were scrutinized before being accepted as valid findings of the study. Also, completed questionnaires were reviewed at the primary data entry point for completeness and accuracy. This ensured that any discrepancies were clarified prior to the departure of respondents. A second level of data quality checks was done prior to electronic data entry in order to ensure as accurate and complete data was captured. The source documents were then filed for future reference. To avoid instrumentation as a threat to internal validity, the same research team was involved from pre-testing through the life of the study. This ensured administration of questions was uniform.

3.5.3 Reliability of Instruments

Reliability is the level of internal consistency or stability of the research tool over time. In the study, a high level of reliability preferred by the investigation team ensured that questions were designed and put across in the simplest way possible and read out aloud as written. This was accompanied by in-line and/or side notes where applicable to enable respondents understand the requirements, thereby providing reliable responses. This increased the reliability of the data collection tool. A measuring instrument is reliable to the extent that it provides consistent results. Interviewer codes were used to identify research assistants who are responsible for particular entries. Also, the training offered prior to study implementation ensured consistent interviewing. The tool was also pre-tested as outlined in section 3.5.1 above before utilization. The reliability of the questionnaire was then tested using the empirical procedure of split - half. In computing split –half reliability, the test items was divided into two halves and then each half was scored independently of the other using the Pearson r formula.

$$r (\text{Split -half}) = \frac{N \sum XY - (\sum X) (\sum Y)}{\sqrt{[N \sum X^2 - (\sum X)^2] [N \sum Y^2 - (\sum Y)^2]}}$$

Where : x = odd scores y = even scores

- \sum = Sum of x scores
- $\sum y$ = Sum of y scores
- $\sum x^2$ = Sum of squares of x scores
- $\sum y^2$ = Sum of squares of y scores
- $\sum xy$ = Sum of product of x and y scores
- N = Sum of paired scores
- Y = Correlation coefficient of halves

The correlation coefficient (r) of halves was calculated and found to be 0.797, this value is greater than 0.5, this means that there was a significant relationship between the split halves of the piloted data. Thus the study tool can be concluded to have been reliable.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher was required to prepare a project proposal for approval before embarking on the study. This was then followed by project proposal defense before a university panel. Thereafter approval for undertaking the study was sought from National Council for Science and Technology who issued an authorization letter and a research permit and the Nyando District Commissioner. Thereafter the researcher proceeded to the field to collect data.

The data collection process took 10 days where by the questionnaire as an instrument of data collection was administered to respondents. Questionnaires were administered to household heads that were included in the sample; this was done by 5 research assistants who underwent thorough training on data collection and ethical concerns in research and supervised by a qualified statistician. The researcher oversaw the whole process; made spot checks to ensure conformity to set standards and guidelines by the four member team of research assistants headed by a qualified statistician. A draft data collection instruments has been attached, the researcher made changes to them in light of the supervisors recommendations and the results of the pre test which was conducted to test their reliability and validity.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques'

According to Bryman and Cramer (1997), data analysis seeks to fulfil research objectives and provide answers to the research questions. The choice of analysis procedures depended on how well the techniques were suited to the study objectives and scale of measurement of the variable in question. The data has been presented by frequency distribution, cross tabulations and charts across a number of variables including Sex, Age brackets and level of education. The study applied both qualitative and quantitative approaches to process, analyze and interpreting the data.

Quantitative data processing and analysis began with field editing to minimize errors. This was done by a field supervisor. This was succeeded by coding the open-ended data, entry, cleaning, transformation, analysis and interpretation. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS Version 12.0) was used to run descriptive analyses to produce frequency distributions and percentages, charts and tables. Hypothesis testing was done using Pearson's Chi-Square tests (P-Value is P) and cross-tabulations. Chi- Square is often described as a

measure of the relationship between two variables. The P-Value lies between zero and infinity. Where the calculated P-Value is less than 0.05 the null hypothesis is rejected meaning that there is a significant relationship between the variables (PCS, 2010). A confidence level of 95 per cent was adopted for all tests.

Qualitative data was analyzed and interpreted following three basic steps; First data was organized in key thematic areas in line with the objectives of the study. Secondly data was summarized into daily briefs. Finally the briefs were described and expanded to incorporate additional insights from observations made in the field thereafter a systematic analysis and interpretation were undertaken.

3.8 Ethical Considerations

In conducting the study the research ensured utmost confidentiality of the respondents and no individual in his personal or official capacity has been mentioned. Individuals who were not willing to be part of the research were permitted to opt out of it. Lastly no inducements were given to any individual in order to solicit information.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This section presents findings of the study, which have been discussed under four key sub-sections in line with the study objectives. The discussion is preceded with a general section on socio-demographic attributes of the sample population studied. The thematic sub-sections include; beneficiary's involvement in the planning of CDF projects; beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of CDF projects; beneficiary's involvement in the monitoring of CDF projects and strategies to be undertaken to enhance beneficiary's involvement.

4.2 Response Return Rate

The study had a response return rate of 96.7%, whereby out of the 150 respondents who were sampled, fully completed and returned questionnaires were 145. Kakola-Ombaka sub location had 70 questionnaires (97.2%) returned, while Kobongo had 75 questionnaires (96.2%) returned. This illustrated in Table 4.1

Table 4.1: Response Return Rate

Responses	Issued	Returned	Percent
1. Kakola-Ombaka	72	70	97.2
2. Kobongo	78	75	96.2
3. Not returned		5	3.3
Total	150	145	96.7

The study had a response return rate of 96.7% whereby this is line with Nachmias and Nachmias (1996) where they assert that a response return rate of 75% is adequate and acceptable for the research to continue.

4.3 Demographic Attributes of the Respondents

This section discusses the social and demographic characteristics of the surveyed sample of end users. This includes gender of the respondents, age, and level of education.

4.3.1. Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to investigate the gender of the respondents. The respondents who participated in the survey were asked to state their gender and the response presented in Table 4.2;

Table 4.2: Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
1. Male	64	44.1
2. Female	81	55.9
Total	145	100

Table 4.2 shows that of the 145 respondents interviewed 81 (55.9%) were women and 64 (44.1%) were men. This means that women were more readily available for interview than men. This is because in most cases women are engaged in domestic chores this increases their chances of being interviewed since they will always be within the homestead. The views presented thus were slightly skewed against men.

4.3.2. Age Distribution of respondents

The study sought to investigate the ages of the respondents. The respondents were further asked to provide their ages. The study categorized ages of respondents into two age brackets i.e. 18years-35years and above 35 years and the response presented in Table 4.3;

Table 4.3: Age Brackets of the Respondents

Age Brackets	Frequency	Percent
1. 18-35 Years	92	36.6
2. Above 35 Years	53	63.4
Total	145	100

The study referred to youth as individuals aged between 18 and 35 years while adults were respondents of ages above 35 years. Out of the 145 respondents interviewed, 92 (63.4%) respondents were aged above 35 years while 53(36.6%) were aged between 18-35 years. Therefore adults were more available as compared with youths. The study considered age as an important phenomenon since services provided by benefited various groups in the community in a distinctive way. Youth who in most cases are in school rely on local authorities for bursaries and support to institutional facilities. In the case of adults they depend on local authorities for provision of social infrastructure.

4.3.3. Respondents' Education Level

The study sought to investigate the level of education of the respondents. Respondents interviewed were asked to state their level of education. This was important to the study since individuals with a higher level of education are more likely to be involved in community projects. (OSU, 2009). The responses were presented in Table 4.4

Table 4.4 Respondents level of education

Level of Education	Frequency	Percent
1. None	11	7.6
2. Primary	82	56.6
3. Secondary	28	19.3
4. Tertiary	24	16.6
Total	145	100

Out of the 145 respondents 11(7.6%) of the respondents had no education or were primary school drop-outs, 82(56.6%) had qualified as Primary school graduates. Secondary School graduates 28(19.3%), while 24(16.6%) of the respondents had a level of education beyond secondary. The study found out that they were low levels of beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of CDF projects and this can be attributed to the high number of respondents who were primary school graduates.

4.4 Beneficiary's Involvement in Planning of CDF Projects

The first objective that the study sought to achieve was to explore the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the planning of CDF projects. To achieve this objective the respondent were asked to respond to questions as outlined in sub themes as follows;

4.4.1 Knowledge of CDF Laws and Regulations

The study sought to know the extent to which beneficiaries were aware of the laws and regulations governing CDF operations. The findings were illustrated in Table 4.5

Table 4.5: Knowledge of CDF Laws and Regulations

Factors	Yes (%)	Partially (%)	No (%)
1. Do you know the purpose of setting up CDF?	66.2	11.7	22.1
2. Do you know the laws governing CDF operations?	9.7	9.0	81.4
3. Do you know the composition of PMC?	28.3	15.9	55.9
4. Do you know the role of PMC?	28.3	15.9	55.9
5. Do you know the members of CDFC?	27.6	15.9	56.6
6. Do you know the role of CDFC?	20.7	14.5	64.8
7. Do you know the role of the MP in CDF?	31.7	16.6	51.7
8. Do you know the types of projects CDF is supposed to fund?	72.4	21.4	6.2
9. Do you know the procedure of project identification?	14.5	9.7	75.9

The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are aware of the purpose of setting up CDF. Out of the 145 study respondents, 66.2% knew the purpose of setting up CDF. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents could identify the purpose of setting up CDF. The study was also interested in knowing the extent of beneficiary's knowledge of the laws governing CDF operations. The respondents were therefore asked to answer whether they were aware of the laws governing CDF operations. Out of the 145 study respondents, 81.4% did not know the laws and regulations governing CDF. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents were not aware of the laws governing CDF operations. This is in agreement with a study conducted by Institute of Economic Affairs (2009) on the Kenyan's Verdict on the Constituencies Development Fund.

CDF. The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are aware of the types of projects allowed to be funded under the CDF Act. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they knew the types of projects CDF can fund. Out of the 145 study respondents, 72.4% are aware of the types of CDF projects to be funded. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents were aware of the types of projects that can be funded through CDF.

The study also sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are aware of the procedures of project identification as laid out in the CDF Act. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they knew the procedure to be followed when identifying projects to be funded under CDF. Out of the 145 study respondents, 75.9% do not know the procedures for project identification. The study established that the majority of the respondents were aware of the process of project identification. This was also in agreement with the study conducted by Owour (2009).

4.4.2 Access to information on CDF Projects

The study sought to know the extent to which beneficiaries were able to access information about CDF projects. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.6

CDF. The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are aware of the types of projects allowed to be funded under the CDF Act. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they knew the types of projects CDF can fund. Out of the 145 study respondents, 72.4% are aware of the types of CDF projects to be funded. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents were aware of the types of projects that can be funded through CDF.

The study also sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are aware of the procedures of project identification as laid out in the CDF Act. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they knew the procedure to be followed when identifying projects to be funded under CDF. Out of the 145 study respondents, 75.9% do not know the procedures for project identification. The study established that the majority of the respondents were aware of the process of project identification. This was also in agreement with the study conducted by Owour (2009).

4.4.2 Access to information on CDF Projects

The study sought to know the extent to which beneficiaries were able to access information about CDF projects. The findings are illustrated in Table 4.6

Table 4.6: Access to Information on CDF Projects

Factors	Yes (%)	Partially (%)	No (%)
1. Are you able to access information at the project levels?	44.8	22.8	32.4
2. Are you able to access information at the constituency level?	27.6	17.9	54.5
3. Are you able to access information at the national level?	9.0	8.3	82.8
4. Are you able to access information about bursary awarding?	62.8	18.6	18.6
5. Are you able to access information on the level of funding?	30.3	20.0	49.7

The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are accessible to CDF information at the project level. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they do access information at the project level. Out of the 145 study respondents, 44.8% were accessible to information at the project level. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents are able to access information concerning CDF funded projects at the project level. The study also sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are accessible to CDF information at the constituency level. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they do access information at the constituency level. Out of the 145 study respondents, 54.5% were not accessible to information at the constituency level. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents are not able to access information concerning CDF funded projects at the constituency level. This was in line by the study conducted by Institute of Economic Affairs (2009).

Further the study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are accessible to CDF information at the national level. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they do access information at the constituency level. Out of the 145 study respondents, 82.8% were not

accessible to information at the national level. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents are not able to access information concerning CDF funded projects at the national level. In addition the study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are accessible to CDF information about bursary awarding. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they do access information on bursary awarding. Out of the 145 study respondents, 62.8% were accessible to information on bursary awarding. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents were satisfied with their ability to access information about bursary awarding.

The study was also interested in determining the extent to which beneficiaries are accessible to information on the level of CDF funding. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they do access information on the level of funding. Out of the 145 study respondents, 49.7% were not accessible to information on the level of funding. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents are not able to access information on the level of funding of various projects in the constituency.

4.4.3 Involvement in the Identification and Prioritization of Projects to be funded

The study sought to know the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the identification and prioritization of the projects to be funded under CDF. The findings of the study are illustrated in Table 4.7

Table 4.7: Involvement in the Identification and Prioritization of CDF Projects

Questions	Level of Education	Response (%)			χ^2 P-Value	Remark
		Yes	Partially	No		
1. Are you involved in identification of CDF projects?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.401	Not Significant
	Primary	8.5	8.5	82.9		
	Secondary	3.6	3.6	92.9		
	Tertiary	16.7	4.2	79.2		
	Total	8.3	6.2	85.5		
2. Are you involved in prioritizing proposed projects?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.493	Not Significant
	Primary	6.1	9.8	84.1		
	Secondary	7.1	3.6	89.3		
	Tertiary	8.3	0.0	91.7		
	Total	6.2	6.2	87.6		
3. Are you involved in developing costs of projects?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.889	Not Significant
	Primary	1.2	6.1	92.7		
	Secondary	3.6	3.6	92.9		
	Tertiary	4.2	4.2	91.7		
	Total	2.1	4.8	93.1		

Level of Significance = α 0.05

The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the identification of projects to be funded under CDF. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they are currently being involved in the identification of CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 85.5% are not involved in the identification of CDF projects. The

study findings revealed that a majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the level of beneficiary's involvement in the project identification. These findings are in disagreement with the study conducted by Owour (2009).

The study also sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the prioritization of projects to be funded under CDF. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they are currently being involved in the prioritization of CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 87.6% are not involved in the prioritization of CDF projects. From the study findings it was established that the majority of the respondents are not involved in the prioritization of the CDF projects.

In addition the study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in developing the costs of projects funded under CDF. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they are currently being involved in developing the costs of CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 93.1% said are not involved in the developing the costs of projects. The study established that a majority of the Beneficiary's are not involved in developing the costs of projects to be funded under CDF.

Null Hypothesis One

The first null hypothesis that was tested was stated as follows: There is no significant relationship between involvements of beneficiary's in planning of Constituency Development Fund funded projects and their level of education. Regarding the recorded test in Table 4.7 the calculated χ^2 P-Value is 0.401, this is greater than the critical χ^2 P-Value of 0.05. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted. Thus we can conclude that there is a no significant relationship between the involvement of beneficiaries in the planning of CDF projects and their

level of education. This finding was in disagreement with the study conducted by Institute of Economic Affairs (2006).

4.5 Beneficiary's Involvement in Project Implementation

The study sought to know the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of the projects funded under CDF. The findings of the study are illustrated in Table 4.8

Table 4.8: Beneficiary's Involvement in Project Implementation

Questions	Level of Education	Response			χ^2 P-Value	Remark
		Yes	Partially	No		
1. Are you involved in composition of PMCs?	None	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.564	Not Significant
	Primary	7.3	9.8	82.9		
	Secondary	3.6	10.7	85.7		
	Tertiary	12.5	0.0	87.5		
	Total	6.9	8.3	84.8		
2. Are you involved in the implementation of projects?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.527	Not Significant
	Primary	8.5	6.1	85.4		
	Secondary	7.1	0.0	92.9		
	Tertiary	8.3	0.0	91.7		
	Total	7.6	3.4	89.0		
3. Do you know ways by which the beneficiary can participate?	None	27.3	9.1	63.6	0.000	Significant
	Primary	40.2	13.4	46.3		
	Secondary	82.1	3.6	14.3		
	Tertiary	79.2	0.0	20.8		
	Total	53.8	9.0	37.2		

Level of Significance = α 0.05

The study sought to find out the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the composition of PMCs. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they are currently being involved in the composition of PMCs. Out of the 145 study respondents, 84.8% are not involved in the composition of PMCs. The study findings established that a majority of the respondents are not involved in the composition of the PMCs. The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of projects funded under CDF. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they are currently being involved in the implementation of CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 89.0% are not involved in the implementation of projects. The study found out that a majority of the respondents were not satisfied with the extent to which they are involved in the implementation of CDF projects.

The study was also interested in finding out if beneficiaries knew how to participate in project identification and implementation. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they knew ways in which they can participate in project implementation. Out of the 145 study respondents, 53.8% knew the ways in which they can participate in project implementation. The study established a majority of the respondents were aware of the ways in which they could participate in the implementation of CDF projects. This finding was in conformity with a study conducted by Kerote (2008), on the Role of the Local Community in the Management of Constituency Development Funds: A case study of Sabatia Constituency in Vihiga District, Kenya.

Null Hypothesis Two

The second null hypothesis that was tested was stated as follows: There is no significant relationship between involvements of beneficiary's in implementation of

Constituency Development Fund funded projects and their level of education Regarding the recorded test in Table 4.8 the calculated χ^2 P-Value is 0.527, this is greater than the critical χ^2 P-Value of 0.05. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted. Thus we can conclude that there is no significant relationship between the extent of beneficiaries' involvement in the implementation of CDF projects and their level of education of the beneficiaries. This finding is in disagreement with the study conducted by Ohio State University (2009), on citizen participation in community development.

4.6 Beneficiary's Involvement in Monitoring

The study sought to know the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the Implementation of the projects funded under CDF. The findings of the study are illustrated in Table 4.9

Table 4.9: Beneficiary's Involvement in Monitoring

Questions	Level of Education	Response			χ^2 P-Value
		Yes	Partially	No	
1. Are you involved in the monitoring of the projects?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.698 Not Significant
	Primary	7.3	6.1	86.6	
	Secondary	10.7	7.1	82.1	
	Tertiary	8.3	0.0	91.7	
	Total	7.6	4.8	87.6	
2. Do you know the composition of M&E committees?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.860 Not Significant
	Primary	7.3	7.3	85.4	
	Secondary	7.1	10.7	82.1	
	Tertiary	4.2	8.3	87.5	
	Total	6.2	7.6	86.2	
3. Do you know the benchmarks for M&E in CDF projects?	None	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.548 Not Significant
	Primary	3.7	2.4	93.9	
	Secondary	10.7	7.1	82.1	
	Tertiary	4.2	4.2	91.7	
	Total	4.8	3.4	91.7	
4. Do you know ways by which the beneficiary can participate?	None	27.3	9.1	63.6	0.009 Not Significant
	Primary	29.3	11.0	59.8	
	Secondary	67.9	3.6	28.6	
	Tertiary	58.3	4.2	37.5	
	Total	41.4	8.3	50.3	
5. Are you able to access M&E reports of the CDF projects?	None	0.0	9.1	90.9	0.229 Not Significant
	Primary	11.0	20.7	68.3	
	Secondary	10.7	3.6	85.7	
	Tertiary	8.3	8.3	83.3	
	Total	9.7	14.5	75.9	

Level of Significance = α 0.05

The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the monitoring of projects funded under CDF. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they were involved in the M&E of CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 87.6% are not involved in the monitoring of projects. The study established that the majority of the respondents identified for the study indicated that there were not involved in the M&E of CDF projects. This finding was in disagreement with the study conducted by Institute of Economic Affairs (2006).

Further the study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries were aware of the composition of CDF M&E committees. The respondents were therefore asked to say whether they knew the composition of M&E committees. Out of the 145 study respondents, 86.2% knew the composition of M&E committees. The study established that a majority of the respondents were not aware of the membership of the M&E committees.

The study was also interested in knowing the extent of beneficiary's knowledge of benchmarks for M&E in CDF projects. The respondents were therefore asked to answer whether they were aware of the benchmarks for M&E in CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 91.7% did not know the benchmarks for M&E in CDF projects. The study was interested in finding out if beneficiaries knew how to participate in project monitoring. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they felt that they knew ways in which they can participate in project M&E. Out of the 145 study respondents, 50.3% they did not know ways in which they could participate as beneficiaries in the M&E of CDF projects. The study established a majority of the respondents were not aware of the ways in which they could participate in the M&E of CDF projects.

The study sought to determine the extent to which beneficiaries do access to CDF M&E reports. The respondents were therefore asked to rank if they do access M&E reports on CDF projects. Out of the 145 study respondents, 75.9% were not accessible to M&E reports of CDF projects. From the findings, it was established that the chances of the public getting access to the M&E reports of CDF projects is very slim. This finding was in disagreement to the study conducted by Owour (2009).

Null Hypothesis Three

The third null hypothesis that was tested was stated as follows: There is no significant relationship between involvements of beneficiary's in monitoring of Constituency Development Fund funded projects and their level of education. Regarding the recorded test in Table 4.9 the calculated χ^2 P-Value is 0.698, this is greater than the critical χ^2 P-Value of 0.05. The null hypothesis is therefore accepted. Thus we can conclude that there is no significant relationship between the extent of beneficiaries' involvement in the monitoring of CDF projects and the level of education of the beneficiaries. This finding is in disagreement with the findings with the study conducted by International Centre for Policy Studies (2002), on citizen participation in Kyiv, Ukraine.

4.7 Strategies to be undertaken

The study sought to explore strategies that can be used in order to make the implementation of CDF funded projects to be more participatory. The respondents were therefore asked to state in their view if they knew ways in which the implementation of CDF could be made as participatory as possible. The responses that were given were diverse; however the research grouped them into six different categories. This has been illustrated in Table 4.10

Table 4.10: Strategies to be undertaken

RESPONSES	Frequency	Percent
1. Public Awareness Creation	89	61.4
2. Equity in Allocation of Bursary	29	20.0
3. Equity in Distribution of CDF Funds	20	13.8
4. Increase of Funds Allocated to CDF	95	65.5
5. Funding of Community Groups	15	10.3
6. Funding of Agricultural Activities	7	4.8

The study showed that majority of the respondents (61.4 %) was of the view that there is need for the government to initiate public awareness creation programs. This was important since most of them felt that they as beneficiaries were not being involved in the management of CDF projects since they were not aware of process and procedures in which they could lend their support. Public awareness program could be achieved through holding public meetings, using both the audio and the print media to try and encourage beneficiaries' participation

The study established that a 20% of the respondents were of the opinion that ensuring equity is achieved in the manner in which CDF bursary is allocated within the constituency will go a long way in securing their participation in CDF implementation. This could be achieved by setting up proper vetting committees of students at the location level in whereby the committees are selected in a participatory manner. In addition bursary funds should also be allocated equitably among all the locations in a constituency.

The study further established that 13.8% of the respondents were of the opinion that guaranteeing equitable distribution of the CDF funds across the constituency will be a crucial factor in securing beneficiaries involvement in CDF projects implementation. Most of the

respondents were of the view that they were satisfied with the formula for allocation of the CDF funds at the national level. However, they raised concern with the manner in which funds distribution within the constituency was being handled, arguing that the current system allows political patronage since the MP has discretionary powers as to how the funds are being disbursed in the constituency.

The study found out that a majority of the respondents (65.5%) were of the opinion that the government should increase the portion of government revenue that is being allocated to CDF. Currently the CDF Act, 2007 allows the government to put aside 2.5% of the government revenue in any financial year. The respondents were of the opinion that CDF has achieved a lot since its inception; however these gains could be consolidated if the allocation towards CDF was enhanced.

The study determined that 10.3% of the respondents were of the opinion that the CDF should be able to fund community based projects. This included: supporting women groups, youth groups and other vulnerable members of the community like disables. This could be achieved through issuing of grants or low interest loans to either individuals or groups. The current CDF Act, 2007 strictly prohibits the funding of member associations or individuals hence this type of funding is not possible currently.

The study further found out that a small proportion of the respondents (4.8%) were of the view that CDF should be utilised in agriculture based projects. This include; developing of cattle dips, provision of farm inputs and seeds, flood control mechanisms, and issuing of loans to farmers.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter describes the summary of the findings, recommendations, and suggestion for further research, and the study's contribution to body of knowledge.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The first objective of the study was to explore the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the planning of CDF funded projects. The study established that a majority of the beneficiary's are not involved in the planning of projects to be funded under a CDF. The study found out that 85.5% of the beneficiaries are not involved in the identification of CDF projects, while 87.6% are not involved in the prioritization of CDF projects. The study determined that beneficiaries are involved minimally in developing the costs of the CDF projects. Only 2.1% of the beneficiaries are involved in the development of the costs of CDF projects. The study also found out that they were no significant relationship between the level of beneficiary's involvement in the planning of CDF projects and their level of education. This comes in light of the fact that a majority of the implementers of CDF projects were primary school graduates thus there is need to enhance their capacity of planning for projects through training.

The second objective of the study was to examine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of CDF funded projects. The study found out that a majority of the beneficiaries are not involved in the implementation of CDF projects. 9.4% of the beneficiaries are involved in the planning of CDF projects, 6.9% of the beneficiaries new the

composition of PMCs, while 53.8% of the beneficiaries knew how they can be involved in the implementation of CDF projects. In addition the study also found out that they were no significant relationship between the level of beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of CDF projects and their level of education.

The third objective of the study was to determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the monitoring of CDF funded projects. The study established that beneficiaries are rarely involved in the monitoring of CDF projects. It was found out that only 7.6% of the beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of CDF projects. The study also showed that the beneficiaries did not know the membership of the M&E teams of the CDF projects. 6.2% of the beneficiaries were aware of the composition of the M&E committees of CDF projects and how they are composed. In addition the study revealed that a majority of the beneficiaries were not aware of the benchmarks used in M&E of CDF projects, only 4.8% of the beneficiaries were aware of the benchmarks that can be used in monitoring of CDF projects. The study established that a minority of the community (41.4%) were aware of the way they can participate in the M&E of CDF projects. The study also determined that a majority of the beneficiaries cannot get access to M&E reports on CDF projects with only 9.7% of the beneficiaries who can get access to M&E reports. In addition the study also found out that they were no significant relationship between the level of beneficiary's involvement in the monitoring of CDF projects and their level of education.

The fourth objective of the study was to explore the strategies that can be undertaken to increase beneficiary's involvement in CDF funded projects. The study showed that majority of the respondents (61.4 %) was of the view that there is need for the government to initiate public awareness creation programs. The study further established that 13.8% of the

respondents were of the opinion that guaranteeing equitable distribution of the CDF funds across the constituency will be a crucial factor in securing beneficiaries involvement in CDF projects implementation. In addition the study found out that a majority of the respondents (65.5%) were of the opinion that the government should increase the portion of government revenue that is being allocated to CDF.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concluded that they are low level of beneficiary's involvement. Thus they is need for the government to develop structures from the grassroots up to the national level that will guarantee the involvement of the local *mwanachi* in the identification and prioritization of the CDF projects to be funded. The current system whereby the law requires to be holding location meetings after two years to collect the views of the community on the types of projects to be funded is only on paper rather than being done in practise.

The study also concluded that they were low levels of beneficiary's involvement in the implementation of CDF projects. Thus it will be imperative to sentization the members of the community, in order to encourage them to be more concerned in the running of the CDF projects. This will ensure ownership of the projects and their eventually sustainability in future.

The study also concluded that they were low levels of beneficiary's involvement in the monitoring of CDF projects. Monitoring of projects is a crucial stage in the project cycle, since it enables the project implementers to be able to keep control of the operations of the project and if they are any corrective measures to be done in done time. Monitoring of projects being a technical aspect, members who are expected to be involved should be well trained in M&E skills in order to be able to perform their roles effectively

The study identified several aspects from the beneficiaries that need to be looked upon in future in order to enhance the involvement of beneficiaries in the overall running of CDF projects. These include; there is need for the government to initiate public awareness creation programs; Ensuring equity is achieved in the manner in which CDF bursary is allocated within the constituency will go a long way in securing their participation in CDF implementation; Guaranteeing equitable distribution of the CDF funds across the constituency will be a crucial factor in securing beneficiaries involvement in CDF projects implementation; The government should increase the portion of government revenue that is being allocated to CDF; The CDF should be able to fund community based projects like, supporting women groups, youth groups and other vulnerable members of the community like disables; in addition CDF should be utilised in agriculture based projects like development of cattle dips, provision of farm inputs and seeds, flood control mechanisms, and issuing of loans to farmers.

5.4 Recommendations

From the study, the following recommendations were made in areas of policy and action under the themes as per the study objectives.

1. There is need to enhance the extent to which the community is aware of the laws governing CDF, to ensure this, there is need to develop and implement an elaborate Information, Education and Communication (IEC) guidelines. These guidelines should among other things stipulate formal communication avenues and/ or structures. Information on CDF must be spread widely using different channels and media of communication. Some possible media for communication include; TV radio/Newspaper Serialization/Seminars, Agricultural Shows, Public days etc. In addition, information should be packaged separately and uniquely for different audiences and target groups in a

way and manner that is useful and usable. Funds should also be earmarked for publicity and monitoring of CDF projects

2. Project identification, design, prioritization and implementation of CDF projects are a crucial stage in ensuring the success of the projects. Currently the CDF Act has stipulated clear guidelines as to how CDF projects are identified right from the location level up to the national level, and the procedure although not sufficient is adequate enough to ensure a more enhanced beneficiary involvement. Hence there is need for the government to replicate what is on black and white to real life practise that is, strict enforcement of the CDF Act provisions in respect to projects identification. In addition the law should be changed to ensure that projects identified as priorities at the location level are funded and the convening of the location meeting by the MP should be made mandatory in order to encourage active participation and involvement of the community members in project identification, prioritization and implementation. The Districts Projects Committee should also be revived and given more teeth in order to perform its functions effectively. Further there is need to amend the CDF Act to minimize opportunities for MPs to significantly influence committee member selection. The constitution of committees should be through a fair and competitive process that is not subject to influence by the MP. The process must also ensure a fair representation of male and female. To achieve this, the formation of the committees should be supervised by an independent body like the CDF Board. However, the MP could be allowed to nominate not more than one third of the committee members given the special position that she/he occupies as the peoples representative.

3. The CDF Board should work with non-state actors to empower communities to use social accountability tools, such as, citizens' report cards, social audits and community scorecards to audit the use of funds. This will involve training on basic concepts and methodologies for social accountability for stakeholder institutions and mapping of current social accountability practices, institutional or regional level training to build capacity at lower levels for partner institutions and periodic contact with government authorities, through existing process, such as, pre-budget hearings, to share results and discuss outcomes and propose strategies to address issues at hand. Dissemination of M&E reports to the general public will also go a long way in ensuring that the project implementers are held to account for their actions. Parliament should also consider earmarking adequate funds for the M & E of CDF. In addition there should be a proper time table for monitoring of each and every project. This will ensure that the status of each and every project is examined. Selective monitoring exercise tends to make some PMC projects go unnoticed until the end of their time. Above all there should be prosecutions in projects where it is apparent that the project managers have embezzled funds meant for the project in order to deter that kind of behavior.

5.5 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

The study makes an important contribution to the body of knowledge as shown in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: Contribution to the body of knowledge

No.	Objective	Contribution
1.	To explore the extent to which Beneficiary's are involved in the planning of CDF funded projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The study revealed that there are very low levels of beneficiary's participation in planning of CDF projects.- The study confirmed that they are no relationship between beneficiary's involvement in planning of CDF projects and their level of education.
2.	To examine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the implementation of CDF projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The study revealed that there are very low levels of beneficiary's participation in implementation of CDF projects.- The established that a majority of the beneficiaries are aware of they can participate in the implementation of CDF projects.
3.	To determine the extent to which beneficiaries are involved in the Monitoring of CDF projects.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- The study revealed that there are very low levels of beneficiary's participation in monitoring of CDF projects.- The study established that access of M&E reports by beneficiaries is important to secure citizen participation.

5.6 Suggestion for Further Research

The study had the following suggestions for further research;

1. A similar study needs to be done on a national scale in order to include more constituencies. This will provide wider information on beneficiary's involvement in CDF funded project.
2. Research should be done on the relationship between the extent of beneficiary's knowledge of CDF laws and their involvement in the prioritization, implementation and M&E of CDF projects.
3. Research should be conducted to find out the relationship between Beneficiary's access to information and the extent of their involvement in CDF projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal.

Ageng'a Oriwa Tom,

P.O. BOX 263-40413

KEHANCHA.

9TH February, 2010

Dear Respondent,

I am a Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a study to establish The Extent of Beneficiaries Involvement in Constituency Development Fund Financed Projects: The Case for Nyando Constituency

I hereby submit my questionnaire/ interview meant for me to get honest and unbiased information for the purpose of this research. I will kindly require you to answer them independently. The information will be used for academic purposes only and will be treated as confidential.

Yours faithfully,

Ageng'a Oriwa Tom.

Appendix II: Extent of Beneficiary's Involvement in CDF Financed Projects: A Case for Nyando Constituency

Questionnaire for Beneficiaries

Instruction: Please answer the questions as honestly and openly as possible. Your contribution will be held in confidence.

A. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

1. Sub-Location.....

2. Sex Male

Female

3. Age (In years).....

4. Level of Education None Primary Secondary Tertiary

B. BENEFICIARY'S AWARENESS ABOUT CDF

	Yes	Partially	NO
10. Do you know the purpose of setting up CDF?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. Do you know the laws governing CDF operations?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Do you know the composition of PMC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Do you know the role of PMC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Do you know the members of CDFC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Do you know the role of CDFC?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. Do you know the role of the MP in CDF?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

C. BENEFICIARY'S ACCESS TO INFORMATION ON CDF PROJECTS

	Yes	Partially	NO
6. Are you able to access information at the project levels?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Are you able to access information at the constituency level?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Are you able to access information at the national level?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
9. Are you able to access information about bursary awarding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Are you able to access information on the level of funding?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

D. BENEFICIARY'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE PLANNING OF CDF PROJECTS

	Fully	Partially	Not
4. Are you involved in identification of CDF projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Are you involved in prioritizing proposed projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Are you involved in developing costs of projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

E. BENEFICIARY'S INVOLVEMENT IN PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

	Fully	Partially	Not
4. Are you involved in composition of PMCs?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. Are you involved in the implementation of projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Do you know the types of projects CDF is supposed to fund?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. Do you know the procedure of project identification?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Do you know ways by which the beneficiary can participate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

F. BENEFICIARY'S INVOLVEMENT IN MONITORING

	Fully	Partially	Not
11. Are you involved in the monitoring of the projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Do you know the composition of M&E committees?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Do you know the benchmarks for M&E in CDF projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Do you know ways by which the beneficiary can participate?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Are you able to access M&E reports of the CDF projects?	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

G. STRATEGIES TO BE UNDERTAKEN

Please identify 3 ways by which CDF utilization can be made to be as participatory as possible.

1.

2.

3.

Appendix III: Nyando Constituency Population and Distribution of Households per

Division.

Locations	Male	Female	Total	Households
Awasi	6,931	8,310	15,241	3,144
Kakola	8,858	9,776	18,634	4,273
East Kano	3,361	3,309	6,670	1,483
Kochogo	3,850	4,020	7,870	1,636
Onjiko	3,960	4,522	8,482	1,835
Wawidhi	3,611	4,003	7,614	1,658
TOTAL	30,571	33,940	64,511	14,029

Source: KNBS Nyando, 2007

Appendix IV: Research Authorization

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/RRR/12/1/SS/482

Date:

3rd June, 2010

Ageng'a Oriwa Tom
University of Nairobi
Kisumu Campus
P.O. Box 825
KISUMU

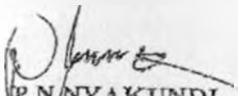
Dear Sir,

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Beneficiary's involvement in Constituency Development Fund financed projects: The case of Nyando Constituency, Kenya*". I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in *Nyando District* for a period ending *31st August 2010*.

You are advised to report to the District Commissioner and the District Education Officer *Nyando District* 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.


P.N. NYAKUNDI
FOR: SECRETARY

Copy to:

Appendix V: Authorization Permit

PAGE 2

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
Prof./Dr./Mr./Mrs./Miss AGENG'A
ORIWA TOM
of (Address) UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
P.O. BOX 825, KISUMU
has been permitted to conduct research in _____
_____ Location,
NYANDO District,
NYANZA Province,
on the topic Beneficiary's involvement
in Constituency Development
Fund financed projects: The case
of Nvando Constituency, Kenya
for a period ending 31ST AUGUST 2010

PAGE 3

Research Permit No NCST/RRI/12/1/SS/482
Date of issue 3/06/2010
Fee received SHS 1,000



[Signature]
Applicant's
Signature

[Signature]
Secretary
National Council for
Science and Technology

Appendix VI: Research Authorization: District Commissioner; Nyando District

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Telephone: 0202393643
Fax: 0202393643
Email: dcnyando@yahoo.com



THE DISTRICT COMMISSIONER,
NYANDO DISTRICT,
P. O. BOX 1,
AWASI

When replying please quote
Ref:

Date: 10th June, 2010.

Our Ref: NDO/ED/17/13/ (165)

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION – AGENG'A ORIWA TOM

This is to inform you that the above mentioned person who is a student at the University of Nairobi has been authorized to carry out research on *"Beneficiary's involvement in Constituency Development Fund finances projects: The case of Nyando Constituency, Kenya"*.

The research is scheduled to take place between 10th June and 31st August, 2010.

Kindly accord him any necessary assistance.

A. H. JILLO
A. H. JILLO
FOR:- DISTRICT COMMISSIONER
NYANDO DISTRICT

CC The Secretary,
National Council for Science & Technology,
P O Box 30623 00100,
NAIROBI.