

**FACTORS AFFECTING IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
ACTION PLANS: A CASE STUDY OF PLAN INTERNATIONAL IN KOMBEWA  
DIVISION, KISUMU WEST SUB-COUNTY**

**BY**

**RICHARD O ODHIAMBO**

**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF  
THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS  
IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**2014**

## DECLARATION

This research project report is my original work and has not been presented for any other award in any University.

Sign ----- Date -----

**RICHARD ODHIAMBO**

**L50/65999/2010**

This research project report has been submitted for examination with our approval as the candidate's supervisors

**SIGN -----**

**DATE -----**

**DR. OURU JOHN NYAEGA**

**LECTURER**

**DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA MURAL STUDIES**

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

**SIGN -----**

**DATE -----**

**DR. ROSE ONGATI**

**LECTURER**

**DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA MURAL STUDIES**

**UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

## **DEDICATION**

This project report is dedicated to my mother Mary Awino Omondi, my wife Adera Musyula and My Daughter Evita Adikinyi who stood by me at moments of need throughout my studies.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

Many individuals have contributed to the successful completion of this project report and I am grateful to each of them. I would start by acknowledging my study supervisors, Dr. Ouru Nyaega and Dr. Rose Ongati for readily providing guidance and direction to the development of this report and tirelessly offering their input and support to the entire document. Their insightful contributions to the study idea and topic and incisive grasp of study requirements made development and finalization of this report much easier. I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of my course lecturers, Prof Omollo Ongati, Dr. Raphael Nyonje, Dr Rambo, Dr. Maria Onyango, Mr Wilson Nyaoro and Mr. Michael Ochieng' for laying the course work foundation upon which this project report was developed. I would also like to acknowledge the contribution of the University of Nairobi support staff especially the administration assistant and the librarian for their contribution to the entire undertaking.

Many thanks go to my course mates who in various ways contributed to the programme in general and development of this project report in particular. I also acknowledge the contribution of my discussion group members who continuously shared their experiences and whose knowledge have in one way or another contributed to the writing of this report.

## TABLE OF CONTENT

Title	Page
<b>DECLARATION</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>DEDICATION</b> .....	<b>iii</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENT</b> .....	<b>iv</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENT</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>xi</b>
<b>ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS</b> .....	<b>xii</b>
<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>xiii</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b> .....	<b>1</b>
<b>INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1 Background of the Study .....	1
1.2. Statement of the Problem.....	6
1.3 Purpose of the Study .....	6
1.4. Research Objectives.....	7
1.5. Research Questions .....	7
1.6 Research Hypotheses .....	7
1.6.1 Hypothesis one.....	7
1.6.2 Hypothesis two.....	7
1.6.3 Hypothesis three.....	8
1.7. Significance of the Study .....	8
1.8. Limitations of the Study.....	8
1.9. Delimitation of the Study .....	9
1.10. Basic Assumptions of the Study .....	9
1.11. Definitions of Significant Terms .....	9
1.12. Organization of the Study .....	10

<b>CHAPTER TWO</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>LITERATURE REVIEW</b> .....	<b>11</b>
2.1. Introduction.....	11
2.2 The Concept of Community Development.....	11
2.3 Community Participation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans ..	12
2.4 Socio-Economic Factors and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans ...	13
2.5 Community Sensitization and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans ..	14
2.6 Government Legislation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans....	15
2.7 Theoretical Framework.....	17
2.8 Conceptual Framework.....	19
2.9 Summary of Literature Review.....	20
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b> .....	<b>22</b>
<b>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</b> .....	<b>22</b>
3.1 Introduction.....	22
3.2 Research Design.....	22
3.3 Target Population.....	22
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure .....	23
3.5 Research Instruments .....	24
3.6 Validity of the Research Instrument .....	24
3.7 Reliability of the Research Instrument .....	25
3.8 Data Collection Procedures.....	25
3.9 Data Analysis Techniques.....	25
3.10 Ethical Issues in Research.....	26
<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b> .....	<b>27</b>
<b>DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS</b> .....	<b>27</b>
4.1 Introduction.....	27
4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate.....	27
4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents .....	28
4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender.....	28

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age.....	29
4.3.3. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Completed Level of Education.....	29
4.4 Community Participation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division .....	30
4.4.1 Involvement of Community Members in Projects Planning.....	31
4.4.2 Role of Community Members .....	31
4.4.3 Challenges faced by CBO officials during Projects Implementation .....	33
4.5 Community Socio-economic Factors and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division.....	34
4.5.1 Education and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	34
4.5.2 Household head Income and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans .	35
4.6 Sensitization of Community Members and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division.....	37
4.6.1 Awareness of Household Heads on Community Development Action Plans .....	37
4.6.2 Mode of Sensitization through which Household heads became aware of Community Development Action Plans .....	39
4.6.3 Level of Sensitization of Community Members on Community Development Action Plans .....	40
4.7 Government Legislation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division .....	41
4.7.1 Existence of Government Legislation.....	41
4.7.2 Influence of Government Legislation on the Implementation of Community Development Action Plans .....	42
<b>CHAPTER FIVE .....</b>	<b>45</b>
<b>SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMMENDATION .....</b>	<b>45</b>
5.1 Introduction.....	45

This chapter contains summary of findings, conclusion, recommendations, contributions to the body of knowledge and suggestions for further research. ....	45
5.2 Summary of Findings.....	45
5.3 Conclusions.....	47
5.4 Recommendations.....	48
5.6 Suggestions for Further Research.....	50
<b>REFERENCE.....</b>	<b>51</b>
<b>APPENDICES.....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Appendix i Household head beneficiary Questionnaire.....</b>	<b>55</b>
<b>Appendix II CBO Committee Officials Questionnaire.....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Appendix iii Research Authorisation Letter.....</b>	<b>60</b>
<b>Appendix iv Research Clearance Permit.....</b>	<b>61</b>



## LIST OF TABLES

Title	Page
Table 4. 1: Questionnaire Return Rate.....	28
Table 4. 2: Gender of Household Heads Beneficiaries.....	28
Table 4. 3: Ages of Household Head Beneficiaries.....	29
Table 4. 4: Distribution of Respondents by Highest Completed Level of Education.....	30
Table 4. 5: Involvement of Community Members in Projects Planning.....	31
Table 4. 6: Role of Community Members.....	32
Table 4. 7: Chi-Square Test of Community Participation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	33
Table 4. 8: Opinion of Household heads on Influence of Education on Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	34
Table 4. 9: Income of Household heads in Kenya Shillings.....	35
Table 4. 10: Chi-Square Test of Community Socio-economic factors and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	36
Table 4. 11: Awareness of Household Heads on Community Development Action Plans.....	37
Table 4. 12: Chi-Square Test of Awareness Levels of Community Members and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	38
Table 4. 13: Sensitization Mode through Household heads became aware of Community Development Action Plans.....	39
Table 4. 14: Level of Sensitization of Community Members on Community Development Action Plans.....	40
Table 4. 15: Existence of Government Legislation.....	41
Table 4. 16: Influence of Government Legislation on the Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	42
Table 4. 17: Extent to which Government Legislation Supported the Implementation of Community Development Action Plans.....	43
Table 4. 18: Contribution of the Study to the Body of Knowledge.....	49



## LIST OF FIGURES

[Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework showing relationships between the variables in the study.](#) . 19

## ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organization
<b>CDC</b>	Community Development Corporation
<b>CDD</b>	Community Driven Development
<b>CPAP</b>	County Programme Action Plan
<b>FBOs</b>	Faith Based Organizations
<b>IDA</b>	International Development Association
<b>LISC</b>	Local Initiative Support Corporation
<b>MDGs</b>	Millennium Development Goals
<b>NGOs</b>	Non Governmental Organization
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programmes
<b>UN</b>	United Nations

## ABSTRACT

On three key areas i.e. planning, project identification and project prioritization. There was significant influence of community participation on implementation of community development action plans at 5% level of significance. Majority 56(70%) of household heads consented that education of community members influenced the implementation of community development action plans. Majority 55(68.75%) of household heads had primary and secondary levels of education. Majority 44(55.00%) of household heads earned between Ksh.1,001–10,000 a month. There was significant influence of socio-economic factors (education, income) of community members on implementation of community development action plans at 5% level of significance. Majority 56(70%) of household heads had not been sensitized on community development action plans. The influence of community sensitization on effective Community development planning has been employed to monitor and evaluate community development projects in rural Kenya. However, little has been done with regard to ensuring that the community development action plans have been implemented effectively to achieve the desire project goals. The purpose of this study was to examine factors influencing implementation of community development action plans guided by the following objectives; to establish the extent to community participation influence implementation of community development action plans; to examine how socio-economic factors influence implementation of community development action plans: to determine the level at which community sensitization influence implementation of community development plans and finally, to examine how Government legislation influence the implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West Sub-county. The study adopted a descriptive survey design with both quantitative and qualitative approaches to data collection. The sample size of the study was 15 CBO official and 82 household heads. Data analysis applied both descriptive and inferential statistics. SPSS was used to run frequency distributions. Chi-square test was employed in preparation of hypothesis testing to generate significant test results. Qualitative information was summarized into briefs followed by description of the responses. These, together with the quantitative analysis were integrated into one main report. Findings of the study revealed that: CBO committee officials 15(100%) involved community members on projects' action plans at the initial stages of project development implementation of community development action plans was significant at 5% level of significance. Majority 45(56.25%) of household heads were not aware of the existence of Government legislation that guides the implementation of community development action plans. Majority of household heads 47(58.75%) disagreed with the statement that Government legislation facilitate the implementation of community development action plans. Findings of the study further revealed that Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans to a large extent 21(63.64%). Based on the findings, the study recommends that: CBO committee officials to step up the level of participation of community members on implementation of community development action plans. A multi-prolonged sensitization campaigns meant to empower community members educationally and financially to be initiated at grass root levels through household heads, village heads and CBO committee officials. Government legislation that guides the implementation of community development action plans to be clearly spelt out to community members.



## **CHAPTER ONE**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Challenges of development have been heavy on the government hence the emergence of other development partners and players. These players have supplemented the work of the government and even reached areas that the government has not reached after many years since independence. Some of the development partners include NGOs, FBOs and community based organizations. According to the UNDP program document for Kenya, there is a 10% per cent fall in the number of people living below the poverty line in the last 10 years due to interventions and community programmes by development agencies. Inter-ethnic and cross regional inequalities remain deep with the arid and semi-arid areas of North and North Eastern provinces and the densely populated regions of Nyanza, Western and Coast provinces being the poorest ( Amin , 2005). The interventions by these development agencies have included the use of targeted interventions that are sector specific e.g. water and sanitation or income generation; while others have focused on holistic approaches that have attempted to integrate sectors, as a way of addressing development challenges.

The role of development agencies has a long history globally and mostly in the third world countries where development agencies through sustainable development have supported communities to address some of their social, economic and political needs. UNDP has a mandate under the UN to work with countries to address national development challenges. Through supporting the Government and non-governmental actors on implementation and developing national capacity, The United Nations through UNDP contributes to its goal of building and sharing solutions to national needs and furthering the effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals, to promote growth and reduce poverty (Arasian, 2000).

In the United States in the 1960s, the term "community development" began to complement and generally replace the idea of urban renewal, which typically focused on physical development

projects often at the expense of working-class communities. In the late 1960s, philanthropies such as the Ford Foundation and government officials such as Senator Robert F. Kennedy took an interest in local nonprofit organizations—a pioneer was the Bedford-Stuyvesant Restoration Corporation in Brooklyn—that attempted to apply business and management skills to the social mission of uplifting low-income residents and their neighborhoods. Eventually such groups became known as "Community Development Corporations" or CDCs. Federal laws beginning with the 1974 Housing and Community Development Act provided a way for state and municipal governments to channel funds to CDCs and other nonprofit organizations. National organizations such as the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (founded in 1978 and now known as Neighbor Works America), the Local Initiatives Support Corporation (founded in 1980 and known as LISC), and the Enterprise Foundation (founded in 1981) have built extensive networks of affiliated local nonprofit organizations to which they help provide financing for countless physical and social development programs in urban and rural communities. The CDCs and similar organizations have been credited with starting the process that stabilized and revived seemingly hopeless inner city areas such as the South Bronx in New York City ( Blakers, 1989).

In Russia, Community-driven development (CDD) gives control of decisions and resources to community groups. CDD treats poor people as assets and partners in the development process, building on their institutions and resources. Support to CDD usually includes strengthening and financing inclusive community groups, facilitating community access to information, and promoting an enabling environment through policy and institutional reform. Experience demonstrates that by directly relying on poor people to drive development activities, CDD has the potential to make poverty reduction efforts more responsive to demands, more inclusive, more sustainable, and more cost-effective than traditional centrally led results at the grassroots level and complementing market economy and government-run programs. With these powerful attributes, CDD can play an important role in strategies to reduce poverty (Bolman and Deal, 1991).

In Egypt, Community-driven development (CDD) recognizes that poor people are prime actors in the development process, not targets of externally designed poverty reduction efforts. In CDD, control of decisions and resources rests with community groups, who may often work in



partnership with demand-responsive support organizations and service providers, including elected local governments, the private sector, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and central government agencies. Experience has shown that, given clear rules of the game, access to information, and appropriate support, poor men and women can effectively organize to provide goods and services that meet their immediate priorities. Not only do poor communities have greater capacity than generally recognized, they also have the most to gain from making good use of resources targeted at poverty reduction (Alkire *et al.*, 2001). According to the World Bank's *Voices of the Poor*, based on interviews with 60,000 poor people in 60 countries, poor people demand a development process driven by their communities. They want NGOs and governments to be accountable to them (Narayan and Petesch, 2002). CDD.s potential is increasingly recognized. Individual studies have shown that CDD can increase the effectiveness, efficiency, and sustainability of projects or programs, making them more pro-poor and responsive to local priorities. Other interventions for liberating the poor include; developing capacity, building social and human capital, facilitating community and individual empowerment, deepening democracy, improving governance, and strengthening human rights (Campbell and Fainstein, 2003).

In Ghana, in the last decade Community–Driven Development (CDD) programs have been embraced as an effective Programme–Based Approach (PBA) to delivering International Development Aid. The World Bank defines CDD as ‘a development approach that gives control over planning decisions and investment resources to community groups and local governments’ (Dongier *et al.*, 2003). Because CDD provides communities with a voice and control over all project stages, it is believed to: Enhance sustainability; Improve efficiency and effectiveness; Allow poverty reduction efforts to be taken to scale; Make development more inclusive; Empower poor people, build social capital, and strengthen governance; and Complement market and public sector activities (Dongier *et al.*, 2003). Owing to its many advantages, the World Bank’s investment in CDD 2000-2010 has been enormous, averaging almost USD 2 billion a year. For example, an Independent Evaluation Group review of sixty–two country assistance strategies found that CDD operations are an important part of the World Bank’s strategy in more than 74% of relevant countries (Binswanger *et al.*, 2010).

In Nigeria, Community-driven development (CDD) is increasingly seen as a nexus between bottom-up and top-down approaches to improved governance and service provision. The International Development Association (IDA) initially adopted the CDD approach as a mechanism for improved service delivery in key public sectors. But building on the principles of participatory governance and country-based aid that are hallmarks of its support, IDA has used CDD also to foster social accountability that supports decentralization of services. By the start of this decade, CDD had become an IDA priority for empowering poor communities and building greater accountability. CDD was also a reaction to the failures of earlier approaches targeted for poverty reduction, such as integrated development programs for a geographical area, and lending to agricultural credit institutions. Such failure was also widespread outside the World Bank, and encouraged a general move towards greater decentralization—a move away from reliance on central government as the main service provider—and participation. The World Bank responded by adopting and further developing a wide range of innovations. Eventually these included: A strong emphasis on participation in projects within specific sectors, i.e. around certain services like water supply or nutrition; Support to decentralization programs and local government, typically around a territorial jurisdiction with some autonomy; Community support through, for example, ‘social funds’ that operate across sectors, and CDD programs that depend on social groups that, traditionally or voluntarily, make collective decisions.

The three approaches all emphasize many of the same principles: Empowerment of the poor and other marginalized groups; Responsiveness to beneficiary demand; Autonomy of local institutions; Enhancement of local capacities. With respect to capacity, it had indeed become clear by the late 1990s that community development needed to be embedded in those institutions capable of local-level coordination, training, facilitation and technical support. Each of the three approaches has generated a body of theory and practice. There is consensus, however, on the benefits of linking them together. Such a cooperative approach promises to improve coordination, synergy, efficiency, and responsiveness in local development processes. Through its support to community-driven programs, IDA finances services such as water supply and sanitation, housing, and schools that are tailored to community needs and likely to be maintained and sustainable. By emphasizing transparency and accountability in local decision making, CDD initiatives have contributed to more empowered citizenry, more responsive government

(particularly local government), improved delivery of public goods and services, and more sustainable community assets. In post-conflict countries, in particular, the approach has helped deepen peace-keeping by fostering attitudes of trust and tolerance in the process of rebuilding communities (Conyers, 1982).

In South Africa, Community-driven development (CDD) gives control of decisions and resources to community groups. CDD treats poor people as assets and partners in the development process, building on their institutions and resources. Support to CDD usually includes; strengthening and financing inclusive community groups; facilitating community access to information and promoting an enabling environment through policy and institutional reform. Experience demonstrates that by directly relying on poor people to drive development activities, CDD has the potential to make poverty reduction efforts more demand responsive, more inclusive, more sustainable, and more cost effective than traditional centrally led programs. CDD fills a critical gap in poverty reduction efforts, achieving immediate and lasting results at the grassroots level and complementing market economy and government-run programs. With these powerful attributes, CDD can play an important role in strategies to reduce poverty.

In Kenya, the UNDP country programme is modeled on five strategic thematic areas of governance; poverty reduction and achievement of MDGs; peace building and conflict prevention, disaster risk reduction and energy and environment as aligned in the Country Programme Action Plan CPAP (2009 – 2013). Apart from UNDP there are other international development agencies including International NGOs. One of the known development partner that have worked in Kenya for a long time is Plan International which has worked in areas of community development and mostly in the areas of child protection, health, education and livelihood programs. Plan is an international humanitarian child centered community development organization, without religious, political or government affiliation. Plan started its operations in Kenya in 1982 and is committed to protecting and promoting child rights, and to improving the lives and futures of poor children, their families and communities through a child-centered community development approach. Plan international Kenya works through eight programme units in Kenya and Kisumu is a host to one of the programme Units. Kisumu

Programme Unit works in Bothe Kisumu North, West and East District in Kisumu County in the republic of Kenya (Cook, 2007).

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Project implementation plans have been used for many years as monitoring and evaluation tools. The aim of developing plans is to help in ensuring that the project implementation is on course as planned and also to ensure that planned activities are implemented during the implementation period of the intervention. As monitoring tools, action and detailed implementation plans should help implementers to be on track with project activities and ensure that all the scheduled activities are implemented to achieve the desired project goals and objectives. This has not been the case in most community development initiatives as projects end up not achieving the desired objectives outlined during the planning phase of the project or intervention.

The action plans developed during inception of development programmes have most of the time remained on paper as implementation goes on without a guided implementation schedule. Some people have blamed this on monitoring but this study will try and highlight the various factors that make the detailed implementation plans to lose meaning once the implementation begins. This study therefore explore factors which have hindered the implementation of action plans in helping community development organizations achieve their goals of sustainable community development thereby impacting positively on local livelihoods. Engaging local people in planning has been the routine of most development organizations working with communities particularly in the rural areas. However, most projects collapse or become moribund and little has been done to find-out their inherent problems despite having developed very elaborate action and implementation plans. This is a common phenomenon in most development organizations and initiatives. It has thus become necessary to examine various reasons why most community development projects have not achieved the desired results despite having very elaborate and exhaustive implementation plans. This is the focal point upon which this study has been anchored

## **1.3 Purpose of the Study**

This study purposed to examine factors influencing the implementation of community development action plans. A case study of Plan International in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West Sub-county.

#### **1.4. Research Objectives**

The study was guided by the following Objectives:

1. To establish the extent to which community participation influence the implementation of community development Action Plans
2. To examine how community socio-economic factors influence the implementation of community development Action Plans
3. To determine the level at which sensitization of community influence the implementation of community development Action Plans
4. To examine how Government legislation influence the implementation of community development Action Plans.

#### **1.5. Research Questions**

The study sought to answer the following Research Questions:

1. To what extent does community participation influence the implementation of community development Action Plans
2. How do community socio-economic factors influence the implementation of community development Action Plans
3. How does community sensitization by community development organizations influence the implementation of community development Action Plans
4. How does Government legislation on community development influence implementation of community development Action Plans

#### **1.6 Research Hypotheses**

The study was guided by the following research hypotheses:

##### **1.6.1 Hypothesis one**

Null: Community Participation have no significant influence on the implementation of community development projects action Plans.

##### **1.6.2 Hypothesis two**

Null: Community Socio economic factors have no significant influence on the implementation of community development action plans

### **1.6.3 Hypothesis three**

Null: The level of community sensitization has no significant influence on the implementation of community development action plans

### **1.7. Significance of the Study**

It was hoped that the study would highlight the reasons for non- adherence to planned actions in community projects and the underlying issues that influence such factors within local communities. It was hoped that the outcome of the study would inform future planning trends and strategies with development organizations and local communities, in terms of formulating effective techniques and methods for coming up with realistic plans of interventions that respond to the felt needs of the local people. It was hoped that critical gaps in community development action Plans would also be identified in the process and solutions proposed on some possible descriptions of how to address the identified gaps.

It was also hoped that the Kenyan government would borrow from this study to deliberately draw a policy framework to encourage participatory community development planning. This would be imperative in contributing to sustainable community development and assured achievement of community development goals. Finally, it was hoped that the study would also contribute to the body of knowledge of community development planning, project monitoring and evaluation. It offered suggestions for improvement of participatory monitoring and evaluation of community projects and gave additional recommendations on the areas of analysis for further academic research.

### **1.8. Limitations of the Study**

Certain respondents were not willing to give information due to beliefs associated with disclosing benefits they had received from supporting NGOs. The study overcame this by not asking for direct benefits or figures but enquiring whether there were results benefits they had received from the community development projects based on successful implementation of action plans and how action plans had contributed to the implementation of these community development projects.

### **1.9. Delimitation of the Study**

Kombewa Division is situated on a latitude of 0.12 (0° 7' 0 N) and a longitude of 34.27 (34° 16' 0 E). It is an administrative region located in the area state of Nyanza in Kenya. The location is situated 427 kilometers west (257°) of the approximate center of Kenya and 323 kilometers North West (299°) of the capital Nairobi. A 100 square km area around Kombewa Sub-Location has an approximate population of 242442 (0.002424 persons per square meter) and an average elevation of 1274 meters above the sea.

### **1.10. Basic Assumptions of the Study**

The study was guided by the assumption that projects exist in Kombewa Division and that members of these communities know and participate in the planning and implementation of these community development projects. Beneficiaries were ready and willing to provide the necessary information relating to these projects. Participation of members of the community in these development projects contribute to improving the socio-economic status of members. It was presumed that there would be enough time to carry out all the research procedures without a hitch so as to fulfill the intended purpose of the study.

### **1.11. Definitions of Significant Terms**

**Implementation Plans:** Unlike an action plan, this is a detailed listing of activities, costs, Expected difficulties, and schedules that are required to achieve the Objectives of the strategic plans. It gives more details unlike the' action plan than just listing the activities and the time/cost requirement. It gives what objectives each activity is expected to achieve at the end of the implementation period.

**Community Development:** Community development is a structured intervention. This is done by building up community confidence to tackle problems as effectively as any local action can. Community development works at the level of local groups and organizations rather than within individual families. Community

development is not only at how the community is working at the grass roots, but also at how responsive key institutions including government and civil society organizations are to the needs of local communities.

**Sensitization:** The process of making the public aware of an important matter.

**Socio-economic factors:** Financial position of a society that is participating in the countries business activities.

### **1.12. Organization of the Study**

The study was organized into five chapters; chapter one basically gave the introduction and describe the background of the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study, basic assumptions of the study, limitations of the study, delimitations of the study, definition of significant terms as used in the study and organization of the study. Chapter two provided a review of literature related to the study thematically as per the research objectives, the theoretical frame work, the conceptual framework as well as the summary of literature reviewed. Chapter three will focused on the research methodology discussed under the following sub-headings; research design, target population, sample size, sample selection, research instrument, pilot testing of instrument, validity of research instrument, reliability of research instrument, data collection procedures, data analysis techniques and ethical issues in research. Chapter four consisted of data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussions while chapter five contained summary of findings, conclusions and recommendations.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1. Introduction**

This chapter reviews literature related to the study based on the following thematic areas: The Concept of Community Development; demographic factors and implementation of community development projects; socio-economic factors and implementation of community development projects by community development organizations; level of sensitization of community development organizations and implementation of community development projects and finally, Government legislation on community development and effective implementation of community development projects.

#### **2.2 The Concept of Community Development**

By mid 1940s the word Community development was used all over the world to denote government programs targeted at stimulating local initiatives for community self help benefits (Cornwell, 1986). Community Development is currently a broad term applied to the practices and academic disciplines of civic leaders, activists, involved citizens and professionals to improve various aspects of local communities. According to (Midgley, 1986) a community is defined according to geographical location, shared local interest and needs, shared advantages and disadvantages in a given population. According to (Edward and Jones, 1976) a community is also a group of people living in the same locality and shares some autonomy in organizing their local social lives.

Community development seeks to empower these individuals and groups of people by providing them with the skills they need to effect change in their own communities. These skills are often created through the formation of large social groups working for a common agenda. Community developers must understand both how to work with individuals and how to affect communities' positions within the context of larger social institutions.

Rural community development encompasses a range of approaches and activities that aim to improve the welfare and livelihoods of people living in rural areas. As a branch of community development, these approaches pay attention to social issues particularly community organizing.

This is in contrast to other forms of rural development that focus on public works (e.g. rural roads and electrification) and technology (e.g. tools and techniques for improving agricultural production). Rural community development is important in developing countries where a large part of the population is engaged in farming. Consequently, a range of community development methods have been created and used by organizations involved in international development. Most of these efforts to promote rural community development are led by 'experts' from outside the community such as government officials, staff of Non-governmental organizations and foreign advisers. This has led to a long debate about the issue of participation, in which questions have been raised about the sustainability of these efforts and the extent to which rural people are or are not being empowered to make decisions for themselves ( Day and Hadfield, 2001).

### **2.3 Community Participation and Implementation of Community Development Action**

#### **Plans**

Participatory community development is an approach involving the under-privileged and marginalized or weaker section of the society about making decision which affects the quality of their socio-economic life. Economic development is directly linked to the change in the income generating capacity of the individuals through employment and entrepreneurial ventures. Such changes in the economic status provide opportunity to participate in the community development process. Economic development has been defined by different authors such as Bartik (1995) "Changes that affect a local economy's capacity to create wealth for local residents...". According to Shaffer and Summer (1998) "Economic development means initiatives through community development programs for improving education, health, and other services which can contribute to better socio-economic status".

Participatory community development process provides an opportunity to the marginalized or weaker section of the society to include them in the process of gaining power for improving their standard of living. This has been articulated by (Jennings, 2000) "Participation is involvement by a local population and, at times, additional stakeholders in the creation, content and conduct of a program or policy designed to change their lives". Nevertheless, it's a kind of conviction that people can be dependable to change their own future. Moreover, participatory development involves local decision making and capacities to maneuver and characterize the nature of an intrusion. This phenomenon has become popular to address the key challenges for example illiteracy, malnutrition, unemployment, inadequate health services for the deprived communities.

Education and community development are the areas of increasing interest in recent years (Shaffer, 1988). Community education system relates to enhancing capacity of marginalized community to involve in collaborated actions this could result in preparing masses for generating income and employment at community level (Mulkey,1989). First and important component of community capacity is individual's capability. Thus a quality education for all citizens represents a significant step forward to community development programs. In the knowledge based economy, education is used as an instrument of economic development. Because it increases the skills required for the work force in production related activities. Education improves equity or individual access to income and employment opportunities to the extent that the members of general population have access to education opportunities (McNamara, 1984).

#### **2.4 Socio-Economic Factors and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

Socio-economic factors focuses on the level of participation of the people in community development and its impacts on the living standards of the people. It is concluded that educated individuals have more tendency towards the active participation in developmental work for the community. Empirical analysis shows that status of the family in the society also has the more impacts on the mode of participation. Respondents who have some good occupations seem more involved in participatory work in the community. Empirical studies show that a family monthly income is positively associated with participation in community development work. Literature reviewed reveals that community members with good income were actively involved in different participatory projects in the community (De Granule, 2005).

Education and community development are the areas of increasing interest in recent years (Shaffer, 1988). Community education system relates to enhancing capacity of marginalized community to involve in collaborated actions this could result in preparing masses for generating income and employment at community level (Mulkey,1989). First and important component of community capacity is individual's capability. Thus a quality education for all citizens represents a significant step forward to community development programs. In the knowledge based economy, education is used as an instrument of economic development. Because it increases the skills required for the work force in production related activities. Education improves equity or individual access to income and employment opportunities to the extent that the members of general population have access to education opportunities (McNamara, 1984).

## **2.5 Community Sensitization and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

Sensitizing and raising the levels of awareness of the community helps to promote local level participation and participatory approach. Communities should participate in identifying problems, assessing their resources, annual action plan preparation and regular assessment of progresses or monitoring on a regular basis. At local level, monitoring of project progresses can become a powerful force for participatory development approach which is fully compatible with the spirit of the project design. In particular, it provides an opportunity for communities to participate more fully in tracking physical and socio-economic progresses of the project ( Gershberg, 1998).

Raising awareness can contribute to community involvement in that it helps people formulate their interests, knowledge and understanding as being a precondition for real participation of the community in the project implementation. Public participation processes are an important means of raising awareness. To ensure communities' participation for a sustained period of time, specific workshops addressing project issues should include all segments of the community including women, religious leaders and other development partners working in the area including government institutions. Sensitization will involve a clear description of the program, the existing problems, what role each partner can play, how to sustain project outcomes etc. Raising the awareness level and making clear the approach and objective of the project with continuous workshops and public forums will help communities' involvement in project implementation in a sustained way and through time develop sense of ownership on it. Consultative discussion with the community on regular basis like biannually, annually about the status of project plans, the results achieved so far and the challenges ahead will help to enhance communities' awareness and ownership of project activities (Hess, 1996).

Awareness and support of communities has got a key role in enhancing a sense of ownership for community development projects. It is required to build a broad knowledge base, skills and value system among community members with regards to holistic development approach. This goes along in improving the livelihood situation of the resident communities. This all round capacity building including enhancing sense of ownership with the communities is one form of exit

strategy where communities can take over all development responsibilities by their own initiative after the project is being phased out. Awareness levels and implementation capacity of communities is of crucial importance. Public awareness in natural resource rehabilitation, conservation, development and wise use or management is the process by which communities who are mostly affected as a result of resource degradation understand the nature and inter links with their livelihoods and their potential for mitigating and development by their own initiative for sustained period of time. Awareness-raising is the keystone for the achievement of such objective. People need to know about the interrelationships between their livelihoods and natural resources depletion. Communities have to understand the possibilities of reversing the current alarming condition of natural resources degradation as well as enhancement and protection of the same.

## **2.6 Government Legislation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

Social and economic changes are transforming rural and regional communities. Government has sought to respond by emphasizing service delivery, supporting infrastructure, increasing training opportunities and altering policy. An additional response is needed where government agencies develop a greater role in helping communities build their capacity. Community development consists of the networks, organization, attitudes, leadership and skills that allow communities to manage change and sustain community-led development. Government can and does influence community capacity. A “technical assistance” approach where services and programs are “delivered” into communities can limit local capacity. Yet, government can also develop community partnerships that foster community capacity. Government agencies are well positioned to support communities building their capacity. Some government agencies already help communities utilize and build networks and skills. Many public servants intuitively encourage community capacity. Government’s relationship with citizens is also fundamentally linked to community social capital (Hinton, 1995).

Developing government’s role in community development involves the following principles: Creating a “vehicle” for local people to express and act on existing concerns, judging appropriate interaction with communities from “consultation” to genuine partnership and facilitation; Personal relationships between local public servants and community members is crucial to the invitation government can receive from local people, and the role government can have in community development, Melding formal “structures” that mediate community involvement

with a grassroots culture of local participation; Community members “unlearning” the role of government solely as a “provider” and government “unlearning” the historical technical assistance approach to communities (Lansdown, 2001).

Democratic government has developed on legislative determination of the public good, implemented by public agencies and the courts. Basic legislative principles separated policy from its administration (Fesler and Kettl, 1991). The public service was established as “neutral” professionals with specialist expertise providing government services and implementing policies (Weber, 1947). These founding principles have led to government largely using the concept of “technical assistance” while interacting with communities - as both a direct service provider and indirect policy setter. Technical assistance is development in or for the community, rather than development of the community. Federal or state governments design programs or services and “deliver” them into communities from “outside” - control remains outside the community, experts have authority, and issues are largely technical or economic (Fear *et al.*, 1989). For example, extension agents demonstrate new agricultural practices; infrastructure projects stimulate employment and subsidies support new industries. Public agencies have expressed technical assistance in five main strategies as services and policies for regional areas, in particular, have evolved over the last century. It remains a cornerstone of rural and regional policy today.

First, clearly, government provides public services such as education, law and order, health, social support, welfare, and infrastructure maintenance. Second, government invests in physical infrastructure. It provides or subsidises public works, such as dams, and transport and communication infrastructure increasing access to resources and encouraging economic growth (OECD, 1986). Third, government provides financial capital. It uses grants, subsidised loans, public investment in private firms, and financial regulation to stimulate business and employment in rural areas. Fourth, government policy seeks to stimulate rural adjustment, improve economic efficiency, and alter private sector behaviour to bring about greater public benefit and achieve greater equity. Fifth, government has traditionally supported agriculture, mining and forestry industries to facilitate economic development in rural areas and to stimulate the national economy.

Government's role is indeed to provide services and external support for communities. Government services and support "delivered" into communities have contributed greatly to economic development, infrastructure, and quality of life in communities. Government has a clear obligation to deliver services and infrastructure "into" communities - and the benefits are crucial. Rural Plan and the now completed Rural Partnership Initiative provide for joint strategic planning and activities with communities. An additional response is needed – where government orients itself to support and facilitate community development. Just as changing circumstances saw and rural adjustment approaches emerge in the past, we are at a turning point in the evolution of government's role. The pressures mounting on rural Kenya challenge government to develop a dual role to deliver services, infrastructure and policy for development. Finally, the local government system has been transferred to the grass root level (council), thus providing an opportunity for local people to participate fully regarding developmental tasks within the community (Malen Barry *et al.*, 1990).

## **2.7 Theoretical Framework**

Throughout the centuries there has been growing and persistent demand towards development of integrated approaches to planning as a way of combating complex development problems. Planning theory seems to be of great value in helping planners pinpoint major problems facing communities and anticipation of corresponding results and outcomes. The adaptive sustainable planning theory is suggested and amply delineated as an effective overarching normative framework for the development of an integrated planning approach that guides implementation towards achievement of predicted results and outcomes. This study is inclined to planning theory propounded by Allmendinger, 2002. Planning theory propagates that planners pinpoint major problems facing their communities and anticipate significant corresponding outcomes. It further serves as a warning sign that tends to continuously direct practitioners' attention and channel their efforts towards important matters, setting the stage for developing contingent strategies and appropriate responses. The adaptive sustainable planning theory is delineated as an effective overarching normative framework for the development of an integrated planning approach that provides organization to the field and guides practitioners towards realizing their role as effective decision makers.

Theories of planning, however, mean different things to different people. Practitioner planners tend to generally view theories as useless in their practical endeavors. Conversely, planning academicians tend to view, and heavily rely on, theories as an integral part of the planning profession. Put differently, academicians seem to be more inclined to employing a great deal of theories, regardless of their practical benefits, whereas practitioners have more propensities towards avoiding theories in general, regardless of how beneficial they could be to their practice. This partially contributes to the gap between theory and practice.

The key contribution of this study on factors influencing the implementation of community development action plans by community development organization is not its reliance on the typical notion of sustainability per se but rather its unique and thorny approach of how it ought to be used as a way of moving forward with planning and policy-making to ultimately enhance a better community development.

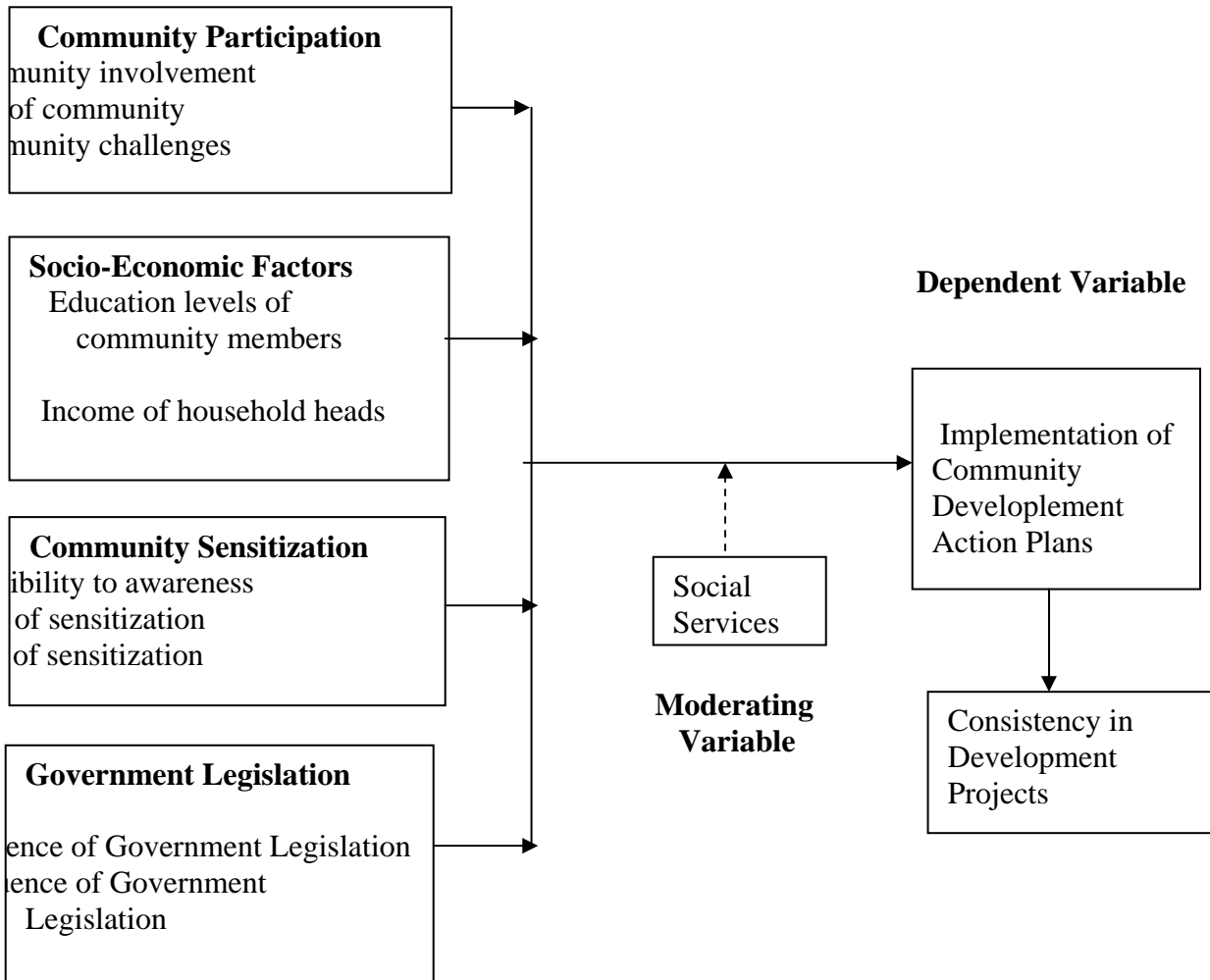


## 2.8 Conceptual Framework

This section will describe the perceived conceptual framework that will guide the study.

**Figure 2. 1: Conceptual Framework showing relationships between the variables in the study.**

### Independent Variables



The schematic diagram reflects the concept of factors affecting implementation of community development action plans by community development organizations. Factors which have been conceptualized as independent variables include: community participation encompassing Community involvement, role of community and community challenges. Socio-economic factors

which focus on income of household head and education levels of community members. Community Sensitization is the process of making people aware and informed of what is going on. It entails mobilization of people by telling them about benefits of a given phenomenon. With proper information, community members appreciate the need to participate in planning and implementation of community development hence making community development projects sustainable. Community participation can be achieved through: increasing accessibility to awareness, increasing levels of sensitization and diversifying the modes of sensitization. Government legislation guides the implementation of community development action plans. The interaction of these independent variables with other variables in the periphery (moderating variables) results into effective implementation of community development action plans. Consistent development projects within the community acts as an indicator of effective implementation of community development projects.

## **2.9 Summary of Literature Review**

Throughout modernization, development have been meant to mean accumulation of commodity and financial wealth, (Mulwa, 1994). Development in the context of this study encompasses community development by communities in partnership with civil societies together with government initiatives to elevate community social, economic and political issues. Foreign aid, governance, healthcare, education, poverty reduction, gender equality, disaster preparedness, infrastructure, economics, human rights, environment and issues associated with these has been reviewed.

In the current development environment, an important aspect to development has been propagated by both international and local development initiatives including NGDs which are international development goals by the UN through its development agency called the UNDP. This approach to development is one which takes account of economic, social and environmental factors to produce projects and programmes which will have results which are not dependent on finite resources. Something which is sustainable will not use more natural resources than the local environment can supply; more financial resources than the local community and markets can sustain; and will have the necessary support from the community, government and other stakeholders to carry on indefinitely (UNDP, 2009).

The Millennium Development Goals and targets come from the Millennium Declaration signed by 189 countries, including 147 Heads of State, in September 2000. The goals and targets are inter-related and should be seen as a whole. These are broad spectrum goals that are implemented in all the 147 countries and monitored and supported by the UN through UNDP country programmes. They represent a partnership between the developed countries and the developing countries determined, as the Declaration states, “to create an environment at the national and global levels alike which is conducive to development and the elimination of poverty.” The United Nations MDGs have galvanized the development community with an urgent challenge to improve the welfare of the world’s neediest people (Christen and Pearce, 2005). These are framed as concrete outcomes in the areas of nutrition, education, health, gender equity and (Littlefield, 2003).

Due to the disproportionate concentration of poverty in rural areas and given that most rural citizens depend at least in part on agriculture for their livelihoods, agriculture initially and overtime attracted attention of most development practitioners and partners. And even though the proportion of the economically active population engaged in agriculture has been falling in developing regions, it still exceeds 50 percent in Africa and Asia. This development funding is the main source of finance for most community development AID to Africa and Kenya specifically.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The methodology elements highlighted in this section include; the study design applied the actual area of study, target population, the sample size and sampling procedure to be employed, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection methods and the data processing and analysis techniques employed during data collection, analysis, interpretation and presentation.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The study adopted descriptive survey design to collect information. Descriptive survey is a method of collecting information by interviewing or administering questionnaires to a sample from the population (Orodho, 2003). This design can also be used when collecting information about people's attitudes, opinions, habits or any variety of social issues. The design shows how variables interplay. According to Kothari (2004), descriptive surveys are concerned with describing, recording, analyzing and interpreting conditions that either exist or existed. Descriptive survey design suited this study because it is an excellent vehicle for measurement of characteristics of large populations. Descriptive design was appropriate for this study because it enabled the researcher to collect and analysis data using both qualitative and quantitative approaches.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

The target population in this study consisted of East Ngere, South Rata, West Reru, Kit Mikayi and Lower Kombewa sub locations in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West District. The study area has 2300 people with 800 households living in the area, adding up to a target population of 3100 respondents. Each sub location in Kombewa Division has one CBO. It is from these CBOs that the samples were drawn. Interviews were conducted with sampled groups of beneficiaries within the community including, CBO members and CBO committee officials.

### 3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A sample is a smaller group obtained from the whole population. It is a sub group carefully selected so as to be representative of the whole population with the relevant characteristics (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2008). The researcher adopted (Israel, 1992) formula for calculation of the sample size for population proportions at  $\pm 5\%$  precision level and 95% confidence level.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

$$\begin{aligned} n &= \frac{3100}{1 + 3100 (0.1^2)} \\ &= \frac{3100}{1 + 31} \\ &= 96.875 \\ &= 97 \end{aligned}$$

Where: n = Sample Size

N = Population Size

e = Level of precision

Sampling is a process of selecting subjects of cases in order to draw conclusions about an entire population (Orodho, 2005). It is that part of statistical practice concerned with the selection of individual observations intended to yield some knowledge about a population of interest and is useful in research because one learns some information about a group by studying a few of its members thus saving time and money. Community CBO is formed by members who act as the community committee to manage community development interventions in each Sub Location. This being the case, sample respondents was drawn from all the 5 CBOs in the five sub locations in Kombewa Division in order to take care of representation and inclusion of all the possible attributes under investigation. 3 CBO officials were selected using purposive sampling technique from each of the 5 CBOs found within Kombewa Division totaling to 15 CBO committee officials. From each CBO, 16 sponsored Household heads were selected adding up to 80 household heads sampled for the study. They were interviewed through a questionnaire that was administered to the sponsored household heads. However, considering that within the CBO are

umbrella for many other community groups, the study purposively selected officials of the CBO to represent all the community groups in the project area.

### **3.5 Research Instruments**

The study utilized an administered household questionnaire to obtain the required information. A questionnaire is a research instrument that is used to gather data over a large sample and diverse regions. It upholds confidentiality, saves time, and has no interviewer bias (Tromp and Kombo, 2006). The questionnaire had both open ended and closed ended questions. The questionnaire was organized into sections intended to extract specific information from respondents. The instrument gathered information under the following thematic areas; views, opinions, feelings, attitudes, impressions and perceptions of respondents on the effective implementation of community development action plans by community development organizations. The first section obtained information related to community participation, second section addressed questions related to socio- economic factors, section three focused on questions related to community sensitization. Finally, section four contained questions related to Government legislation on community development.

### **3.6 Validity of the Research Instrument**

According to Dooley (1996), validity is the extent to which the study instruments 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 data actually represent the phenomenon under study. Validity deals with how accurately the instrument represents the variables of the study. If a method is valid then the differences in the results between individuals or groups or organizations can be taken as representing true differences in the characteristics under study (Mugenda & Mugenda,2008) .Validity of instruments is critical in all forms of researches and the acceptable level is dependent on logical reasoning, experience and professionalism of the researcher (UNESCO, 2004). The researcher looked at the contents of qualitative data with supervisors before conclusions and generalizations were made in order to uphold content validity. The researcher also noted and analyzed circumstances upon which arguments were made and conclusions reached. This kind of analysis ensured that all responses and sentiments were scrutinized before being accepted as valid findings of the study.

### **3.7 Reliability of the Research Instrument**

Reliability refers to how consistent a research procedure or instrument is (Kasomo, 2006). It therefore means the degree of consistency demonstrated in a study. The researcher maintained a high level of reliability by ensuring that questions in the questionnaire were designed using simple language that was easy to understand by respondents. Clarity of instructions was given utmost attention by those using the instruments. The interactive approach to information collection allowed the researcher to elaborate and clarify questions in order to elicit reliable responses from respondents. This helped on gathering some information and explanations that would not be captured by the questions in the tools alone. Accordingly, responses were matched with the study objectives to identify information gaps. The researcher reviewed the instruments further as well as data collection approaches in case of such gaps. The other step in instrument review involved joint discussion with the two study supervisors to scrutinize all the questions in the tools and assess their appropriateness in addressing the critical issues in the study.

### **3.8 Data Collection Procedures**

The study utilized both quantitative and qualitative data from primary and secondary sources. Permission to proceed to the field and collect data was sought from the national council of science and technology after presentation and approval of the study proposal. Primary data was sourced through administration of questionnaires to CBO officials and household heads beneficiaries participating in community development projects. Data was collected by research assistants who directly administered questionnaires to respondents. Primary data was generated from scrutiny of CBO attributes relating to the project planning and implementation activities, group management, administration and records.

### **3.9 Data Analysis Techniques**

Data analysis is a process of modeling or manipulating and transforming data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making. According to Bryman and Cramer (2008), data analysis seeks to fulfill research objectives and answer research questions. For the purposes of this study, data analysis involved field editing before bringing the instruments together in order to reduce on errors and ensure that all instruments have all the required information. This was followed by categorization and coding of all open ended data. The next step was data entry into a preset screen, cleaning, transformation

and analysis. The statistical package for social sciences IBM SPSS version 18 software was used to run frequency distributions, percentages and means while tables were produced using Microsoft-Excel. With the same statistical package, Chi-square tests were employed in preparation of cross tabulation and hypothesis testing of the variables to generate significant test results. The hypothesis was tested using Pearson's Chi-square to test independence or relationship between the independent and dependent variables. A Chi-square probability of less than 0.05 (or the Chi-square statistic being at or larger than the 0.05 critical point) was used to reject the null hypothesis while that of greater than 0.05 was used to accept it. Qualitative data was transcribed, organized into various emerging themes of the study. As the study was being conducted various emerging themes and issues were recorded under each variable and reported in narrative form and later fixed into relevant themes under reports on related discussions of results from quantitative data.

### **3.10 Ethical Issues in Research**

Attention was paid to the principle of voluntary participation and the requirement of informed consent upheld throughout the study period. Essentially therefore, prospective respondents were fully informed about the purpose of the study and their consent to participate sought through signed consent forms developed by the researcher. Issues of confidentiality of the information generated were dealt with through assurance to the respondents. This was done by identifying information that would not be made available to anyone not directly involved in the study. Research assistants were trained on ethical issues in data collection. They were required to have a basic qualification of Diploma or undergraduate degree with experience in data collection.



## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS**

#### **4.1 Introduction**

This chapter examines factors affecting implementation of community development action plans by plan international in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West District. Data collected was analyzed using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Results have been analyzed and discussed under thematic sub-sections in line with the study objectives which include: Questionnaire return rate; demographic characteristics of respondents, community participation and implementation of community development Action Plans by Plan International in Kombewa Division; community socio-economic factors and implementation of community development Action Plans by Plan International in Kombewa Division; community sensitization and effective implementation of community development Action Plans by Plan International in Kombewa Division; Government legislation and implementation of community development Action Plans by Plan International in Kombewa Division.

#### **4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate**

Poor response rates reduce sample size, and consequently the precision, and are a potential source of bias, lessening the confidence with which findings can be accepted and generalized. The study targeted a total of 97 respondents including: 15 CBO committee officials and 2 household heads beneficiaries. Respondents who participated in the study include: 15 CBO committee officials and 0 household heads beneficiaries thus giving a response rate of 98%. The response rate was high because the researcher was able to make a clean follow-up to respondents through research assistants who were friendly to the respondents. The researcher was unable to get 100% response rate from the targeted respondents because some household heads were not available at the time of conducting the research. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a response rate of 60% is good and that of 70% and above is very good. This implied that the response rate of 98% was adequate for reporting in this study. Table 4.1 shows the results.

**Table 4. 1: Questionnaire Return Rate**

<b>Respondents Category</b>	<b>Administered</b>	<b>Returned</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
CBO committee officials	15	15	100
Household head beneficiaries	82	80	96
<b>Total</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>98</b>

The researcher solicited views from 15(100%) CBO committee officials and 80(96%) household heads beneficiaries. This translated to an aggregate of 98% response rate. This is in line with the findings of Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who asserted that a response rate of at least 70% is adequate for a social scientific study.

### **4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents**

The demographic characteristics that were considered for household heads beneficiaries in this section included: gender, age and highest level of education. This gave a deeper insight on understanding the relationship between the variables under study.

#### **4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender**

Gender refers to socially constructed roles, behavior, activities and attributes that a particular society considers appropriate for men and women. The researcher felt that it was necessary to determine the gender balance among household heads beneficiaries in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West Sub-county in order to appreciate the gender diversity among household heads beneficiaries. For this reason, household heads beneficiaries were asked to indicate their gender. Their responses were as summarized in Table 4.2.

**Table 4. 2: Gender of Household Heads Beneficiaries**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	51	63.75
Female	29	36.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Out of 80 household heads beneficiaries who participated in the study, 51(63.75%) were male while 29(36.25%) were female. Results of the study showed that there were more household heads than females in Kombewa Division.

#### 4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

The researcher asked respondents about their ages. Age as a variable could assist the researcher in ascertaining respondents' experience, commitment and level of responsibility. In view of this, respondents were asked to state their ages. Results were as presented in the table 4.3.

**Table 4. 3: Ages of Household Head Beneficiaries**

<b>Age</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20-30yrs	10	12.5
31-40yrs	32	40.0
41-50yrs	26	32.5
Above 51yrs	12	15.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Out of 80 household heads beneficiaries who participated in the study, 10(12.50%) fell within the age category of 20-30 years. Majority of household heads 32(40.0%) fell within the age category of 31-40 years. 26(32.50%) of household head beneficiaries fell within the age category of 41-50 years while 12(15.0%) fell within the age category of above years. Results of the study showed that majority 58(72.50%) of household heads in Kombewa Division fell within the age category of 31-40 years and 41-50 years respectively, a clear indication that most household heads in Kombewa Division were mature in age. The study did not however look at the role of age of the household head in the implementation of community development action plans

#### 4.3.3. Distribution of Respondents by Highest Completed Level of Education

The study sought to establish the distribution of respondents by highest level of education. The researcher was interested on the level of education because the researcher felt that education

level of household head beneficiaries influenced the implementation of community development action plans. In view of this, respondents were asked to indicate their highest level of education. Their responses were as illustrated in Table 4.4.

**Table 4. 4: Distribution of Respondents by Highest Completed Level of Education**

	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	24	30.0
Secondary	31	38.75
College	22	27.50
University	3	3.75
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Results of the study as depicted in Table 4.4 shows that out of 80 household head beneficiaries who participated in the study, 24(30.0%) had primary education as their highest completed level, 31(38.75%) had secondary education as their highest completed level, 22(27.50%) had college education as their highest completed level where as 3(3.75%) had university education as their highest completed level. As depicted in Table 4.4, majority 55(68.75%) of household head beneficiaries in Kombewa Division had primary and secondary as their highest completed levels of education. These levels of education partially contributed to better implementing of community development action plans initiated by plan International.

#### **4.4 Community Participation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division**

The first objective of the study sought to establish the extent to which community participation influenced implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. To achieve this objective, CBO committee officials were asked to state the extent to which community participation had influenced the implementation of community development action plans. This was because the researcher felt that communities play indispensable roles during planning and implementation of development projects initiated within their areas of jurisdiction. For a deeper understanding of this theme, the researcher has sub-divided it into various sub-themes which include: involvement of community members in projects planning, role of

community members, role of community members in projects implementation, challenges faced by CBO officials during projects implementation.

#### **4.4.1 Involvement of Community Members in Projects Planning**

Communities are at the receiving end of all development projects initiated by CBOs, NGOs etc. In Kombewa Division, development projects initiated by Plan International are ultimately consumed by the community. Thus, the community must be involved during project planning in order to ensure that development projects initiated by CBOs, NGOs continue functioning even after the withdrawal of sponsors. For this reason, CBO officials were asked to indicate whether they involved the community members during project planning. Their responses were as summarized in Table 4.5.

**Table 4. 5: Involvement of Community Members in Projects Planning**

<b>Do you involve community in project planning?</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	15	100
No	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>100</b>

As depicted in Table 4.5, all the 15(100%) CBOs officials who participated in the study acknowledged that they involved community members on projects action plans at the initial stages of project development. Results of this study revealed that CBOs officials appreciated the significant role played by the community on projects planning and development, a gesture demonstrated by all the officials who took part in the study by asserting that they involved community members.

#### **4.4.2 Role of Community Members**

Once the researcher had established that CBO committee officials involved community members in projects planning, the researcher went ahead to ascertain the particular roles CBO committee officials involved community members on. For this reason, CBO committee officials were asked

to identify some of the roles they involved community members on. They gave various sentiments as presented in Table 4.6.

**Table 4. 6: Role of Community Members**

<b>Role of Community Members</b>	<b>Frequenc y</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Planning	25	31.25
Project Identification	22	27.50
Project prioritization	33	41.25
No role at all	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

As depicted in Table 4.6, CBO committee officials involved community members on three key areas i.e planning 25(31.25%), project identification 22(27.25%) and project prioritization 33(41.25%). Results obtained from the study revealed that CBO committee officials appreciated the pivotal roles played by community members on implementation of community development action plans, an attribute demonstrated by the way they involved community members. Results of this study concurs with Gershberg (1998) study which revealed that community members should participate in identifying problems, assessing their resources, annual action plan preparation and regular assessment of progresses or monitoring on a regular basis. At local level, monitoring of project progresses can become a powerful force for participatory development approach which is fully compatible with the spirit of the project design. In particular, it provides an opportunity for community members to participate more fully in tracking physical and socio-economic progresses of the development projects.

Based on findings of the study, the researcher was interested in ascertaining whether community participation had any significant influence on the implementation of community development action plans. The hypothesis stated: community participation have no significant influence on the implementation of community development action plans. Chi-square was administered and results were as presented in Table 4.7.

**Table 4. 7: Chi-Square Test of Community Participation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Chi-Square	7.320 <sup>a</sup>	1	.007		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	6.569	1	.010		
Likelihood Ratio	7.278	1	.007		
Fisher's Exact Test				.010	.005
Linear-by-Linear Association	7.299	1	.007		
N of Valid Cases	80				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 26.50.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table

= 0.05

From table 4.7, the P-Value of the chi-square was 0.007, which was less than 0.05 indicating that at 5% level of significance, community participation had significant influence on implementation of development projects action plans. This is in line with the findings of De Granule (2005) who asserted that community members with good income were actively involved in different participatory projects in the community.

#### **4.4.3 Challenges faced by CBO officials during Projects Implementation**

Once findings of the study had established that the community actively participated on projects development, the researcher was keen in establishing whether CBO committee officials faced challenge while implementing community development projects action plans. In lieu of this, CBO officials were asked to enumerate some of the challenges they faced while implementing community development projects. In response to this question, CBO officials enumerated the following challenges: Financial constraints due to the fact that massive resources are needed during the initial stages of projects development to roll out activities of the projects. Inadequate implementation skills possessed by community members who are the chief beneficiaries of development projects. Unclear Government legislation to guide the implementation of community development action plans.

#### **4.5 Community Socio-economic Factors and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division**

The second objective of the study sought to examine how community socio-economic factors influenced implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. To achieve this objective, household heads beneficiaries were asked to substantiate how community socio-economic factors influenced the implementation of community development action plans. This broad theme was further sub-divided into sub-themes which include: Education and implementation of community development action plans, household head income and implementation of community development action plans, socio-economic factors and implementation of community development action plans.

##### **4.5.1 Education and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

Education acts as a conduit in facilitating the implementation of community development action plans. Quality education for all citizens represents a significant step forward to community development programs. Education is used as an instrument of economic development because it increases the skills required for the work force in production related activities, improves equity or individual access to income and employment opportunities etc. Due to these pivotal roles played by education, the researcher was keen in ascertaining whether education had facilitated the implementation of community development action plans. A question posed to the household heads to validate this concept solicited responses depicted in Table 4.8.

**Table 4. 8: Opinion of Household heads on Influence of Education on Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly agree	26	32.50
Agree	30	37.50
No comment	0	0.00
Disagree	10	12.50
Strongly Disagree	14	17.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00</b>



Out of 80 household heads who participated in the study, 56(70%) consented that education of community members influenced the implementation of community development action plans. However, 24(30%) held a contrary opinion. These study findings validated that education played a significant role in facilitating community development action plans. This observation concurs with findings of an empirical study conducted by (Mc Namara, 1984) which concluded that education increases the skills required by community members for the work-force in production related activities. Improved skills place community members at a better position of implementing community development action plans.

#### **4.5.2 Household head Income and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

The income level of household heads was sought to determine their economic power in relation to implementation of community development action plans. In this regard, household heads were asked to state their monthly income levels. Results obtained from the study were as shown in Table 4.9.

**Table 4. 9: Income of Household heads in Kenya Shillings**

<b>Income</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Below 1,000	0	0.00
1,001-5,000	29	36.25
5,001-10,000	15	18.75
10,001-15,000	12	15.00
15,001-20,000	10	12.50
20,001-25,000	8	10.00
Above 25,000	6	7.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Out of the 80 household heads who participated in the study, none earned below Ksh.1,000 per month, 29(36.25% ) earned between Ksh. 1,001–5,000, 15(18.75% ) earned between Ksh.5,001–10,000, 12(15.00% ) earned between Ksh. 10,001–15,000, 10(12.50% ) earned between Ksh.15,001-20,000, 8(10.00%) earned between Ksh.20,001-25,000 income bracket and 6(7.50%)

earned above Ksh. 25,000 per month. Findings of the study revealed that majority 44(55.00%) of household heads earned between Ksh. 1,001–10,000 a month. Findings of the study revealed that majority 44(55.00%) of household heads earned between Ksh. 1,001–10,000 a month. This confirmed that majority of household heads were low income earners, a clear indication that they were incapable of sustaining the initiated community development action plans beyond sponsors withdrawal. De Granule (2005) report indicated that family monthly income is positively associated with participation of family members in community development work. Community members with good income were actively involved in different participatory projects in the community. This guaranteed the sustainability of community development projects beyond sponsors' withdrawal.

The study further sought to establish whether income as well as education of household heads significantly influenced the implementation of community development action plans. In view of this, the researcher tested the hypothesis which stated: Community socio-economic factors have no significant influence on the implementation of community development action plans. Chi-square was administered and results were presented in table 4.10.

**Table 4. 10: Chi-Square Test of Community Socio-economic factors and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Chi-Square	27.757 <sup>a</sup>	3	.000
Likelihood Ratio	27.396	3	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	25.414	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	80		

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 8.50.

= 0.05

From Table 4.10 the P-value of the Chi-square was 0.000 which was less than 0.05 indicating that socio-economic factors (income, education) had significant influence on implementation of community development projects action plans. Socio-economic factors such as education, occupation (income) enhances the level of participation of people in community development

projects thereby impacting on their living standards. These findings meant that the Hypothesis Community Socio-economic factors has no influence on implementation of community development action plans was rejected.

#### **4.6 Sensitization of Community Members and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division**

The third objective of the study sought to determine the influence of sensitization of community members on implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. To achieve this objective, the researcher solicited views of household heads on how sensitization of community members influenced the implementation of community development action plans. For a deeper understanding of this theme, it was further sub-divided into various sub themes which included: awareness of household heads on community development action plans, mode of sensitization through which household heads became aware of community development action plans, level of sensitization of community members on community development action plans.

##### **4.6.1 Awareness of Household Heads on Community Development Action Plans**

Sensitization is the process of making community members aware of community development issues. The study sought to establish awareness levels of community members on community development action plans because lack of information may influence the decision taken by community members. In this regard, household heads were asked to state whether they were aware of community development action plans. Table 4.11 shows the results of the study.

**Table 4. 11: Awareness of Household Heads on Community Development Action Plans**

<b>Awareness level</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>percentage</b>
Aware	80	100
Not aware	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100</b>

Out of the 80 household heads who participated in the study, 80(100%) acknowledged that they were aware of community development action plans. None of the household heads held a contrary opinion. Results of this study are in agreement with an empirical study conducted by

Hess (1996) which summarized that consultative discussion with the community on regular basis like biannually, annually about the status of project plans, the results achieved so far and the challenges ahead will help to enhance communities' awareness and ownership of project activities. Due to these findings, the researcher further wanted to establish whether the level of awareness of community members influenced the implementation of community development action plans. The hypothesis stated: the level of community sensitization has no significant influence on the implementation of community development action plans. Chi-square was administered and results were presented in table 4.12.

**Table 4. 12: Chi-Square Test of Awareness Levels of Community Members and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (1-sided)
Chi-Square	38.368 <sup>a</sup>	1	.000		
Continuity Correction <sup>b</sup>	34.602	1	.000		
Likelihood Ratio	4.682	1	.000		
Fisher's Exact Test				.000	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	4.937	1	.000		
N of Valid Cases	80				

a. 0 cells (.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 19.00.

b. Computed only for a 2x2 table  
= 0.05

From table 4.12 the P-value of the Pearson Chi – square was 0.000 which was less than 0.05 indicating that awareness levels of community members had significant influence implementation of community development action plans. Level of awareness of community members is pre-requisite in building ownership for community development projects. It builds a broad knowledge base, skills and value system among community members with regards to holistic development approach. This goes along in improving the livelihood situation of the resident communities. Raising the level of awareness of community members enables them to

take over all development responsibilities by their own initiative after phasing out community projects.

#### **4.6.2 Mode of Sensitization through which Household heads became aware of Community Development Action Plans**

The researcher sought to know the mode of sensitization through which household heads got awareness on community development action plans. This was necessary because the study needed to establish the most common mode of sensitization. In view of this, household heads were asked to state which mode of sensitization they became aware of community development action plans. Table 4.13 depicts the findings of the study.

**Table 4. 13: Sensitization Mode through Household heads became aware of Community Development Action Plans.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Community Meetings	32	40.00
Print media	19	23.75
Friends/relatives	13	16.25
Seminars	16	20.00
Total	80	100.00

Out of 80 household heads who participated in the study, 32 (40.00%) got sensitized through community meetings, 19(23.75%) got sensitized through print media, 13(16.25%) got sensitized through friends / relatives and 16(20.00%) got sensitized through seminars. The study findings showed that a majority of household heads 32(40.00%) got sensitized on community development action plans through electronic media while a minority 13(16.25%) of the respondents got sensitized friends/relatives.

### 4.6.3 Level of Sensitization of Community Members on Community Development Action Plans

The study sought to establish whether CBOs/NGOs/GOK had taken the leading role in sensitizing community members on community development action plans. This was important as it could reveal whether CBOs/NGOs/GOK officials were meeting their sensitization obligation. In view of this, household heads were asked to give their opinion on whether the CBOs/NGOs/GOK had adequately sensitized them. Household heads gave various opinions as captured in Table 4.14.

**Table 4. 14: Level of Sensitization of Community Members on Community Development Action Plans**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	10	12.50
Agree	14	17.50
No comment	0	0
Disagree	31	38.75
Strongly disagree	25	31.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Out of the 80 household heads who participated in the study, 10(12.50%) strongly agreed that CBOs/NGOs/ GOK had sensitized them on community development action plans while 14 (17.50%) agreed. None of the respondents gave the response of no comment. 31(38.75%) disagreed while 25(31.25%) strongly disagreed. Findings of the study revealed that 56(70%) of household heads confessed that CBOs/NGOs/GOK officials had not adequately sensitized them on community development action plans while minority 24(30.00%) of the household heads consented that CBOs/NGOs/GOK officials had adequately sensitized them on community development action plans. This therefore meant that CBOs/NGOs/GOK officials should step up their community sensitization campaigns on community development action plans in order to spur up the level of awareness of community members.

#### **4.7 Government Legislation and Implementation of Community Development Action Plans in Kombewa Division**

The fourth and last objective of the study sought to examine how Government legislation influenced implementation of community development action plans. To achieve this objective, the researcher solicited views of household heads on influence of Government legislation on implementation of community development action plans. This theme was further sub-divided into two specific sub-themes which included: Existence of Government legislation and influence of Government legislation on implementation of community development action plans.

##### **4.7.1 Existence of Government Legislation**

Government legislation provides the legal framework which guides community development action plans. The researcher felt that it was necessary to establish whether there existed legal structures that govern the implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. Household heads were asked to state whether they were aware of the existence of Government legislation that guided the implementation of community development action plans by CBOs/NGOs. Their responses were as depicted in Table 4.15.

**Table 4. 15: Existence of Government Legislation**

<b>Existence of Legislation</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Yes	35	43.75
No	45	56.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As depicted in Table 4.1, out of 80 household heads who participated in the study, 35(43.75%) were aware that there existed Government legislation that guided the implementation of community development action plans while majority of household heads 45(56.25%) held a contrary opinion indicating low level awareness of the existence of government legislation guiding implementation of community development action plans. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that majority of household heads in Kombewa Division were not

aware of Government legislation that guide the implementation of community development action plans. In this regard, a multi-prolonged awareness creation campaigns on the existence and significance of Government legislation should be initiated and sustained by CBOs/NGOs operating within Kombewa Division.

#### **4.7.2 Influence of Government Legislation on the Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

The main intention of the Government in initiating legal framework is to guide the implementation of community development action plans. For this reason, the researcher wanted to ascertain from household heads whether Government legislation guided the implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. Household heads were asked to indicate their level of agreement/disagreement to the statement: Government legislation facilitates the implementation of community development action plans by CBOs/ NGOs in Kombewa Division. Their responses were as summarized in Table 4.16.

**Table 4. 16: Influence of Government Legislation on the Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Strongly Agree	15	18.75
Agree	18	22.50
No comment	0	0
Disagree	26	32.50
Strongly disagree	21	26.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>100.00</b>

Out of 80 household heads who took part in the study, 15(18.75%) strongly agreed with the statement that Government legislation facilitates the implementation of community development action plans while 18(22.50%) agreed this is in line with the earlier findings on the awareness for the existence of these legislations. On the other hand, 26(32.50%) of household heads disagreed with the statement that Government legislation facilitates the implementation of community development action plans where as 21(26.25%) strongly disagreed. The study findings revealed



that majority of the household heads 47(58.75%) disagreed with the statement that Government legislation facilitates the implementation of community development action plans. This could be attributed to the fact that majority of the household heads in Kombewa Division were not aware of the existence of Government legislation that govern the implementation of community development action plans. Only 33(41.25%) of household heads supported the statement.

In order to ascertain the extent to which Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans, the researcher went further to probe household heads who acknowledged that Government legislation indeed influenced the implementation of community development action plans to indicate the extent of influence. A question posed to solicit information from household heads on this crucial area attracted responses indicated in Table 4.17.

**Table 4. 17: Extent to which Government Legislation Supported the Implementation of Community Development Action Plans**

<b>Extent of Influence</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Large	21	63.64
Medium	10	30.30
Small	2	6.06
<b>Total</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>100.00</b>

As depicted from Table 4.17, all the 33 household who had acknowledged that Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans indicated that the influence happened in varying degree. 21(63.64%) indicated that Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans to a large extent, 10(30.30%) asserted that Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans to a medium extent while 2(6.06%) indicated that it happened to a small extent. The study concluded that majority of household heads who were aware of

theexistence of Government legislation had full confidence that the legal framework guided the implementation of community development action plans.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter contains summary of findings, conclusion, recommendations, contributions to the body of knowledge and suggestions for further research.

#### 5.2 Summary of Findings

The study sought to establish the factors affecting implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West Sub-county. Results of the study showed that there were more male household heads 51(63.75%) than female 29(36.25%) in Kombewa Division. On age distribution of respondents, the study revealed that majority 58(72.50%) of household heads in Kombewa Division fell within the age category of 31-40 and 41-50 years respectively, a clear indication that most household heads in Kombewa Division were mature in age. Finally, on highest completed level of education, majority 55(68.75%) of household head beneficiaries in Kombewa Division had primary and secondary as their highest completed levels of education. These levels of education partially assisted them in implementing community development action plans initiated by plan International.

The first objective of the study sought to establish the extent to which community participation influenced implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. Data analysis and interpretation of responses from CBO committee officials revealed that CBO committee officials 15(100%) involved community members on projects' action plans at the initial stages of project development. CBO committee members asserted that they involved community members on three key areas: planning 25(31.25%), project identification 22(27.25%) and project prioritization 33(41.25%). There was significant influence of community participation on implementation of community development action plans at 5% level of significance. CBO committee members acknowledged that involving community members on

implementation of community development action plans ensured sustainability of initiated community projects beyond sponsors' withdrawal.

The second objective of the study sought to examine how community socio-economic factors influenced implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. Data analysis and interpretation of responses from household heads revealed that majority 56(70%) consented that education of community members influenced the implementation of community development action plans. Only 24(30%) held a contrary opinion. Findings of the study validated that education played a significant role in facilitating community development action plans. This confirmed that the level of awareness of community members was key to implementation of community development action plans. Thus drastic action must be undertaken to upgrade the education levels of community members because results had indicated that majority 55(68.75%) had primary and secondary levels of education. Findings of the study further revealed that majority 44(55.00%) of household heads earned between Ksh.1,001–10,000 a month. This confirmed that majority of household heads were low income earners, a clear indication that they were incapable of sustaining the initiated community development action plans beyond sponsors withdrawal. There was significant influence of socio-economic factors (education, income) of community members on implementation of community development action plans at 5% level of significance.

The third objective of the study sought to determine the influence of sensitization of community members on implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division. Data analysis and interpretation of responses from household heads revealed that majority 56(70%) had not been sensitized on community development action plans while minority 24(30.00%) held a contrary opinion. The influence of community sensitization on effective implementation of community development action plans was significant at 5% level of significance.

The fourth and last objective of the study sought to examine the influence of Government legislation on implementation of community development action plans. Data analysis and interpretation of responses from household heads revealed that majority 45(56.25%) were not aware of the existence of Government legislation that guides the implementation of community development action plans while 35(43.75%) held a contrary opinion. Majority of household

heads 47(58.75%) disagreed with the statement that Government legislation facilitate the implementation of community development action plans, only 33(41.25%) supported the statement. This could be due to the fact that majority of the household heads were not aware of the existence of Government legislation that govern the implementation of community development action plans. Findings of the study further revealed that Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans to a large extent 21(63.64%), medium 10 (30.30%) and small extent 2(6.06%) respectively.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

In terms of the stated objectives, the following conclusions can be drawn from the study: CBO committee officials involved community members on projects' action plans at the initial stages of project development. The key areas CBO committee officials involved community members include: planning, project identification and project prioritization. There was significant influence of community participation on implementation of community development action plans at 5% level of significance. CBO committee members acknowledged that involving community members on implementation of community development action plans ensured sustainability of initiated community projects beyond sponsors' withdrawal.

Majority of household heads acknowledged that education of community members influenced the implementation of community development action plans. This confirmed that the level of awareness of community members was key to implementation of community development action plans. Majority of household heads were low income earners, a clear indication that they were incapable of sustaining the initiated community development action plans beyond sponsors' withdrawal. There was significant influence of socio-economic factors (education, income) of community members on implementation of community development action plans at 5% level of significance.

Majority of household heads echoed that they had not been sensitized on community development action plans. The influence of community sensitization on effective implementation of community development action plans was significant at 5% level of significance. On the other hand majority of household heads were not aware of the existence of Government legislation that

guides the implementation of community development action plans. Majority of household heads disagreed with the statement that Government legislation facilitates the implementation of community development action plans. This could be due to the fact that household heads were not aware of the existence of Government legislation that governs the implementation of community development action plans. Findings of the study further revealed that Government legislation influenced the implementation of community development action plans to a large extent.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

Based on the findings, the study made the following recommendations:

The CBO committee officials to step up the level of participation of community members on implementation of community development action plans, community members to be empowered educationally and financially to enable them to be in a better position of implementing and sustaining community development action plans, a multi-prolonged sensitization campaigns on community development action plans to be initiated at grass root levels through household heads, village heads and CBO committee officials and government legislation that guides the implementation of community development action plans to be clearly spelt out to community members.

## 5.5 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

**Table 4. 18: Contribution of the Study to the Body of Knowledge**

<b>Objectives</b>	<b>Contributions to the Body of Knowledge</b>
To establish the extent to which community participation influence the implementation of community development action plans.	CBO committee officials to step up the level of participation of community members on implementation of community development action plans.
To examine how community socio-economic factors influence the implementation of community development action plans.	Community members to be empowered educationally and financially to enable them to be in a better position of implementing and sustaining community development action plans.
To determine the level at which sensitization of community influence the effective implementation of community development action plans.	A multi-prolonged sensitization campaigns on community development action plans to be initiated at grass root levels through household heads, village heads and CBO committee officials.
To examine how Government legislation influence the implementation of community development action plans.	Government legislation that guides the implementation of community development action plans to be clearly spelt out to community members.

## **5.6 Suggestions for Further Research**

This study did not explore certain areas that were equally important. Such areas were left out because the scope of this study warranted. In view of this, the researcher suggests the following areas for further research:

1. Factors influencing the sustainability of community development projects in Kisumu West Sub-county
2. What is the Role of community members on implementation of community development projects.
- 3 .What results would a replication of this study in a different Sub-county produce in order to validate its findings?



## REFERENCE

- Ahmed Baha' El-Deen A. Rethinking Planning Theory and Practice
- Alkire, F.T.hart, & Newman, J. (2001). *Understanding and evaluating administration and hierarchical influence on the community*. Educational Administration. Quarterly. Africa.
- Allmendinger, P. (2002). Planning Theory. Palgrave, NY.
- Amin, M. (2005) *Social Science research: conception, methodology and analysis*.
- Arasian, S.M. (2000). *Multimedia for Learning: Methods and Development*. Needham Heights: Allyn & Bacon.
- Baryman and Cramer, 2008. Data Analysis Technique Handbook.
- Blakers, C. (1989). *School and community: A review of school community relationships*. Australia: Australian Council of State School Organizations Inc.
- Binswager and Biklen, (2010). *Qualitative research for Education; An introduction to theory methods; Syracuse University*.
- Bolman, L.G. & Deal, T.E. (1991). Improving human resource management. *In Reframing organizations: Artisry, choice and leadership*. Oxford: Jossey Bass..
- Campbell, S. and Fainstein, S. (2003). Readings in Planning Theory. Oxford. Blackwell.
- Cummings, W. K. & Riddel, A. (1994). *International journal of educational research*. Alternative policy for the finance, central and delivery of basic education.
- Conyers, D. (1982). *The role of decentralization in National development studies: institute of social studies*.
- Cook, T.D. (2007). *School – Community Management in the Untainted States:-* Background paper prepared for the pragmatic study on school based management, world Bank, Washington, DC.
- Cornwell, N.C. (1986). *Journal of Education Enquiry* Collaborative decision- making and school – based management; challenges, rhetoric and reality.
- Dane, F. C., (1990). Research Methods, Brooks/Cole Publishing Company
- Dooley (1996). Social Research Methods. 3rd Edition, Prectice-Hall of India, New Delhi

- Day C. Harris, A. & Hadfield, M. (2001). *Community leadership and Management*. Grounding knowledge of school in stakeholder realities: A multi-perspective study of effective school leaders.
- De Granule, A. (2005). *Improving the quality of Living through Community – Based Management: Learning from International Experiences*. International Review of Education
- Dongier, Dury and Doran, C. (1999). *The effectiveness of Community – based management*. Unpublished master's Thesis, University of New castle, collaghan, NSW.
- Duflo, Esther, Rachel Glennerster, and Michael kremer. (2006) *Using randomization in development Economic Research: A Tool Kit*. Technical working paper 333, National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, MA.
- Edward and Jones, (1976). *A Journal for Community Development*
- Francis, Mulwa, *Demystifying participatory community Development*, 2008.
- Fear, Fesler and Kettl,( 1989). *Participatory Community Based Management*
- Fullan, M. (1999). *Change Forces: The sequel*. Philadelphia. Falmer press.
- Gershberg, A. I. (1998). *Decentralization, Recentralization and Performance Accountability: Building an operationally useful framework for analysis*. Development Policy Review.
- Graham, K. (1986). *The battle of democracy*. Brighton: Wheatsheaf Books.
- Hess, G. A. Jr. (1999). *Expectations, opportunity, capacity and will: the four essential components of Chicago School Reform*. Educational Policy.
- Hinton, P.R. (1995): *Statistics Explained; A guide for social science students*: London: Routledge.
- Jennigs R. ( 2000). *A Journal for Community Driven Development Initiative*.
- Jones, A. (1985). *Leadership for tomorrow Schools*. Oxford: Basil Black-well.
- Katar Singh, *Rural Development, Principles, Policies and Management*, 2009
- Kasomo D. (2006). *Research Methods in Humanities and Education*. Zapf Chancery.

Eldoret, Kenya

Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (1999). *Population Census*. Government of Kenya  
Printer, Nairobi

- Kenya Vision 2030 (2007). The Popular Version Government of the Republic of Kenya  
<http://www.businessdictionary.com/definition/action-plan.html#ixzz1qECYOTeq>  
<http://www.traveljournals.net/explore/kenya/map/m3108988/kombewa>.
- Kothari C.R. (2004). *Research Methodology. Methods and Techniques*. New Age International (P) Limited, India
- Kombo, D.K. and Tromp D.L.A (2006). *Proposal and thesis writing: An Introduction*. Paulines Publication Africa, NAIROBI.
- Kothari, R.C. (2003). *Research Methodology methods and Techniques*. Delhi International Ltd. Publishers.
- Littlefield, ( 2008). Un published Journal for Community Driven Development.
- Lansdown, G. (2001). *Promoting Community Participation in Democratic Decision Making*. Italy, UNICEF.
- Malen Barry, Rodney T. Ogawa, and Jennifer Kranz. (1990). *What Do We Know about Site – Based Management: A Case Of The Literature –A Call For Research*. London: Falmer Press.
- Mc Namara, (1984). *What works in Communities. Translating Research into Action*. Alexandria, Virginia USA: Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development.
- Midgley I. J.(1984). *Community participation in education-Let's encourage parents*. An address given to parent – school consultant' workshop, Brisbane.
- Mugenda, A.G. (2008) *Social Sciences Research; Theory and Principles. Applied Research and Training Services*, Nairobi, Kenya.
- Mulkey, (1989). *Research Methods. Quantitative and Qualitative approaches*. Nairobi: Acts Press.
- Mulwa, F. (1994). *Patterns of Power and Authority in English Education*. London; Methuen and Co. Ltd.
- Narayan and Petesch, (2002). *Community - Based Management, Media Access Outcomes in Benin*.
- Orodho, A.J. (2003). *Essential of Education and Social Sciences Research method*; Nairobi; Masola Publishers.

- Pateman, C. (1970). *Participation and democratic theory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Robinson, B. M. (1989). *The use of qualitative and quantitative performance indicators to measure the success of parent / community participation*. An unpublished paper presented at the 11<sup>th</sup> Regional Symposium, Singapore.
- Rousseau, J. J. (1762). The social contract and discourse. In *Three essays*. London: Oxford University Press.
- Shaffer and Summer, 1988. A journal for Community Development Initiative.
- Sikula, R. (1981). Crucial issue, school-community relations: A systematic approach. N.A.S.S.P. *Bulletin*, 65, (441-448), 55-62.
- Timothy J and Bartik T. J (1995). *Participatory Community Development Hand book*
- Walker, A. & Dimock, C. (2000). *Leading Leadership into the Globalized World*. Community Leadership and Management.
- Weber, (1947). *Community - Based Management, Media Access Outcomes in Benin: Experimental Evidence from Benin*. New York University, New York

## APPENDICES

### Appendix I HOUSEHOLD HEAD BENEFICIARY QUESTIONNAIRE

Participant code: [ ] [ ] [ ]

Please answer the following questions either by ticking an appropriate box or by providing an appropriate answer where no box is provided. The questionnaire has a likert scale whose measurement scale is as follows: **5= Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2= Disagree and 1 = Strongly Disagree**

#### SECTION A: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Gender of Respondent

Male       Female

2. Age of participant

20 – 30 Years                       31 – 40 Years  
 41 – 50 Years                       Above 51 Years

3. What is your highest completed level of education?

Below primary                       Primary  
 Secondary                               College  
 University

**SECTION B: SOCIO – ECONOMIC FACTORS**

4. Please indicate your level of agreement to the following statement:

Education has a direct influence on implementation of community development action plans

The measurement scale is **5 = Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2 = Disagree; 1 =**

**Strongly Disagree**

<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> No comment
<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree	

5. State your level of income (in Ksh.)

<input type="checkbox"/> Below 1,000	<input type="checkbox"/> 1,001 – 5,000
<input type="checkbox"/> 5,001 – 10,000	<input type="checkbox"/> 10,001 – 15,000
<input type="checkbox"/> 15,001 – 20,000	<input type="checkbox"/> 20,001 -25,000
<input type="checkbox"/> Above – 25,000	<input type="checkbox"/>

6. i) Does your level of income influence the implementation of community development action plans

Yes  No

ii) If Yes/No, Briefly explain

.....

.....

.....

.....

**SECTION C: LEVEL OF COMMUNITY SENSITIZATION**

7. Are you aware of community development action plans initiated by CBOs/ NGOs in Kombewa Division?

Yes [ ]                      No [ ]

8. How did you come to know about the community development action plans initiated by CBOs/NGOs in Kombewa Division? Through

Community Meetings [ ]    Print media [ ]    Friends [ ]    Seminars [ ]    Any other (specify) [ ]

9. Please indicate your level of agreement/disagreement to the following statement: CBO/GOK/NGOs officials have adequately sensitized the public on community development action plans?

**5 = Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2 = Disagree; 1 = Strongly Disagree**

<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Agree
<input type="checkbox"/> No comment	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree
<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree	

**SECTION D: GOVERNMENT LEGISLATION**

10. Does Government legislation that supports the implementation of community development action plans exist in Kombewa Division?

Yes [ ]                      No [ ]

11. Please indicate your level of agreement/disagreement to the following statement: Government legislation facilitate the implementation of community development action plans initiated by CBOs/ NGOs in Kombewa Division.

**5 = Strongly Agree; 4= Agree; 3 = No comment; 2 = Disagree; 1 = Strongly Disagree**

<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Agree	<input type="checkbox"/> Agree	
<input type="checkbox"/> No comment	<input type="checkbox"/> Disagree	<input type="checkbox"/> Strongly Disagree

12. To what extent has Government legislation supported the implementation of community development action plans in Kombewa Division?

Large extent [ ]

Medium extent [ ]

Small extent [ ]

### Appendix II CBO COMMITTEE OFFICIALS QUESTIONNAIRE

1. Do CBOs / NGOs involve members of the community in planning community development interventions?

 Yes

 No

2. What are your roles in community development projects?

1	Planning	
2	Project Identification	
3	Project Prioritization	
4	No Role at all	
5	Don't Know	

3. What are your roles in implementing community development action plans?

1	Monitoring and Evaluation	
2	Modification of the Plans	
3	Financing the Plans	
4	No Role at all	
5	Don't Know	



4. What challenges do you face when implementing community development action plans?

1	Financial Constrains	
2	Lack of implementation skills	
3	Disruptions by unplanned community activities	
4	Lack of community participation	
5	Government policies	
6	No challenges	

5. What are some of the challenges you face when implementing community development action plans?

.....

.....

.....

.....

## Appendix III RESEARCH AUTHORISATION LETTER



### NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,  
2241349, 310571, 2219420  
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249  
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke  
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke  
When replying please quote

9<sup>th</sup> Floor, Utalii House  
Uhuru Highway  
P.O. Box 30623-00100  
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No.

Date:  
25<sup>th</sup> August, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/0400/3054

Richard Otieno Odhiambo  
University of Nairobi  
P.O. Box 30197-00100  
NAIROBI.

#### RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Factors affecting implementation of Community Development Action Plan: A case study of Plan International in Kombewa Division, Kisumu West Sub County,*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kisumu County** for a period ending **30<sup>th</sup> September, 2014**.

You are advised to report to **the Country Director, Plan International, the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kisumu County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

  
SAID HUSSEIN  
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The Country Director  
Plan International.

The County Commissioner  
The County Director of Education  
Kisumu County.

*National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001:2008 Certified*

# Appendix IV RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:**  
**MR. RICHARD OTIENO ODHIAMBO**  
**of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI,**  
**79162-40100 nairobi, has been**

**permitted to conduct research in**  
**Kisumu County**  
**on the topic: FACTORS AFFECTING**  
**IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY**  
**DEVELOPMENT ACTION PLAN: A CASE**  
**STUDY OF PLAN INTERNATIONAL IN**  
**KOMBEWA DIVISION, KISUMU WEST**  
**SUB-COUNTY.**

**for the period ending:**  
**30th September 2014**

  
**Applicant's**  
**Signature**

**Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/14/0400/3054**  
**Date Of Issue : 25th August, 2014,**  
**Fee Received :USD 11,14**



  
**Secretary**  
**National Commission for Science,**  
**Technology & Innovation**

## CONDITIONS

- 1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.**
- 2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.**
- 3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.**
- 4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.**
- 5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.**
- 6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.**



**REPUBLIC OF KENYA**



**National Commission for Science,**  
**Technology and Innovation**

## RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

**Serial No. A/ 6973**

**CONDITIONS: see back page**