

**LEVEL OF PARTICIPATION IN PROJECT IDENTIFICATION AND  
SELECTION BY CONSTITUENTS: A CASE OF CONSTITUENCY  
DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF) IN MAKADARA CONSTITUENCY**

**BY**

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**L50/P/7328/06**

**A Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award  
of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of the  
University of Nairobi.**

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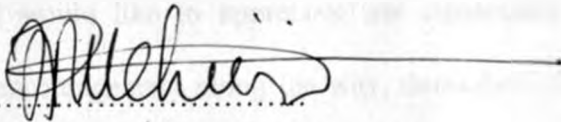
## DECLARATION

I declare that this research project is my original work and has never been presented to any university or college for an academic award or credit.



Elizabeth J Kinyoda

This Research Project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor.



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## **ACKNOWLEDGMENT**

I wish to sincerely thank my supervisor, Ms Patricia Muchiri, (Lecturer, University of Nairobi), for her patience, views and advice that enabled me develop skills for the preparation and compilation of this project. In the same regard, I would also like to extend my gratitude to all the lecturers from the University of Nairobi who taught me for equipping me with skills, knowledge and attitudes without which this project would have been impossible to carry out.

I would like to appreciate my classmates, in particular Rita, who has been of great encouragement along the way, throughout this course. I would also like to express my sincere gratitude to my employer for granting me permission to pursue the course, and also encouraging me to enhance my education. Last but not least, I would like to express my sincere thanks to God Almighty for His mercies and grace throughout this course and eventual accomplishment of the task of this project.

## **DEDICATION**

I dedicate this project to my parents – Emily and Matthias Kinyoda for providing me with a sound educational background, believing in me and encouraging me throughout the study period.

## ABSTRACT

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was established under the Constituencies Development Fund Act 2003. Its purpose was to take development to the citizens at the grass roots level within the shortest time possible, in order to alleviate poverty. However, the utilization and management of the fund remains a major concern. This study examined the extent to which the Fund programmes are meeting the goals set out at the beginning. The purpose of the study was to examine whether there is adequate community participation in the project selection execution, selection of CDF committees and monitoring and evaluation, while the objectives were to examine the level of awareness of the constituents about the CDF and whether they are satisfied with their involvement in the projects. The review of related literature included Historical perspectives of CDF, models of development, Symbolic interactionism theory, Fiscal policy, Decentralization, Citizen Priorities and local participation, Political economy of CDF, Monitoring and evaluation, Project management cycle, Project identification, Preparation of the project and CDF implementation process.

The study used primary and secondary data that was collected using interview guides and questionnaires. The Survey research design was employed. The design also employed Probability and Non-probability sampling and Purposive sampling for the key informants that were interviewed. The findings were used to make conclusions that can promote community awareness and participation in the projects, thus enhancing the citizens'

development agenda right from the grass roots level as well as promoting project ownership and good stewardship of the same by the citizens.

The study established that there was little awareness about CDF projects being implemented in Makadara constituency, where 73% of the respondents under the study indicated not being aware of CDF projects and operations in the area. The level of participation was also low as evidenced by the study findings where very few attended meeting (27%) and majority (87%) were not involved in project prioritization and identification. The constituents were also not satisfied with the operations of CDF and the way CDC officials managed the CDF projects as responded by 80% of the constituents who were under the study.

From the findings the study recommended that there should be more awareness campaigns by the government and civil society on CDF. The CDF laws should also be clear on guidelines for the participation of the civil society in CDF operations. Another recommendation was that the CDF officials should involve all the necessary stakeholders in CDF matters in Makadara constituency.

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## **ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

<b>CBO</b>	-	<b>Community Based Organization</b>
<b>CDC</b>	-	<b>Constituency Development Committee</b>
<b>CDD</b>	-	<b>Community Driven Development</b>
<b>CDF</b>	-	<b>Constituency Development Fund</b>
<b>CEO</b>	-	<b>Chief Executive Officer</b>
<b>DC</b>	-	<b>District Officer</b>
<b>DDC</b>	-	<b>District Development Committee</b>
<b>DDO</b>	-	<b>District Development Officer</b>
<b>DFRD</b>	-	<b>District Focus for Rural Development</b>
<b>FPE</b>	-	<b>Free Primary Education</b>
<b>G o K</b>	-	<b>Government of Kenya</b>
<b>HIV</b>	-	<b>Human Immuno- Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS)</b>
<b>KIPPRA-</b>		<b>Kenya Institute for Public Research &amp; Analysis</b>
<b>LATF</b>	-	<b>Local Authority Transfer Fund</b>
<b>MP</b>	-	<b>Member of Parliament</b>
<b>NGO</b>	-	<b>Non-Governmental Organization</b>
<b>NMC</b>	-	<b>National Management Committee</b>
<b>PRSP</b>	-	<b>Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper</b>
<b>REPLF-</b>		<b>Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund</b>
<b>RMLF</b>	-	<b>Roads Maintenance Levy Fund</b>
<b>SSEBF</b>	-	<b>Secondary School Education Bursary Fund</b>
<b>SPSS-</b>		<b>Statistical Programme for Social Sciences</b>

## CHAPTER ONE

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1 Background to the study

Since independence, economic development policy has been formulated, financed and implemented through central planning. This system has not worked well since it has been characterized by bureaucracy, command and control from the centralized managerial authority. (Mapesa and Kibua, 2006).

It has resulted in major development inequalities. To address the problem, new policies emerged. The earliest to be introduced in 1963, was *majimboism*, followed by the Sessional Paper No.10 of 1965 on *African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya* which stipulated, that planning was to be extended to provinces, districts and municipalities. This was followed by the 1966-70 *National Development Plan*, that recommended that various committees be established to ensure coordination and people's participation in their development. In 1971, the *Ndegwa Report*, recommended that for acceleration of rural development, the process of planning and implementation had to be extended to district level and divisions. In 1982, the Working Party on Government Expenditures (Republic of Kenya), recommended that the districts should be the focal point for the management and implementation of rural development by the central government. *The District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD)* (1983) was a government policy document formulated by provincial heads of departments through Authority to Incur Expenditure (AIE). The DFRD required District Development Committees (DDC) to be responsible for coordination of rural development.



The decentralization efforts were further followed by the *Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth Creation*. This strategy outlined interventions that aimed at reducing poverty at the grass roots level. It recognized that benefits of economic growth were not reaching all the people, particularly the disadvantaged members of the population. (Mapesa and Kibua, 2006).

One key intervention has been the disbursement of financial resources directly to the districts and constituencies. Such resources include: Secondary School Education Bursary Fund (SSEBF), Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) and HIV/AIDS Fund and Free Primary Education (FPE). (Ministry of Planning: Central Bureau of Statistics 2005). The direct disbursement of these funds is intended to improve poverty eradication efforts and project implementation by using local information, implementation and evaluation.

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was established through the Constituencies Development Fund Act, of 2003. (Kenya Gazette Supplement No.107 (Act No. 11) of 9th January 2004). It is one of the seven operational decentralized funds set up by the government's responsiveness to reduce socio-economic disparities and to improve the wellbeing of its citizens.

The CDF Act covers the legal and institutional framework through which the fund operates, the procurement procedures, project identification, planning and implementation and monitoring and evaluation of the projects. The fund targets all constituency level development projects particularly those that aim to eradicate poverty at the grass roots level. CDF is an annual budgetary allocation by the Central Government to each of the country's jurisdictions that is, the

constituencies (Kimenyi, 2005). Although CDF takes a relatively small amount of national resources, 2.5 percent of the government's ordinary revenue collected every year, its impact can be significant if the funds are efficiently utilized, (Kenya Gazette Supplement, No.107:197). Since the fund benefits the communities directly, it should stimulate local involvement in development projects and as such, constituents should be more informed about projects funded by the CDF program (Kimenyi, 2005). This study seeks to investigate the level of participation of the constituents in the identification and selection of the projects for their constituencies.

## **1.2. Statement of the problem**

Since the inception of CDF by the government of Kenya in 2003, a lot of money has been allocated to constituencies equitably based on the poverty index. The officer administering the Fund is appointed by the Minister, from among government public servants who have relevant training and at least five years experience in public finance. (Kenya Gazette Supplement, Acts 2003:201).

The Fund is administered by the National Management Committee (NMC), Constituency Fund Committee (CFC), Districts Projects Committee (DPC) and Constituency Development Committee, (CDC). These organs are mandated to ensure that the fund operates efficiently. The funds are subject to audit in accordance with the Exchequer and Audit Act. The key instruments for the operationalization of CDF are the CDF Act 2003, the CDF (Regulations), 2004, the Exchequer and Audit (Public Procurement) Regulations 2001, Government Regulations and Procedures and various Treasury circulars. The CDF initiative was designed to take development to the people at the grass roots level. The objective was to have people drive their own development agenda, and as such, make the process participatory and faster. In essence, the

CDF provides individuals at the grassroots the opportunity to make expenditure choices that maximize their welfare in line with their needs and preferences. To the extent that the local population is better informed about their priorities, the choices made can be expected to be more aligned to their problems and circumstances (Kimenyi2005). However, since inception, criticism has been mounting over the way the Fund is being managed and utilized. Numerous complaints have been made both in the media and in public forums.

The fact that CDF was initiated to alleviate poverty and that Members of Parliament are allocated funds on the basis of constituency poverty levels raises concern about whether the funds are reaching targeted beneficiaries. One of the key areas of policy concern that has emerged is the question as to whether there is local participation in the project cycle in accordance with pressing needs identification, project identification, project planning, project management and implementation, and participation in operation and maintenance (Mapesa and Kibua: 2006). This study seeks to investigate whether the constituents of Makadara Constituency are given enough room to participate in the identification and selection of CDF projects in their constituency.

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

The purpose of the study was to investigate the level of participation of constituents in project identification and selection of Constituency Development Fund projects in Makadara constituency.

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

The objectives of this study were to:

1. Establish the level of participation of constituents in Makadara in identification and selection of CDF projects.
2. Investigate whether the constituents in Makadara are satisfied with their involvement in the projects implemented in their constituency.
3. Examine the level of awareness of the constituents in Makadara about the CDF fund in their constituency.
4. Investigate whether the constituents are receiving benefits from the projects implemented in their constituency.

### **1.5 Research Questions**

In answering the project objectives, the study will specifically respond to the following research questions:

1. What is the level of participation of constituents in Makadara in identification and selection of CDF projects for their constituency?
2. Are constituents in Makadara satisfied with their involvement in projects implemented in their constituency?
3. What is the level of awareness of the constituents in Makadara about the CDF fund in their area?
4. Are the constituents receiving benefits from the CDF projects implemented in their area?

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

This study will inform government policy with regard to designing appropriate changes to streamline the CDF management policy so as to enhance poverty reduction at grassroots level

through enhancing participation of the constituents in project identification, selection and management.

The study can further help project managers of CDF in policy formulation for development projects. Findings from this study will help the community members realize that they have an important role to play in project selection and identification by increasing their awareness of CDF. The study will form a basis on which academic researchers can do further study on CDF.

### **1.7 Scope of the Study**

The scope was limited to one constituency. It was focused on CDF projects within Makadara constituency in Nairobi province.

### **1.8 Justification of the study**

Makadara Constituency is very large and consists of majority of the urban poor population. CDF in the constituency serves the low income level people with needs for clean water and sanitation, schools, electricity, health facilities and proper roads, therefore their needs must be properly prioritized so that they can fully benefit from the fund.

## 1.9 Definition of Significant Terms

**Constituency:** This refers to an administrative unit of the country.

**Constituents:** The people living within a particular constituency.

**Constituency Development Fund (CDF):** This is a fund that has been set aside by the central government to assist in development at constituency level.

**Decentralization:** Decentralization is the transfer of powers of the Central Government, to the regional or local authorities, in this case the constituency level.

**Deconcentration:** This is where the central government creates offices at the constituency level, or division level to be able to take services nearer to the people.

**Devolution:** Devolution is the transfer of resources and power, to constituency or divisional levels of authority.

**Fiscal Decentralization:** This is when the central government cedes the influence over the CDF budget to the constituency level though still requiring accountability.

**Grass roots:** This refers to the individuals at the village level or villagers, or to the constituents.

**Key Informants:** This refers to the people who are closely involved in running the CDF projects and have crucial information concerning the projects

**Level of Participation:** This refers to the degree of active involvement of the people in decision making for their own development agendas as well as being involved in the CDF programs at different stages in the project cycle. It includes participation in project selection, implementation and participation in development.

**Local Communities:** These are the units that constitute the constituency.

**Local Government:** Local Government here means public bodies, which are accountable to a geographically based local constituency, and have substantial independence from the central or local agencies.

**'Majimbo':** This is a federal constitution that had been established to create political regions to which local authorities were supposed to be responsible.

## **1.10 Organization of the Study**

Chapter one starts off with the introduction of CDF. It has a general background to the issues addressed in community development. This chapter justifies the significance of the study showing the gaps that the researcher filled. It highlights the statement of the problem, the purpose, objectives, and scope of the study.

Review of documented studies on history of CDF, models of development, CDF project cycle, project identification and implementation process, is discussed in chapter two. Highlighted here also, is the theoretical framework of the studies done on community participation in development and the model analysis of independent and dependent variables analyzed in the study.

Chapter three states the method that was used to obtain data which involved research design, target population, sample and sampling procedure and data collection and analysis methods used in the research study. In chapter four, the data collected from the field is analyzed, presented and discussed with the major inferences being given. Chapter five presents the summary of the major findings, conclusions and recommendations of the study.



## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

In this chapter, review of related literature on the level of participation in project selection and identification as well as participation of the constituents in CDF projects has been presented under the following subtopics: Historical perspective, models of development, Symbolic Interactionism theory, Fiscal policy, Decentralization, Citizen Priorities and importance of local participation, Political Economy of CDF, Monitoring and Evaluation, Project Management Cycle, Project Identification, Preparation of the Project, The CDF Project Implementation in Makadara Constituency, Concepts in Decentralization and Conceptual Framework.

#### **2.2 Historical Perspective**

Kenya's Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is one of the ingenious innovations of the Government of Kenya. Unlike other devolved funds that go through much red tape of bureaucracy the CDF fund goes directly to the grass roots level of implementation, that is, at the constituency level (Kimenyi, 2005).

This has provided people at the grass roots level opportunity to make decisions about their development agenda that are of more benefit to them as a community. However, there have been increasing concerns about the utilization of the funds under this program. It is observed that CDF could have negative outcomes because of fiscal illusion and reduced local fiscal effort. Before World War I, decentralization had helped many regimes cope with the consequences of the economic depression. Therefore leaders in that generation strongly concentrated towards

both centralization and concentration of substantial power in the public sector. Economic boom, and successful creation of new social welfare systems, confirmed belief in efficacy of centralized commandist approaches to governance. (Manor, 1995)

### **2.3 Models of Development**

Poverty alleviation, food security and environmental sustainability are closely interrelated and represent major development challenges for all actors involved. Also involved in these efforts are development agents working with poor communities: governmental technical services, Non Governmental Organizations, development project agents and community organizations.

Development models that rely on the idea of wealth “trickling down” to the poor have been widely discredited, yet they are still pervasive. In many countries, economic development policies that have favored powerful interests as engines of wealth creation have not yielded benefits for the poor majority. Over much of Africa, development strategies have concentrated upon export-led growth to the exclusion of food security and incomes for the poorest people.

Disparities in wealth have increased as the poor have become poorer and the rich richer.

Popular participation in decision-making and democratic accountability are key factors in moving towards sustainable development. There are two aspects of decentralization: First, there is the issue of ‘fair-shares’- democratic access to political power, and equality of economic opportunity. Absence of ‘fair-shares’ results in stark contrast between the rich and the poor. Secondly, there is the need for democratic institutions, which respect human and minority rights and are capable of solving conflicts peacefully.

## 2.4 Symbolic Interactionism Theory

This study was based on the Symbolic Interactionism theory that was advanced by Blumer (1969). The theory states that, human beings are endowed with the capacity for thought, unlike lower animals. It also states that people are able to make modifications and alterations because, in part, of their ability to interact with themselves, which allows them to examine possible causes of action, assess their relative advantages and disadvantages, and then choose one. Thirdly, the theory states that the intertwined patterns of action and interaction make up groups and societies.

Partly, because of the ability to handle meanings and symbols, people can make choices in the actions in which they engage. People need not accept projects that are imposed on them from without. On the basis of their own interpretation, humans are capable of forming new meanings and new lines of meanings. Thus, to the symbolic interactionist, actors have at least some autonomy. They are not simply constrained or determined; they are capable of making unique and independent choices.

When the symbolic interactionism theory is interpreted from CDF development projects' point of view, constituents are important in the projects identification. They are the actors whose needs and expectations the projects seek to address. Their input is therefore crucial in the identification and selection of the projects. They are the ones who can best identify and interpret their own felt needs. When they are involved in the projects, it may help enhance their project ownership, as well as meet the goals the CDF set out to do initially, that is, eradicate poverty at the grass roots level (Ritzer, 1996).

## **2.5 Fiscal Policy**

Fiscal policies in many countries have been inconsistent in their approach. For most developing countries, the distribution of public sector expenditure is heavily skewed in favor of urban dwellers. Through high levels of indirect commodity taxation and low effective rates of income, the poor often pay a considerably larger share of their income than the rich (International Bank of Reconstruction and Development 1975).

## **2.6 Decentralization**

One important group of scholars defines decentralization largely in administrative terms. It is the transfer of planning, decision making or administrative authority from the central government to its field organizations, local governments, and non-governmental organizations (Rondinelli and Cheema 1983). The concept has also been defined in more or less the same way, to encompass both the conventional processes of devolution and decentralization.

The degree of decentralization may vary from one case to another, but the variations are perceived primarily by the extent to which authority to plan, decide and manage is transferred from the central government to another organization and the amount of autonomy the decentralized organizations achieve in carrying out their task (Maddick 1963) and Conyers(1984).

Smith says 'political decentralization is usually assumed to entail democracy. Decision makers are elected representatives who are accountable to voters who participate in other ways in political life of communities for regions.' He also defines decentralization as 'The delegation of power to lower levels in a territorial hierarchy, whether the hierarchy is one of governments within a state or offices within a large-scale organization. It can be argued that, decentralization can be rendered more meaningful where the provisions for its existence are embedded in

constitutions or legislation through which local representatives are given formal power than where those provisions are merely provided for administratively (Mahwood, P.1983).

Local level management provides the flexibility needed to modify programmes in line with the people's needs at the ground or grass roots level. Furthermore generally, the combination of authority, responsibility and accountability focused on the grass roots level, leads to a more beneficial effort than otherwise. In China, reliance on decentralized local-level management was the cornerstone of the economic system. There has been a clear trend in the same direction in Algeria, Tanzania, India and Kenya.

### **2.7 Citizen Priorities and importance of Local Participation.**

Participation can perhaps be looked at from the community development point of view (Batten 1965). Writing on human factor in community work, he emphasized local participation. To the extent that community development is concerned with people's development, it is viewed as an organized attempt to encourage, educate, influence or help people to become actively involved in solving their own problems. Its success depends on how informed or knowledgeable the people are, how much their interests are aroused and their cooperation in carrying out self-improvement activities. Local participation in development programs and projects is a central feature in present thinking about national development in Kenya. Lisk (1985:17) has noted that the rationale for involving local people in development stems from the belief that their participation ensures the mobilization and channeling of available, though often underutilized, local resources for programmes meant for the people's benefit. Cohen (1968) poses sociological questions such as: Why do members of a community or group continue to participate? Where does the impetus or desire to participate come from, and what ensures continued participation? It may be noted

that social processes and interaction of people's experiences also emerge. They include ways in which social factors shape people's experiences of poverty and determine levels of poverty and determine their priorities. (Robb 1999) Different kinds of poor people experience their lives in very different ways, and the relationships of power are often a crucial component in understanding the dynamics of poverty and ill-being. (Brock 1999:1).

Recent efforts of national planning in Kenya have sought to identify development priorities through consultations. The preparation of the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), involved broad stakeholder consultations across the entire country, with the objective of eliciting information, on key concerns and priorities at grass roots level. The Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation (ERSEWC), on the other hand, took into consideration the priorities as expressed by stakeholders. These consultations have been insightful in highlighting the priorities of development needs by communities (Kimenyi, 2005).

Community involvement in the selection, design, construction and implementation of constituency projects has often been the first step in the acceptance of the new changes by the constituents. Evidence from Comilla in Bangladesh showed that the strengthened local authority was better able to secure effective participation than when officials were answerable to far away central governments (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, 1975).

Given the diversity of expressed demands for particular public goods, project choices under CDF are expected to vary across constituencies as communities prioritize those projects that have the highest marginal impact, in their lives within the budgetary constraints. Citizens are able to align their demands with resource allocation. We can therefore develop efficiency measures based on how close the CDF projects reflect expressed priorities. Such a measure would help identify

whether CDF is generally associated with social welfare enhancing outcomes as predicted by decentralization.

## **2.8 Political Economy of CDF**

There are certain political dimensions that arise from the nature of the management of CDF. Being a form of decentralization of funds, unlike the pure fiscal decentralization which is commonly associated with both revenues and expenditures, CDF is a one sided fiscal decentralization scheme which minimizes the extent to which beneficiaries monitor the use of funds.

CDF has also some direct political implications. Political leaders may view it as an investment of their political careers with returns. A politician may prefer projects that maximize political returns while the constituents prefer projects that maximize welfare. Members of Parliament play a key role in identification and implementation of the projects and thus choices are influenced by political maximization (Kimenyi, 2005).

Members of Parliament have consistently been accused of converting CDF into a campaign tool that they overly abuse to perpetuate their reign. It is claimed that decisions on how to spend the funds are being casually made at the roadsides, funerals and other functions that serve to belittle the relevance of the fund.

Also, it is claimed that diehard sycophants and relatives of Members of Parliament have been handpicked to constitute CDF committees, a move that has complicated indicators of measuring accountability and transparency in the use of the public fund. In summary, the CDF is an issue that is increasingly raising concern in the country. While it is a welcome move, there are serious policy as well as political concerns that ought to be addressed (Mapesa and Kibua).

## **2.9 Monitoring and Evaluation**

There is a lack of professional supervision, which has led to poor project quality. In addition, there is low community participation in monitoring and evaluation due to the inadequacy of data and general information about the funds. There is a general misconception by the community that the funds are “free” gifts from the political leaders. Poor monitoring and evaluation has led to abuse of funds and fostered a sense of impunity amongst the perpetrators.

Allocations from the various funds are inadequate and there are tensions between fund managers and technocrats over money management and remunerations. This has led to delays in the release of funds.

Inappropriate professional and technical support especially from government ministries has prevented funds from reaching their full potential, while lack of transparency in procurement systems has affected the cost-effectiveness of the projects. Lastly, there has been increased dependency on these funds especially in education. For example, free primary education has created demand for teachers, classrooms and other school equipment and it has been difficult to meet these increased demands (KIPPRA 2007).

## **2.10 Project Management Cycle**

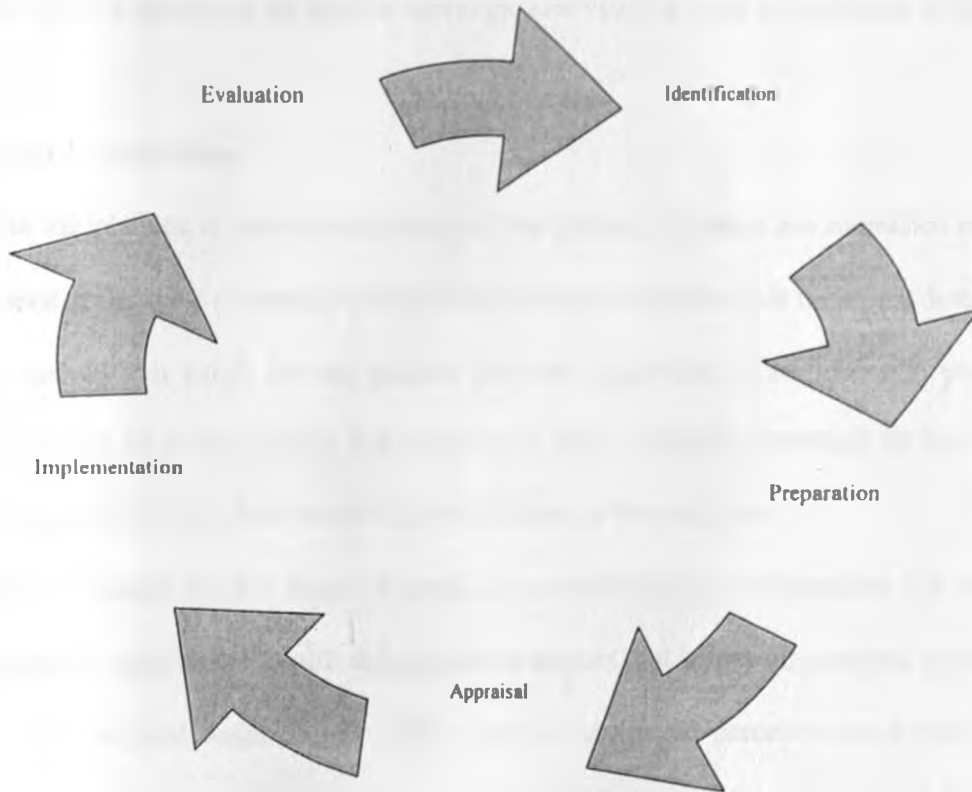
Although Project development cycles vary considerably, most projects go through a similar sequence. The differences lie primarily in the procedures and degree of the various stages and role of the different agents involved (Potts: 2005). In management of the CDF projects, it is imperative that the basic project cycle is used, to provide a good basis for project success.



## 2.11 The Project Cycle

The first and most well known model of this sequence was the project cycle. (Baum 1970)

Figure 2.1.



Adapted from: *Project Planning and Analysis for Development* by David Potts (2005:13)

In the project cycle, the first phase is the project initiation or the identification stage. This begins with an idea or a gap that needs to be filled. In the second phase, project appraisal is done. In this stage of the project cycle, aspects like the policy issues and technical issues are looked at. Funding is also sought at this juncture. Stakeholders must be involved as much as possible in the appraisal stage.

At the implementation stage, the project is developed. Many issues must be put into consideration. These may include the time frame of the project, the budget, the goals to be realized and the management structure must be in place. Monitoring and evaluation involves regular checks on the progress of the project and taking corrective measures when and where necessary. This is done through regular meetings, site visits, reports and minutes of meetings.

## **2.12 Project Identification**

This is the initial stage of conceptualization of the project. Projects are identified in variety of ways depending on their ownership. Project identification requires that there is a demand (or more generally a need) for the outputs and the availability of resources to produce them (Potts: 2005:23). In CDF projects, the projects are supposed to be identified by the constituents in meetings called by the Chief or the District Officer of the local area.

Project identification on the basis of needs is most likely to be important for social sector projects such as those in the health and education sectors, but it may also extend to infrastructure projects, such as rural water supply, which provide a service perceived as a basic need. An important issue is clarity in the definition of *need*. Without such clarity, it will be difficult to establish whether a project proposal actually addresses the need. For example, the definition of need as the provision of water to a certain number of people is not sufficiently specific. It is necessary to know how much water each household requires, what quality is required, what the water will be used for, and what level of service is likely to be acceptable to the intended users. In the case of need-based projects the involvement of key stakeholders (constituents), in defining the nature of the need can be critical. Incorrect perceptions of needs by the people with

inadequate knowledge of the project area can have serious implications for the sustainability and acceptance of a project (Potts: 2005:24).

A distinction is often made between *top-down* and *bottom-up* approaches to planning. Top-down planning has the potential benefit of being systematic and comprehensive, but it carries the risk of lack of commitment from the people affected. In many countries greater effort is now being made to include people affected by projects in the identification process, either through the project planning process itself or through decentralized consultation procedures. Bottom-up planning through community participation and decentralized planning is more likely to lead to commitment by the affected population but may slow down the decision-making process (Potts: 2005:25).

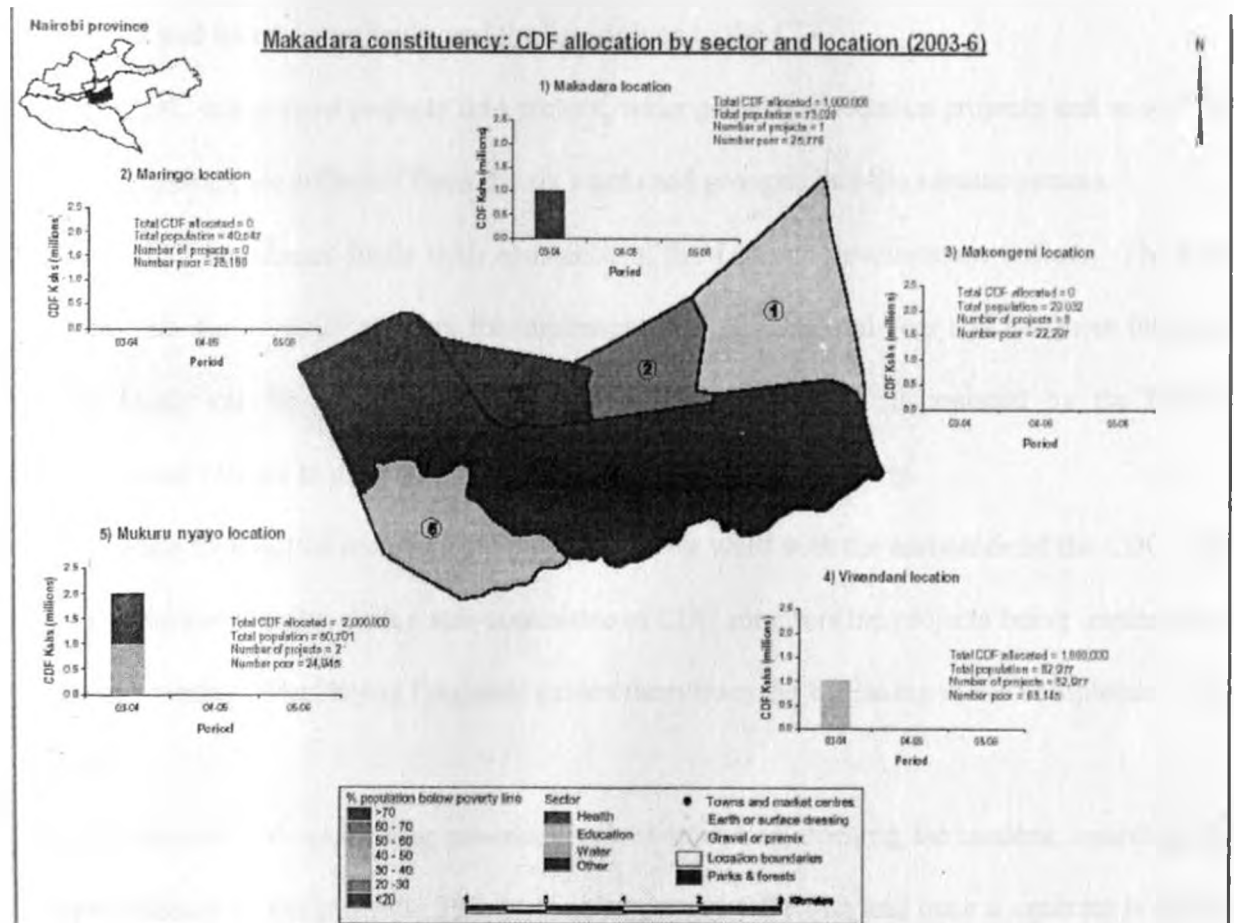
### **2.13 Preparation of the Project**

This is also known as Project formulation and design. The further development of projects is called project formulation. In formulating project proposals, it is important always to bear in mind the objectives of the project including definition of the target beneficiaries, the constraints preventing achievement of the objectives, and the means by which the constraints can be overcome. These constraints can be overcome by stakeholder analysis, participation analysis, problem analysis and objective analysis.

Given the project Cycle, the CDF management committee has a role to play in these stages outlined especially in project selection and implementation. There are fundamental decisions that have to be made in respect to all the areas related to the project, for successful implementation.

There are policies in place that guide the operations of the CDF activities. These policies were developed to ensure that there is consistency in the way they administer resources while at the same time, realizing their organizational goals. In addition, these policies serve as guidelines in the decision making process within the projects. This means that CDF committees must base their actions on the existing policies and use them while discharging their duties (CDF website - [www.cdf.go.ke](http://www.cdf.go.ke)). One key area that this study will examine is the level of participation of constituents in the identification and selection of CDF projects for their constituency.

## 2.14. Map of Makadara Constituency



## **2.15 The CDF Implementation process in Makadara Constituency.**

The CDF is implemented following the steps below.

i) Community meetings are called by the Chief to identify projects. The Chief or District Officer calls the meetings and members are given opportunity to identify priority projects to be implemented. The Chief is a member of the Location or Ward (division) Committee.

In- depth interviews are done with Key-informants to confirm that projects are identified through public meetings (*Baruzas*).

ii) Recording of identified projects is done by Ward committees. Projects identified are prioritized and listed accordingly and the list is given to the CDC.

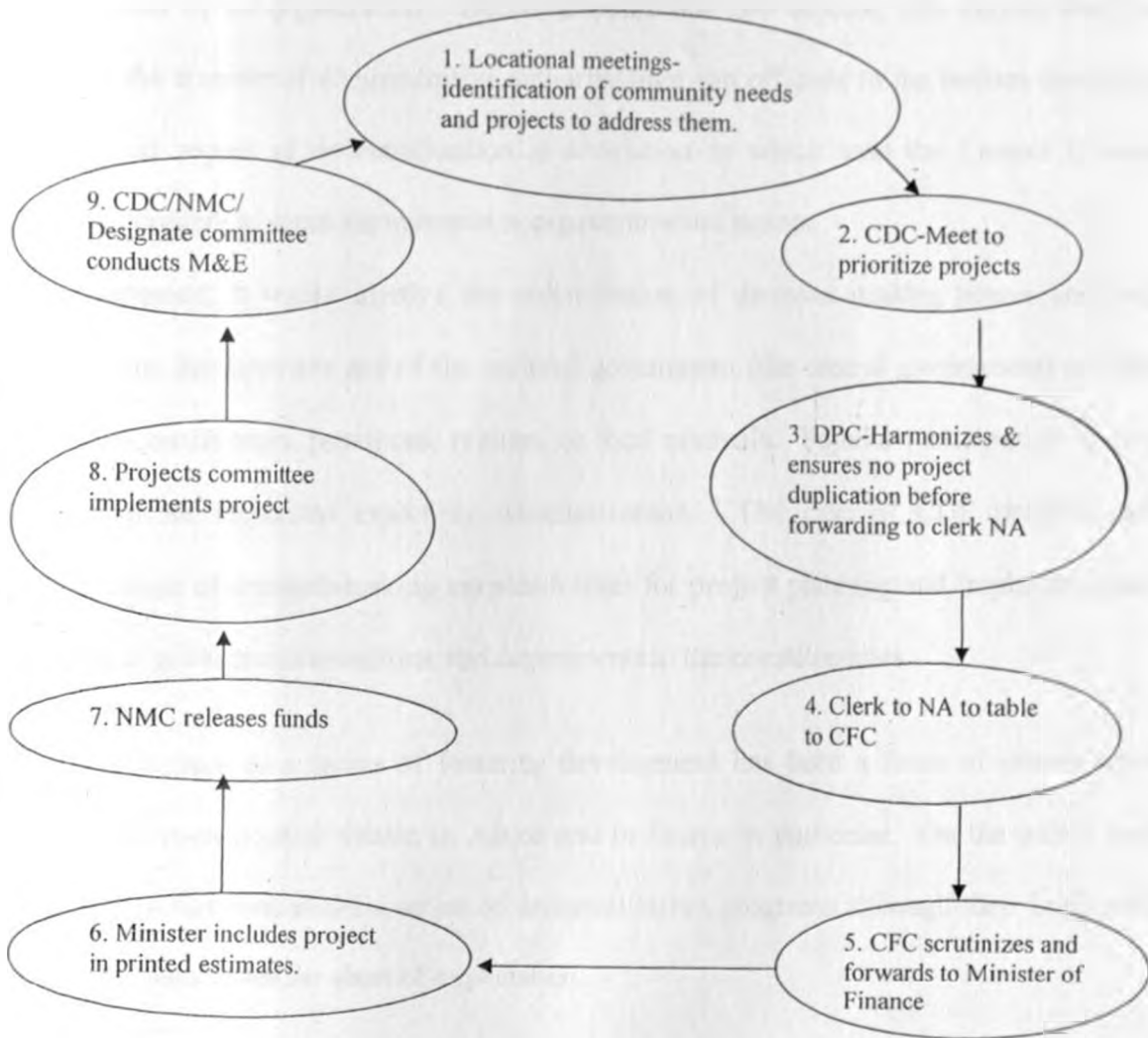
iii) The CDC categorizes projects into sectors, water projects, education projects and so on. All project proposals are collected from the six wards and grouped into the various sectors.

iv) The CDC distributes funds with assistance of the District Development Officer. The CDF Act provides for 15 to 20 projects for implementation per financial year and not more than half of the funds can be used on one type of project. The CDC is assisted by the District Development Officer to distribute the funds among the chosen projects.

v) The Ward Committee monitors the projects in their ward with the assistance of the CDC. The ward committee together with a sub-committee of CDC monitors the projects being implemented every two weeks. The Project Engineer guides them from the beginning to the completion of the project.

vi) Procurement and contracting process involves tendering, opening the tenders, awarding and commencement of the projects. This is done as per the CDF Act and once a contract is drawn, there are specifications to be followed, which are stipulated in the CDF Act.

**2.16. Diagrammatic Illustration of CDF Project Cycle**  
**Figure 2.2**



**Key:**

CDC: Constituency Development Committee

M&E: Monitoring and Evaluation

CFC: Constituency Fund Committee

NA: National Assembly

NMC: National Management Committee

DPC: Districts Projects Committee

*Source:* CDF Guidelines 2004

**2.17 Concepts of Decentralization**

## **2.17 Concepts of Decentralization**

Decentralization is the redistribution of decision-making responsibility between the centre and lower-levels of an organization. Decentralization has two aspects, first decentralization that involves the transfer of administrative authority from top officials to the bottom down the line. The second aspect of decentralization is devolution in which case the Central Government delegates powers to some autonomous non-governmental agents.

In governance, it would involve the redistribution of decision making power and authority between the headquarters and of the national government (the central government) and the field units such as districts, provinces, regions, or local councils. Popular participation in decision-making is an important aspect of decentralization. The case of CDF program involves redistribution of decision-making responsibilities for project planning and implementation from the central government ministries and departments to the constituencies.

Decentralization, as a means of fostering development has been a focus of intense academic, policy and even popular debate in Africa and in Kenya in particular. On the policy front, the government has formulated a series of decentralization programs although their implementation has in all cases fallen far short of expectation.

## **2.18 Conceptual Framework:**

A conceptual framework provides a series of interrelated concepts, which can be implicit or explicit, which provides the underlying concepts of a particular study or investigation. Its purpose is actually to establish a shared vision of the important variables under investigation. In this study, the independent variables under investigation are the constituents while the dependent

variables, are the level of participation of the constituents in project identification and selection, their awareness of the CDF and their satisfaction with the CDF programme.

Participation in the projects as shown in the conceptual framework leads to satisfaction in the CDF projects by the constituents. The analytical approach of this study is based on the framework of 'the wisdom of decentralization'. Coming out of the potential benefits of decentralization, CDF should target poverty by implementing projects using local information. 'The Wisdom of Crowds' by Surowiecki (2004) emphasizes the importance of participation by demonstrating how the combined intelligence and input of groups of people can create optimum conclusions about whatever they want to do.

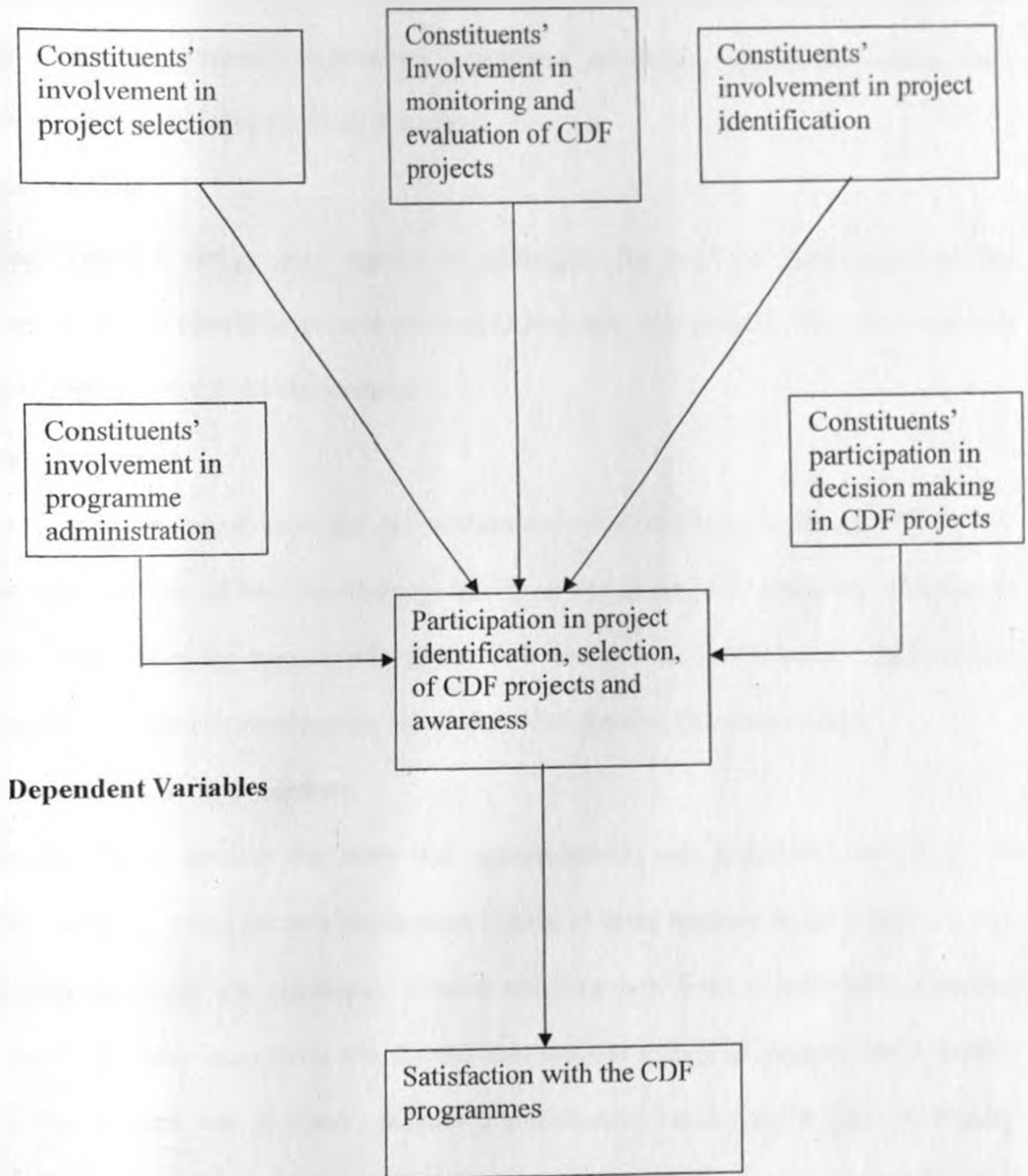
The independent variables that interrelate in bringing about participation and satisfaction in the CDF projects in Makadara constituency are the constituents' involvement in the following areas: programme administration, project selection and identification of projects. Local participation makes it possible to identify the unique needs of the community and to obtain their support. Failure to involve the community may lead to project failure (Gikonyo W. 2007). Another variable is monitoring and evaluation of the projects which can be done through the social audit process which is where the members of the community seek to evaluate how well the public resources are being used and how they can improve performance. The constituents should also be involved in decision making processes in the CDF programmes. According to the CDF Act Section 38, the community has the right to nominate its representative to the Project committee of any project going on in the constituency.



## 2.19 Diagrammatic Representation of the Relationships of the Variables used in the Study

Figure 2.3 Conceptual Framework

### Independent Variables



Source: Author

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

This chapter describes the research design that was applied, target population, sample and sampling procedures, research instruments, instrument reliability, instrument validity, data collection procedure, and data analysis procedures.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

The survey research design was applied to investigate the level of participation of the constituents in project identification and selection in Makadara constituency. The survey research design was applied to carry out the research.

#### **3.3 Target Population**

The target population comprised of the men, women and youth who are over the age of 18 years. They are the electors of the constituency and have the mandate to elect the Member of Parliament, who carries the responsibility of the CDF fund in their constituency. They are also able to question the development agenda that is pushed to them in their constituency.

#### **3.4 Sample and sampling procedure**

The sampling design used in the study was non-probability and probability sampling. In probability sampling, every element has an equal chance of being included in the sample. In this study, Cluster sampling was employed. Cluster sampling is a form of probability sampling design where the entire population was divided into discrete groups or clusters and a random sample of the clusters was selected. Makadara constituency has 16 wards that are already existing and therefore discrete and 2 were randomly selected. The two wards selected have a total population of 2,851 households.

**Table: 3.1 The Distribution of Households in Selected Wards**

Ward	Number of Households
Kaloleni	1,322
Lumumba	1,529
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,851</b>

*Source: 1999 Population and Housing Census (Republic of Kenya 2001)*

The researcher randomly selected 322 households out of the total 2,851 households in the two wards as the desired sample size. According to M. Saunders et al, (2007), for a population of over 2000, a sample of 322 is sufficient at 95% level of confidence with an error margin of 5%.

This size represented the characteristics of the population.

The ratio of the sample size per ward was calculated using the population of households per ward divided by the total population of the two wards multiplied by the selected sample size as shown below:

**Table 3.2: Sample distribution per ward**

Ward	Number of HH	Sample calculation	Sub-total
Kaloleni	1,322	$\frac{1,322 \times 322}{2,851}$	149
Lumumba	1,529	$\frac{1,529 \times 322}{2,851}$	173
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,851</b>		<b>322</b>

After distributing the households into each ward proportionately, Systematic sampling was used to select households for inclusion in the sample size. Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) define Systematic sampling as every Kth case in the population frame, which is selected for inclusion in

the sample. As an example, the following shows how selecting every Kth case from the list of population of the randomly chosen case in Kaloleni ward was:

$$\frac{\text{Number of Households}}{\text{Sample size}} = \frac{1,322}{149} = 9$$

A number between 1 and 9 was selected randomly to determine the selection system, for example if number 5 was selected, the sequence would be 14, 22, 30, and so on.

**Table 3.3 Sample category:**

Sample Category	Number to be Interviewed
CDF Project Officer	1
Area Chief	1
CDC(committee) Members	2
Constituency Members	322
<b>Total</b>	<b>326</b>

### 3.5 Research Instruments

The research instruments that were used included, questionnaires and interview guides to collect the views of the respondents about their participation in project identification and selection in Makadara constituency. The questionnaires for the constituents comprised of four sections: The first section had items that sought their biographic information. The second section had items that sought information on awareness about CDF, the third section had items that sought to identify the level of their participation in CDF project identification, selection and management

and the fourth section had items that studied whether the constituents are satisfied with the CDF projects in their area.

The interview guide for the key informants, had two sections: The first section had items that sought the level of the constituents' participation, while the second section had items that sought to find out how actively the constituents are involved in participation in the CDF projects in their areas

### **3.6 Instrument Reliability**

Reliability refers to the extent to which a measuring instrument contains variable errors, that is, errors that appear inconsistently from observation to observation (F. Nachmias and D. Nachmias 1996).

To test the instruments for reliability, the Split-Half Method was employed. In this method, the questionnaire was divided into two using odd-numbered questions for one set and the even numbered ones for another set. Each of the two sets of questions was treated separately by doing a pilot study, where the questionnaires were administered to fifty respondents. According to Fraenkel J.R and Wallen N.E (2000), fifty respondents are sufficient enough to carry out the preliminary pilot test. The results of the two tests were then correlated and this was taken as an estimate of reliability as follows: A significant number of 0.47 was obtained by correlating the two groups in the pilot study. This indicates that the selected variables were strong enough to achieve the objective of the study.

### **3.7 Instrument Validity**

To ensure instrument validity, the researcher chose two questions and asked them to several respondents. The responses given were compared to confirm validity of the instrument. This

was done by comparing how closely related the responses to the given question are. This then determined whether the instrument, (questionnaire) were measuring what they were meant to measure. The instrument was validated by the people in charge of CDF that is, the CDF Manager and CDF Committee Chairman at Makadara Constituency.

### **3.8 Data Collection Procedure**

Both primary and secondary data were used. Primary data was collected from the selected wards. Four Key informants who were interviewed included: one project officer, one area chief, and two representatives of the Constituency Development Committee (CDC). They will be interviewed using the interview guide. The method of collecting data using the interview schedules were administered them to the key informants who will complete them and return them. Secondly, data was collected through questionnaires from the sampled population which was administered and collected by research assistants.

### **3.9 Data Analysis**

Descriptive statistics was used to summarize and organize data meaningfully. Frequency distribution tables and cross tabulation tables were used to examine the pattern of responses to each of the dependent and independent variables. Quantitative data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

These measures were used to describe the levels of involvement of the constituents in CDF projects as well as their awareness levels of CDF projects in their constituency. The information that was collected qualitatively, through observation was analyzed using content analysis method.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

#### 4.1 Introduction

In this chapter data collected on the level of community participation in project identification and selection by constituents has been analyzed and interpreted. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). The frequency tables and tables showing relationships were used to present data. The analyzed data gives information on respondents' demography, awareness about CDF, Level of participation in the identification and selection of CDF projects and the level of satisfaction in CDF projects.

#### 4.2. Respondents' demography

Table 4.2.1 shows respondents' gender and the percentages of the respondents from each of the two selected wards.

**Table 4.2.1: Respondents gender and area of residence**

Ward	Male	Female	Total
Lumumba	79(37%)	37(17%)	116(54%)
Kaloleni	72(33%)	27(13%)	99(46%)
Total	151(70%)	64(30%)	215(100%)

From the table above it can be deduced that, majority (54%) of the respondents were from Lumumba ward while Kaloleni had 46% of the total respondents. There were more male (70%)

respondents than female (30%). Lumumba had the highest number of both male (37%) and female (17%), while Kaloleni had 33% and 13% of males and females respectively.

Table 4.2.2 shows the respondents' age and gender stratification in the selected wards.

**Table 4.2.2 Respondents Age and gender stratification**

Gender	18yrs	19-30yrs	31-40yrs	41-55yrs	Above 55yrs	Total
Male	3(1.4%)	96(47%)	39(18.1%)	4(1.9%)	9(1.9%)	151(70%)
Female	0	47(22%)	14(6.5%)	1(0.5%)	1(0.5%)	64(30%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3(1.4%)</b>	<b>143(67%)</b>	<b>53(25%)</b>	<b>5(2.4%)</b>	<b>5(2.3%)</b>	<b>215(100%)</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the respondents were in the age bracket of 19-30 years and 31- 40 years (67%) and 25% respectively. This represents the youth in the community. The middle-aged (41-55years) was represented by 2.4% while the elderly (above 55 years) were 2.3% of the total population.

Table 4.2.3 shows the relationship between the educational level of the respondents and their occupations.

**Table 4.2.3: Level of Education and Occupation**

Education Level/ Occupation	Self employed	Teacher	Social worker	Unemployed	Total
University	15(7%)	29(14%)	0	29(14%)	73(34%)
College	14(6.5%)	27(13%)	14(6.5%)	15(7%)	70(33%)
Secondary	0	15(7%)	0	27(13%)	42(19%)
Primary	0	0	0	15(7%)	15(7%)
None	15(7%)	0	0	0	15(7%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>44(20%)</b>	<b>71(33%)</b>	<b>14(6.5%)</b>	<b>86(40%)</b>	<b>215(100%)</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that the unemployment rate is high (40%), with 14 % of them being university graduates and 7% being tertiary college graduates. Literacy level is high with only 7% never having completed primary school. This is a clear indication that majority of



the community members are capable of participating in identification and selection of CDF projects, since they are educated and would be able understand and interpret the aim of CDF. The study observed that despite majority of the constituents being university graduates; the rate of unemployment was still high. It observed that, of the university graduates, only 7% were in self employment while 14% were employed.

Table 4.2.4 shows the frequencies for the duration of residence of the respondents in the area under study.

**Table 4.2.4 Duration of Residence**

<b>Duration of Residence</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
6-12months	30	14%
1-12year	13	6%
Over	172	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the constituents, (80%) have lived in the area for over 3 years. Having therefore lived in the area long enough, they are better able to identify the needs of the area and suggest projects that can best help in meeting them.

Table 4.2.5 shows the frequencies of the religious persuasions of the various respondents in the study.

**Table 4.2.5: Respondents Religion / Denomination**

<b>Respondents Religion / Denomination</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
I don't belong to any	15	7%
Catholic	95	44%
Protestant	84	39%
Islam	7	3%
African Traditional	14	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that Christianity is more dominant within the community with 44% Catholic and 39% Protestant. Other religions also exist; there are constituents who belong to African traditional religion (7%) and those who belong to Islam were 3%. There are those who don't belong to any religion as cited by 7% of the constituents.

### **4.3. Awareness about constituency development projects**

Table 4.3.1 shows whether the constituents have ever heard of CDF and if so, where they heard of it.

**Table 4.3.1: Whether heard of CDF and Where**

<b>Heard of CDF &amp; Where</b>	<b>Local Baraza</b>	<b>Media</b>	<b>Friend</b>	<b>Constituency meeting</b>	<b>Total</b>
Yes	85(39%)	86(40%)	14(7%)	26(12%)	211(98%)
No	0	0	0	0	4(2%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>85(40%)</b>	<b>86(40%)</b>	<b>14(7%)</b>	<b>26(12%)</b>	<b>215(100%)</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the constituents have heard of CDF (98%) mostly through the media (40%) and (39%) through local Barazas. This shows that nationally the government has communicated the CDF initiative to the people. However there is

little that has been done at the constituency level since very few (12%) have heard of CDF through constituency meetings.

Table 4.3.2 shows the frequencies of the respondents' awareness about the sources of CDF funds.

**Table 4.3.2: Awareness about sources of CDF funds**

<b>Awareness about sources of CDF funds</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Donor aid	13	6%
Government	202	94%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the constituents, (94%) are aware that the government is the main source of CDF funds as shown in the table above while 6% of the respondents said the funds are from donors. Being aware of sources of CDF funds the constituents, if involved, can participate in decision making.

Table 4.3.3 shows the frequency of awareness of projects that have been completed and are in operation.

**Table 4.3.3: Awareness of projects that have been completed and in operation**

<b>Awareness of projects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	58	27%
No	157	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that there seems to be little information about CDF completed and operational projects as cited by 27% of the respondents. Only 27% are aware of the CDF projects that have been completed and that are operational.

Table 4.3.4 shows the frequency of the awareness of constituents of the number of projects that are completed and are operational.

**Table 4.3.4: Number of projects completed that are operational**

Number of completed projects	Frequency	Percent
One	21	10%
Two	21	10%
Three	14	6.5%
None	158	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the respondents, (73%) had seen no projects being implemented in the area. The ones who indicated having seen one completed project were 10% and another 10% indicated having seen two completed projects that were operational. Those who cited having seen three complete and operational projects were only 6.5%. This shows that there is a high level of unawareness about CDF projects implemented in the area.

Table 4.3.5 shows the frequency of the type of projects that the constituents are aware of as having been implemented in the area.

**Table 4.3.5: Type of projects that have been implemented**

Type of project	Frequency	Percent
Health	43	20%
Education	45	21%
Water	13	6%
Roads	86	40%
None	15	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that Majority of the respondents (40%) had seen roads projects implemented in the area. Those who had seen health projects implemented by CDF were 20%, while 21% said they had seen education projects. Those who had seen water projects

implemented by CDF were 13% and 7% said they had not seen any projects implemented by CDF. This further shows lack awareness in CDF projects by the constituents in Makadara constituency.

Table 4.3.6 shows the frequency of the constituents' knowledge about roles of the CDC members.

**Table 4.3.6: Knowledge about CDC roles**

<b>Knowledge about the CDC roles</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	65	30%
No	150	70%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that the roles of the constituency development committee are not well known to the majority that is, 70% of the constituents. Only 30% of the respondents could tell the roles of CDC.

Table 4.3.7 shows the frequency of the constituents' awareness about the aim of CDF.

**Table 4.3.7: Awareness about the Aim of CDF.**

<b>Awareness about the Aim of CDF</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Priority projects to the community	126	59%
Priority projects to area MP	31	14%
Priority projects to the community Elite	43	20%
Don't Know	15	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the constituents, that is 59% are aware that the aim of CDF projects is to help the community. Another 14% believe the projects are for

the benefit of the Area Member of Parliament, 20% said that the projects are for the community elite and 7% of the respondents had no idea.

Table 4.3.8 shows the frequency of the constituents' suggested ways of increasing awareness of CDF.

**Table 4.3.8: Ways of increasing awareness of CDF.**

<b>Suggested ways of increasing awareness of CDF.</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Meeting with CDC	126	54%
Baraza Meeting	31	31%
Media	43	15%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the constituents (54%) proposed meeting with the CDC as the appropriate way of increasing awareness. Other ways cited were Baraza meetings (31%) and the media. This indicates that majority of the constituents are in need of the information from the CDC members themselves.

Table 4.3.9 shows the frequency of the constituents' awareness of the CDF objective.

**Table 4.3.9: Awareness of CDF objective**

<b>Awareness of CDF objective</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Aid community development	185	86%
Help the needy	15	7%
Alleviate poverty	15	7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that, (87%) of the respondents knew the objective of CDF as accelerating community development projects, 7% knew CDF as a fund that helps the needy while another 7% knew it as a way to alleviate poverty. If the objective of CDF is well known to the constituents then they are capable of identifying and selecting projects.

Table 4.3.10 shows the frequency of the constituents who have ever read or heard of the CDF rules and regulations.

**Table 4.3.10: Whether read or heard of CDF rules and regulations**

Whether read or heard of CDF rules and regulations	Frequency	Percent
Yes	15	7%
No	200	93%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority, (93%) of the respondents had not heard about or read CDF rules and regulations as shown in the above table. Only a paltry 7% had heard of and read the CDF rules and regulations. This indicates that crucial information about management of the CDF is withheld from the members of the community.

#### **4.4. Level of participation**

Table 4.4.1 shows the frequency of the constituents' attendance of CDF development meetings.

**Table 4.4.1: If ever attended any CDF development meeting**

If ever attended any CDF development meeting	Frequency	Percent
Yes	60	27%
No	155	73%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that very few, (27%) respondents had ever attended any CDF development meeting, while 73% have never attended the meetings. This shows poor involvement of the community in decision making in the CDF projects in Makadara constituency.

Table 4.4.2 shows the frequency of the constituents' involvement in identification and prioritization of projects.

**Table 4.4.2: Whether involved in identification and prioritization of projects.**

<b>Involvement in identification and prioritization of projects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	28	13%
No	187	87%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that only 13% of the respondents had been involved in identification and prioritization of CDF projects in Makadara. Majority, (87%) had never been involved. This shows low level of community participation in CDF development projects.

Table 4.4.3 shows the frequency of the constituents' reasons for not participating in the identification and prioritization of CDF projects.

**Table 4.4.3: Reason why one has never participated in identification and Prioritization of CDF Projects**

<b>Reasons for not participating in identification and prioritization of CDF projects</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Lack of organization	14	6.5%
Never consulted to attend the meeting	31	14.4%
No chance given	15	7.0%
No information	42	19.5%
No transparency	14	6.5%
There is favoritism	15	7.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>100.0</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority, (19.5%) had no information about participation in CDF, 14.4% had never been consulted, 6.5% cited lack of organization, 7% had



not been given the chance, 6.5% cited lack of transparency and 7% cited favoritism. This indicates that the CDF officials are not keen on involving the community members in planning.

Table 4.4.4 shows the frequency of how frequently the constituents were allowed to react and contribute ideas in the CDF planning meetings.

**Table 4.4.4: Whether the participants are allowed to react and contribute Ideas**

<b>Allowed to react and contribute ideas.</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	67	31%
No	148	69%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that very few, (31%) of the respondents are allowed to react or contribute ideas in the meetings while 69% said they were not given the opportunity to participate. This is further evidence of little participation of community members in prioritization and identification of projects. Table 4.4.5 shows the frequency of the people who dominated the CDF meetings when they were called.

**Table4.4.5: People who dominate CDF meetings.**

<b>People who dominate CDF meetings</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
CDF committee	103	47%
Area MP	54	25%
Provisional administrator	58	27%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that the CDF committee members dominate the meetings as cited by 47% of the respondents. Those who cited the Area MP as dominating the CDF

meetings were 25% and 27% said the meetings were dominated by the Provisional Administrator.

Table 4.4.6 shows the frequency of the ratings given by constituents on selection and prioritization of projects.

**Table 4.4.6: Rating of project selection and prioritization**

Rating of project selection and prioritization	Frequency	Percent
Highly participatory	28	14%
Participatory	57	28%
less participatory	43	21%
Non participatory	73	37%
<b>Total</b>	<b>201</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the respondents rated the process of project selection and prioritization as non participatory (37%) and less participatory (21%). Those who said that it was participatory were 28% and those who said that it was highly participatory were 14%. Table 4.4.7 shows the frequency of ways of improving participation as cited by the constituents in CDF projects.

**Table 4.4.7: Ways of improving participation**

Ways of improving participation	Frequency	Percent
Change management	29	14%
Consult the constituents more	45	21%
Enhance community awareness	29	13.5%
Implement contributed ideas	15	7%
Transparency	13	6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the respondents, (21%) suggested there should be more consultations made with the constituents in CDF. The constituents who

suggested change in management of CDF were 14%, while 13.5% of the respondents felt community awareness should be enhanced. The constituents, who felt that the contributed ideas should be implemented, were 7%.

#### 4.5. Level of community satisfaction

Table 4.5.1 shows the frequency of the constituents' satisfaction with the operations of CDF in the area.

**Table 4.5.1: Whether they are satisfied with operations of CDF.**

Satisfaction with operations of CDF	Frequency	Percent
Yes	43	20%
No	172	80%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the respondents, (80%) indicated that they were not satisfied with operations of CDF while only 20% said they were satisfied.

Table 4.5.2 shows the frequency of reasons why constituents are not satisfied with CDF operations.

**Table 4.5.2: Reasons why Constituents are not satisfied with operations of CDF**

Reasons for not being satisfied with CDF operations	Frequency	Percent
High corruption in CDF	37	17%
No information about CDF	32	15%
Not seen any project	144	67%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that most (67%) of the constituents had not seen any CDF projects, 17% felt there is high corruption in CDF and 15% don't get information about CDF projects. Table 4.5.3 shows the frequency of the constituents' satisfaction with the way the CDC members are identified.

**Table 4.5.3: Whether satisfied with the way CDC members are identified**

Satisfaction with the way CDC members are identified	Frequency	Percent
Yes	41	19%
No	174	81%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority (81%) of the constituents are not satisfied with the way CDC members are identified. Only 19% of the respondents indicated being satisfied with the way Committee members are identified. This shows majority of the stakeholders are not involved in decision making. Table 4.5.4 shows the frequency of the constituents' reasons for dissatisfaction with the identification of CDC members.

**Table 4.5.4: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the way CDC members are identified**

Reasons for Dissatisfaction with Identification of CDC Members	Frequency	Percent
Don't participate	58	34%
They are not elected	114	66%
<b>Total</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>80%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the respondents (66%) are unhappy with the identification process of CDC members while 34% of the respondents complained that they don't participate in identification of CDC members.

Table 4.5.5 shows the frequency of the constituents' satisfaction with the way CDF projects are distributed.

**Table 4.5.5: Whether satisfied with the way CDF projects are distributed**

<b>Whether satisfied with the way CDF projects are distributed</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	56	26%
No	159	74%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority, (74%) of the respondents were not satisfied with the way projects were distributed. Only a few (26%) indicated being satisfied with the distribution of CDF

Table 4.5.6 shows the frequency for the constituents' reasons for dissatisfaction with the way CDF projects are distributed.

**Table 4.5.6: Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the way CDF Projects are distributed**

<b>Reasons for Dissatisfaction with the way CDF Projects are distributed</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Biasness	29	14%
Not evenly distributed	40	17.5%
No Improvement	56	26%
There is not even a single project in the area	90	41.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

From the table above it can be deduced that majority of the constituents are not satisfied with the way CDF projects are distributed because they don't see CDF projects in the area (90%). Some constituents (26%) feel that there has been no improvement on the projects (26%). Other reasons cited for dissatisfaction were bias (14%), and uneven distribution of projects (17.5%).

Table 4.5.7 shows the frequency of the constituents' opinions on how to improve the CDF management

**Table 4.5.7: Opinion on what should be done to Improve CDF management**

<b>Opinions to Improve CDF Management</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Equal distribution of CDF projects	28	13%
Communities should be involved in decision making	73	34%
Centralization of authority to location level	28	13%
Ensure transparency and accountability	86	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>100%</b>

Various opinions were given as to how CDF should be managed in order to increase people's satisfaction. The respondents who suggested that there is need to ensure transparency and accountability were (40%), other suggestions included involving the community in decision making (34%), centralization of authority (13%) and equal distribution of projects, (13%).

#### **4.6. Qualitative Data Analysis**

The observation method was also applied. Various aspects that were observed included: participation in identification and selection of CDF projects, presence of CDF projects in the constituency, participation in meetings and prioritization of CDF projects in Makadara Constituency. Through content analysis, it was found out that majority of the constituents don't participate in the identification and selection of CDF projects. This is evidenced by inability of the majority of the constituents to locate various projects being implemented in the constituency.

It was also observed that people in Makadara Constituency, don't participate in the prioritization of the projects, because, majority are not satisfied with the projects that are being implemented in the area. This is evidenced by the little concern of people over the CDF projects.

It was also observed that among the roles of the community members are project identification. The community members who are the major beneficiaries of the CDF projects have to be involved in establishing their needs and be allowed to identify the projects that meet their needs. Another role of the community members in CDF is monitoring and evaluation.

Being the major beneficiaries of community based projects they have to participate in checking the progress of those projects and establish whether they are achieving the intended goals or not. As the overall, the stakeholders have to fully participate in project implementation especially in managing resources. To manage resources well they have to be involved in procurement and auditing of the finances used. Project success, as the study found out depends on the role played by the community members.

**CHAPTER FIVE**  
**SUMMARY OF FINDINGS,**  
**CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

**5.1 Introduction**

In this chapter the summary of the major findings on constituents' demography, level of awareness about CDF, community participation and level of satisfaction are given. The conclusions of the findings and the recommendations are also given.

**5.2. Summary of the Findings**

Findings of the study were as follows:

The level of participation of constituents in CDF is very low. Those who had never attended CDF meeting were 73 % of the respondents and 87% had never been involved in identification and prioritization of CDF projects. In decision-making, 69% of the respondents indicated that majority of the constituents do not participate.

The constituents do not seem to be satisfied with the CDF operations in Makadara constituency. Majority of the respondents (80%) said they were not satisfied with CDF operations while 81% said they didn't like the way CDC officials were identified. The quality of the projects has not satisfied 72% of the constituents

There seems to be little information about CDF completed and operational projects as cited by 73% of the respondents. 20% of the key informants realized that CDF is unknown to most of the constituents. There is lack of information about CDF projects (40%) to the constituents and majority is unaware of CDC roles (70%).



Majority of the community members can participate in identification and selection of CDF projects because of high literacy level (86%) and long duration of stay in the constituency (80%).

### 5.3 Discussions of Findings

The study established that there is low participation of community members in CDF projects at Makadara constituency. For community projects to be successful the community members should fully participate in implementation of projects. According to Batten (1965) the community people should be empowered to establish their own felt needs and be facilitated to identify projects that can satisfy those needs.

Batten emphasized that the community members should be sensitized through education to participate in community development projects. Lisk (1985) noted that involving local people in development ensures that mobilization and channeling of available, though often underutilized, local resources for programmes meant for the people's benefit. In Bulmer's Interactionist theory, the community people can only own community projects if they were involved right from inception to implementation.

The study found out that there was very little awareness about CDF projects among the constituents. The community projects should be known to all the community members. As the major beneficiaries of the local community projects the community people should be made aware of the ongoing projects in the community. The community members should understand their roles in implementation of projects therefore awareness should be created. According to

Batten (1965) the community people need to be educated in order to be aware of their roles in implementation of community projects.

The study revealed that the community members play a major role in project success. Success can only be achieved by the community people being involved in identifying their needs. The community members are the beneficiaries of the projects and therefore they should feel they are part of the project by selecting the projects that best suit their needs. According to the study carried by Theuri et al (2007) a project is an expensive undertaking hence, the need for careful planning and implementation. Theuri's study further reveals that, during project conception, it is mandatory for the project leader to identify all the key stakeholders and determine how they are likely to be affected by (or to affect) the project. The study suggests that the project leader should bring the stakeholders together to discuss the project both at conception as well as during its implementation. The donors of the projects need to be facilitators and not leaders. Therefore they should only facilitate the identification of projects and not selecting projects for the stakeholders.

From the study it was established that the community members need to be given necessary training. For them to play a role in project implementation they need to be empowered with myriad of skills and knowledge related to the tasks they have to perform in the projects. The community members have to play a role in managing resources. For the project to be successful the stakeholders have to ensure that resources such as finances, equipments are well managed. Therefore they have to be involved in the management process for good accountability

#### **5.4. Conclusions**

From the study findings, there is low level of community participation in CDF projects in Makadara constituency. What has ailed this programme has been lack of direction and proper systems for its implementation. The constituents have not been completely involved in decision making, identification, selection, and prioritization of the projects. There has been poor participation first because of lack of involvement of the community by the project officials. Because of low participation of constituents in CDF operations, there is high level of dissatisfaction in the projects. There is also poor project ownership by the constituents. Most of the projects are regarded as belonging to the area Member of Parliament and the CDC members therefore the community does not benefit from the projects. Low participation has also led to lack of awareness about CDF projects being implemented in Makadara Constituency and this has made them not to realize the value of the projects in their lives. There is therefore need to put in place corrective measures in order to make the fund more beneficial to the constituents.

#### **5.5. Recommendations**

From the conclusions above, the study, therefore recommends that:

The government and the civil society should facilitate public awareness campaigns. There should also be guidelines on how public participation should take place. The CDF laws are silent on the issue of public rights to access information. The CDC members therefore, should devise a way of involving all the stake holders in CDF matters in Makadara constituency.

The awareness can be created through public forums, community meetings and media publicity to sensitize the community. Information could be availed through websites, quarterly newsletters

and media such as radio. Information should be about how projects have been selected, prioritized and information about procurement made public.

The constituents' level of satisfaction may be increased by allowing the community members to identify and prioritize the projects according to their felt needs. Members of the community could also be encouraged to participate in budgeting and monitoring and evaluation and expenditure tracking. There should be capacity building both organisational and technical for the communities, for social accountability on the CDF practices. These should include auditing, budgeting, technical and advocacy skills. This would encourage transparency in the utilization of the CDF funds while giving people satisfaction that the fund has been utilized to serve their needs properly.

#### **5.6. Limitations of the study**

The researcher faced some problems in the study. There were limited sources of documented literature on the research topic. During data collection, some of the respondents did not exhaustively complete the questionnaires. The researcher also faced the problem of limited funds in carrying out the study.

#### **5.7. Areas for Further Study**

The following areas need to be studied:

The study established that the community members' participation in projects is very low. They have to participate in implementation of community projects in order to achieve success. Decentralized funds are established based on the belief that the government at the local level has a better understanding of the community needs. Decentralized funds are established to increase

community participation in local decision making, enhance government transparency, speed up government responsiveness and improve the quality of service delivery. Therefore, the role of community participation in success of CDF projects is an area that requires further study.

Challenges facing community participation in CDF projects is also an area that can further be investigated. Popular participation in decision making and democratic accountability are key factors in moving towards sustainable development. According to Paul Freire (1972), people will only act on those issues about which they themselves have strong feelings. There should be a survey of needs (needs assessment) to find the generative themes of community, both answering psychological and sociological needs. Blumer (1969) advanced the Symbolic Interactionism theory that stated that human beings are endowed with the capacity for thought, unlike lower animals. They are therefore, capable of making choices that best address their needs. In CDF, it is therefore important that community members are involved in participation in decision making.

The CDF guidelines also provide for local participation, in reality though, this has been a major area of concern. MPs have been consistently accused of converting the CDF fund into campaign tools. Other accusations include non-inclusiveness of community in the operations of the fund. Effect of organizational culture in the success of CDF projects is another area of further investigation. Organizational culture involves service delivery and management systems of the CDF projects. The NMC has played a significant role in streamlining the fund's operations, but in the past, it consistently showed unwillingness to confront Members of Parliament over issues of governance.

**It is no secret that Members of Parliament have been consistently accused of converting the fund into a campaign tool. Project committees which are recognized under the CDF Act 2007 as the bodies responsible for implementing projects have not been representing the community interests and are not transparent or accountable. (Gikonyo, W. 2008)**

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## **Appendices:**

### **Appendix I: Introduction Letter to Key informants:**

Dear Respondent,

My name is Elizabeth Kinyoda, an MA Project Planning and Management student at the University of Nairobi.

I am currently carrying out a research on CDF for my degree program titled, "Level of Participation in Project Identification and Selection by Constituents: A Case Study of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Makadara Constituency".

I kindly request your honest participation in responding to this questionnaire to help me collect data. The information given will be treated with utmost confidence and will be used for academic purposes only.

NB. Please do not write your name

Thank you.

## **Appendix II:**

### **QUESTIONNAIRE FOR RESPONDENTS (LOCAL RESIDENTS OF MAKADARA CONSTITUENCY)**

Dear Respondent,

My name is Elizabeth Kinyoda, an MA Project Planning and Management student at the University of Nairobi.

I am currently carrying out a research on CDF for my degree program titled, "Level of Participation in Project Identification and Selection by Constituents: A Case Study of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Makadara Constituency".

I kindly request your honest participation in responding to this questionnaire to help me collect data.

The information given will be treated with utmost confidence and will be used for academic purposes only.

NB. Please do not write your name

Tick (✓) where appropriate

## I. Demographic Data

1. Name of your Location \_\_\_\_\_

2. Gender: Male  (2) Female

3. Age:

Below (1) 18yrs  (2) 19-30  (3) 31-40  (4) 41-55  (6) over 55

4. Level of Education:

(1) University  (2) College  (3) Secondary school,  (4) Primary school

(5) Never completed primary,

5. Duration of residence in current constituency:

(1) Less than 6 months  (2) 6-12 months  (3) 1-2 yrs  (4) 2-3 yrs

(5) Over 3 yrs

6. Religion/Denomination: (1) I don't belong to any  (2) Catholic  (3) Protestant

(4) Islam  (5) African Traditional  (6) Any other

(Please specify) \_\_\_\_\_

7. What is your occupation? (1) Self-employed  (2) Teacher  (3) Civil-servant   
(4) Social worker  (5) Other  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

## II. Awareness about CDF

8. Have you ever heard of CDF? (1) Yes  (2) No

9. If yes, where did you first hear about CDF? (1) Local Baraza  (2) media   
(3) friend

- (4) Constituency meetings  (5) other  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

10. Where do you think the CDF money comes from? (1) Government (2) Area MP

- (3) Donor Aid  (4) other,  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

11. Do you know of any project in your constituency that has been completed using CDF?

- (1) Yes  (2) No

(a) If yes, which one? \_\_\_\_\_

12. How many projects have been completed and are operational in your constituency?

(1) One  (2) Two  (3) Three  (4) Four  (5) Five and above

13. What type of projects have been implemented in your constituency using CDF?

(1) Health  (2) Education  (3) Water  (4) Roads

(5) Funding C BO's  (6) Other  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

(you can tick more than one)

14. Do you know the roles of the Community Development Committee (CDC) members in your constituency? (1) Yes  (2) No

a.) If yes, which ones?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

15. Do you know the roles of the person who represents your location in the CDF committee?

(1) Yes  (2) No

a.) If yes, which ones?

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16. Why do you think CDF is undertaking the projects in your constituency?

- (1) They are priority projects to the community
- (2) They are a priority to the area MP
- (3) They are priority to the CDC leaders
- (4) They are a priority, to the community elite

17. Are you aware of how the representatives of your location become members of the Constituency Development Committee (CDC)?

- (1) Yes  (2) No

18. If yes, how did the representative of your location become a member of the committee?

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- (1) Elected by the people  (2) Selected by the area MP  (3) I don't know
- (4) Other,  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_



19. In your opinion, what ways should be used to increase the awareness of CDF in your constituency?

- (1) Baraza meeting. (2) Media (3) Meetings with CDC members  
(4) Other (specify)
- 

20. Did you feel that the frequency of community meetings was adequate enough for the people to air their views about their felt needs? (1) Yes  (2) No

21. In your understanding, what is CDF all about?

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22. Have you ever read or heard about the rules and regulations of the CDF Act 2003?

- (1) Yes  (2) No

a.) If yes, were you able to interpret the various acts, guidelines and procedures in them?

- (1) Yes  (2) No

b.) If no, why?

---

### III. Participation

23. Have you ever attended any CDF development meeting in your constituency?

(1) Yes  (2) No

24. If yes, who called the meeting? (1) Local CBO (2) Chief, /DO  (3) Area MP

(4) Religious leader  (5) NGO  (6) other,  (specify)

---

25. Have you ever been invited to attend any meeting to plan for CDF projects in your area?

(1) Yes  (2) No

26. If yes, how was the invitation done? (1) Through a friend  (2) by a letter

(3) through a religious gathering  (4) Through the grapevine  (5) Other,

(specify)

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27. Have you been involved in the identification and prioritization of development projects in your constituency? (1) Yes  (2) No

a.) If no, why?

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28. If yes, were the participants in the meeting allowed to ask questions freely?

(1) Yes  (2) No

29. Did some people dominate the discussion on the selection of projects?

(1) Yes  (2) No

30. If yes, who were they? (1) CDC committee members  (2) Area MP  (3) Provincial

Administrator  (4) other  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

31. Are there any projects that have been imposed on the people? (1) Yes  (2) No

a.) If yes, which ones?

\_\_\_\_\_

32. Do you know who imposed them? (1) Yes  (2) No

(Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

33. In your opinion, how do you rate the process of project selection and prioritization in your constituency?

(1) Highly participatory  (2) Participatory  (3) Less participatory

(4) Non-participatory  (5) other  (specify) \_\_\_\_\_

34. If there is low participation, what do you think should be done to improve this?

(Specify) \_\_\_\_\_

35. If there is high participation, what do you think has enabled it?

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#### IV. Satisfaction

36. Are you satisfied with the operations of CDF in your constituency? (1) Yes  (2) No

(i) If yes, give reasons

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(ii) If no, give reasons

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37. Are you satisfied with the way CDC committee members are identified? (1) Yes

(2) No  (i) Please give reasons for your answer,

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38. Are you happy with the way the CDC committee manages the fund and its activities?

(1) Yes  (2) No

(i) Please give reasons for your answer,

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39. Are you satisfied with the way the projects in your constituency are identified?

(1) Yes  2) No

(i) Please give reasons for your answer,

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40. Are you satisfied with the way the projects are distributed in the location?

(1) Yes  (2) No

(i) Please give reasons for your answer,

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41. Are you satisfied with the way prioritization of projects is done in your constituency?

(1.) Yes  (2) No

(i) Please give reasons for your answer,

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42. Are you satisfied with the quality of the projects being implemented in your constituency?

(1) Yes  (2) No

(i) Please give reasons for your answer,

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43. In your opinion, what should be done to increase people's satisfaction with management of CDF at constituency level?

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**Appendix III: Interview Schedule for the Key Informants**

**QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE CONSTITUENTS' PARTICIPATION**

**A. Constituents' Level of Participation:**

1. How do the constituents know about the CDF Fund?

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2. How much do the constituents know about the projects in your opinion?

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3. How often do the constituents come face to face with the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) in the constituency?

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4. What responsibilities do the constituents carry out on behalf of the projects in their areas?

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5. What kind of problems do the constituents encounter in undertaking the responsibilities?

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6. How satisfied are the constituents with the involvement in the projects and why? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
7. Do the constituents usually come up with suggestions to improve their participation in the programme? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
8. If yes, how are these suggestions received by the relevant authorities?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
9. Are men, women, youth and the physically challenged persons all involved in the projects?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
10. If there is a differential advantage of some group, why does it happen and who gets the preferential advantage?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
11. What is the general attitude of the constituents towards the Fund? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
12. What plans do you have to improve constituents' participation in the projects?  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## B. Constituents Level of Involvement in the CDF Programmes

(Tick in the appropriate box) [√]

Involvement of Constituents	Nil	Small	Average	Good	Excellent
What is the involvement of constituents in the CDF Programme Interventions?					
What is the involvement of constituents in the CDF Programme Administration?					
What is the involvement of constituents in CDF Programme Planning?					
What is the involvement of constituents in taking leadership roles in CDF programmes?					
What is the involvement of constituents in Resource Mobilization of the CDF programmes?					
What is the involvement of the constituents in Monitoring and Evaluation of the CDF programmes?					
What is the level of involvement of the constituents in Decision making about the programme?					
What is the involvement of the constituents in making of Policies and changes in the programme?					

**Appendix IV: Budget for the Study**

<b>ITEMS</b>	<b>COST</b>
Travel Expenses	Kshs 10,000
Printing questionnaires	Kshs 6,000
Printing and Binding Paper	Kshs 4,500
Telephone Air time	Kshs 15,000
Research Assistants (2)	Kshs 20,000
SPSS Computer Data Analysis Program	Kshs 10,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>Kshs 65,500</b>

## Appendix V: Time Frame for the Study

The Study is estimated to take **four** months to carry out. The breakdown is as follows:

Activity	Timeline	Dates
Proposal writing	2 months	May-June 2008
Data Collection	2 weeks	14 <sup>th</sup> -31 <sup>st</sup> June 2008
Data Analysis	4 weeks	11 <sup>th</sup> – 23 <sup>rd</sup> August 2008
Report writing	2 weeks	26 <sup>th</sup> Aug -3rd September2008