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**AN EVALUATION OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT OF
CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS: A SURVEY OF
BARINGO NORTH CONSTITUENCY**

By

JAMES KIPKEBUT CHEBII

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DECLARATION

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Signature  Date..... 1-03-2012

James Kipkebut Chebii

D53/OL/11047/2007

This research report has been submitted for examination with our approval as the Kenyatta University Supervisors:

Signature.....  Date..... 1-03-2012

Ms. Farida Abdul

Lecturer School of Business

Signature.....  Date..... 07-03-2012

Mr. A.K. Thuo

Lecturer School of Business

This research report has been submitted for examination with my approval

Signature.....  Date..... 10/4/2012

Ndede F.W.S

**Chairman, Department of Accounting and Finance,
School of Business.**

Kenyatta University

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my wife Jessica for her support and encouragement, my kids Kipkemboi and Kiprotich for the silent motivation to soldier on and my parents for providing the foundation without which this far I could not have accomplished.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AAIK	Action Aid International Kenya
AFLI	African Leadership Institute
AIE	Authority to Incur Expenditure
CDC	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFB	Constituency Development Fund Board
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
DDO	District Development Officer
FAM	Fund Account Manager
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute of Policy Research and Analysis
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACCS	National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
NGO	Non Governmental Organization
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
SPAN	Social and Public Accountability Network
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

ABSTRACT

Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) was established by an Act of parliament in 2003 to fund community projects in all constituencies in the country. Since its inception, thousands of projects have been funded throughout the country. However, there are a large number of stalled, incomplete, underutilized or unsustainable CDF funded projects spread across the country.

Development literature promote decentralization and participatory approaches in poverty alleviation efforts in order to achieve equity in project distribution as well as their ownership which may result in successful implementation and sustainability of the projects. The purpose of this study is to establish the level of citizen/community participation in the identification and implementation of CDF funded projects in Baringo North Constituency and establish whether participation has any influence on the cost, completion and sustainability the projects.

Naturalistic inquiry approaches will be used to gather and analyze data. Data will be triangulated through in-depth interviews, non-participant observation and document reviews.

Five respondents (local community members) per purposively selected project will be interviewed at project site in order to gain insight on how the project was identified, implemented and maintained. The researcher will employ descriptive techniques that are more graphical in nature with a few quantitative techniques to analyze data. Analytical induction will be used in order to deduce relationship between the parameters under investigation. This approach will enable the researcher to summarize in a clear and understandable way the data collected, analyze and subsequently interpret and infer conclusions.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Decentralization is a buzzword in development efforts aimed at achieving poverty reduction in poor countries. This is based on the assumption that decentralized governance provide opportunity for communities to participate in project identification, planning and implementation, which h in turn increases ownership and likelihood of sustainability. Many developing countries world over have adopted various forms of decentralization with the aim of improving service delivery, reducing the number of people living in poverty and democratizing governance.

According to Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) and Social & Public Accountability Network (SPAN) (2010) in their publication titled *Harmonization of Decentralized Development in Kenya: Towards Alignment, Citizen Engagement and Accountability*, the process of decentralization in Kenya has been guided by both economic and political imperatives. At the economic level, decentralization entailed an effort to create institutional mechanisms for economic reforms. At the political level, it was a response to pressures for more participatory development process. The decision to decentralize was a pragmatic response to shrinking central government budgets and poor targeting of programs that had left most of rural Kenya on the margins of development.

Kenyan development strategy has been guided by various economic blueprints since independence. The most recent are the Economic Recovery for Wealth and Employment

Creation (2003-2007) and the current Vision 2030. Vision 2030 has three pillars; namely economic pillar, social pillar and political pillar. These pillars are anchored on, among others, macroeconomic stability, continuity in governance reforms, improved infrastructure and enhanced equity and wealth creation opportunities for the poor. The goal for equity and poverty elimination is to reduce the number of people living in absolute poverty by laying more emphasis on increasing the volumes of specific devolved funds allocated to local communities (Kenya Vision 2030: Popular version, 2007).

The KHRC & SPAN (2010) study note that the financing mechanism of decentralized development in Kenya has been evolving over the years. It dates back to independence when the form of devolution commonly known as *majimbo* was operative. Other forms of decentralized planning programmes implemented are the District Development Grant Programme (1966), Special Rural Development Programme (1971), Rural Works Programme Grants (1974), and in July 1983, decentralization was extended to all districts in Kenya through the District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.

The latest effort at decentralized financing in Kenya is the establishment of the County Governments in the new Kenya Constitution promulgated in December 2010. The Constitution provides for the allocation of at least 15% of the national budget to the counties. The County Governments will however come in to being after the 2012 General Elections. Currently, the Constituencies Development Fund is the predominant form of decentralized financing in the country.

The Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) was established through an Act of parliament in 2003. The intention of the fund was to ensure that money was made available right at the grassroots level for development and to fight poverty. By providing funds directly to each constituency for fighting poverty, CDF would assist to iron out regional imbalances due to patronage (Bagaka, 2008).

According to Tshangana (2010) the emergence of CDF was also as a result of abuse of *harambees* by politicians for electoral support. The CDF was thus designed to replace the *harambees* and reduce corruption by institutionalizing MPs control of funds. In addition to CDF, other decentralized funds which are currently operational in Kenya include Local Authority Transfer Fund, Roads Maintenance Levy Fund, Secondary Education Bursary, HIV/AIDS Fund, Water Services Trust Fund, Youth Enterprise Development Fund and Women Enterprise Fund. The CDF, and all these other funds, is part of a national drive to shift the implementation of development and service delivery to the local level in order to boost ownership, responsiveness, and participation.

1.1.1 Baringo North Constituency

Baringo North Constituency is an electoral constituency in Baringo County in the expansive Rift Valley Province. The population of the constituency according to the 2009 Census is 93,789 with a poverty incidence of 55% and a 0.29% contribution to National Poverty. The constituency is administratively divided into four divisions, fourteen locations and 45 sub-locations.

The total CDF allocation to the constituency from 2003/2004 to 2010/2011 financial years is Kshs. 294,927,021. Forty percent (40%) of this amount, i.e. Kshs. 117,113,344 has been allocated to education projects, sixteen percent (16%), i.e Kshs. 47,110,000 to water projects, twelve percent (12%), i.e. Kshs. 34,810,102 to education bursary, eight percent (8%), i.e. Kshs. 23,120,000 to health projects and the remaining twenty four percent (24%) of the funds spread over various other sectors. It remains to be determined whether the huge investment of over half of the funds (52%) in education sector (projects and bursary) has resulted in significant achievements within the sector. The aim of this study however is to determine if the community members were involved the identification and management of projects funded and whether the community involvement or otherwise has any influence on completion, cost and sustainability of the projects.

1.2 Statement of problem

The CDF Review Task Force Report (2010) highlighted CDF operational and policy challenges which include low utilization of completed facilities especially health institutions, weak capacity to identify viable projects, low technical capacity to implement development projects, poor management of transition during election, having too many projects with little or low impact and low level of citizen/community involvement in identification and management of projects.

Nyangena, et al (2010) observed that there was a 30% increase of people living below the poverty line despite CDF and other devolved funds. The increased poverty levels was

attributed to persistent challenges such as lack of effective participation of local communities in selecting, prioritizing and implementing development projects, limited public oversight on existing resources, weak absorptive capacity, and poor public finance management.

According to Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (2006), citizen participation in the operationalization and management of funds is minimal. This is attributed to time constraints to households considering the many and increasing number of funds and their attendant requirements coupled with poor awareness by community members and fund managers of their roles and responsibilities in the governance of the funds.

According to Tshangana (2010), anecdotal evidence in several countries has shown that excessive powers of the MP are often accompanied by very poor public participation in project prioritization and inadequate access to information, which undermines communities' ability to hold authorities accountable for how funds are used.

This study therefore sought to establish the level of citizen participation in Baringo North Constituency in the identification; implementation and monitoring of projects funded through CDF and determine whether community participation influences cost, completion and sustainability of the projects.

1.3 Objectives of the study

1.3.1 General objective

The broad objective of this study was to determine the influence of community participation in the management of CDF funded projects with focus on Baringo North Constituency.

1.3.2 Specific objectives

This study was guided by the following specific objectives

- i. Establish the level of awareness of the community members on performance of CDF activities.
- ii. Establish the level of citizen participation in identification of CDF projects
- iii. Establish the level of citizen participation in implementation and monitoring of CDF projects.
- iv. Determine the influence of participation in completion and sustainability of the projects.

1.4 Research Questions

The study sought to respond to the following research questions

- i. How the community members were kept informed on CDF activities?
- ii. How the community members were involved in the identification of projects funded by CDF?
- iii. How the community members were involved in the implementation and monitoring of projects funded through CDF?
- iv. How community participation influence the completion, cost and sustainability of the projects?

1.5 Significance of the Study

As noted by Tshangana (2010), there is little comparative data on design and practical impacts of CDF schemes despite their proliferation on multiple continents. Empirical studies are therefore needed in order to inform debates around the possible establishment, proposed expansion, or suggested reforms of CDFs.

This study will provide policy makers with additional information necessary for implementing institutional framework required to bolster citizen participation and make devolved funds achieve their intended goals.

The study will also add new insights and understanding to existing body of knowledge on devolved funds management and lay a foundation for future scholarly pursuits on the subject.

1.6 Scope of the study

This study was limited to determining the level of local people participation in the identification, prioritization and implementation of CDF funded projects in Baringo North Constituency. The study sought to establish whether the level of participation influences success in project implementation.

1.7 Assumptions of the study

In carrying out the study, the researcher presumed that the project management committees selected answered the questions truthfully and that the sample of projects selected represented the large number of projects implemented throughout Constituency.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study encountered the following limitations:

1.8.1 Geographical scope

The study was limited to CDF activities in Baringo North Constituency; therefore if the findings have to be generalized to other constituencies in Kenya and the world, it should be done with caution.

1.8.3 Time

Time was a constraint since the researcher is an open learning and part time student. This was overcome by the researcher taking leave from work.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The theoretical approach to this study will be based on the concepts of decentralization and participation in order to understand how CDF attempts to achieve equity by redistributing resources. This chapter reviews the concepts of decentralization and participation, highlights the management structure of CDF in Kenya and presents a review of available empirical studies in order to identify the research gap.

2.2 Decentralization Concept

Kauzya described decentralization as a process through which powers; functions, responsibilities and resources are transferred from central to local governments and/or to other decentralized entities. Azeem defines it as a mechanism for bringing government closer to the governed and helps to improve public administration by empowering local authorities to be the planning and decision making bodies and thereby enhancing the capacity of government to achieve local participation (KHRC & SPAN, 2010).

The paper by World Bank Decentralization Thematic Team (<http://go.worldbank.org/WM37RM8600>) identifies broadly two forms of decentralization; political and administrative decentralization. Political decentralization aims to give citizens or their elected representatives more power in public decision making. Administrative decentralization seeks to redistribute authority, responsibility and financial resources for providing public services among different levels of government.

The paper identifies three forms in which administrative decentralization can take; de-concentration, delegation, and devolution.

De-concentration is merely a shift of responsibility from central government officials in the capital city to those working in regions, provinces or districts and simply ensures the wishes and interests of the central government are not compromised. Delegation is when the central governments transfer defined responsibilities for decision making and administration of public functions to regional or national, and usually semi-autonomous organizations not wholly controlled by the central government, but ultimately accountable to it. Devolution is when government transfer authority for decision making, finance, and management to quasi-autonomous units of local government with corporate status. Devolution usually transfers responsibilities for services to local governments that elect their own mayors and councils, raise their own revenue, and have independent authority to make investment decisions.

2.2.1 Fiscal Decentralization

Financial responsibility is a core component of any form of decentralization. The World Bank paper defines fiscal decentralization as the transfer to local governments/agencies the funds to deliver decentralized functions; and revenue-generating power and authority to decide on expenditures.

According to Burkhead & Miner the main benefit associated with fiscal decentralization is economic efficiency, which is based on two assumptions. First, it assumes that a group

of individuals who reside in a community or region possess tastes and preference patterns that are homogenous and that these tastes and preferences differ from those of individuals who live in other regions. Secondly, it assumes that individuals within a region have better knowledge of the costs and benefits of public services of their region. Thus, Boadway & Wildasin argue that resources devoted for public purposes should be left to the local people to enhance their preferences for public expenditure that optimizes costs (Bagaka, Obuya, 2008).

Gramlich postulate that intergovernmental grants and transfers are important instruments for allocating resources to local jurisdictions that may not be equally endowed with resources within a federal structure. Moreover, Oates argues that for economic efficiency, local jurisdictions use transfers that communicate to its households the cost of consuming different levels of public goods. This suggests that devolved spending powers encourage local people to fund projects that fit their tastes and preferences (Bagaka, Obuya, 2008).

Fiscal decentralization is promoted in developing countries as a remedy for the ills of centralized government and its potential benefits. First, fiscal decentralization is associated with improvement in performance of the public sector through allocative efficiency. Second, decentralization is associated with equity where all jurisdictions are guaranteed a minimum level of per capita expenditure for essential services. Third, decentralization is associated with improved performance on measures of basic needs such as health and education. Lastly, it brings public services closer to the people, enhances accountability, autonomy and participation. However, fiscal decentralization is

not without its challenges. It can be captured by local elites to advance their selfish interests, it is difficult to assign taxes/transfers to match local spending needs, may distort macroeconomic stabilization policies, and may result in higher government expenditures due to loss of economies of scale for some services and increased public employment . (Bagaka, Obuya, 2008).

According to Bagaka et al (2008), fiscal decentralization in Kenya, through CDF in this regard, is considered as a delegated form of decentralization as constituencies through the CDFCs enjoy some form of discretion in expenditure decision making albeit with some form of guidance and direction from central government through legislation.

2.3 Citizen Participation

2.3.1 The participation concept

“The wisdom of Crowds” by Surrowiecki 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. He states that: “Often crowds like markets or other forms of collective thought are smarter than the individuals who participated in them. The community, like markets, is made up of diverse people with different levels of information and intelligence and yet when you put all people together, they come up with generally intelligent decisions.” (Nyangena et al 2010)

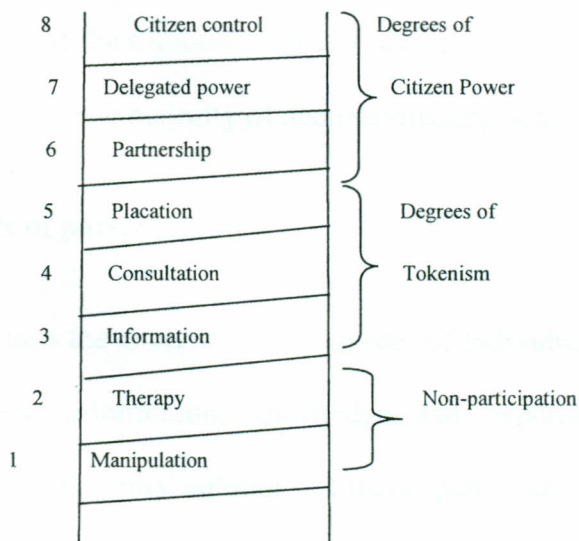
Emphasizing the importance of participation, Surrowiecki argues that, under the right circumstances, groups are remarkably intelligent, are often smarter than the smartest

people in them. According to this approach, it is believed that masses may be wiser than professional elites in making allocation and distribution priorities based on local knowledge. Thus, central planners have neither the information nor the incentives to make good decisions compared with the knowledge and incentives of decentralized economic actors (Nyangena et al 2010)

2.3.2 Typologies of participation

According to Arstein there are varying degrees or levels of participation, ranging from mere tokenism to genuine sharing of power, or citizen control. Asserting that citizen participation is citizen power, Arstein depicted participation as an eight-rung ladder, with each rung corresponding to the extent of citizens' decision making responsibility or power in determining a desired outcome (figure 2.1).

Figure 2.1: The ladder of citizen participation



Source: Bowen, 2007

Arnstein stresses that the ladder is a simplification and that the eight rungs are an imperfect representation of what is really a continuum, where a clear distinction between levels is not always possible. It helps to illustrate the fact that there are different levels of participation (Bowen, 2007).

The bottom rungs of the ladder; manipulation and therapy, describes levels of 'non – participation' that have been contrived in order not to help people participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable power-holders to educate or cure participation. Rung 3 and 4; Informing and consultation, progresses to levels of 'tokenism' that allow the have-nots to hear and be heard but lack the power to insure that their views will be heeded by the powerful. Rung (5) *placation* allow have-nots to advise, but retain for the power-holders the continued right to decide. Further up the ladder are levels of citizen power with increasing degrees of decision-making clout. Citizens can enter into a (6) *partnership* that enables them to negotiate and engage in trade-offs with traditional power-holders. At the topmost rungs, (7) *delegated power* and (8) *citizen control*, have – not citizens obtain the majority of decision-making seats, or full managerial power.

2.3.3 Benefits of participation

Participation taps the energies and resources of individual citizens, providing a source of special insight, information, knowledge and experience, which contribute to the soundness of community solutions. Citizen participation also helps to ensure a more equitable distribution of resources and to improve low income communities. Moreover, participation in decision making may serve as a vehicle for empowerment. Lastly,

Citizen Participation is most likely to be effective when public officials regard it as social exchange, involving reciprocity, balance of power and autonomous representation. However, as long as politicians and politically appointed decision-makers perceive citizen participation to be a threat to their positions of power, they will remain resistant and, as a consequence, power imbalance will persist. While participation will not erase power differentials, it may help to level the playing field (Bowen, 2007).

2.4 Constituency Development Funds

According to Tshangana (2010) Constituency Development Fund (CDF) schemes are decentralization initiatives which send funds from the central government to each constituency for expenditure on development projects intended to address particular local needs. A key feature of CDF schemes is that Members of Parliament (MP) typically exert a tremendous degree of control over how funds are spent. The practice was first adopted in India, but gained prominence when Kenya established a CDF in 2003

Tshangana avers that CDFs are favoured because they skirt bureaucratic hassles which weaken the efficiency and effectiveness of the usual government development programmes. By sending funds directly to constituency level and enabling communities to identify their own local development priorities, funds are spent faster, and spent on the right things.

However, the most fundamental criticism of CDFs is the separation of powers. Civil society organizations in Tanzania have argued that CDF is unconstitutional as MPs would

be taking on the implementation role of government instead of restricting themselves to oversight and law-making (Tshangana, 2010). But where this opposition has been lost, like in Kenya and Tanzania, the practice has been to use legislation to build institutional and procedural safeguards to CDF schemes to protect the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches and to check undue influence of MPs in project selection, committee selection, and CDF operations.

2.4.1 Constituency Development Fund in Kenya

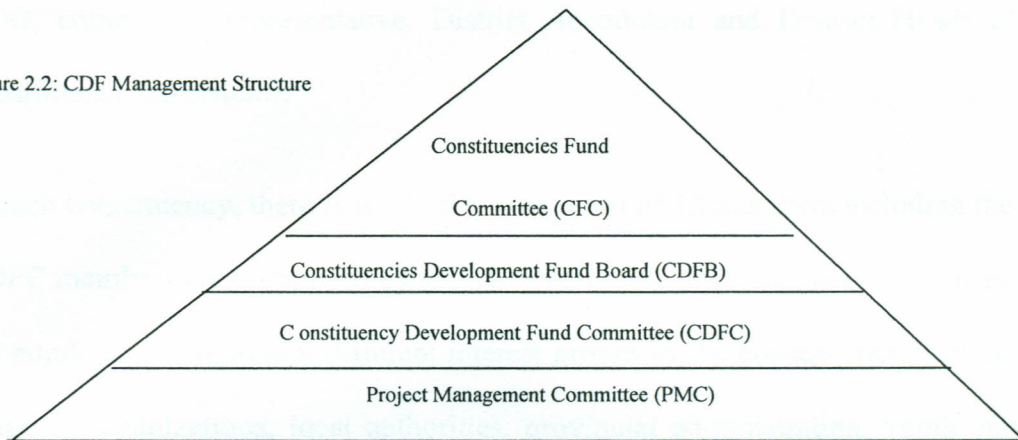
Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Kenya was created by legislation through the Constituencies Development Fund Act (2003). The main goal was to create a statutory obligation on national government to transfer a certain amount of the budget to local level for development projects. The CDF Act (2003) stipulated that 2.5% of total government ordinary revenues were to be disbursed to constituencies annually. The CDF Act (2003) and CDF Amendment Act (2007) stipulated that 75% of the CDF is equally distributed among Kenya's 210 constituencies while the remaining 25% is allocated to constituencies according to the Constituency's contribution to National Poverty Index (CDF Amendment Act (2007)).

The total CDF kitty has increased ten-fold since the Fund's inception; from Kshs.1.26 billion in 2003/04 to Kshs.14 billion in 2010/2011 financial years, disbursing a total of Kshs.70 billion over this period.

2.4.2 Governance and structure

The main governing bodies for CDF in Kenya as stipulated by the CDF Act are as shown in the figure 2.2 below:

Figure 2.2: CDF Management Structure



Source: CDFB Strategic Plan 2010-2014

At the apex is the Constituencies Fund Committee (CFC). CFC is a select committee of parliament responsible for CDF whose major role is to oversee the implementation of the CDF Act and advice parliament on policy issues and any amendments necessary for the smooth and successful implementation of the fund.

The CDF Board is responsible for the corporate governance of the fund. It is a semi-autonomous body of 18 members, composed of representatives of relevant central government ministries at the level of Permanent Secretary (Finance and Planning), clerk of the National Assembly, technically competent officers appointed by the Minister of Planning, representatives from civil society and religious organizations, and the administrator of the fund. The function of the Board is to approve project proposals, disburse the funds and oversee their efficient utilization.

The District Projects Committee (DPC) is a defunct outfit responsible for ensuring that projects that are implemented under the CDF do not duplicate projects implemented under other programs. It is composed of MPs, Mayors/chairs of local authorities, DC, DDO, community representative, District Accountant and District Heads of relevant departments (ex-officio).

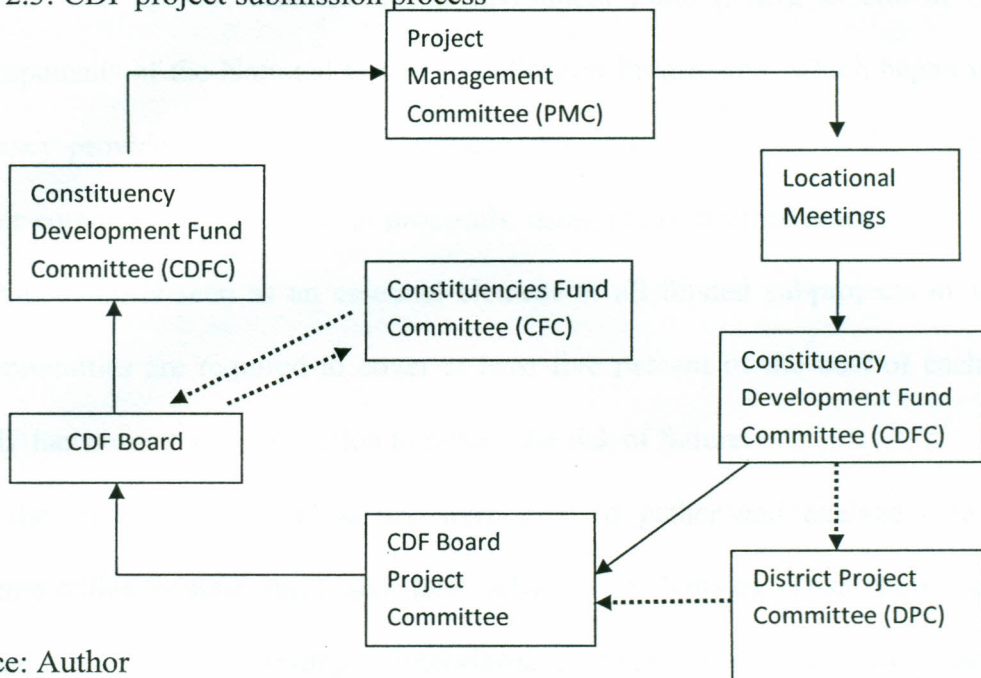
In each constituency, there is the CDFC composed of 15 members including the MP. The CDFC members are nominated by the MP who also is the chairman. The fifteen members are nominated to represent different interest groups in the constituency including NGOs, religious organizations, local authorities, provincial administration, youth and women. The main role of the CDFC is to receive project proposals from every corner of the constituency, scrutinize and prioritizes the proposals in line with the constituency needs before forwarding to the Board for approval. It also receives funds for approved projects from the CDF Board, disburses them to the project committees and monitors the implementation of projects. The CDFC normally implements projects through ad hoc committees at the community level referred as Project Management Committees (PMCs).

2.4.3 Project approval cycle

The project approval cycle as provided by the CDF Act begins with locational meetings in the constituency to be convened by the MP at least once in two years during which local needs are assessed and projects are identified. The projects identified at the location are submitted to the CDFC who scrutinize and prioritize the project proposals in accordance with the constituency needs, the CDF Act and budget ceilings. The CDFC project

proposal is submitted to the MP for concurrence before it is forwarded to the CDF Board for approval. The CDF Board will then disburse funds to the CDFC for the approved projects only and who in turn release the funds to the PMC for actual implementation of projects

Figure 2.3: CDF project submission process



Source: Author

2.5 Empirical Studies

The CDF Amendment Act (2007) presumes citizen/community participation in three ways; first by the representative nature of the CDFC, secondly by the requirement for locational meetings to deliberate the local needs and identify projects and thirdly expected involvement of the community in selection of PMC. Anecdotal evidence indicates these requirements are hardly met in various constituencies and therefore limit

community participation. There are limited empirical studies on this subject. However, a few studies have been carried locally and abroad which are reviewed here.

Bowen (2007, p. 68-76) reviewed a study undertaken in Jamaica of Jamaica Social Investment Fund. Poverty has been a persistent and major national concern in Jamaica. A social fund agency, Jamaica Social Investment Fund (JSIF), is one of the principal components of the National Poverty Eradication Programme, which began in 1997. The agency provides financing to subprojects that respond directly to the priority needs of poor communities as set out in proposals, using predetermined selection criteria. Citizen participation is seen as an essential element of all funded subprojects in Jamaica, and communities are required to cover at least five percent of the cost of each subproject. JSIF has promoted participation to reduce the risk of failure.

In the study, naturalistic inquiry were used to gather and analyze data from eight communities – four rural and four urban – in Jamaica. Data were collected and triangulated through in-depth interviews, nonparticipant observation and document reviews. By means of purposive sampling, two subprojects were selected from each category. Thirty-four respondents (local community members) were eventually interviewed at subproject sites, and ten key informants (other knowledgeable persons) provided supplementary data. A constructivist case study approach was employed to re-examine the data through the lens of citizen participation. The researcher notes that the study was largely exploratory and descriptive particularly applicable when little is known about an issue as few studies have focused explicitly on participation in relation to anti-poverty programmes.

The study findings indicated that citizen participation in the subprojects largely reflected tokenism and, in only a few instances rose to the partnership rung of Arnstein's (1969) ladder, indicating that the average citizen lacked the power to influence community plans and programmes. In those low-income communities, participation was tied to bread-and-butter issues and concrete outcomes. Citizen participation was much higher during the 'identification' stage than during the design of the subproject. The implementation phase of the infrastructure subprojects had the most galvanizing effect on community members. Not only were residents afforded more opportunities to be involved in implementing those subprojects but they were also able to see immediate, tangible outcomes of their contributions and their work. Community leaders who are considered more educated and technically competent tend to dominate decision-making.

In a research by Nyangena et al (2010) titled *How Are Our Money Spent? The public expenditure review in eight constituencies (2005/2006 – 2008/2009)*, when respondents were asked who initiated projects funded through CDF, 63%, 22.2% and 14.8% felt that CDF projects were initiated by community members, local MP and local councillors respectively. On the level of satisfaction of the respondents on processes involved in initiating projects, 66.7% were very satisfied.

In a *Baseline Survey Report on Decentralized Funds in Kenya*, KIPPRA (2006), the researchers assessed the status of household participation in decentralized funds with focus on the roles of households; the nature of their participation; involvement in project initiation; and their awareness of project committees. The study used focus group

discussions in 36 constituencies in eight (8) districts pre-selected taking into account spatial disposition of the sample. The study findings, presented using charts and graphs, showed that the greatest involvement of households was in the largely passive activity of receiving information from government officials, MPs, or other sources. The least aspect of participation was in respect to the more empowering roles of analysis, agenda setting and engaging meetings and committees. Engagement in decisions over funds was also quite disappointing, averaging 3.8 per cent for rural clusters as opposed to 3.1 per cent for urban clusters.

In a survey on impact of devolved funds contribution to living standards in Keiyo North Constituency, the researchers explored the degree of residents' satisfaction by the current operation of CDF fund. The survey used census approach to interview CDFC members, a criteria-guided sampling approach in selection of the project management committee while a random sampling approach was used in the selection of the resident respondents. Interview approach was used in the administration of questionnaires and observation was also employed. It was found out that 59.25% of the respondents were very satisfied by the procedure of project identification adopted by CDF Keiyo North (Jepchoge, Musamali & Lagat, 2010).

The CDF Review Task Force (2010) found out that nearly half (43.5%) of CDF funded projects are proposed by the CDFCs and the MP. Respondents observed that the current law allows CDFCs, MPs and the Board to alter community proposals without consulting the community.

2.6 Conceptual Framework

This study is premised on the idea that projects based on the needs identified by a local community will be valued by its citizens and will consequently have a greater likelihood of success. Moreover, a community that fully participates in an enterprise is most likely to claim ownership of it, demonstrating the wisdom espoused in the enduring principle that 'people support what they create' (Bowen, 2007).

In this study the level of citizen participation in CDF projects is presumed to be influenced by the provisions of the CDF Act, interest of the MP to retain power, benefits of the project to the community, and the presence of civil society organizations to agitate for increased involvement of the community.

Legislative provisions that promote participation and ability to enforce them may empower citizens and improve their participation. Tshangana (2010) indicate that anecdotal evidence suggests that voters in some constituencies notice non-performance in CDF and are holding their MP accountable. Therefore, the MP's interest to retain power may influence him to grant the citizens more say in management of the funds. A project that is going to benefit more local residents is likely to elicit active and widespread participation unlike one to benefit a few individuals. Similarly, civil society organizations educate and sensitize citizens to be more vigilant on how public funds are utilized and therefore make citizens agitate for more participation. Community participation may in turn influence the viability of the projects identified, the implementation process and

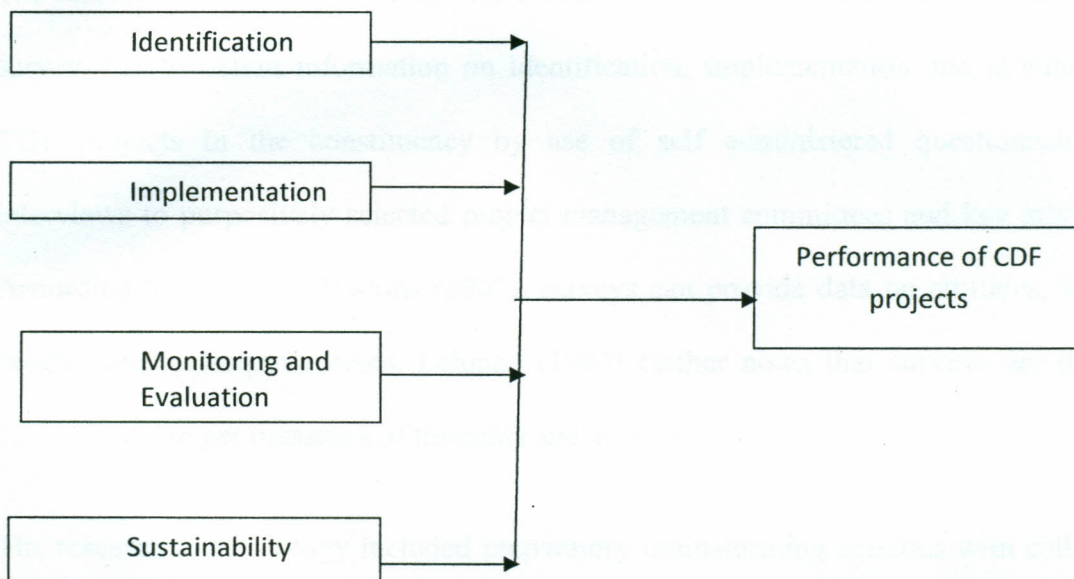
monitoring and evaluation of the projects. Success in the performance of the CDF projects would be determined by their cost effectiveness, quality of work done, time to completion and the sustainability of the projects.

Figure 2.4: Conceptual Framework

Independent variable

Dependent variables

Citizen participation in



CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter explains the research design, target population, sampling, data collection and data analysis tools used in the research.

3.1. The study design

The research design for this study was a descriptive survey. The objective of the sample survey was to obtain information on identification, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects in the constituency by use of self administered questionnaires and interviews to purposively selected project management committees and key informants. According to Tull and Hawkins (2003), surveys can provide data on attitudes, feelings, beliefs, and descriptive items. Lehman (1980) further notes that surveys are the only known ways to get measures of thoughts and attitudes.

The research methodology included preparatory brainstorming sessions with colleagues, friends and supervisors for conceptualization and defining the research problem and expected output. It also involved a review of the relevant documents and literature, designing and development of the research tools including the questionnaires and constituency level key informants' interview checklist.

In this study, community participation, or citizen participation, is defined as the active involvement of local community residents in CDF-funded projects. Genuine participation

would be indicated by community members' roles in identifying, designing, implementing, monitoring, evaluating and maintaining the project. The influence of participation on cost, completion and sustainability of the projects was deduced by examining the level of participation in various projects to analyze and evaluate their effect on these parameters. A project was considered successful if it was completed within its set timelines and at reasonable cost, put to the intended use and maintained in order for the community to continue deriving the envisaged benefits from the project.

3.2 Target Population

The population of this study is defined as all CDF projects in Baringo North Constituency which have been funded with at least Kshs.1,500,000 (one million five hundred thousand). Preliminary inquiry established that the number of projects within this threshold was thirty eight (38) in number. The constituency has four administrative divisions and the target population is distributed as follows:

Table 3.2.1: Target population

Division	Population
Kabartonjo	18
Kipsaraman	6
Bartabwa	7
Barwesa	7
Total	38

Source: Field data, 2011

The list of projects is provided as an appendix.

3.3 Sampling

Census approach was used to collect information from key informants and the project management committees. The key informants included Fund Account Manager, District Development Officer, executive CDFC members and Divisional Officers (DOs). A purposive sampling approach was used to select two projects from each of the four divisions in the constituency for in-depth study. The criteria for selection were the amount of funds allocated, accessibility, completion and utilization status of the project. For each project selected, four respondents (local community members) were sampled in order to represent various stakeholders such as beneficiaries, local administration, opinion leaders, and political leaders. This gave a total of 58 respondents as shown in the table below.

Table 3.3.1: Sample and number of respondents

Division	Population	Sample	Respondents
Kabartonjo	18	6	24
Kipsaraman	6	2	8
Bartabwa	7	2	8
Barwesa	7	2	8
Key informants			10
TOTAL	38	12	58

Source: Field data, 2011

3.4 Data collection

Naturalistic inquiry approaches was used to gather and analyze data. Naturalistic inquiry seeks to describe, understand, or interpret daily life experiences and structures based on field observations. Data was triangulated through in-depth interviews, non-participant observation and document reviews. Four respondents (local community members) per purposively selected project were interviewed at project site in order to gain insight on how the project was identified, implemented and maintained. Key informants were interviewed to provide supplementary data..

3.5. Validity and reliability of Instruments

Validity is the degree to which a test measures what it purports to measure. Mugenda and Mugenda (1990), defines validity as the accuracy and meaning fullness of the inferences which are based on the research results. It is the degree to which results obtained from the analysis of the data actually represents the phenomena under study. Mouly (1978) adds that the validity of the questionnaire data depends on a crucial way on the ability and willingness of the respondents to provide the information requested.

To enhance validity the researcher consulted the University supervision for verification and appraisal of the instruments. The researcher also carried out a pilot study in one of the projects not selected for an in depth study to appraise the questionnaire soundness of the items and to estimate time required to answer the items. The results of the pilot study were discussed with the respondents and required adjustments made.

The validity of the instruments measures the consistency of the instruments. Best and Kahn (2004) considers the reliability of the instruments to be the degree of consistency that the instruments or procedure demonstrates that what it measures it does so consistently. The reliability of a standard test is usually expressed as a correlation coefficient, which measures the strength of association between variables.

3.5 . Data analysis

The research output was subjected to peer review and data cleaning for quality improvement in order to obtain more consistent data to be used for analysis. Descriptive statistics were used to analyze the data. Descriptive statistics gives numerical and graphical procedures to summarize a collection of data in a clear and understandable way. The researcher employed descriptive techniques that are more graphical in nature. Graphics give the analyst an opportunity to open mindedly explore and to gain insight into the data.

Analytical induction was used in order to deduce relationship between the parameters under investigation, that is, relationship between community participation and cost, completion and sustainability of the projects.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

4.0. Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the analyses of data collected on evaluation of citizen participation in management of Constituencies Development Fund projects in Baringo North Constituency. The data collected was edited, coded, and analyzed using Microsoft excel.

4.1 Quantitative analysis

The researcher used numerical and statistical techniques to analyze the data and expressed the findings in the form of tables, charts and frequencies. A total of 58 self administered questionnaires were produced and distributed to the selected projects so that their Projects Management Committees and other members of the public would fill them. Out of the 58 questionnaires, 42 were filled and used for analysis. This reflected a 73% response rate.

Table 4.1.1: Response rate

Questionnaires	Number	%
Given out	58	100
returned	42	73

Source: Author (2011)

4.2. Bio Data

In order to establish the bio data of the respondents, the researcher categorized the respondents into the following categories:

4.2.1 Gender

The researcher wanted to establish the response rate by gender and the findings were as follows:

Table 4.2.1 Response rate by gender

Gender	Number	Percentage
Males	30	71
Females	12	29
Total	42	100

Source: Author (2011)

There were 30 male respondents in the study as opposed to 12 female, i.e. the percentage of male to female respondents was 71% to 29% respectively. This may perhaps mean fewer women are involved in the active management of CDF funded projects.

4.2.2 Education Level

The researcher wanted to establish the respondents' educational levels and the finding were as follows:

Table 4.2.2 Response rate by educational level

Education Level	Number	Percentage
Degree	7	17
Tertiary	10	24
Secondary	24	57
Primary	1	2
Total	42	100

Source: Author (2011)

The majority of the respondents (98%) were with at least secondary level of education. 10 respondents (24%) had middle level college training whereas 7 respondents (17%) held university degrees. Only one respondent was of primary level education.

4.2.3 Position in Society

The researcher wanted to establish the respondents' roles or position in society and the findings were as follows:

Table 4.2.3 Response rate by position in society

Position In Society	Number	Percentage
Political Leaders	3	7
Provincial Administrator	4	10
Opinion Leader	17	40
Project Beneficiary	16	38
Other	2	5
	42	100

Source: Author (2011)

The respondents were asked to categorize themselves as either political leaders, provincial administrators, opinion leaders or projects beneficiaries. 78% of the

respondents categorized themselves as either opinion leaders or project beneficiaries with 10% being provincial administrators and 7% as political leaders.

4.3 Performance of CDF projects

To establish the performance of CDF funded projects, the research sought from the respondents how they would rate the sampled projects in terms of cost, quality of work done, completion time and whether they consider the projects to be able to achieve the intended objectives. The findings were as shown below:

Table 4.3.1 Performance of projects

Level of agreement	Number of respondents			
	Cost	Work Quality	Completion time	Project Objectives
Strongly Agree	19	13	5	29
Agree	14	18	7	8
Neutral	3	7	14	2
Disagree	4	2	11	1
Strongly Disagree	2	2	5	2
TOTAL	42	42	42	42

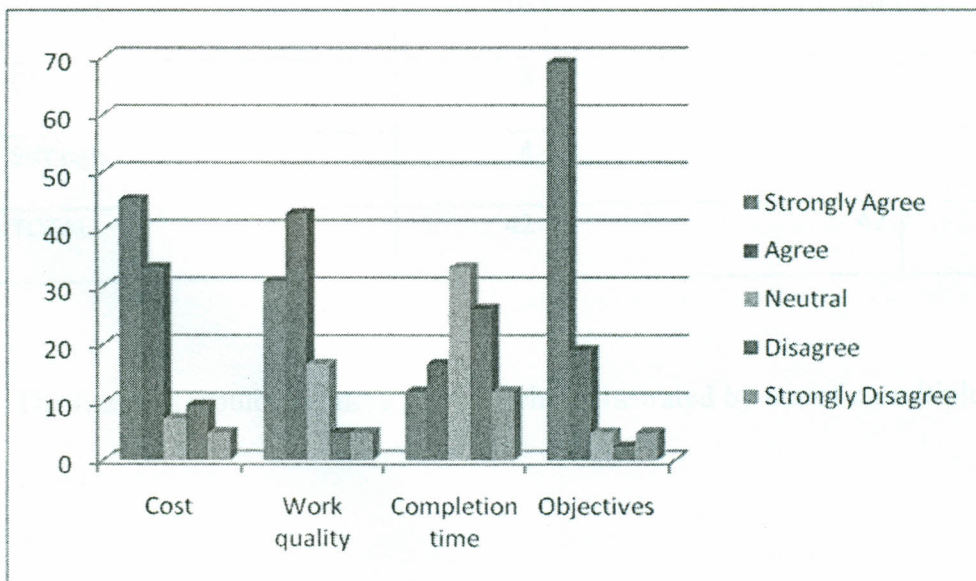
A total of 33 respondents comprising 78% agreed that the projects were constructed at reasonable cost with 19 of them comprising 45% strongly agreeing. 6 respondents

comprising 15% however considered the projects not to have been done at reasonable cost and only 3 or 7% were neutral.

As regards quality of workmanship, 31 respondents comprising 74% agreed that the projects were of high quality whereas 4 respondents (10%) disagreed while 7 or 17% of them were neutral.

The respondents were however not happy with the time the projects take to complete with the majority 38% disagreeing that the projects were completed within the expected time and 33% neutral. The respondents were nonetheless almost unanimous that the projects would achieve the intended objectives when complete with 37 of them comprising 88% agreeing and only 3 or 7% disagreeing.

Figure 4.3.1 Graph showing percentage rating of projects performance



4.4 Community Awareness

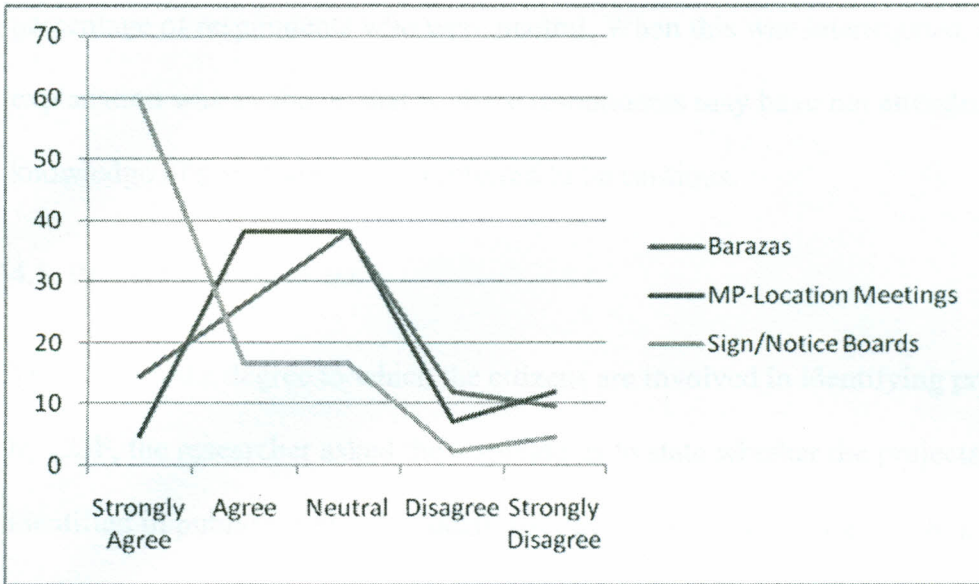
The researcher wanted to establish the level of awareness of the community members and the medium through which the members come to learn of CDF activities. The researcher wanted to know the number of respondents who learned about CDF activities through public barazas, MP convened locational meetings or public sign/notice boards. Notice that these three media of creating awareness would signal different levels of community involvement. The research findings were as tabulated below:

Table 4.4.1: Community awareness media

Level of Agreement	Barazas	MP-Location Meetings	Sign/Notice Boards
Strongly Agree	6	2	25
Agree	11	16	7
Neutral	16	16	7
Disagree	5	3	1
Strongly Disagree	4	5	2
TOTAL	42	42	42

The findings would be more graphic when illustrated by use of a multiple line graph as under:

Figure 4.4.1 Graph showing media relied by respondents to learn about CDF activities



The graph shows that the greatest majority of respondents (60%) relied on public sign/notice boards to learn about CDF activities. This is a very passive media which does not allow the citizens to interrogate the information provided nor participate in decision making.

When asked whether the local MP convene locational meetings to allow the citizens to deliberate on their needs and prioritize projects to meet such needs, 38% of the respondents were neutral, 38% just agreed while 19% disagreed. The high percentage of respondents who were neutral may suggest that the respondents may not have participated nor had any knowledge of such meetings but were cautious not to give a negative feedback due to the political nature of the question.

When asked whether the CDFC hold public barazas to sensitize the public on the use/existence of CDF funds, 14% of the respondents strongly agreed, 26% just agreed, 38% were neutral, while 22% disagreed. Also intriguing in this statistic is the high

percentage of respondents who were neutral. When this was interrogated, the plausible explanation was as above, that is, these respondents may have not attended nor had any knowledge of such barazas but preferred to be cautious.

4.5. Project Identification

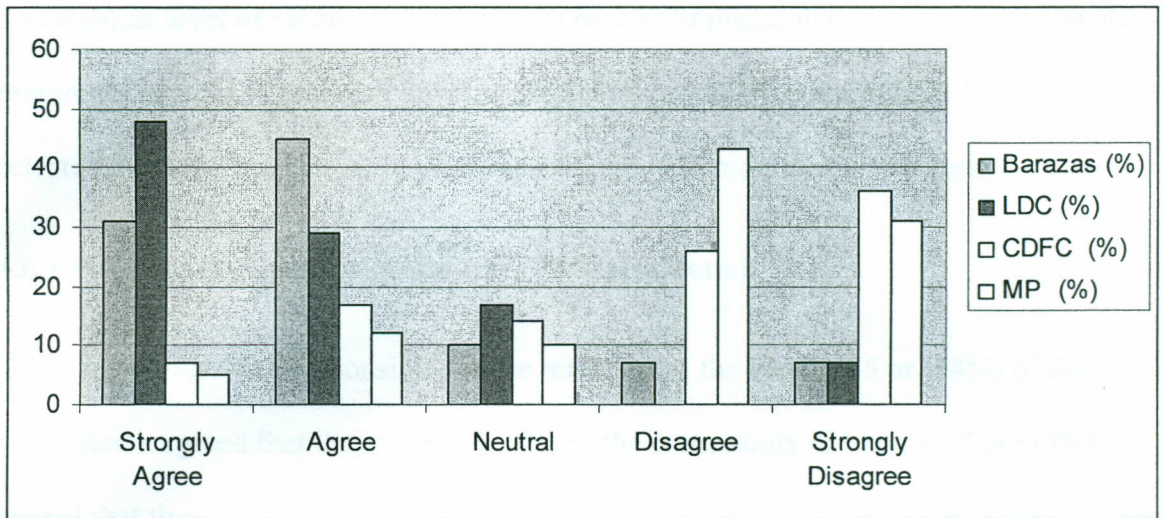
To establish the degree to which the citizens are involved in identifying projects funded by CDF, the researcher asked the respondents to state whether the projects funded were identified in public barazas, by locational development committee (LDC), by CDFC or by the local MP. The research findings are as shown in the table below:

Table 4.5.1 Ways of project identification

	BARAZAS	LDC)	CDFC	MP
	(%)	(%	(%)	(%)
Strongly Agree	31	48	7	5
Agree	45	29	17	12
Neutral	10	17	14	10
Disagree	7	0	26	43
Strongly Disagree	7	7	36	31
	100	100	100	100

Illustrated by use of a multiple bar graph and in percentages, the data above would be as follows:

Figure 4.5.1 Graph showing ways of project identification



76% of the respondents agreed that the projects were identified in barazas, 77% agreed that they were identified by the LCD, 24% agreed that the CDFC identified while only 17% say the MP identified the projects. On the flip side, 14%, 7%, 62%, and 74% disagreed that the projects were identified in barazas, by LCD, CDFC and the MP respectively.

This findings suggest a high degree of citizen involvement in projects identification through barazas. It could also suggest that the community agreed with the decisions of their local leaders (LDC) in cases where the identification was done during locational development meetings. This is also corroborated by the fact that 100% of the respondents answered in the affirmative when asked whether the projects funded met the priority needs of the community.

4.6 Project Implementation and Monitoring

To establish level of citizen participation in project implementation and monitoring, the researcher, sought to establish how the project management committee (PMC) was selected, how the projects were implemented and how monitoring was done.

4.6.1 Project management committee (PMCs) selection

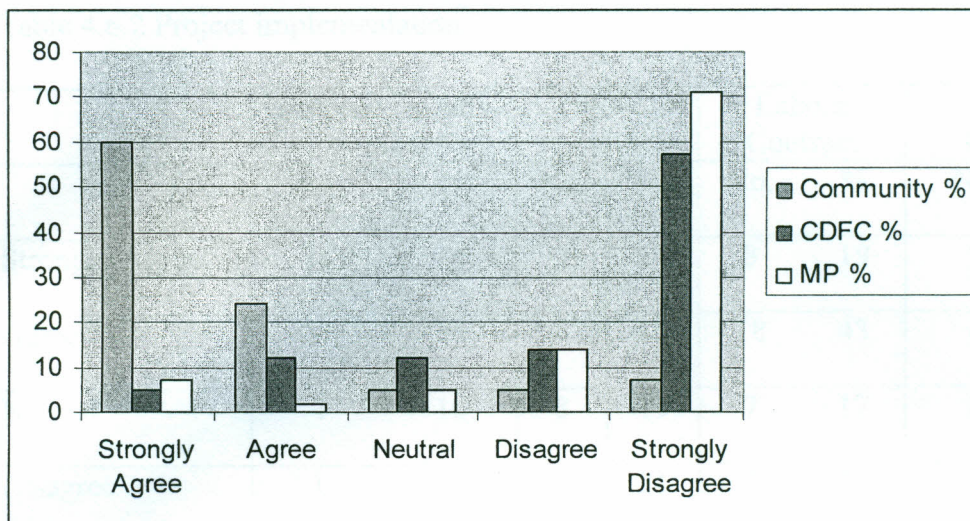
When asked who was responsible for the selection of the PMCs, 35 or (84%) of the respondents agreed that they were selected by the community in barazas, 7 or (17%) agreed that they were selected by the CDFC and 4 or (9%) said they were selected by the MP. Conversely, 5 or (12%) of the respondents disagreed that the PMC were selected by the community, 30 or (71%) disagreed that they were selected by the CDFC and 36 or (85%) disagreed that they were selected by the MP. This finding is tabulated below.

Table 4.6.1: PMC selection

	Community		CDFC		MP	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly Agree	25	60	2	5	3	7
Agree	10	24	5	12	1	2
Neutral	2	5	5	12	2	5
Disagree	2	5	6	14	6	14
Strongly Disagree	3	7	24	57	30	71
	42	100	42	100	42	100

The figure below is a representation of the findings tabulated above

Figure 4.61: Graph showing PMC selection



The PMC is the body responsible for the actual implementation of projects and its membership comprises local community members who are also the beneficiaries of the project. Their mode of selection varies from constituency to constituency ranging from direct nomination by the area MP, nomination by the CDFC or community members nominating them. Selection of PMC by the community members represents a greater level of citizen participation as compared to when MP or local leaders do the selection. The research findings indicate the community members are the ones mostly responsible for selection of PMC.

4.6.2 Project implementation

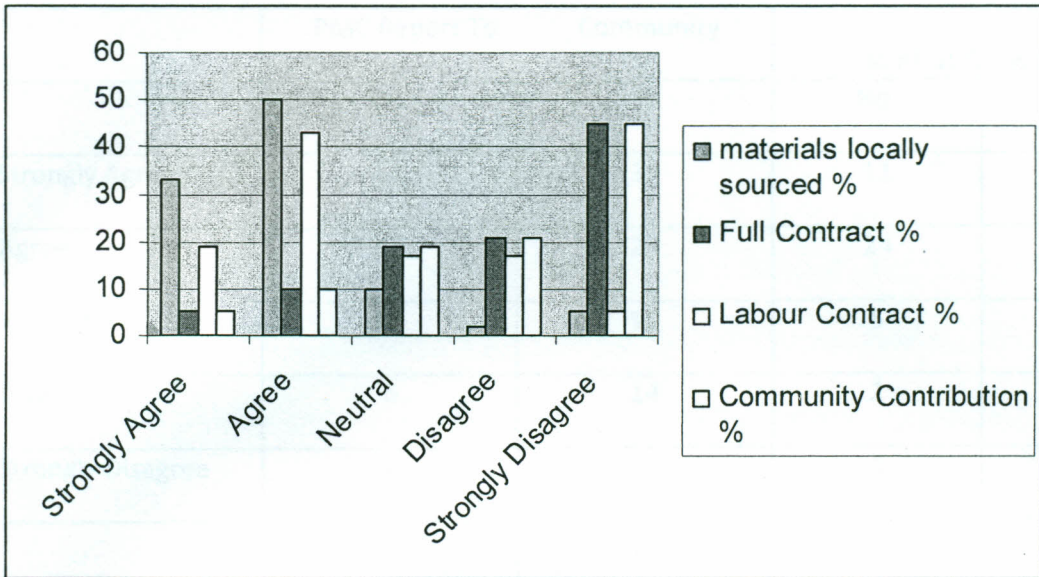
The researcher sought to establish whether building materials used in constructing the projects were sourced locally, whether the construction of projects was by full contract or labour contract and whether the community contributed money/labour/materials towards the completion of the CDF funded projects. The findings were as tabulated below:

Table 4.6.2 Project implementation

	materials locally sourced		Full Contract		Labour Contract		Community Contribution	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly Agree	14	33	2	5	8	19	2	5
Agree	21	50	4	10	18	43	4	10
Neutral	4	10	8	19	7	17	8	19
Disagree	1	2	9	21	7	17	9	21
Strongly Disagree	2	5	19	45	2	5	19	45
	42	100	42	100	42	100	42	100

The researcher found out that 83% of the respondents agreed building materials were locally sourced out of whom 33% strongly agreed while 7% either disagreed or strongly disagreed. As regards the type of contract used in the implementation of projects, 62% of the respondents affirmed that projects were done by labour contract while 6% were of the opinion the projects were done by full contract. When asked whether community members contributed labour/materials/funds towards the completion of the projects, only 15% agreed while 66% disagreed with 45% strongly disagreeing. These findings are represented in the figure below:

Figure 4.6.2: Graph showing community participation in project implementation



These findings indicate that building materials were largely locally sourced; construction was mainly done by labour contract, but there was minimal community contribution towards the completion of projects. Use of locally sourced building materials and labour contract may imply a certain degree of community involvement. However, lack of community contribution in form of materials/labour/money implies a lower sense of community ownership of the projects.

4.6.3 Project monitoring and evaluation

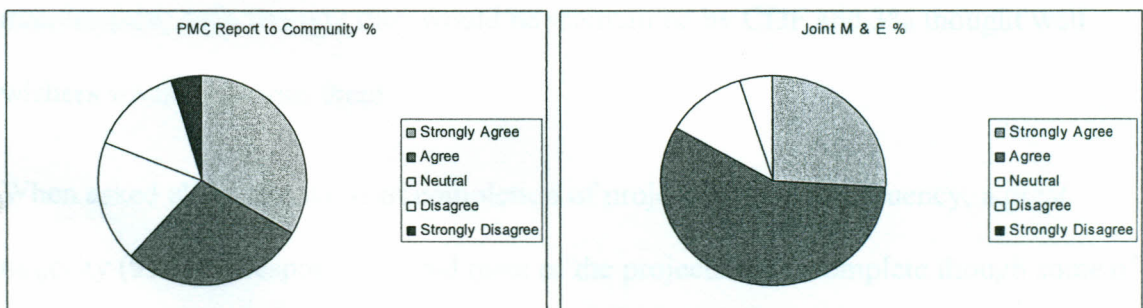
The researcher wanted to know if monitoring and evaluation (M & E) is done where all stakeholders (community, technical officers and leaders) are involved and whether the PMC report the progress of the project to the community and the findings is as shown in the table below:

Table 4.6.3 Project Monitoring and Evaluation

	PMC Report To Community		Joint M & E is done	
	No.	%	No.	%
Strongly Agree	14	33	11	26
Agree	12	29	24	57
Neutral	8	19	5	12
Disagree	6	14	2	5
Strongly Disagree	2	5	0	0
	42	100	42	100

The data above represented using pie charts is as shown in the figure below:

Figure 4.6.3: Pie charts showing community participation in project monitoring & evaluation



26 or (62%) of the respondents agreed that the PMC report back to the community on the progress of the projects and 36 or (83%) agreed that joint monitoring and evaluation of projects is done. However, 8 or (19%) of the respondents disagreed that the PMC report to the community the progress of the projects and 2 or (5%) disagreed that that joint

monitoring and evaluation of projects was done. The respondents said regular visits are made by the CDF officials, government technical officers as well as members of the public to assess the progress of these projects.

Remember also that earlier we found out that there is widespread publicity of CDF funded projects in the constituency by way of public sign boards. This enables to create awareness as well arouse inquiry on the part of the public to know the progress of these projects.

4.7 Project Sustainability

When asked whether they thought the CDF funded projects were sustainable, a majority of the respondents 88% answered in the affirmative. When prodded more to state how that sustainability would be achieved, 48% of the respondents said the projects would be taken over by the government, 29% said the community would be charged token fee for maintenance, 19% thought they would be maintained by CDF and 3% thought well wishers would maintain them.

When asked about the status of completion of projects in the constituency, a great majority (93%) of respondents said most of the projects are incomplete though some of these incomplete projects (e.g. classrooms) were in use. When asked to state what should be done in order to improve the utilization of CDF funds, the answers were varied. However, issues repeatedly mentioned include increasing funding to the projects, more community sensitization on their rights and roles as regards CDF, proper prioritization of

projects, priority be given to completion of existing projects before starting new ones and democratic election of management committees among others.

The findings suggest that in the context of the study, the effectiveness drawn and the reasons for it are

2.2.2. Summary of the Findings

The study sought to identify the factors that influence participation in CDF projects and how it affects participants' health performance in the districts. The research findings show that a clear majority of respondents (60%) relied on public agencies to get their CDF activities. Although this medium is effective for creating awareness, however does not encourage the opportunity to have a direct participation provided.

The study also found that a majority of participants in a district that are not engaged in CDF activities are participants corresponding to district's leaders engaged in health management and health care services. This suggests that the health care services that are provided are not helping people participate in planning or management of health care services, but to state power holders to decide or curb participation.

Over 43% of the respondents reported that the local CDF are not involved in health care services to deliver health care needs and performance in the districts. The findings also show that the CDF are not involved in providing the public health services in the districts. When compared with the higher proportion of respondents who were not involved in health care services (57%) and 44% respectively, the findings indicate

CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter gives a summary of the study, the conclusion drawn and recommendations made.

5.1 Summary of the Findings

The study sought to establish the level of citizen participation in CDF projects and how citizen participation influences the performance of the projects. The research findings showed that a greater majority of respondents (60%) relied on public sign boards to learn about CDF activities. Although this medium is effective for creating awareness, it however does not accord citizens the opportunity to interrogate the information provided. This medium also does not allow the citizens to participate in decision making but become passive participants corresponding to Arnstein's bottom rungs of the ladder; manipulation and therapy, that describes levels of 'non-participation' that have been contrived in order not to help people participate in planning or conducting programs, but to enable power-holders to educate or cure participation.

However 43% of the respondents agreed that the local MP convene locational meetings to allow the citizens to deliberate on their needs and prioritize projects. Also 40% of the respondents agreed that the CDFC hold barazas to sensitize the public on the existence/use of CDF funds. When compared with the higher percentage of respondents who were either neutral or disagreed (57% and 60% respectively), this reflects a divided

opinion. This may imply that some smaller section of the community members is accorded greater opportunity to participate more in CDF activities. This smaller section with more information is that involved in the management and implementation of the projects, mainly CDFC, PMCs and the local leaders.

On identification of projects, 75% of the respondents agreed that the projects were identified in barazas, 77% agreed that they were identified by the LCD, 24% agreed that the CDFC identified while 17% say the MP identified the projects. This findings suggest a high degree of citizen involvement in projects identification through barazas. It could also suggest that the community agreed with the decisions of there leaders in cases where the identification was done during locational development meetings. This is also corroborated by the fact that 100% of the respondents answered in the affirmative when asked whether the projects funded met the priority needs of the community.

However, some disconnect exist between the finding that a majority of respondents (60%) learn about CDF activities through public sign boards, whereas again 75% of the respondents agreed that the projects were identified in barazas. A further probe of this issue using key informants provided some plausible explanation. That the community members are given opportunity during barazas to list down a number of projects they may wish to be funded but the final decision on what project is prioritized and funded rests with the CDFC. Furthermore, whereas the community members are given opportunity to select PMCs, it is only in a few instances that the PMCs report back to the community on the progress of the projects.

When asked who was responsible for the selection of the PMC, 84% of the respondents agreed that it was the community through barazas. This implies there is limited interference by the MP or the CDFC in the selection of PMC and hence greater representation of the community in project management.

On implementation of the projects, 83% of the respondents agreed that building materials were locally sourced, 62% agreed that construction was done by labour contract while only 15% agreed that the community members contributed their own resources (money/labour/materials) towards the completion of the projects. Whereas the first two aspects of use of locally sourced building materials and labour contract may indicate some level of community participation, the lack of community contribution however points to a diminished sense of community ownership of the projects. This may in part explain why majority of CDF funded projects are incomplete as the community does not chip in when additional CDF funds take long to come.

The majority of respondents (83%) agreed that joint monitoring and evaluation where all stakeholders are involved are done while 62% agreed that the PMC reports to the community on the progress of the projects.

On sustainability of the projects, majority of the respondents (88%) thought the projects would be sustainable when completed. This is because most of the projects are in education, health, water and rural electrification sectors. Schools and health centres constructed are taken over by line ministries whereas water and rural electrification projects are maintained by charging user fees to the beneficiaries.

To establish the performance of CDF projects, the researcher asked the respondents to evaluate the projects in terms of cost, work quality, completion time and attainment of intended objectives. Cost and quality of work were viewed favorably with 78% of the respondents agreeing that projects were done at reasonable cost and 74% agreeing that the projects were of good quality. However, most of the respondents were apprehensive about the time the projects were taking to complete but were unanimous that when complete, the projects would achieve the intended objectives.

5.2 Conclusion

The study concludes by underscoring the importance of citizen/community participation in the performance of CDF projects. Having evaluated the role played by the community members in the identification, implementation, monitoring and sustainability of the projects, the study established that most of the community members appreciated the manner in which CDF projects were selected and implemented.

The study established that the identification of the projects in the constituency was participatory with 75% of the respondents agreeing that this was done through barazas. Again, the study established that the implementation of projects was participatory with PMCs selected by community members being responsible for implementation. The PMCs implemented projects by use of labour contract and sourcing building materials locally. This approach spreads immediate pecuniary benefit to many members of the community as different individuals are paid for supply of materials and labour. The approach, when used properly makes the construction of projects cost effective.

The study also established that awareness creation in the constituency was passive with more reliance being placed on erection of public sign boards. The more participatory approach where the MP or CDFC convened public meetings to sensitize and educate the public was applied to a limited extent.

Regarding the performance of CDF projects, the study established that citizen participation in identification, implementation and monitoring of projects resulted in projects being done at reasonable cost and of good quality. The CDF programme generally also had a widespread support with the respondents appealing for increased funding. However, the issue of projects remaining incomplete for a long period of time was of concern. Similarly, it was noted that there was limited contribution by community members in form of labour, materials or funds towards the completion of the projects.

5.3 Study Recommendations

The study recommends increased involvement of citizens in the identification, implementation and monitoring of CDF projects in order to improve cost effectiveness, quality and completion of the projects. Further, in order to curb excessive reliance on CDF, more community sensitization is required in order for the community members to appreciate the need to contribute their labour and other resources for completion of the initiated projects.

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5.4 Areas for Further Study

It would be of interest to carry out similar research in other parts of the country and evaluate the role of citizen participation in the management and performance of CDF projects. More research would also be required to establish approaches that can be used to enhance community participation in order to improve quality, cost effectiveness and timely completion of CDF projects.

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Appendices

Appendix i: Questionnaire

Section A: General Background

Please tick (✓) as appropriate

1. Gender Male () Female ()

2. Your division

Kabartonjo ()

Kipsaraman ()

Bartabwa ()

Barwesa ()

3. What is your position in the community

Political leader ()

Provincial administrator ()

Opinion leader ()

Project beneficiary ()

Other (specify).....

4. What is your level of education?

Degree ()

Tertiary (post secondary) ()

Secondary certificate ()

Primary certificate ()

Others (specify)

Section B: Performance of Project

5. In which sector is this project?

Education ()

Health ()

Water ()

Agriculture ()

Roads ()

Other (specify)

6. State your level of agreement with the following statements as regards this project

1 = Strongly Agree, 2 = Agree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Disagree, 5 = Strongly Disagree

	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
a)	The project was/is constructed at reasonable cost considering local circumstances					
b)	The quality of work is of high/recommended standards					
c)	The project was completed/is on course within the expected time					
d)	The project will achieve the intended objectives					

Section C: Awareness

7. State how you would rank the following aspects of creating awareness on CDF activities as applied in your locality

1 = Not At All, 2 = Not Sure, 3 = Occasionally, 4 = Often, 5 = Very Often

	Aspects	1	2	3	4	5
a)	CDF committees hold barazas to sensitize the public on the use/existence of CDF funds					
b)	The MP convene meetings in the location to discuss community needs					
d)	Public notice boards and sign boards are erected to publicize CDF projects					

8. Are there any civil society organizations operating in the constituency that sensitize people on the use of CDF? YES () NO ()

If YES, name them

.....

Section D: Project Identification

9. State your level of agreement with the following statements as regards CDF projects identification in your location

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree

Statements	1	2	3	4	5
a) Public barazas are convened to identify and prioritize projects to be funded by CDF					
b) Location Development Committee deliberate to identify and prioritize projects to be funded by CDF					
c) CDFC at their own discretion identify the projects					
d) The MP determines the projects to be funded					

10. (i) Would you consider this project as meeting the priority needs of the inhabitants of this locality? Yes () No ()

(ii) If no, which project would have recommended being of priority to meet the needs of the local people?

Section E: Project Implementation and monitoring

11. State your level of agreement with the following statements as regards CDF projects implementation in your location

1 = strongly disagree, 2 = disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = agree, 5 = strongly agree

	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
a)	CDF funded projects are implemented/managed by committees (PMC) selected by community members in barazas					
b)	The PMC are selected by the CDFC					
c)	The PMC are selected by the MP/Councilor/Chief					
d)	All CDF projects are implemented by full contract					
e)	All CDF funded projects are implemented by labour contract					
f)	Materials and labour for CDF projects are sourced locally competitively					
g)	Community members contribute money/material/labour towards completion of CDF projects					
h)	PMC report periodically to the community through barazas on the progress of the projects					
i)	Joint M & E is conducted in which various stakeholders are involved to assess the progress of the projects					

12. Which of the following statements do you agree with regarding status of CDF projects?

(Please tick as appropriate)

All CDF projects are complete and in use ()

Most CDF projects are complete and in use ()

Very few CDF projects are complete and in use ()

Majority of CDF projects are incomplete though in use ()

Majority of CDF projects are incomplete and not in use ()

Section F: Sustainability

13. Are community members benefiting from the project(s)? Yes/No.....

If yes, briefly explain how.....

.....
.....

14. In your own view, do you think this project is sustainable?

YES () NO ()

If YES, how is sustainability ensured?

Community members are charged token fees ()

Government takes over the project ()

Community relies on well wishers ()

CDF maintains the project ()

15. What should be done to improve the utilization of CDF?

.....
.....

Appendix ii: List of projects funded with at least Kshs 1,500,000 (population)

Division		Location	Project Name	Amount Allocated
Kipsaraman	1		Poi – Kuikui Road	5,000,000
	2	Kipkata	Kipsaraman D.O's Office	3,600,000
	3	Kapteberewo	Kapteberewo Borehole W/P	3,040,000
	4	Kapteberewo	Kitibei Pry School Electrification Project	2,000,000
	5	Kipkata	Kasok Girls Sec. School	1,900,000
	6	Kapteberewo	Bartolimo Dispensary	1,780,000
Kabartonjo	7	Saimo	Aiyabo B/Hole Water Project	5,090,000
	8		Kasisit - - Koroto Boarding Electrification	5,000,000
	9	Katiorin	Embara Water Project	3,840,000
	10	Ossen	Sigerger Water Project	3,150,000
	11	Ossen	Moi Kabartonjo B/Hole Project	2,850,000
	12	Ossen	Ossen B/Hole Water Project	2,800,000
	13	Saimo	Aiyabo Sec School	2,700,000
	14	Bartum	Kipcherere Sec. School	2,500,000
	15	Bartum	Kampi Ya Samaki Sec. School	2,000,000
	16	Ossen	Moi Kabartonjo High	2,000,000
	17		Kasisit- Kipcherere-Chebarsiat Road	2,000,000
	18		Ossen- Tiloi- Keturwo	2,000,000
	19	Ossen	Kabartonjo H/Centre	1,950,000
	20	Bartum	Kipcherere Dispensary	1,900,000
	21	Kelyo	Korosechun Pry.School	1,650,000
	22	Ossen	Tiriondonin Sec.School	1,650,000
	23	Katiorin	Kabarbet B/Hole W/P	1,500,000
	24	Kelyo	Nyoker Water Project	1,500,000
Barwesa	25	Kabosgei Kerio	Kuikui Sec.School	2,300,000
	26	Lawan	Barwessa H/Centre	2,300,000
	27	Kabutie	Terenin Water Project	2,243,600
	28	Lawan	Barwessa Sec.School	2,200,000
	29	Lawan	Keturwo Sec School	2,200,000
	30	Kabutiei	Kapluk Dispensary	1,800,000
	31	Kabutiei	Kasirma Pry. School	1,550,000
Bartabwa	32	Kinyach	Arap Moi/Rimo Sec. School	3,150,000
	33	Ng'orora	Chepkessin Housing AP Camp	2,500,000
	34		Kipsaraman - Bartabwa - Kalabata	2,000,000
	35	Kinyach	Kombo Kabon Pan	1,640,000
	36	Ng'orora	Kakinatya Water Pan	1,640,000
	37	Kinyach	Tilingwo Pry. School	1,550,000
	38	Ng'orora	Bartabwa Pry School	1,500,000

Appendix iii: Baringo North CDF allocation per sector

Sector/Year	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	TOTAL
Education	2,500,000	9,500,000	11,163,344	20,600,000	24,600,000	14,200,000	12,900,000	21,650,000	117,113,344
Health	2,520,000	900,000	2,700,000	4,100,000	2,900,000	3,000,000	3,000,000	4,000,000	23,120,000
Water	400,000	6,910,000	4,350,000	7,040,000	5,350,000	7,000,000	7,100,000	8,960,000	47,110,000
Electricity			2,000,000	2,278,347		2,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000	16,278,347
Agriculture	400,000		100,000						500,000
Prov. Adm & Security		1,700,000		600,000	600,000	2,000,000	1,000,000	1,500,000	7,400,000
Bursary		2,032,365	2,900,000	3,700,000	4,100,000	5,876,578	7,600,747	8,600,412	34,810,102
Standing Emergency		1,333,333	1,673,481	2,318,300	2,332,619	2,332,619	2,847,481	3,298,693	16,136,526
Office Adm.	180,000	650,795	843,196	1,168,093	1,026,932	1,175,308	1,434,725	1,720,082	8,199,131
Community Project				150,000					150,000
Youth Project			1,100,000		200,000	399,122	367,000	1,385,339	3,451,461
Solar			2,400,000		400,000				2,800,000
Motor Bike			390,236						390,236
Sports- Activities						783,539	785,639	1,146,721	2,715,899
Environmental Activities						783,539	785,639	1,016,725	2,585,903
Monitoring & Evaluation						783,539	850,423	1,146,721	2,780,683
Office Eqpt						850,000			850,000
Recurrent						325,308			325,308
Library								210,082	210,082
Roads							7,000,000	1,000,000	8,000,000
Totals	6,000,000	23,026,493	29,620,257	41,954,740	41,509,551	41,509,551	50,671,654	60,634,775	294,927,021

Source: www.cdf.go.ke

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