

**CITIZENS' PARTICIPATION IN CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND (CDF)
PROJECTS IN KANDUYI CONSTITUENCY OF BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA**

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**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements of the Master of Arts
Degree in Sociology (Community Development and Project Management Option) of
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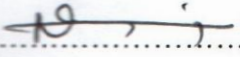
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DECLARATION AND RECOMMEDATION

Declaration

This thesis is my original work and to the best of my knowledge, it has not been presented before for any other award of a degree in any other university.

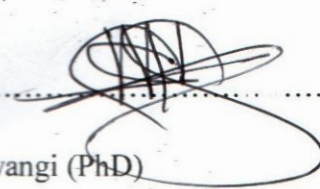
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DEDICATION

First and foremost, this work is dedicated to God, to whom all the glory and honour belongs. Secondly, to my loving wife Irene who encouraged me to work and did parenting in my absence. Thirdly, to my hardworking parents who laboured and denied themselves leisure to educate me; Mum and Dad, I keep hearing the echo of your voices advising me wherever I go. Fourthly, to my children Bernice, Barak and Beverly, you too can make it. And lastly to all the scholars that God brought my way as I pursued this course.

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ABSTRACT

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is a strategy that channels resources to community projects proposed by community members. It is supposed to increase citizens involvement in the provision of services and in so doing, empowering them to manage their livelihoods. CDF is a participatory fund; therefore for it to succeed, members of the public must be involved at all stages. Although there have been several efforts to involve citizens in CDF projects, little effort has been made to analyze the nature and level of their participation. This study focused on citizens participation in Constituency Development Fund (CDF) projects in Kanduyi Constituency of Bungoma County in Kenya. The broad objective was to examine citizens participation in CDF funded projects. The study was informed by the sequential theory of decentralization and the empowerment theory. Thirty five projects were studied. Projects per location were grouped in seven categories namely: education, health, water and sanitation, roads and bridges, environment, agriculture and electricity. One project was randomly selected per category per location, where five beneficiaries and two Project Committee (PC) members were picked randomly for the study. Interview schedules for the beneficiaries and PC members were used to collect primary data with 175 beneficiaries and 70 PC members being interviewed. Locations in the constituency were stratified as urban and rural in order to compare citizens involvement in the two set ups. Data was analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer software. The study results showed that citizens were aware of the existence of CDF activities in the constituency and location, but lacked knowledge of how they can be involved in the activities. Citizens were poorly involved in the identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects. Rural citizens were more involved in CDF activities as compared to their urban counterparts. To increase participation, it is recommended that CDF working committees be decentralized to sub location levels, project publicity be enhanced (e.g. sign-posts be erected near the projects' sites to show projects costs and CDF support), and that the CDF Act be amended to curb executive powers in the fund so as to reflect community ownership and participation.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDC	-Constituency Development Committee
CDF	-Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	-Constituency Development Funds Committee
DDO	-District Development Office
DFRD	-District Focus for Rural Development
DFS	-District Focus Strategy
FM	-Frequency Media
GOK	-Government of Kenya
IEA	-Institute of Economic Affairs
KIPPRA	-Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis
KLGRP	-Kenya Local Government Reform Program
LA	-Local Authority
LATF	-Local Authority Transfer Fund
LDC	-Location Development Committee
LG	-Local Government
MLG	-Ministry of Local Government
MP	-Member of Parliament
NCST	-National Council of Science and Technology
NMC	-National Management Committee
PC	-Project Committee
PMC	-Project Management Committee
PTA	-Parents Teachers Association
RLF	-Roads Levy Fund
SPSS	-Statistical Package for Social Sciences

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

This study investigated citizens' participation in Constituency Development Fund (CDF) projects in Kanduyi Constituency of Bungoma County. CDF was established in Kenya by an Act of Parliament in 2003. It is a homegrown initiative that was intended to address inequalities in development around the country. Since it was introduced, numerous CDF projects have come up throughout the country. Kenyans have been very excited about the creation of this fund. It has sparked great interest among ordinary people because they feel that for the first time, they can be directly involved in deciding how government monies will be used in their communities.

The Act compels the Minister of Finance to allocate 2.5% of the total government revenue collection to the CDF kitty. Of all the money allocated to CDF kitty, 75% is shared equally among the 210 constituencies, but 25% is disbursed to each constituency based on population size and poverty index (IEA, 2006). Government revenue comes from taxes collected by the central government, hence every Kenyan contributes to this kitty and it is their responsibility to ensure that funds are well spent. Communities in Kenya have used their CDF allocation for projects such as the construction of schools, health facilities, water projects and roads. In many places, these projects have been the first infrastructure improvement seen in years.

According to records at the District Development office (DDO) in Bungoma South District, a total of one hundred and two projects were funded through CDF in Kanduyi Constituency between January 2005 and January 2010 (DDO Bungoma South, 2010). The Education sector was leading with forty funded projects, the Health sector had eleven projects, Water projects were eight, Agriculture fifteen, Roads and Bridges seven projects, Electricity ten and the rest were in the Environment sector.

The purpose of CDF is to bring fast and relevant development to grassroot level. Kimenyi (2005) points out that CDF is supposed to enable individuals at the grassroot level make expenditure choices that benefit their welfare in line with their needs and preferences. Decisions about the utilization of funds are to be done by the constituent members since the fund is intended to benefit them directly. The notion of participation is based on the

understanding that communities and populations are better placed to manage their affairs namely: social, cultural, economical and political. In view of project management, inclusion of a wide range of interested parties in the decision making process gives development projects more legitimacy in the eyes of the beneficiaries, because such projects deal with real needs (Odhiambo and Anyembe, 2009). Oyugi (2007) argues that the impact of participation can be significant if funds are effectively used, because participation stimulates local involvement in development projects. Because of involvement, the benefiting community can also act as a monitoring agency thereby creating efficiency in resource utilization and management.

Since its introduction, CDF has made a great impact, with numerous CDF projects coming up throughout the country. However, there are concerns that CDF funds are not managed in a transparent manner; that many CDF projects are not useful to local people and that local citizens are not sufficiently involved in the management of the funds (Wanjiru, 2008).

Constituencies vary widely in various aspects, such as the scope of economic activities, degree of urbanization, level of education, poverty, size of the constituency, population size, density and diversity and the leadership provided at the management (Kimenyi, 2005). These factors influence the selection of projects and the level to which citizens are involved.

CDF is expected to have a positive impact on development at the grassroots. In addition to advancing the welfare of the people, it is expected to have an outstanding effect on participation which in itself is pivotal to the empowerment of citizens. However, according to the research carried out by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA, 2006), it was observed that there was low involvement of citizens in project selection and implementation across the country. An earlier national survey carried out by the Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA 2005, cited by IEA, 2006), showed an increasing concern over the utilization of CDF by citizens. The concern was that funds were not being utilized optimally, projects were not immediate priorities and people were poorly involved in the planning and implementation of the funded projects.

Kanduyi Constituency of Bungoma County was selected for this study because of its vastness in size and activities of CDF that are observed going on. It makes up an administrative division and has both urban and rural set-ups. Micro economic activities take place within the urban set-up while many agricultural activities are practiced in the rural areas. The

constituency is fairly large in comparison to neighboring ones. Because of its size and level of urbanization, it is one of the most populated divisions. The landscape from one location to another is different with different population density, needs and preferences. The CDF activities in the division are evident at location level, with location committees, actively involved in project approval. The study aimed at investigating the level of citizens' participation in CDF funded projects at location level in Kanduyi Division.

Several national surveys have been done on citizens involvement in CDF funded projects, however limited research has been carried out at constituency level to assess citizens' participation in CDF projects. No research had been done to assess citizens involvement in CDF projects in Kanduyi constituency alone. Hence the need for this study.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Several studies on citizens' participation in development projects that benefit them, have given general recommendations and reasons as to why citizens' involvement is important towards attaining sustainable development. Many attempts in Kenya towards decentralization have been in the form of devolution of development funds that brings fiscal decision-making process down to the citizens. This decentralization aims at stimulating citizen participation in the identification, prioritization, design and implementation of their preferred development projects. This is based on the assumption that it will lead to efficient allocation of resources. However doubts were raised as to whether CDF had met this objective. The implementation of the fund is dogged by controversy, generated in part by weaknesses in the CDF Act. Members of parliament have excessive powers to pick the management committee and to disburse contracts. There have been cases of corruption, nepotism, lack of community participation and few mechanism of oversight to hold parliamentarians accountable. Citizens attempting to access information about CDF projects often are unsure of the processes or encounter difficulty in getting the necessary information. It had been observed, that, there was an increasing concern by citizens over the utilization of CDF. They argued that most of the development decisions were made by the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) as opposed to grass-root decision making process. The committees constituted to manage the projects are normally done by political leaders in the constituency, a phenomenon that reflects centralization. Since citizens' participation is central in the bottom-up approach in development, it was in this view that this study was set to investigate citizens' involvement in

CDF projects at the constituency level with an aim of making recommendations on how best this involvement can be enhanced.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Broad Objective

To examine citizens' participation in CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency of Bungoma County.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

The specific objectives of this study were:

1. To establish levels of citizens' awareness and knowledge of CDF funded projects.
2. To investigate citizens' involvement in identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects.
3. To compare participation of urban and rural citizens in CDF funded projects.

1.4 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions:

1. To what extent were citizens aware and knowledgeable of CDF projects being undertaken in their communities?
2. How were citizens involved in the identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects?
3. How does one compare participation of urban and rural citizens in CDF projects?

1.5 Justification of the Study

CDF is a participatory fund; therefore for it to succeed, members of the public and community groups must be involved at all stages. It is the responsibility of every Kenyan to ensure that CDF funds are well spent by being informed, participating in meetings at the location and constituency level, supporting CDF projects and monitoring them.

Although there have been several efforts to involve citizens in CDF projects, little effort has been made to analyze the nature and level of their participation. This omission can partly be attributed to the fact that for a long time grass-root citizens have been regarded as passive participants and only consumers of any development generated in a top-down procedure. One way of empowering citizens is by recognizing their initiatives and eliminating social blockages that may suppress their participation in making decisions and resource acquisition.

For any project to fulfill its social responsibility, it should be able to capture the needs of citizens during project identification. If the project is to give the best value to the beneficiary then priority lies in fulfilling the felt needs of the citizens. These felt needs are correctly captured during the project identification and planning stages. These study findings will assist to bridge the gap between citizens' needs identification and project identification, planning and implementation.

The study has given recommendations on possible reforms and given data that may be required by other CDF projects for effective citizens' participation. The study findings will also help in designing other government decentralization schemes that are intended for the general populations.

The study will assist those who use CDF projects to effectively track CDF expenditure in their local areas. With this information, Kenyans will be better empowered to make demands on their politicians about how they want their public funds used and will ensure that such projects are constructed in an open and non-corrupt manner.

1.6 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study covered Kanduyi constituency, which is also an administrative division. The division has five locations. The households were the main source of data since they are the users of the services provided by the projects. Since the division has both urban and rural set-up, projects were sampled from both settings to take care of diversity in population distributions. The studied projects were sampled from those projects funded by CDF between the years 2005 to 2010. This is because people often tend to remember current things.

Data gathered was mainly primary, which depended on the sincerity of citizens giving the information. Because of this an interview schedule for PC members was used to get data from the officials. Data from PC members was used to test the consistency of data collected from beneficiaries.

Establishing households per project for an interview schedule was difficult since some households were beneficiaries of more than one CDF project. A baseline survey was done per location to avoid interviewing households for more than one project.

1.7 Definition of Operational Terms

- Citizens Awareness:** It is the level of knowledge and information a given group of people who live in a particular locality have about a given issue. In the study, it referred to knowledge and information about CDF.
- Citizens Participation:** It is a process of involving a group of users of a service in an action that benefits them. In the study it meant the involvement of beneficiaries in CDF project activities.
- Decentralized Funds:** These are central government funds transferred to lower governments for easier management and transparency. In this study decentralized funds referred to CDF funds.
- Participatory Planning:** It is a process of involving many stakeholders in Development planning. In this study it meant involving beneficiaries in CDF projects.
- Project Beneficiaries:** These are regular user of a project services. In this study it meant regular user of a CDF projects who are not PC members
- Project Identification:** It involves identifying a need that can be solved through a project. In this study it meant identifying a community felt need to be solved through CDF funding.
- Project Implementation:** It is a process of putting in action the plans that are intended to produce the desired outcomes. In this study it meant the process of executing the plans intended to produce the desired outcomes in CDF projects.
- Project Planning:** It is a process of proposing and scheduling specific actions that can help a project to achieve its objectives. In this study it meant the process of scheduling specific action to be undertaken for CDF projects.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter gives a critical analysis of what citizens' participation entails in relation to the study. Additionally, a theoretical and conceptual framework that was used to analyze citizens' participation is discussed.

2.1.1 Background Information

Africa's failure to achieve development has been characterized by escalating poverty, unemployment and inequality within and across a majority of African states (Mbahazi 2005). The common explanation to this has been said to be the top-down approach to development that was adopted by most African states under the guise of national unity. This disenchantment with the centralized approach, following its dismal contribution to development has since seen the call of donors for a people centered approach for African development.

The experiences from studies around the world have been used to justify the call for the above mentioned approach in Africa. For instance the Caribbean, East Asia and East European countries have embraced decentralization as an important component of the development agenda and have fared better than Africa (World Bank 2000). The explanation is that decentralization strengthens local governance, democratization and creates efficiency and equity in the use of public resources and public delivery. It is against this background that decentralization as a development strategy has dominated the discourse on state restructuring in Africa over the last three decades.

Kenya has attempted two forms of decentralization namely devolution which is the delegation of authority to formally constituted government bodies to discharge specific functions and de-concentration which refers to delegation of authority to staff of central government ministries away from the headquarters (Barkan and Chege, 1989). However devolution of political power has not taken place substantially though attempts have been made to devolve development management (Ribot 2002). Decentralization attempts have mostly dealt with de-concentration of central functions by bringing them to lower levels of governance (Maina 2005).

Efforts to involve people in the development process in Kenya can be traced back in mid-1960's with the establishment of the District Development Grant in 1966, the Provincial Development Committee in 1968, the Special Rural Development Programme in 1970 and the District Development Committee in 1971. The more substantive decentralization came in 1986 with the adoption of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategy.

The decentralization of fiscal management from the central government to sub-national units in Kenya can be traced back to session paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewal Growth that called for reform to strengthen the participation of local governments in development process (G.O.K 1986). A decade later these reforms were initiated through the establishment of Kenya Local Government Reform Program (KLGRP) in 1995.

Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) was created as a result of the initiative of KLGRP that aimed at revitalizing local authorities. In the process of addressing the issues of accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in the service delivery, there emerged the need to establish the grant systems for the LATF Act No 8 of 1998 (G.O.K 1998). LATF is a public fund that is transferred to all local authorities in Kenya. It currently accounts for 5% of the total annual income tax and its disbursement is based on the population of areas served by various local authorities. The purpose of this fund is to improve the local service delivery, improve council finance management and accountability, settle all council debts and enhance participatory development planning at the local community level through Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (Smoke, 2004). Its implementation procedures requires that councils hold meetings with local community members to discuss priority needs and propose projects to the clerk of the council for short listing and presentation before a full council meeting for approval and then submitted to the ministry of local government (GOK 1998). Despite the above reforms, it has been noted that residents of local authorities are largely ignorant of any development being undertaken by their authorities and how resources are allocated for such projects (Khadiagala and Mitullah, 2007). The lack of citizen participation in development projects raises questions on the condition of implementing LATF and whether the scheme has facilitated the participatory planning of development in the activities of the local authorities. This implied that there was a major gap between local authorities and the residents.

Seven years down the line the constituency emerged as the target area for channeling funds following the failures of LATF to improve on service delivery as indicated above. Hence

CDF came in to existence under the management of elected Members of Parliament, through an Act of parliament in 2003.

2.1.2 Citizens' Awareness and Knowledge of Decentralized Funds

Knowledge of decentralized funds by the citizens is key in attaining better participation in any community development initiative. Wilcox (2007) notes that citizens are reluctant to participate in any community activity when they do not have enough information to act responsibly. He notes that they will avoid participation as long as possible or until when they have what they believe to be sufficient information. Agreeing, Mawhood (1983) observes that citizens will voluntarily participate in a community activity when they have better knowledge of an issue or situation, but when citizens have limited knowledge or information then opposition will occur. For the study to establish levels of community participation in CDF, it was important first to ascertain the awareness of citizens about the fund. This study sought to establish if citizens were aware about the existence of the fund, the projects being funded in their communities, the budgets for the projects, funds so far released and the status of the projects. From the survey conducted by the Kenya Human Rights Commission (2006), it was established that Kenyans were generally aware of the existence of CDF, however very few citizens knew exactly the amount of money allocated to their constituencies.

On the contrary, Brian (1985) argues that understanding of a decentralized fund does not come with knowledge and information alone, but also by weighing information against previous knowledge and experiences as well as analyzing one's perception of a situation. According to section 23(3) of the CDF Act (2003), the Location Development Committee (LDC) is supposed to educate members of the location with the help of the area MP on the presence of CDF fund, help them to come up with the development plan in order of priority and also put in place community accepted project management committees (PMC) for the funded projects. The PMC then, is left with the overall responsibility of updating citizens with all necessary information in the project cycle. This study was to establish if citizens were aware of their role in putting in place the project committees and if committees were giving citizens opportunities to participate in the project cycles.

2.1.3 Citizens' Participation in CDF Activities

The constituency development fund (CDF) is one of the latest innovations of the government of Kenya. Through the CDF Act of 2003, the Finance Minister is mandated to transfer to the constituency level, an amount of money equal to not less than 2.5 percent of all government ordinary revenue collected every financial year and any other monies accruing to or received by the National Constituencies Development Fund Management Committee (NMC) (CDF Act, 2003).

The purpose of CDF is to initiate development projects for citizens at grass root level within the shortest time possible (Oyugi, 2007). The introduction of CDF was a response to the slow implementation of the normal government projects and therefore it is meant to improve the flow of funds from the exchequer to the citizens directly without the impediments posed by bureaucracies. CDF funds projects of public interest and benefit only. However in the case of educational bursaries, it is individuals that benefit, since it is in the interest of the community that poor children amongst it access education. CDF can fund a joined project as stipulated in the Act as long as the CDF contribution funds a complete unit or phase of the project in order to avoid cases of stalled projects on which CDF funds have been spent. According to the CDF Act (2003), for a project to be funded by CDF it has to go through a process, among which a location meeting is to be convened for the citizens to identify its development concerns and needs. Then propose relevant projects that may address these needs and concerns.

It is assumed that the location is the lowest level citizens can be reached and that citizens in a given location share a common surface with similar needs and concerns. Because of this, the LDC is central in the community as concerns the activities of CDF, it is expected that the LDC represent the location interest groups including the marginalized. Every project is expected to have a working committee, which may be in existence as a result of a continuing project or it may be formed for the purpose of a new project in the community, without which there will be no funding. This committee is supposed to ensure that the project is implemented in accordance with the approved project implementation plan and budget and report regularly to the CDF Committee. It is further supposed to consult with the relevant government departments during the implementation phase to ensure accuracy in plans and budgets (Odhiambo & Anyembe, 2009).

Inanga and Osei-Wasu (2004) postulates that the philosophy guiding the constituency development financing, as being informed by the benefit that accrue to the citizens as a result of fiscal decentralization. As discussed in the theoretical framework, fiscal decentralization is justified on the basis of failure of economic planning by central governments to promote adequate development. Under the CDF framework, lower level units of development by virtue of being closer to the citizens, are seen to be in a better position to identify citizens' needs and therefore provide them with the appropriate form and level of public service. Lower level units manage the planning and budgeting of the funds. The projects are supposed to be proposed by citizens so that they capture their needs adequately. This kind of decentralization planning and budget management is aimed at allowing transparency in the utilization of resources.

In a national study survey done by the Institute of Economic Affairs IEA (2006), it was observed that there was a high level of awareness and knowledge of CDF. However it showed a low level of projects being owned by citizens and having participated at any level of the project cycle including representation in the project committees. It was argued that despite the high level of awareness of the CDF fund, it is still regarded as the MP's money. These can be explained by the fact that there is high level of illiteracy among citizens concerning the fund and political influence asserted by the MPs'. The present study re-examined the levels of awareness and establish perception on citizens' ownership of CDF projects.

2.1.4 Benefits of Participation

There are many assumptions about the benefits that come as a result of beneficiary involvement in any developmental process. In this connection, Conyers (2000) provides four broad categories to outline citizens participation objectives, they include: local empowerment, administrative efficiency and effectiveness, national cohesion and central control.

For local empowerment to take place, there must be local participation in the formulation and implementation of the development initiative (Bartle 2005). Agreeing, Andrea (2006) recognises that empowerment resides in a person or a group and can only be exploited when the persons/group is allowed to participate in issues that affect them. However, the impact of

participation and the ability of people to be empowered is influenced by the method used to have them participate. This study sought to establish how citizens got to be aware and knowledgeable of CDF activities.

Concerning administrative efficiency and effectiveness, Ribot (2002) posits the view that governments, donors and the private sector, support people's participation on efficiency grounds. He argues that when there is local participation, decisions are more relevant to local needs and conditions are more likely to be more effective; local facilitation and transaction costs are reduced by making decisions locally; decentralized decision making can be quicker and more flexible and therefore efficient. According to Wilcox (2007), local knowledge and labor can facilitate implementation, management and evaluation. Because local actors will benefit from reducing the costs of their efforts, they are likely to use their resources more effectively. This study did not go into the details of comparing the costs involved in projects to establish their efficiency, but was to establish, to what level are citizens involved in major decision making.

Citizens' participation can serve as a means to maintain political stability when pressures arise from locals and elites demanding more power (World Bank, 2002). In connection with this, Oyugi (2001) observed that in Uganda and South Africa citizens' participation was used by respective regimes then, to consolidate national unity. Olowu (2001) views peoples' participation as promising to help resolve conflicts in Angola, Morocco, Senegal and Sudan. In Kenya, the District Focus Strategy (DFS) policy of the 1980s was intended to increase efficiency of central government administration than promoting popular participation (Conyers, 1983: as cited in Ribot, 2002). This study examined the impact of CDF in creating unity of purpose among citizens, which was to be exhibited through PC formation and the number of projects that have been implemented.

Citizens' participation in CDF is encouraged by the assumption that; it will avail opportunities for decision making and address real development concerns among citizens. That people tend to resist new ideas if the ideas are imposed on them hence involving people in decisions makes them own such decisions and by extension projects. Participation strengthens local capacities by enhancing existing skills and knowledge, which people can use for future activities. Participation also, gives a voice to the poor and other disadvantaged and marginalized people to whom, lack of a say is a major factor contributing to their poverty and marginalization. It contributes to sustainability of the projects implemented as a result of

ownership, and creates a condition of democratization of development, since it links development to the people (Wanjiru, 2008). CDF is to build on the bottom-up approach to development, in this approach the beneficiaries are meant to be major decision makers and also directors of their own development. This study was keen to investigate citizens' participation in needs identification.

2.1.5 Citizens' Participation in Project Identification, Planning and Implementation

Wilcox (2007) explains why many attempts at citizens' participation fail: He argues that many organizations that promote participation are not clear about the level of participation on offer. Explaining further, Wilcox says that effective participation is most likely when the interests of the participants involved in a project are satisfied with the level at which they are involved. However, Muia (1993) observes that limited consultation with few real options that may be presented as an opportunity for active participation may cause disillusionment among the expected beneficiaries. As stipulated in the CDF Act (2003), the area MP is to constitute location meeting that are to identify the needs of their communities in order of priority. These meetings are meant to involve all citizens that reside in a location, and then they are supposed to come up with a Location Development Committee (LDC) that is meant to bring into operation the decisions reached in the general meetings.

Citizens' needs identification is a major step in attaining active participation in any development process. For a project to be citizen based it must originate from the citizens, have the citizens be responsible for it and have its decisions made by the citizens themselves (Bartle 2005). This will make the project a citizen based activity hence promote ownership. Agreeing, Stinson (1984) posits that when citizens are involved in a development agenda from the beginning, they identify hidden resources from within the community for the project. They also develop a sense of ownership and responsibility of the communal facility from the start, and that will facilitate its sustainability. Section 23(2) of the CDF Act (2003) states that elected members of parliament convene location meetings to deliberate on development issues for the location and constituency then prepare a list of priority projects to be forwarded to the CDC. It is expected that the development needs of the constituency are identified, deliberated on and prioritized. At location level citizens are expected to come up with project committees to identify and prioritize their development needs and also to be in-charge of the management of such projects after completion (NMC, 2004). The aim of this

study was to establish if citizens are knowledgeable of any procedures in their location, and constituency, which are used in identifying projects to be funded.

Chambers (1983), justifies participatory planning as a development tool. He argues that increased popular participation in planning, makes plans more relevant to local needs, facilitates co-ordination during implementation, increases speed in decision making, generates additional resources and encourages more efficient use of existing resources.

Kenya's successive development plans since independence to the present also expounds the centrality of participation in its development endeavors (Muia, 1987: as cited by Oyugi, 2001). The DFS captures people's participation in development as key in attaining efficiency and sustainability (Kenya Development Plan, 1984). Participatory approaches, attempts to not only reduce the bureaucracy, but also to build a system where participation takes place in development planning. Explaining this further, Shuman (1998) states that the conventional wisdom of local level participation in development is meant to increase the quality and relevance of decisions. Secondly, to increase the chances of success and of resource mobilization, which in turn will lead to a sense of self-reliance and a wider, and more efficient use of local resources. As indicated in section 21 (1) of the CDF Act (2003), it is required that a whole location be consulted in the location meeting in order to come up with project objectives, identify activities to be carried out, determine the resources required, time frame, responsibilities, expected outcome, success indicators and how monitoring and evaluation is to be conducted. This study was used to establish if indeed participatory planning takes place in CDF projects.

Implementing any project requires coordination and action plans in place. Additionally, Olowu (2001) suggests that for effective implementation of a community program then good orientation and training is required for local parties receiving new powers and responsibilities. Without powers, people may be less likely to learn leading to poor participation. The provision in the CDF Act (2003) is such that projects are implemented by the respective government department in which they fall. For instance, the implementation of water projects is expected to be done by water and sanitation department while projects geared towards improving education are to be implemented by the area education department. Citizens of a particular community are expected to be active in the implementation phase to ensure that objectives of the project are met using the allocated resources and within a given period of time. This study did not go in to examining if citizens were involved in securing

materials for the projects, ensuring that projects are within a given time frame and finances are being used prudently.

2.1.6 Limits to Citizens' Participation

In many instances, it is the elite rather than the most vulnerable that capture participation powers, which is then used to repress local minorities including women and other marginalized groups (Olowu, 2001). According to the World Bank (2000) report, conceding power to local governments is no guarantee that all local interest groups will be represented. It may simply mean that power is transferred from national to local elites. Projects under CDF are written and submitted to the area MP who then is supposed to hand them over to the clerk of the national assembly. When a group is not politically right with the area MP then, their projects risk not being forwarded. The current study examined on how citizens view the role of elected leaders, particularly the Councillor and area MP in the disbursement of the fund. Since CDF works through committees which are supposed to be representatives of the community, the study also examined the levels of education of committee members sampled, for this would dispell the elite capture from CDF projects management.

Stinson (1984) points out that for participation to be effective then participating through financial support is important, this should be able to increase ownership and sustainability. However since many CDF projects are constituted in places with little financial support, the projects may miss financial participation. Agreeing with this statement, Chambers (1983) remarks that membership in any community owned activity is directly related to the citizens' socio-economic status. Citizens' with lower income, less education, less occupation status and lower levels of living are less likely to participate in voluntary services than persons of higher brackets. It was important to find out the levels of education for project committee members to establish if people of all education levels are represented, for this would reflect community groups representation.

Cultural values and traditional beliefs are key when implementing any community project. However, Kate (2007) argues that some traditional beliefs are an impediment to development, especially the customs and cultural practices that undermine the status of women in society. In most communities, women are the main users of community project services and they bear a bigger burden when there is scarcity. When denied involvement in acquiring this services, it

makes project services not to be utilized fully. Hence this study analysed gender involvement in CDF project management.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

This study used two theories: Sequential Theory of Decentralization and The Empowerment Theory.

2.2.1 Sequential Theory of Decentralization

Sequential theory of decentralization draws its inspiration from the work of Falleti (2004). The theory is based on three propositions. First, it defines decentralization as a process, secondly, it takes into account the interests of the bargaining actors and lastly, it incorporates policy feedback effects on the analysis of bargaining situations. According to this theory, the sequence is based on either order of the three distinctive institutions namely; administrative, fiscal and political. Administrative and fiscal decentralization were the focus of this study.

Administrative and fiscal decentralization comprises a set of policies that transfer the administration and delivery of social services such as education, health, social welfare and housing to a lower government. It entails the devolution of making decision, hence empowering the lower participants. CDF is a funded administrative decentralization, all the funds come from the central government and the CDC is meant to oversee the development of social amenities at the constituency level.

Sequential theory was appropriate for the study since for CDF projects to be implemented, first they have to go through a process; secondly, the funded projects are made to take into account the needs of the citizens to benefit and lastly the implementation process is closely monitored by the relevant government departments. The amount of funding determines the number and type of projects to be funded. The level of participation determines the success of projects and success reports of the projects are bound to attract more participation from the citizens and the process repeats itself.

Sequential theory advocates for reduction in local and state bureaucracies, fosters training for local officials and facilitates learning through the practice of delivery of new responsibilities. In relation to CDF at constituency level, the decision of projects to be funded is supposed to be by citizens at the grass-root as discussed in the literature review. A project committee is to

be instituted by the community for projects to be funded, thus giving citizens opportunity to practice and be responsible for their development.

However, sequential theory does not show how specific local problems are addressed and how citizens can be involved in identifying local problems and solutions. The Empowerment Theory was used to address this shortcoming.

2.2.2 The Empowerment Theory

The Empowerment theory was developed by Andrea (2006), who perceives empowerment as a process by which individuals and groups gain power and access to resources that control their lives. In doing so, they gain the ability to achieve their highest personal and collective aspirations and goals. The theory perceives government initiated community strengthening initiative to have two main aims: first, to address specific local problems and secondly, to involve citizens in identifying local problems and solutions and build their capacities to work in partnership with government agencies and programs. For this case CDF is a government initiative to fast track development at the grass root and it aims at involving citizens in identifying problems and getting their solution, hence the relevance of this theory to the study.

The theory sees the ability of individuals and groups in three perspectives; first, it argues that empowerment resides in a person or a group, but not the helper or social worker hence it reduces the role of a change agent in any development process. Secondly, it sees oppression, stratification and inequality as a social barrier to development thus fighting elite capture. The theory relies on local knowledge and resources to address complex problems. Furthermore, the theory postulates that people are empowered when they are able to influence decisions affecting them. It explores ways to facilitate the participation of disadvantaged members of the community in the decision making process. This kind of participation leads to citizens developing confidence and trust in each other leading to social cohesion.

Empowerment theory sees the impact of public participation and the ability of citizens to be empowered as influenced by the method used to have them participate. The theory explores methods that involve citizens in naming and describing issues from a local perspective, thus recognizing and drawing from community assets. CDF is inspired by strengthening participation of citizens in projects, right from identification stage, through planning,

implementation to evaluation. It aims at empowering citizens to meet their felt needs. Such objectives can only be achieved when active participation is articulated at all stages of the project cycle.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

This study conceptualized citizens' awareness and knowledge as an independent variable and citizens' participation in project committee formation, project identification, planning and implementation as a dependent variable. Citizens' awareness is viewed as having an idea of the existence of CDF and its activities at the constituency and location level. Similarly, knowledge of CDF involves having information about the cost of the project, amount dispersed, status of the project, project identification procedures and project funding procedures. Citizens' awareness and knowledge affects the formation of PCs, LDCs and CDCs. Since the PCs, LDCs and CDCs are charged with the overall responsibility of project implementation they equally affect the awareness and knowledge of citizens about CDF. Hence the PCs, LDCs and CDCs in the project areas are considered as intervening variable.

There are various factors that influence citizens' participation both in the urban and rural areas, which include political, economic activities and abilities, literacy levels, administrative and cultural values. These factors are considered as extraneous variables. These factors that affect urban and rural participation fall under control variables hence they can influence groups participation in the project cycle.

Since PCs, LDCs and CDCs affect citizens' awareness and knowledge of CDF, their participation in project identification, planning and implementation, and participation of urban and rural citizens, they are considered as intervening variable again in this study. This is because their formation is informed by the knowledge of citizens about CDF and they affect their participation in the CDF activities.

All the variables in the study are interrelated in that they affect one another, with the dependent variable as citizens' participation in project identification, planning and implementation. The conceptual framework is summarized in figure 2.1

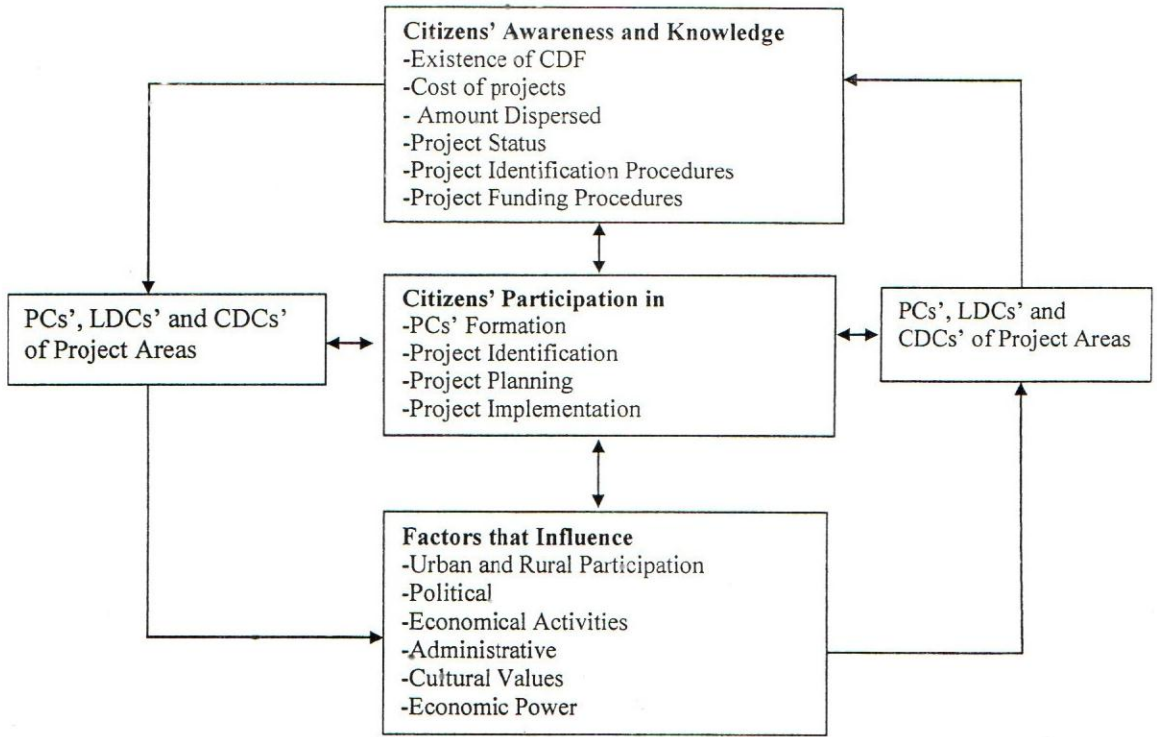


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents a description of the research area and population, research design, research tools, sampling methodology and procedures, data collection and analysis and also presentations of results.

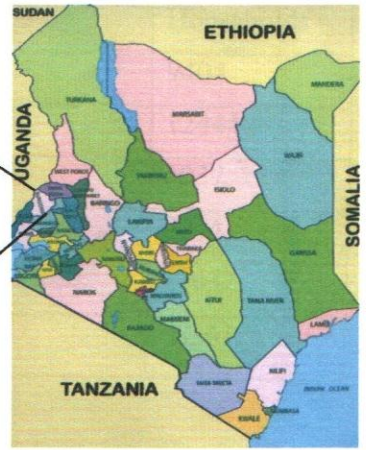
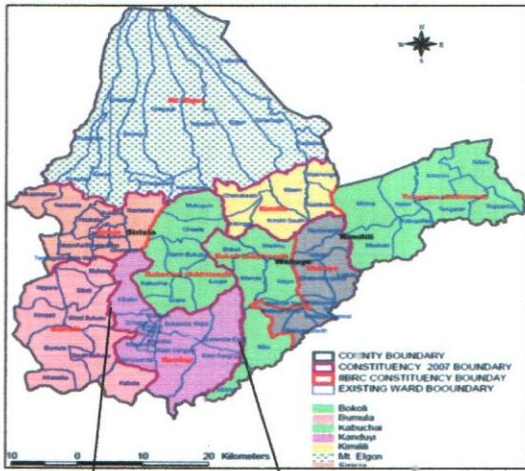
3.2 Research Area

The study assessed the participation of citizens in CDF projects of Kanduyi Constituency, Bungoma County. Kanduyi Constituency, which is also a division was purposefully selected for the study because of its urban and rural set-up and the administrative structure that makes up one complete constituency.

Kanduyi constituency is located in Bungoma county of Western Province and it covers an area of 318.5 sq.km. It borders Lurambi constituency in the south, Sirisia constituency in the north, Webuye constituency in the east and Bumula constituency in the west. There are five administrative locations namely: Bukembe, East Bukusu, Kibabii, Musikoma and Township (See figure 3.1). Of these, Township and Musikoma are located in Bungoma municipality hence they have an urban set up.

Micro economic activities take place within the urban set-up while agricultural activities are practiced in the rural areas. The constituency is fairly large in comparison to neighboring ones. Because of its size and level of urbanization, it is one of the most populated constituencies. The CDF activities in the division are evident at location level, with location committees, actively involved in project approval.

Bungoma County



Kanduyi Constituency

Figure 3.1: Location of Kanduyi Constituency

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3.3 Research Population

Below are the populations per location according to August 2009 census;

Table 3.1: Population per location for Kanduyi constituency

Location	Area in sq. km	Male	Female	Total pop	Pop Density	Number of Households
Bukembe	87.1	23233	23827	47060	540	9404
E. Bukusu	125.1	31716	33695	65411	525	12444
Kibabii	48.4	17209	18572	35781	738	7037
Musikoma	44.0	18724	19209	37933	863	8444
Township	13.9	21603	21913	43516	3133	11032
Total	318.5	112485	117216	229701	721	48361

Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (2010)

3.4 Research Design

The study was a descriptive survey design that aimed at collecting data on citizens participation in CDF projects. A descriptive survey design was suited for the study because the study aimed at collecting and analyzing data in order to give a quantitative description of citizens participation in CDF funded projects. An interview schedule and direct observation was used to collect primary data while secondary data was obtained from the District Development Officer's (DDO) records.

3.5 Sampling Procedures

Kanduyi division was selected purposefully because the division has both urban and rural set-ups and also, it makes up one complete constituency. This study assessed citizens participation in CDF projects both in urban and rural set-ups, hence it sampled citizens in both settings. The locations were stratified into two strata that is: urban and rural locations. First, the funded projects were divided into seven categories namely: water and sanitation, education, healthy, roads and bridges, agriculture, electricity and environment. From each category, one project in each location was selected for the study. In total, thirty five projects were sampled, fourteen from urban locations and twenty one from rural locations.

The study targeted two categories of citizens, namely; those who use the services of the projects from the communities where the projects were constructed who are herein referred to as project beneficiaries. Secondly, committee members of individual projects.

Five households who are beneficiaries of the services of each selected project were picked randomly and were interviewed. Household heads were interviewed on behalf of the rest, and such household heads were not to have been committee members in the selected projects. Also two project committee members of each selected project were picked randomly and interviewed.

3.5.1 Selection of Respondents

First, projects were identified and listed per location and category before they were selected. In each category, one project was selected randomly for the study. Lists of members for the project committee (PC) members were obtained and two members were selected randomly for the study. A list of households who were regular users located in the selected projects was compiled as project beneficiaries. From this list, five households were selected randomly.

The household heads were visited and interviewed. In total 245 citizens were interviewed of which thirty five beneficiaries and fourteen PC were from each location.

Borg and Gall (1989) suggest that a minimum representative of participants in a population needed for a descriptive survey research is 100 participants in each major sub-group and 20-50 in each minor sub-group, this justifies the above number of citizens who were respondents for the study. Random sampling permitted the researcher to apply inferential statistics to the data. Inferential statistics enabled the researcher to make certain inferences about population values on the basis of obtained sample values. Stratified sampling of locations was used to establish the level of participation in urban and rural set-ups.

3.6 Data Collection

The main method of data collection was interview schedule for the beneficiaries and PC members (see appendix II - IV). Direct observations were used to establish the status of selected projects. Lists of funded projects were obtained from the DDO's office of Bungoma South District for the purpose of establishing and locating funded projects within the desired period of January 2005 to January 2010

3.6.1 Piloting

The piloting of the instruments and training of a research assistant was carried out before the actual data collection. The interview schedule were administered to four projects (11% of the sample size) during piloting of the study. This proportion of projects was sufficient, going by Mugenda and Mugenda (1999) recommendation on sample size for piloting. The piloting exercise of the current study helped the researcher to identify deficiencies in the data collection instruments, such as vagueness and ambiguity. Thereafter, improvement of the interview schedule by rephrasing some questions was done, which enhanced both the validity and reliability of the instruments. Comments and suggestions from citizens were incorporated into the interview schedule to enhance construct and content validity.

3.6.2 Interview Schedule

The interview schedules were administered by the researcher and the research assistant. This was due to low literacy levels of the respondents witnessed during piloting. Most questions were close ended. The schedule was categorized in three main parts namely: Personal data, awareness of CDF and CDF planning and implementation. There were two types of

interview schedule; one for the PC members and another for beneficiaries. These were the major instruments of data collection for the study.

3.6.3 Direct Observation

A transect walk through the entire study area was conducted by the researcher to observe the status of the selected projects. The observation was used as a tool to cross check the data collected through interview schedules and to establish the status of studied projects.

3.7 Reliability and Validity

The interview schedules used in the data collection were prepared and submitted to experts who advised on structure and content. These were the researcher's supervisors who ensured that the items in the interview schedule accurately captured the information intended for the study. Data through interview schedules was collected from two officials and five beneficiaries of each project. The researcher visited the implementation site of some selected projects to establish some facts about the projects and to ascertain the information given. A research assistant was hired to assist in data collection. Data collection schedule was spread over a reasonable period of time to avoid fatigue which could have led to bias. Since data was collected from project officials and beneficiaries, it increased its internal and external validity. With the use of secondary data from the CDF records, reliability of data was enhanced.

3.8 Data Analysis

The data obtained was edited, coding was done by assigning numbers and symbols for identification purposes and classified into categories. The researcher then analyzed data using descriptive statistics with the help of computer softwares called Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS). In the process of analysis, the following issues were vital to establish, the level of awareness of citizens about the existence of CDF at the constituency and location level; the knowledge of citizens on costs, amount dispersed and status of projects; knowledge on the role citizens are supposed to play in needs identification, project identification and planning. Lastly the study was to measure citizens participation in projects' cycle. The descriptive data obtained was presented in form of bar-charts, pie charts, columns frequency tables and percentages.

Comparative tables were used to show comparison in urban and rural participation. The findings were used to describe various themes identified, draw conclusions and made recommendations on how effective citizens' participation can be achieved.

3.9 Problems Encountered While Undertaking the Study

There were several problems encountered during the study, among them: unavailability of some committee members, which meant making several visits to their places of residence or office. This meant more time spent and increased costs of traveling. At the very extreme, some committee members were completely unavailable and hence could not participate in the study. Such PC members were replaced.

Secondly, most of the respondents were suspicious and skeptical about giving information concerning CDF projects. It took the researcher's efforts to explain the purpose of the study and show proof of identity using the research permit from the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) and the approval letter from Graduate School to win their confidence. Some respondents also needed assurance of confidentiality from the researcher before giving information especially those from the education sector.

Lastly, a number of respondents involved in the study were of low literacy level, such that they needed assistance in responding to the interview schedule. This included translating the interview schedule items to Kiswahili or even mother tongue. This took a considerable amount of time and the end result was a stretch of the data collection period by several weeks.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents data as collected from the field and analyzed, accompanied with presentations based on the objectives of the study. Data was collected from 245 respondents, of which 70 were committee members of the selected projects and 175 were beneficiaries. The respondents were drawn from 35 projects funded between 2005 and 2010. Data is presented in form of percentages, frequency tables, pie charts, and bar charts. The chapter is divided into two sections, namely results and discussion. Each of the sections addresses the three objectives of the study, namely; establishing levels of citizens' awareness of CDF funded projects, investigating citizens' participation in identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects and comparing participation of urban and rural citizens in CDF funded projects.

4.2 Results

4.2.1 Background Information

The researcher examined the status of all project sampled for the study. The finding showed that thirteen projects were completed; twenty one were incomplete while one was yet to start (Table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Status of sampled projects

Status of projects	Number of projects	Percentage
Completed projects	13	37.14%
Incomplete projects	21	60.00%
Yet to start projects	01	2.86%
Total	35	100.00%

Source: Field work 2010.

Though most of the projects were incomplete they were being used partially i.e. education projects meant as classrooms were being used though they had not been completed, roads were partially done, health facilities were poorly equipped etc.

The following demographic factors were considered during the selection of respondents for the study: gender balance, education level, position in the committee, age, length of stay in the community and their occupation.

Although committee members were picked randomly to respond to the interview schedule, 66% were male and 33% were female, meaning that affirmative action was considered in the formation of project committees. For the beneficiaries 52% were male and 48% were female (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2 Gender distribution among respondents

	PC Members		Beneficiaries	
	Respondents	Percentage	Respondents	Percentage
Male	46	66%	91	52%
Female	24	33%	84	48%
Total	70	100%	175	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Most respondents among both the PC members and beneficiaries had an above average education level, with 51% of PC members and 40% of beneficiaries having at least reached tertiary level as reflected in figure 4.1.

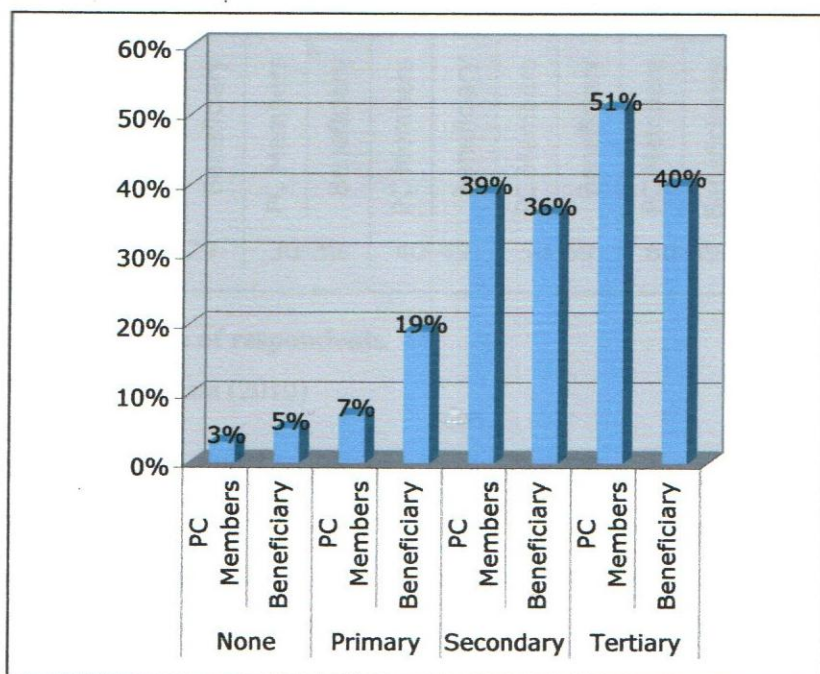


Figure 4.1 Education levels of respondents

Source: Field data (2010)

When a project committee has members of a higher education level, the planning process becomes easier and accurate, project implementation will be efficient and the project cycle will have minimum errors. While, having less educated people alone may lead to slow implementation of the project and in most cases have certain standards not being adhered to. To determine full participation, all levels of education for respondents was sampled.

Most respondents were household heads in the age bracket of 30 to 59 years. Majority of the beneficiaries were in the age bracket of 30 to 59 years with 62% respondents. For PC members' majority were in the age bracket of 40 to 59 years with 65% respondents (Figure 4.2).

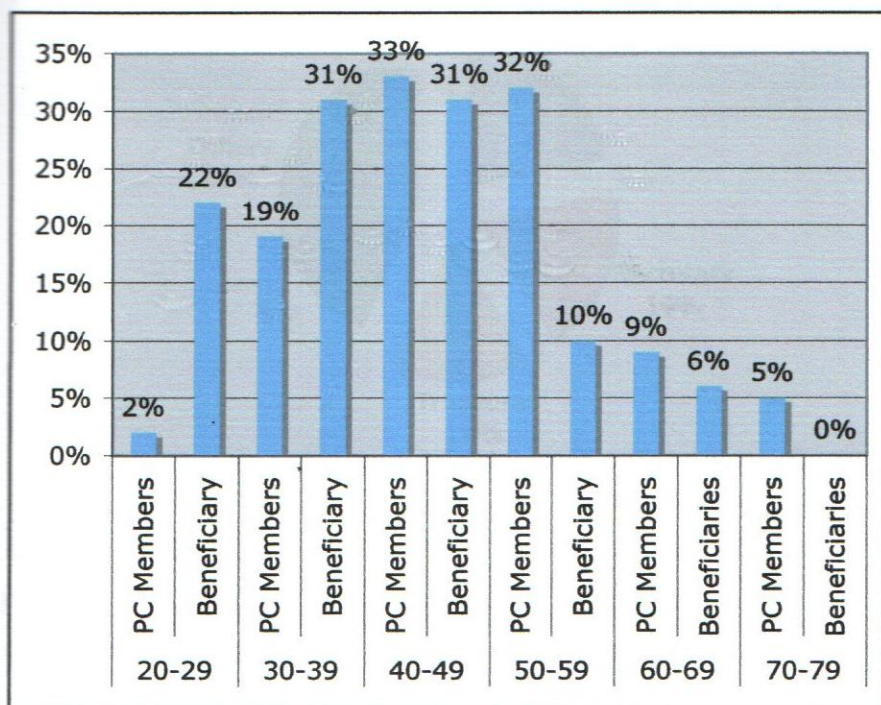


Figure 4.2 Age of respondents

Source: Field data (2010)

The respondents' age is important because elderly ones are bound to be more objective than the young ones. Also they may have had a longer experience with the community needs and projects and hence they make more accurate judgment. As indicated above most respondents were between the age of 30 to 50 for beneficiaries and 40 to 60 for PC members.

To ensure the accuracy of the information, the study ensured that beneficiaries that responded to the interview schedule had stayed in the location for five years or more since the targeted projects were approved and implemented between July 2005 and July 2010.

The study targeted a cross representation of committee members, with 22% as chair persons, 19% were secretaries, 16% were treasurers and the rest were serving in other capacities as shown in figure 4.3.

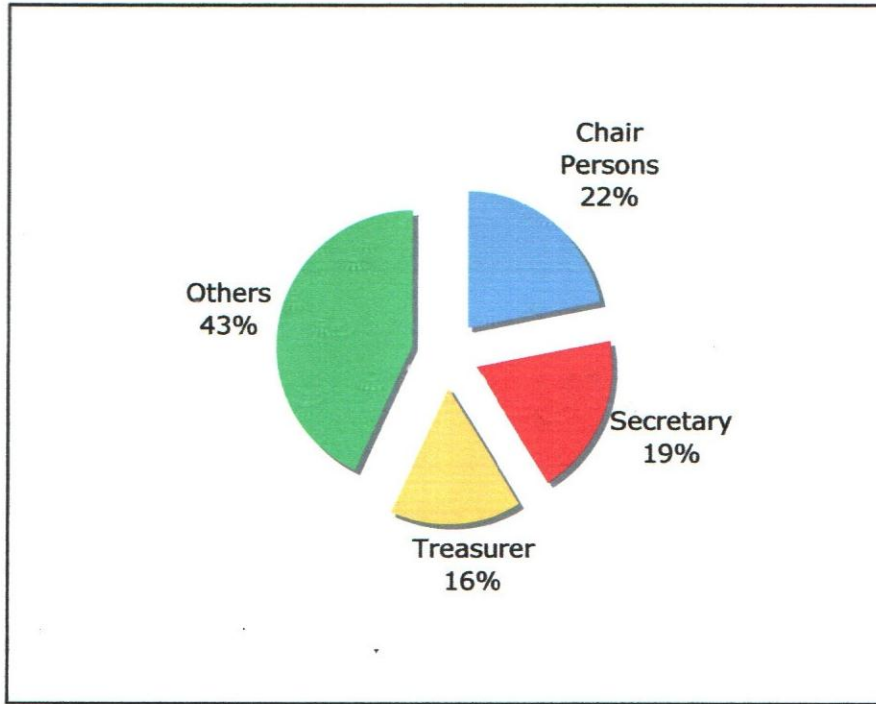


Figure 4.3: Positions of PC members in the committee

Source: Field data (2010)

Chairpersons, secretaries and treasurers are the core executives of any committee and they represent the face of the committee work. They are expected to attend all functions of the project, represent the project in workshops and funds award ceremonies and also have an up to date records of the projects details. It was necessary to include other officials so as to determine full participation of all the activities of CDF. This is informed by the fact that different individuals represent a particular group in the committee and less participation of the individual will lead poor representation.

The study also targeted beneficiary citizens with various occupations. Since a huge part of the study area is agricultural area, more farmers were picked for the study at 34%, followed by

teachers at 20% and then traders, mostly from the urban communities at 17% as revealed in figure 4.4.

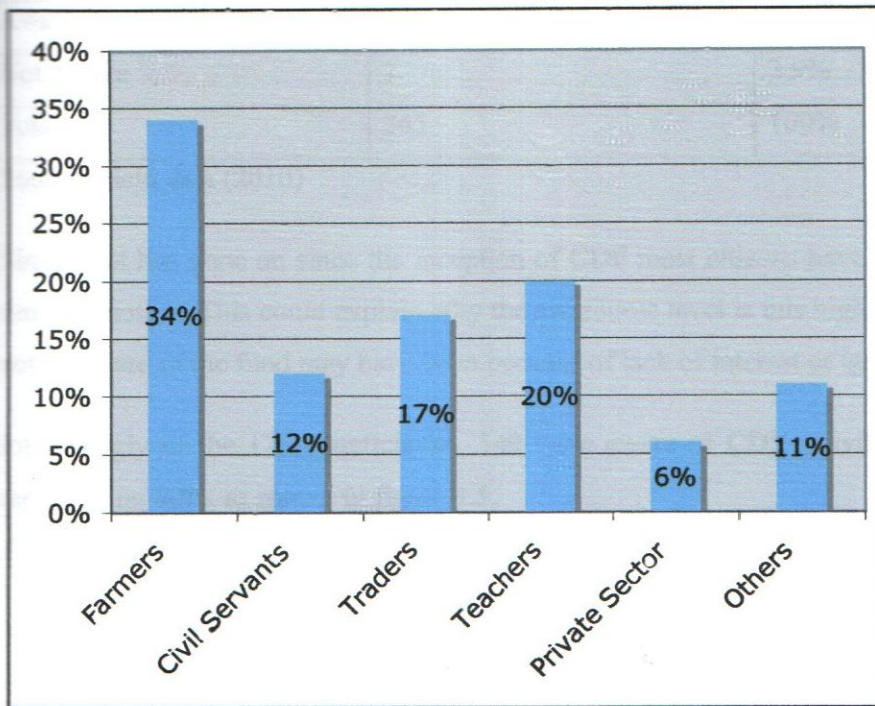


Figure 4.4 Occupation of beneficiary respondents

Source: Field data (2010)

Most parts of Kanduyi division has a rural set-up, hence most consumers of the CDF products are farmers. They use roads to take their farm produce to the market and acquire inputs, they need schools the education of their children, they use mostly public health facilities and water for consumption since few investors would put their investment in rural places. Teachers are the highest representation in a society in terms of the employed group and most of them respondent to the education project interview. Most traders that respondent were from the urban locations.

4.2.2 Levels of Citizens' Awareness and Knowledge of CDF Funded Projects

The study sought to establish if citizens were aware of CDF activities at constituency level. The findings were that both beneficiaries and committee members were aware of the existence of CDF fund in the constituency. From table 4.2, 97.1% acknowledged to be aware of CDF funded projects in the constituency with only 2.9% not being aware as shown in table 4.3.

When asked to give their opinion about the level of awareness of CDF among the general population at location level, 34.2% of beneficiaries citizens responded as low, 22.9% as high, 22.3% as very low, 9.7% as very high while 8% were non-committal as shown in table 4.4. This observation is similar to what was observed among PC members.

Table 4.4 Opinion of respondents on citizens' awareness about CDF

Response	Beneficiaries		Committee Members	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Very High	17	9.7%	9	12.9%
High	40	22.9%	30	42.8%
Low	60	34.2%	22	21.4%
Very Low	39	22.3%	9	12.9%
Don't Know	19	10.9%	0	0%
Total	175	100%	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Beneficiaries who were aware of CDF projects were asked if they knew the cost of the projects, how much had been dispersed towards the project and the status of the project, interestingly, only 18% were aware of the cost of the project, 11% knew how much had been dispersed for the project and 57% were aware of the status of the project as indicated in figure 4.6.

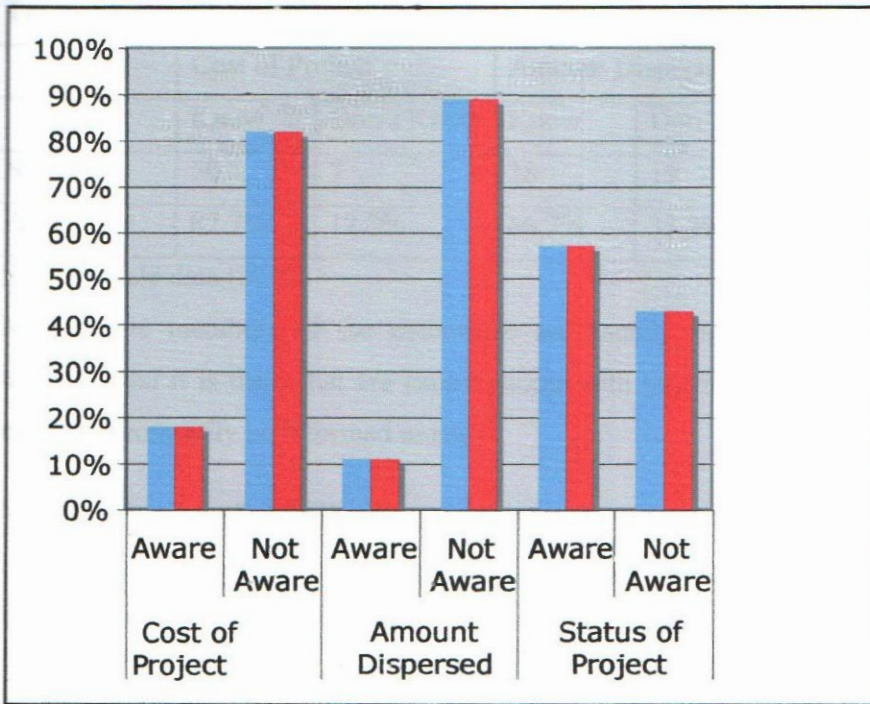


Figure 4.6 Knowledge of cost, amount dispersed and projects status

Source: Field data (2010)

Beneficiaries rely on the committee members to get information about the cost of the project, since budgeting is done by the technical committee of various ministries and information handed over to the committee for implementation. The amount dispersed is also done in forums attended by PC members mainly. However status of the project can be observed by all citizens in a community, but to determine whether the project is complete or not may be more technical to a common man.

Interestingly, some committee members were not aware of the costs, amount dispersed and status of projects they were serving, with 12.3% not aware of the cost of the project, 33.3% did not know the amount dispersed for the project and 10.6% not being aware of the status of the project as indicated in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Knowledge of cost, amount dispersed and project status among PC members

	Cost of Project		Amount Dispersed		Status of Project	
	Know	Don't Know	Know	Don't Know	Know	Don't Know
Number	50	7	38	19	51	6
Percentage	87.7%	12.3%	66.7%	33.3%	89.4%	10.6%

Source: Field data (2010)

Most active members of the committee are usually the chairperson, secretary and the treasurer and it is them that are centre people with information. Other committee members may not necessarily be informed much.

Most PC members feel CDF projects are owned by citizens where they are located with 82% as shown in figure 4.7, while only 50% of the beneficiaries feel citizens own this projects as indicated in figure 4.8.

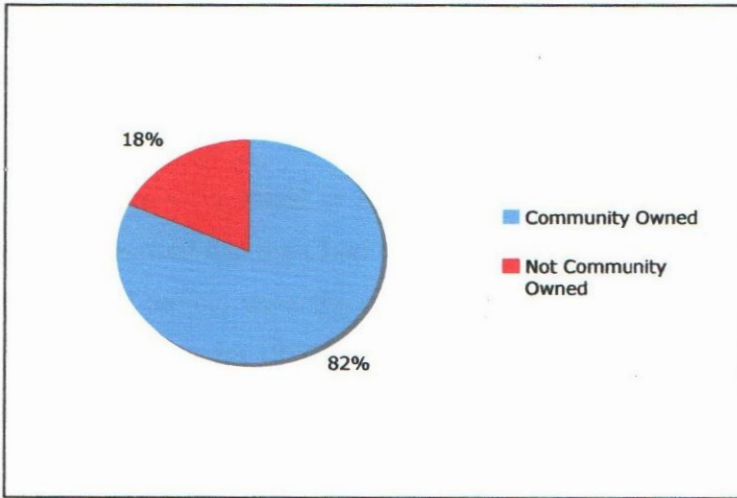


Figure 4.7 Opinion of PC members

Source: Field data (2010)

Projects are community owned if citizens were given opportunity to participate in the selection, planning and implementation. They will own the projects more if they appreciate the services the projects gives to the community.

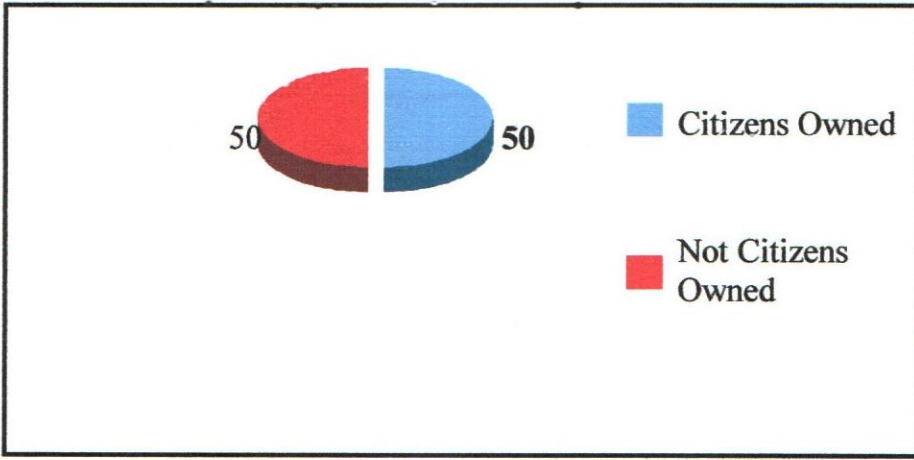


Figure 4.8 Opinion of beneficiaries

Source: Field data (2010)

The above figure shows that beneficiary citizens are more optimistic that communities own CDF projects as compared to committee members in figure 4.8. Community projects are owned by beneficiaries if they meet the felt needs of a particular community and if the beneficiaries actively participated in its acquisition.

Beneficiaries were asked to state how they got to be aware and learned about CDF. The findings showed that the Chief's baraza, posters/newspapers/public notices and the electronic media (FM radios) were the most popular methods of creating awareness about CDF fund among citizens, with 19.5%, 18.4% and 17.8% acknowledgement respectively as indicated in table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Ways through which awareness and knowledge is created

	Percentage
Existence of CDF Act	9.1%
Members of LDC	6.0%
Community Members	14.5%
Chief's Baraza	19.5%
Seen Notices/News papers	18.4%
Community Engagement	7.9%
PC Members	6.8%
Others (FM Radios)	17.8%
Total	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

PCs' and LDCs' are the immediate representatives of the citizens in CDF activities, therefore they were meant to create a departure from the old school that had that had made the provincial administration as the centre for all development. Hence most citizens were expected to have learned about the activities of CDF project committees LDCs and community engagements.

The study sought to establish if the citizens had any knowledge of ways of identifying CDF projects for funding, the findings were that on average, citizens were aware of ways of identifying projects in the community, with 53% awareness level.

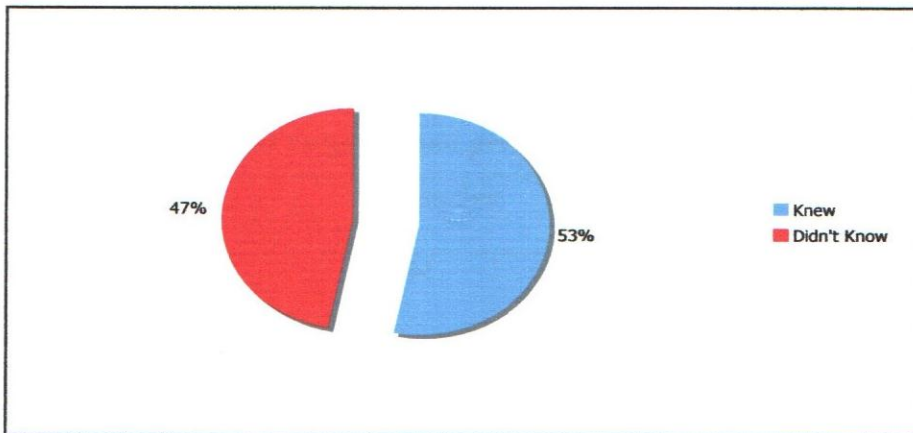


Figure 4.9 Knowledge that community has ways of identifying projects

Source: Field data (2010)

The CDF Act 2003 provides for a way through which the community projects are to be identified. The area MP is to call for an all location meeting in which community needs are identified in priority for funding and implementation; Then sets up a location committee to manage project planning and implementation.

On how the identified projects are prioritized, the study revealed that only 38% of the citizens were aware that the community had ways of prioritizing development projects.

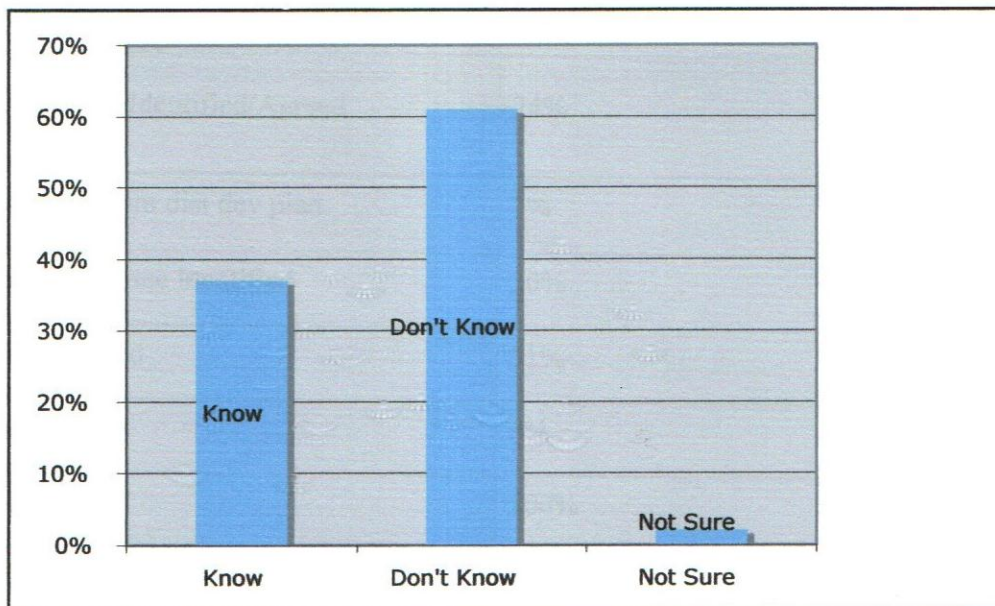


Figure 4.10 Community has ways for prioritizing development projects

Source: Field data (2010)

Interestingly the study revealed that committee members were aware that the community had in place the criteria for selecting and prioritizing development projects, with 62.9% acknowledging being aware. This is indicated in table 4.7

Table 4.7 Criteria for targeting and prioritizing CDF projects

Response	Number	Percentage
Know	44	62.9%
Don't Know	26	37.1%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

This study observed that, politicians were more popularly viewed by beneficiaries as the ones who identify projects in the communities; this is reflected in the response of 31% when citizens were asked the ways in which CDF projects are identified. Other popular groups that identified projects include CDF committees and community forums at the rate of 30% and 24% respectively. This is reflected in table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Ways by which CDF projects are identified

Response	Percentage
Community Identified/Agreed	24%
Extracted from dist dev plan	7%
CDF committee identified	30%
MP suggested	31%
Don't Know	8%
Total	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

When beneficiary citizens were asked if they knew the mode through which funds for the project are provided to communities, only 39% had an idea of how they are provided as shown in figure 4.11.

All projects that are to be funded by CDF are to be identified by the citizens in a special forum created in the community. Citizens are to identify their community needs in priority and then come up with projects that will meet this needs to satisfy them. He they are not supposed.

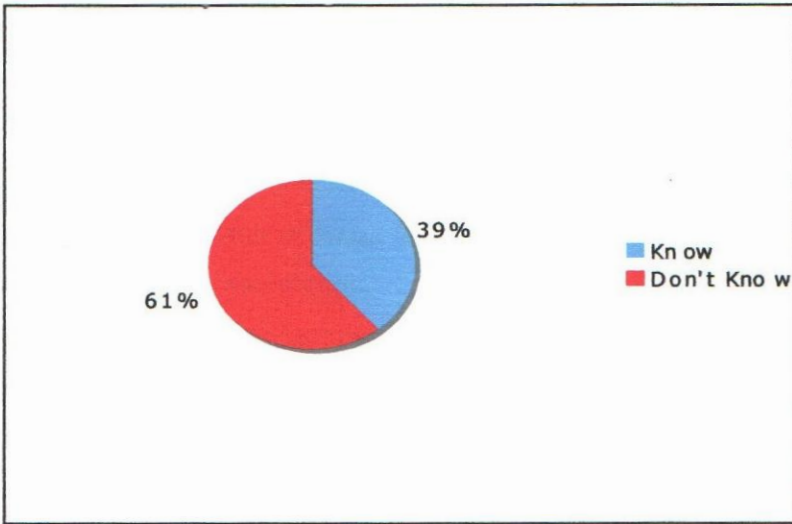


Figure 4.11 Knowledge of how project money is provided

Source: Field data (2010)

This study findings established that, most popular method through which funds are provided to the community as by the area Member of Parliament with 31% followed with 25% for the CDF committees, as indicated in figure 4.12.

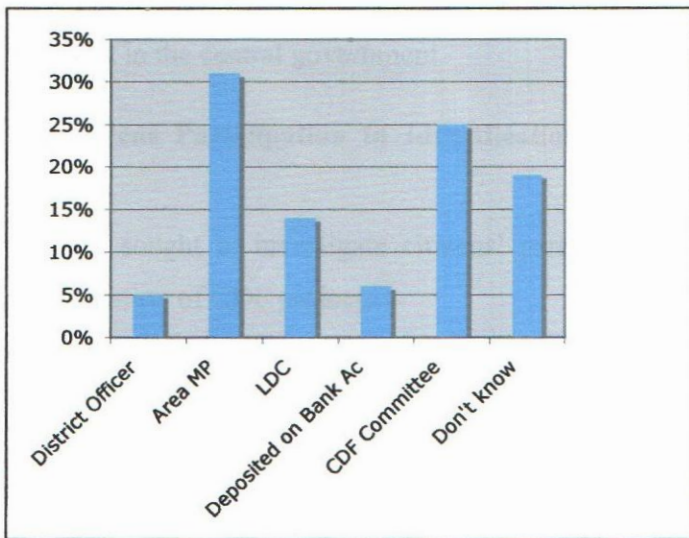


Figure 4.12 Methods by which project money is provided

Source: Field data (2010)

CDF is a political fund, the area MP is the patron of fund and all project committees in the constituency. Hence he is responsible for the all the funds in the kitty and project progress. However, because of many other commitments he/she has the CDF committees assist in the day today running of the activities.

This study revealed that the level of awareness of committee members about the involvement of relevant technical staff from the government in the projects cycle is below average, with only 45.7% acknowledging to have known their involvement as revealed in table 4.9. CDF projects are supposed to be implemented by various government departments as the technical advisors. This approach is meant to increase the efficient implementations and meet certain standards of the implementation.

Table 4.9: PC members’ knowledge of involvement of relevant technical personnel

Response	Number	Percentage
Agree	32	45.7%
Don’t Agree	13	18.6%
Don’t Know	25	35.7%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

This approach to development is a departure from the former where government officials received monies for development and only conducted communities to participate. As it is now, it is the community members that receive the monies and consult the technical department in the central government.

4.2.3 Citizens Participation in Identification, Planning and Implementation of CDF Projects

The study sought to investigate citizens’ participation in the identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects.

The level of citizens’ participation in the identification of CDF projects was found to be low with only 27% of the respondents acknowledging to have participated in the identification of the project they use, as shown in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Participation in identification of CDF project

Response	Number	Percentage
Participated	66	27%
Not Participated	179	73%
Total	245	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Participation in the identification of projects must begin with a person attending the location meeting that identifies community needs and priorities them for funding from CDF. Absence in such meetings hinders a person's participation. However, such a person can be represented in meetings by members of LDC. Hence if a beneficiary knows an official then such a person was adequately represented. During the open meeting, all needs are identified and prioritized, then a committee is established. This committee will be in charge of all projects in the location for a period of three years when its work will be assessed and its mandate extended or terminated.

However, on average 53% of the beneficiaries knew at least a person who was involved in identifying a CDF project from the community as shown in figure 4.13.

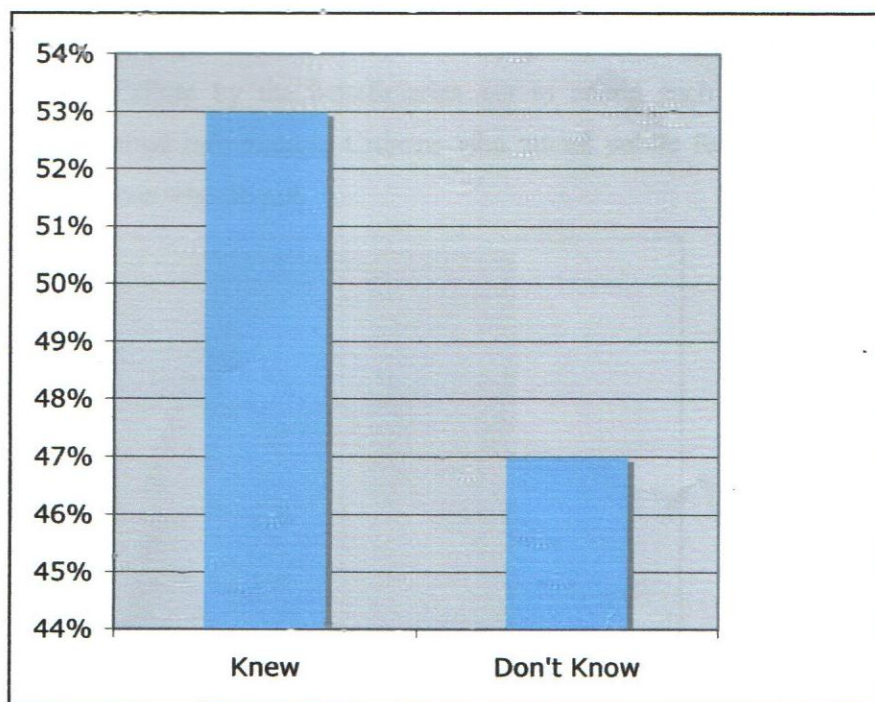


Figure 4.13 Knew of a person who was involved in project identification

Source: Field data (2010)

Beneficiaries were asked if they were given opportunity to participate in projects selection and prioritization, if they knew how to participate and if they tried to be involved. The study revealed that only 41.1% of the beneficiaries were given opportunity to participate in the process as shown in table 4.11.

Table 4.11: Opportunity to participate in selecting and prioritizing projects

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Given Opportunity	72	41.1%
Not given Opportunity	103	58.9%
Total	175	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

On whether they knew how to be involved in projects selection and prioritization, the study showed that only 26.3% of the beneficiaries knew how to be involved, representing 46 participants out of the 175 as revealed in figure 4.14.

Knowledge on how to be involved in project selection and prioritization is obtained in the CDF Act 2003 and also in public forums organized by the elected leaders or the provincial administration. Failure by the beneficiaries not to attend such meetings leads to person missing the required information. Citizens who attend public functions are normally more informed than those who do not.

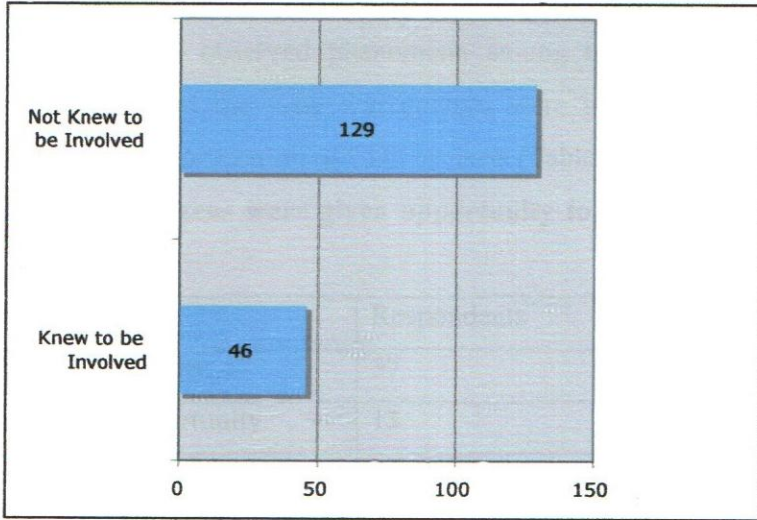


Figure 4.14 Knowledge of how to be involved in selecting and prioritizing projects

Source: Field data (2010)

This study sort to establish the participation of beneficiaries in the selection and prioritization of beneficiaries in the funded projects. The findings were that only 17% of the beneficiary participants tried to be involved in projects selection and prioritization (figure 4.15).

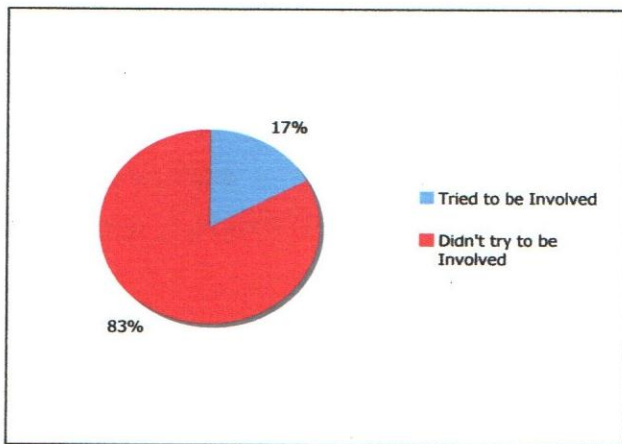


Figure 4.15 Citizens who tried to get involved in selecting and prioritizing projects

Source: Field data (2010)

In comparing figures 4.14 and 4.15, the study reveals that even when 26.3% of beneficiary participants knew how to get involved in project selection and prioritization, only 17% tried to be involved in the process. It is very frustrating for a person to participate in a process that they do not know and in most cases, such a person tries to avoid the participation process as revealed in the above percentages.

Contrary to the observed phenomena among the beneficiaries, 81.4% of PC members interviewed, held the view that citizens were given an opportunity to participate in the selection and prioritization of CDF projects (Table 4.12).

Table 4.12 Citizens were given opportunity to participate in selecting and prioritizing projects

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Given Opportunity	57	81.4%
Not Given Opportunity	13	18.6%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

The committee only implements what has been selected and forwarded to them by the community open forum at the location level. If the committee does not give the citizens to make their expenditure decisions, then the beneficiaries are bound to be alienated from their development process. Hence the committee needs to take sufficient measures to involve as many people as possible from the benefiting community in the selecting and prioritization process.

The study findings also revealed that 73% of the project committee members acknowledge that the committee took measures to involve people in the process of selection and prioritization of projects (figure 4.16).

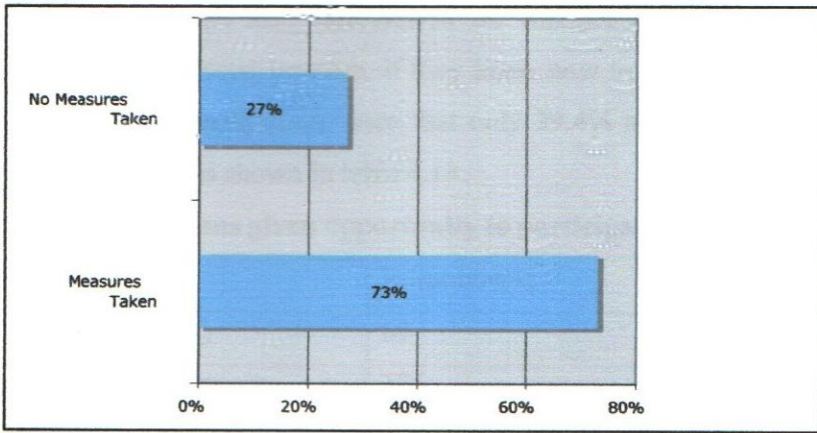


Figure 4.16 Measures taken to involve citizens in selecting and prioritizing of projects.

Source: Field data (2010)

When asked if citizens made efforts to participate in the selection and prioritization of projects, 66% of PC members observed that citizens in the areas in which these projects were being implemented made efforts to participate in the selection and prioritization of CDF projects (figure 4.17).

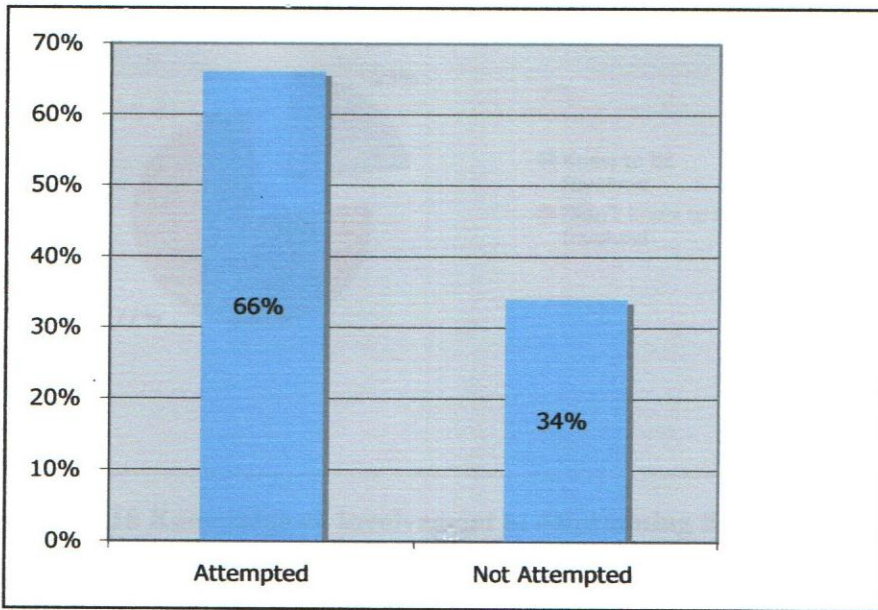


Figure 4.17 Citizens attempted to get involved in selection and prioritizing of projects

Source: Field data (2010)

What may be observed by committee members, may not necessary be what is going on among the beneficiaries. The best measure to establish participation is to get it from the community members since they are the actual consumers of this development processes.

Beneficiaries were also interviewed on whether citizens were given opportunity to be involved in: projects' location, if they knew how to be involved and if they made efforts to get involved. The findings were that only 39.4% acknowledged to have been involved in project location as shown in table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Citizens given opportunity to participate in determining project location

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Given opportunity	69	39.4%
Not Given Opportunity	106	60.6%
Total	175	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

This study also sort to establish from beneficiaries on whether they knew how to be involved in determining project location, the findings were that only 23% of the citizens confessed to be aware on how to be involved (figure 4.18).

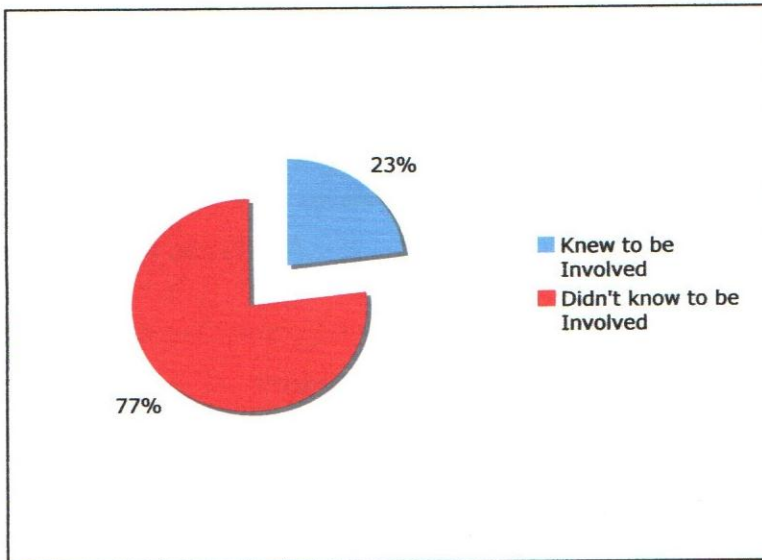


Figure 4.18 Knowledge on involvement in determining the location of the project

Source: Field data (2010)

The above figure shows that many beneficiaries of CDF projects lack knowledge on how they can be involved in determining the location of the projects, hence lack of this knowledge hinders them getting involved further as it is revealed, that only 17% tried to get involved (figure 4.19).

The location of a community utility is key to its usage by the citizens of that place. If a facility is placed far away from the people's reach, it ends up not to being used to its full potential. It is necessary that every project that serves a community to be placed appropriately so as the beneficiaries can draw maximum gain from it. This is based achieved when all benefiting groups are involved in the process.

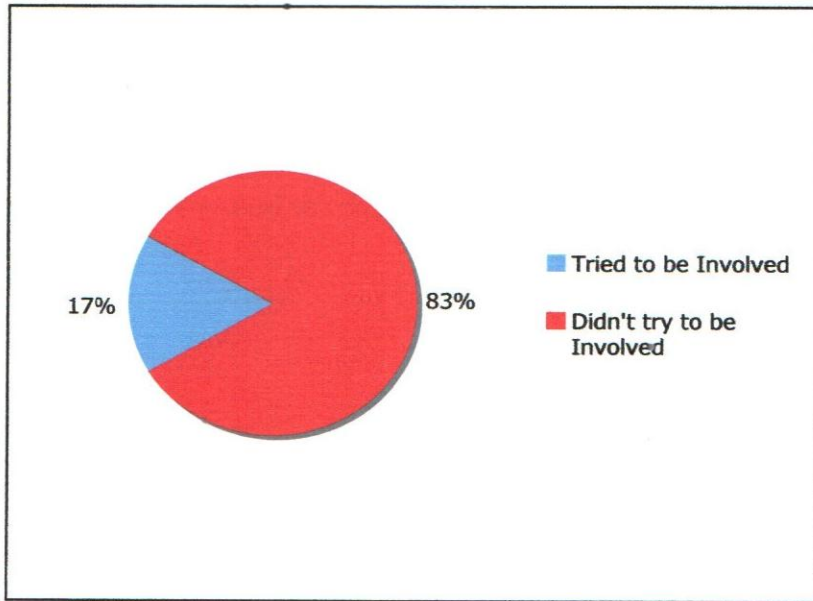


Figure 4.19 Tried to be involved in determining the location of the projects

Source: Field data (2010)

Unlike the beneficiaries, the study observed that committee members felt that beneficiaries were involved in determining the location of projects, 71.4% of the PC members acknowledged that people were given opportunity to participate (table 4.14)

Table 4.14 Citizens were given opportunity to participate in project location

Response	Respondents	Percentages
Given Opportunity	50	71.4%
Not Given Opportunity	20	28.6%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

On whether the committee took measures to involve beneficiaries in project location, 62.9% of the PC respondents acknowledge that measures were put in place to have beneficiaries involved as revealed in table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Committee took measures to involve citizens in project location

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Measures to Involve People	44	62.9%
No Measures to Involve People	26	37.1%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

The findings further show that, only 50% of the beneficiaries tried to be involved in project location as observed by committee members in figure 4.20. An average participation of beneficiaries in a local development project is good enough to cause a spiral effect on the community.

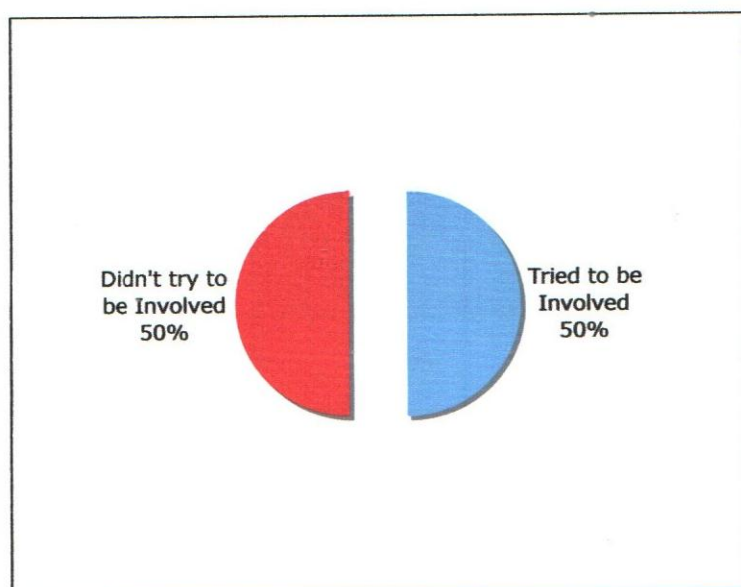


Figure 4.20 Citizens made efforts to get involved in project location

Source: Field data (2010)

From figure 4.20, this study revealed that committee members in various projects acknowledged less participation of beneficiaries in project location, which may have been caused by lack of knowledge on how to get involved.

This study further sought to find out from PC members if beneficiaries were given opportunity to participate in project planning, if they knew how to be involved in the planning process and if they made attempts to be involved in the planning.

The findings were; beneficiaries were poorly involved in project planning as revealed in figures 4.21, with only 29% acknowledging to have participated and 71% not to have.

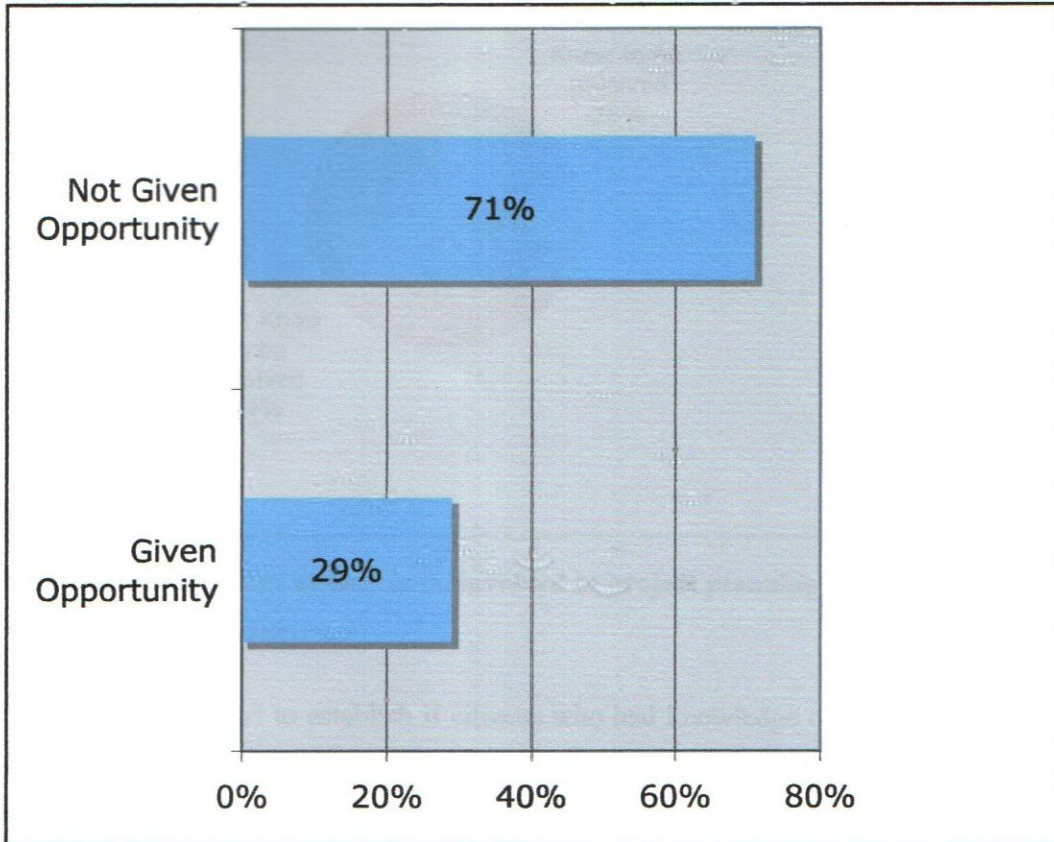


Figure 4.21 Citizens were given opportunity to participate in project planning

Source: Field data (2010)

Citizens' involvement in project planning allows them to give possible suggestions on how materials can easily be acquired for the construction of the project at a cheaper cost leading to efficient delivery of the project. Secondly it harness the local knowledge and builds their capacities which crucial in future development.

There was lack of knowledge by citizens on how to be involved in project planning, as revealed in figure 4.22 where only 26% of the beneficiaries' citizens knew how to be involved.

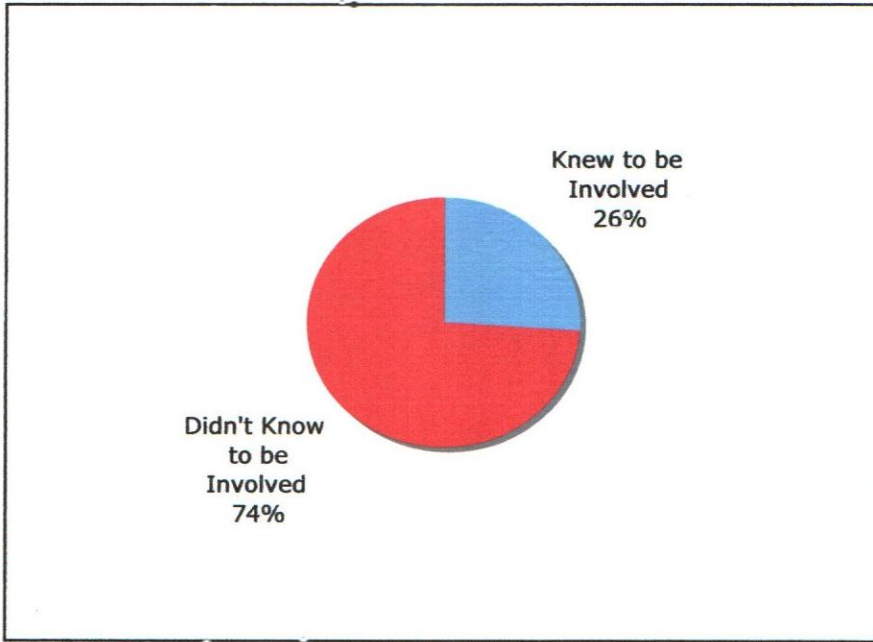


Figure 4.22 Knowledge of how to be involved in project planning

Source: Field data (2010)

This study further sort to establish if citizens who had knowledge on how to be involved in project planning participated in the planning process. The study further established that many citizens who knew how to be involved in project planning still did not try to be involved as shown in figure 4.23 where only 17% of the beneficiaries tried to be involved.

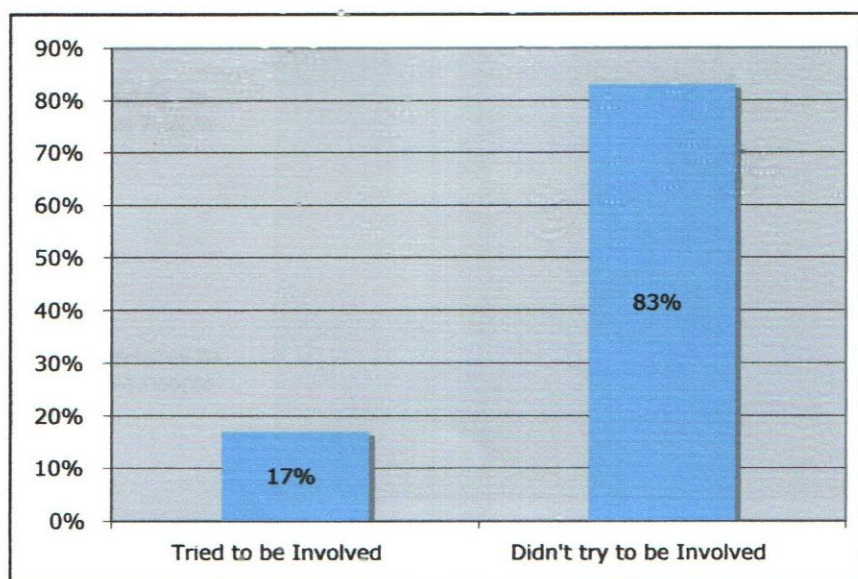


Figure 4.23 Citizens made attempts to be involved in project planning

Source: Field data (2010)

When PC members were asked if citizens were involved in project planning, if the committee took measures to involve citizens in planning, and if citizens themselves made attempts to be involved, 73% of the committee members felt that citizens were given opportunity to participate in project planning as observed in table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Citizens were given opportunity to participate in project planning

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Given Opportunity	51	72.9%
Not Given Opportunity	19	27.1%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

On whether the committee took measures to involve citizens in the project planning process, 57% of the PC members agree that measures were taken to involve citizens as shown in figure 4.24.

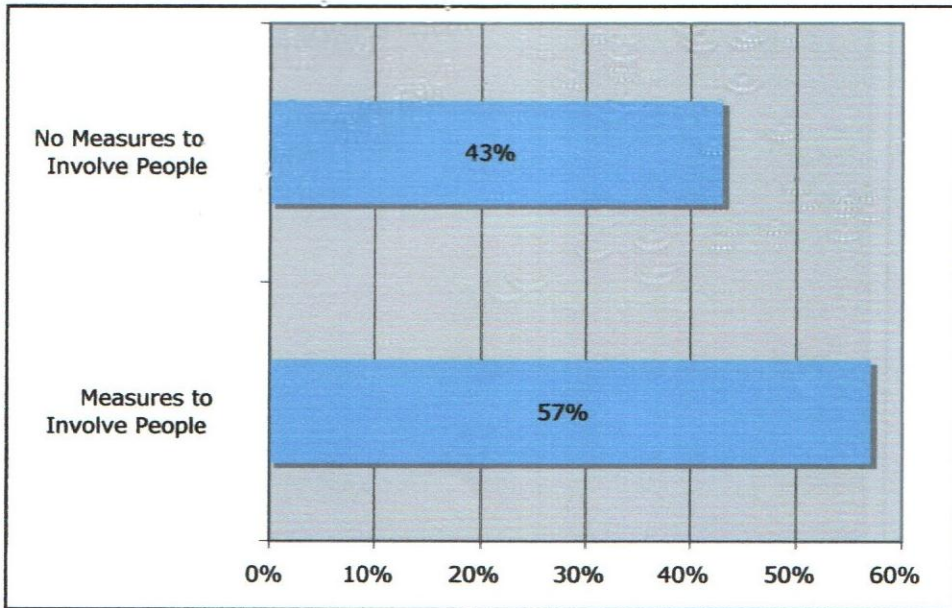


Figure 4.24 Measures were taken to involve citizens in project planning

Source: Field data (2010)

On whether citizens tried to be involved in the project planning process, 53% of the committee members acknowledge that citizens made attempts to be involved in the planning as revealed in figure 4.25.

Committee members were under obligation to involve all citizen location of the project. The citizens need to be involved in their development process, since they are the ones who use these services.

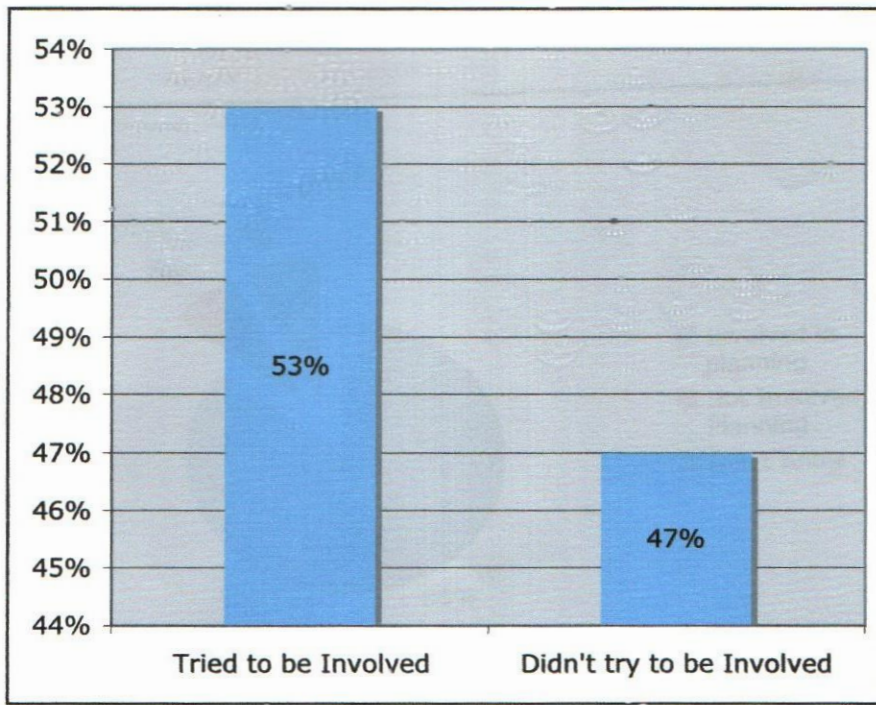


Figure 4.25 Citizens attempted to be involved in project planning

Source: Field data (2010)

To determine if committee members were involved in actual project planning the study investigated if they were involved and if they had any previous experience in any other development project. The findings were that PC members were involved in project planning, where 86% respondent to having been involved as shown in figure 4.26, hence CDF is building local capacities by involving beginners as committee members in project planning.

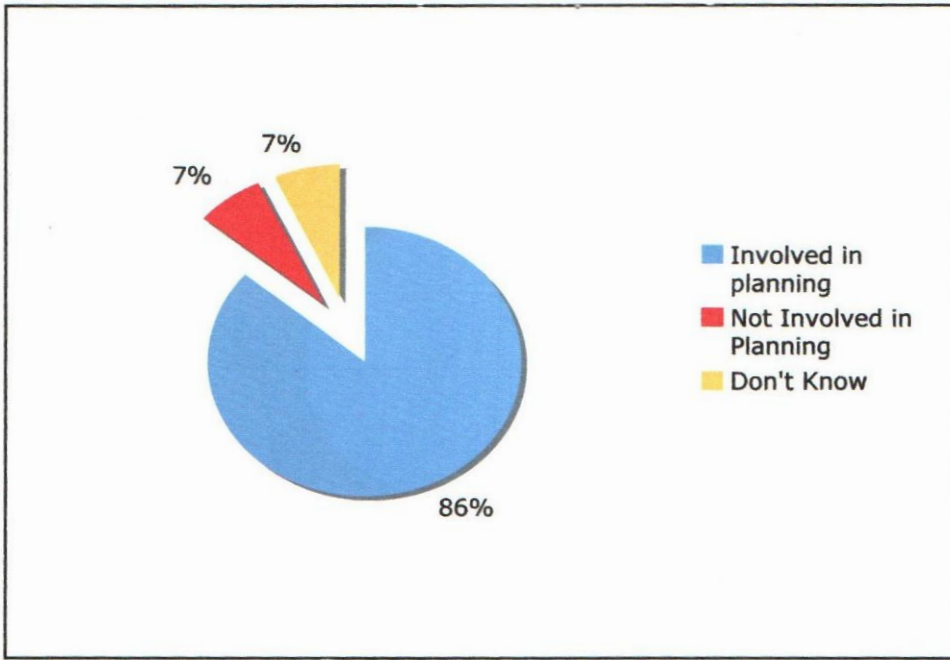


Figure 4.26 Committee members involved in project planning

Source: Field data (2010)

Committee members are the executers of the intention of citizens in a development agenda. They are expected to attend all committee meetings so that they give a project the best option plan and ensure that they capture the mind of the citizens, hence they are the pillars of the community in the project cycle.

When committee members were asked if they had any previous experience in any development project, the findings were that slightly more than a half of PC members were getting involved in community projects for the first time, with 56% to be having their first time experience as shown in figure 4.27.

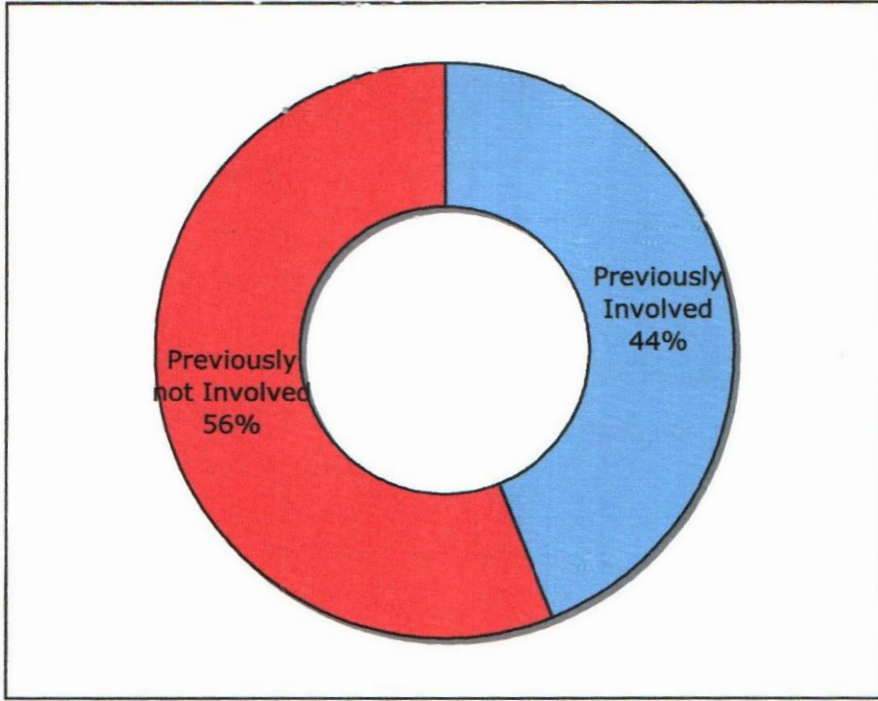


Figure 4.27 Previous experience in development projects

Source: Field data (2010)

Having citizens with previous experience as a committee member in a community project may be an advantage because they bring the former experiences in the project. However, when they are mixed with those without experience is an advantage to the community because the opportunities are now available to develop more capacities.

On the implementation of CDF projects, the study sought to establish if citizens were given opportunity to participate, knew how to be involved and made attempts to be involved. The findings were that only 33.1% of citizens were given opportunity to participate as shown in table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Citizens were given opportunity to participate in project implementation

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Given Opportunity	58	33.1%
Not Given Opportunity	117	66.9%
Total	175	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Citizens' involvement in project implementation is central in any community development project; it makes the project relevant, increases the usage of the facility and makes beneficiaries to have a higher attachment.

When asked if they knew how to be involved in project implementation, only 25.7% had knowledge on how they could participate (Table 4.18).

Table 4.18 Knowledge on how to be involved in project implementation

Response	Respondents	Percentage
Knew how to be Involved	45	25.7%
Didn't know to be Involved	130	74.3%
Total	175	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Low knowledge on how to be involved is detrimental to the establishment of the projects. When citizens do not have information on how they can be involved, they feel alienated and therefore they may have poor attachment to the project which may lead to the project not being used to the maximum.

On whether beneficiaries made attempts to get involved in project implementation, the study revealed that most beneficiaries did not make such attempts with only 17% of the respondents having made attempt to participate as indicated in figure 4.28.

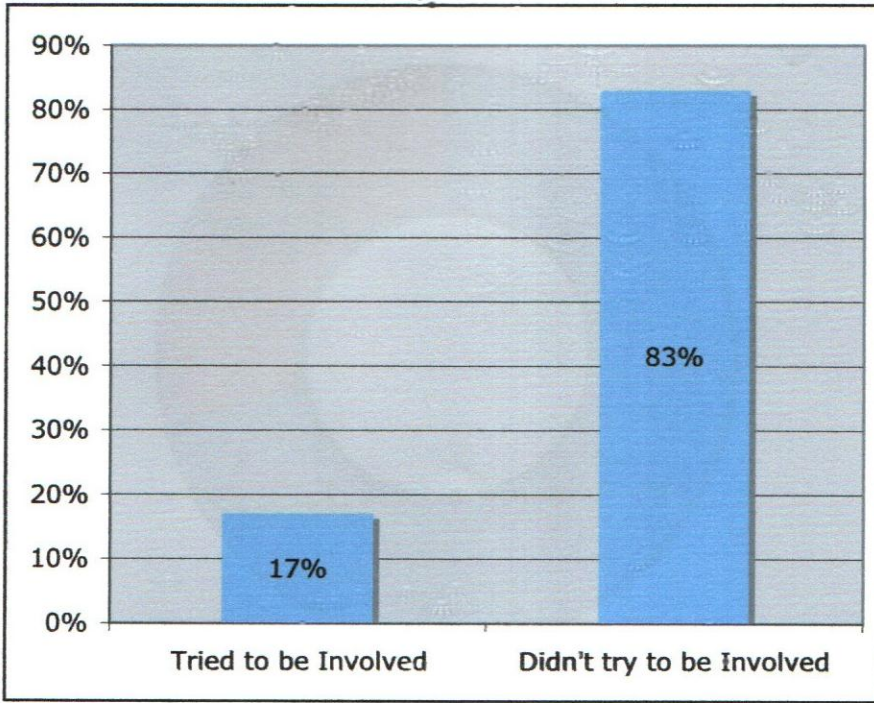


Figure 4.28 Citizens made attempts to be involved in project implementation

Source: Field data (2010)

As observed in the above figure, the attempt to participate by citizens was low. The anticipation was that many will make some effort to be part of the team implementing the project. This low effort by citizens is because they do not have sufficient information on how to be involved.

Also, the study interviewed PC members, if citizens were given opportunity to participate in project implementation, if the committee took measures to involve them and if the citizens themselves made attempts to get involved. On citizens being given opportunity to participate in project implementation 71% of PC members felt that they were given opportunity to participate as shown in figure 4.29, which is contrary to what was observed among beneficiary citizens themselves.

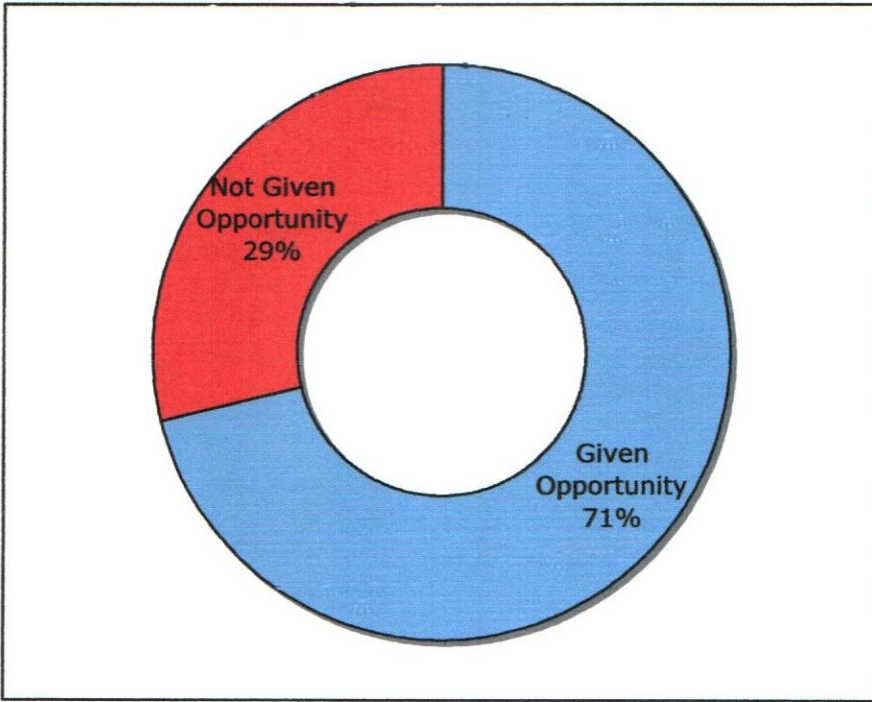


Figure 4.29 Citizens were given opportunity to participate in project implementation

Source: Field data (2010)

Committee members have an obligation to give beneficiaries an opportunity to participate in the implementation of a project as is stipulated in the CDF Act 2003. They are not supposed to work on assumption that people know and therefore they will participate, but must go out to ensure they willingly come to participate.

On whether the committee took measures to involve citizens in project implementation, 60% of the PC respondents agreed that the committee took measures as revealed in figure 4.30, which also does not agree with what was observed among citizens interview.

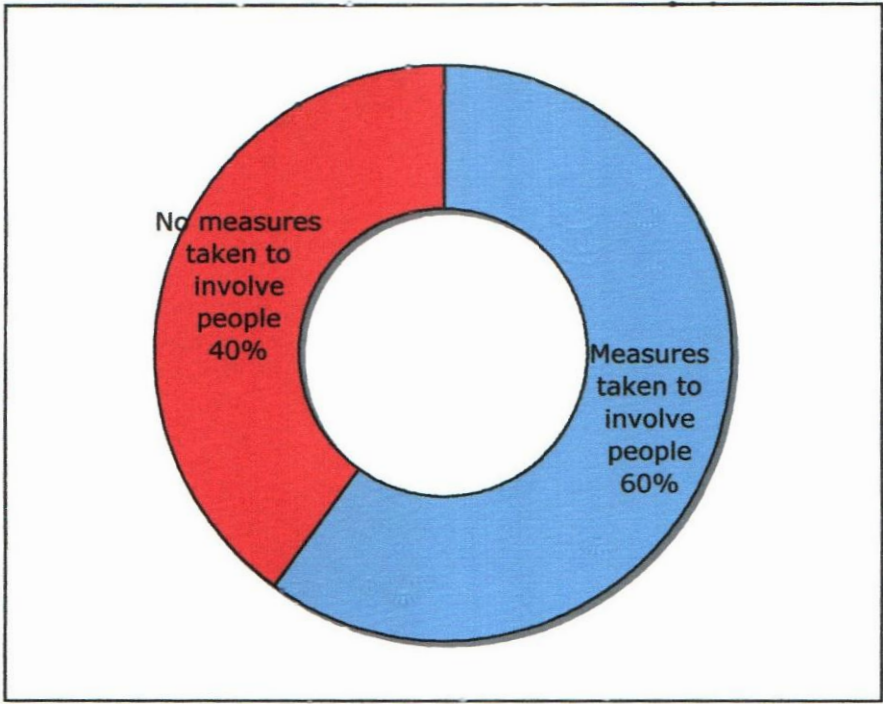


Figure 4.30 Committee took measures to involve citizens in the implementation process

Source: Field data (2010)

Committee members need to ensure that people in the community participate in the implementation of the project. They need to use public forums to educate the community on what is expected of them. The public forums include: the chief's public forums, burial ceremonies during funerals and during public holidays, which are normally addressed by the provincial administration.

When asked if citizens attempted to get involved in project implementation, only 52% of committee members acknowledged that they attempted to get involved as shown in figure 4.31.

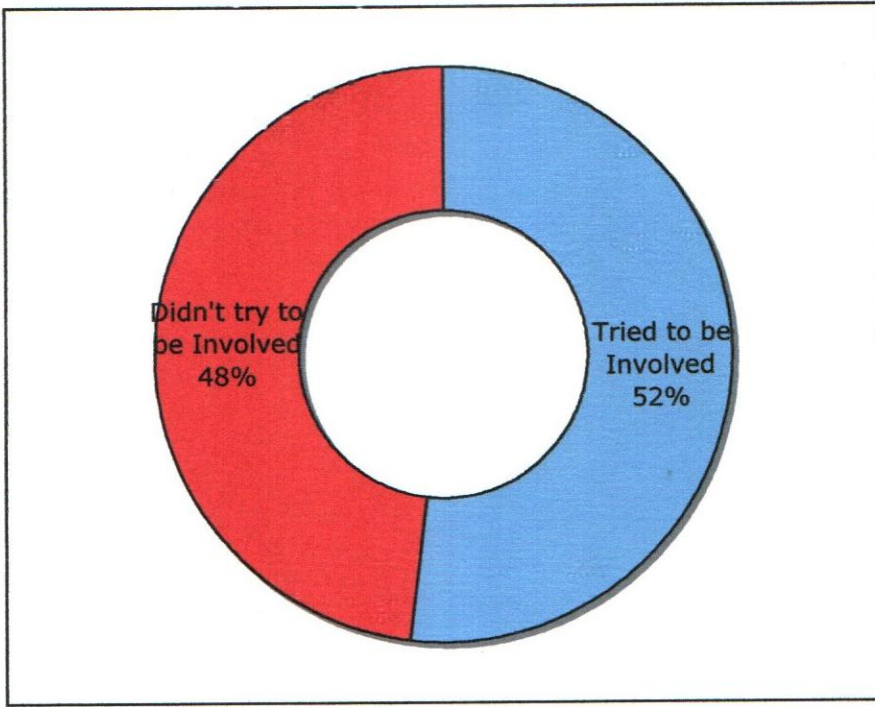


Figure 4.31 Citizens attempted to get involved in the implementation process

Source: Field data (2010)

A good measure of involvement by all stakeholders is how they turn out to participate at the implementation stage. A higher turnout is good for the planning and implementing committee, but low turnout is a worrying sign that most likely they are not with them.

Citizens were asked if community members were involved in monitoring CDF projects, the findings revealed that community members are poorly involved with 26% observing that they were not involved as shown in figure 4.32.

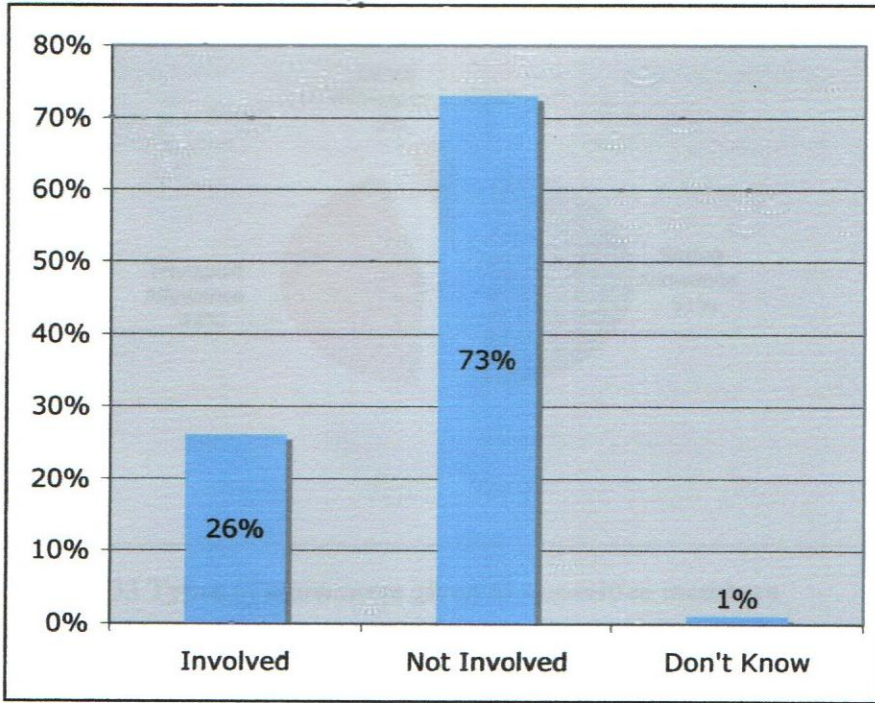


Figure 4.32 Involvement in monitoring CDF projects

Source: Field data (2010)

In trying to establish if committee members are compensated for their services to the community, they were asked if they are compensated, and if so, how they were compensated and if the compensation was adequate. The findings were that not all committee members who serve on project committees are compensated. This is shown in table 4.19 where only 55.7% acknowledged that they were compensated while 42.9% say they were not.

Table 4.19 Acknowledgement by committee members that compensation was given

Response	Number	Percentage
Compensated	39	55.7%
Not Compensated	30	42.9%
Don't Know	01	1.4%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Of those who were compensated, 51% were compensated as sitting allowance, 44% as transport allowance and 5% as lunch allowance as indicated in figure 4.33.

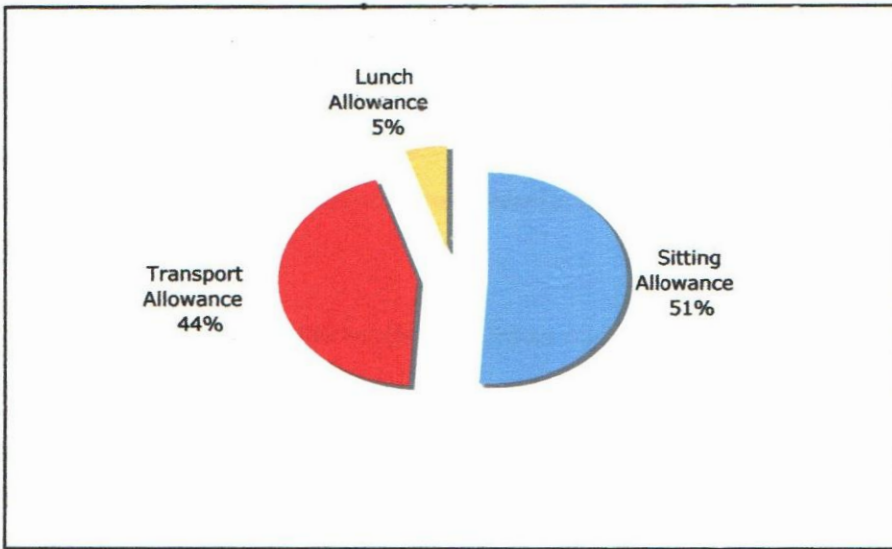


Figure 4.33 Types of allowances given to committee members

Source: Field data (2010)

Some payment after giving a service is a motivation for the service provider. CDF does not give salaries to the committee members, however they are entitled to getting some allowances as they discharge their duties. Membership in a CDF project committee is considered as one's voluntary service to his community, hence his country.

When committee members were asked if they were satisfied by the compensation given, the findings revealed that only 14% were satisfied as indicate in figure 4.34. Revealing that the majority of committee members had more expectation in terms of compensation.

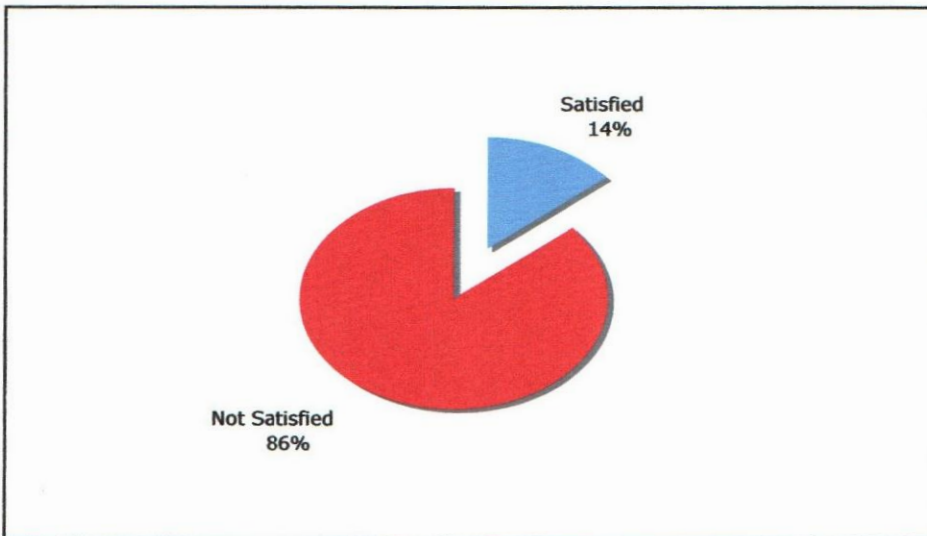


Figure 4.34 Satisfaction of committee members with compensation

Source: Field data (2010)

Majority of the committee members were serving on a community committee for the first time and in one way or another they may have had a misconception of such a service. They may have considered it as some form of employment and therefore expect much more benefit than was given.

4.2.4 Comparison of Participation of Urban and Rural citizens in CDF Projects

The third objective of the study was to compare urban and rural citizens' involvement in CDF activities in Kanduyi constituency of Bungoma County. The locations in the constituency were stratified in to urban and rural, where Township and Musikoma were under urban strata while East Bukusu, Bukembe and Kibabii were classified as rural. Hence 98 respondents were from urban set up and 147 from the rural, all totaling to 245 respondents.

This study sought to compare the level of awareness of CDF activities at both constituency and location level for urban and rural citizens. The findings revealed that the level of citizens' awareness about CDF activities at the constituency and location levels was very high among both urban and rural citizens. At constituency level, 97% awareness level was registered for both urban and rural citizens as shown in figure 4.35.

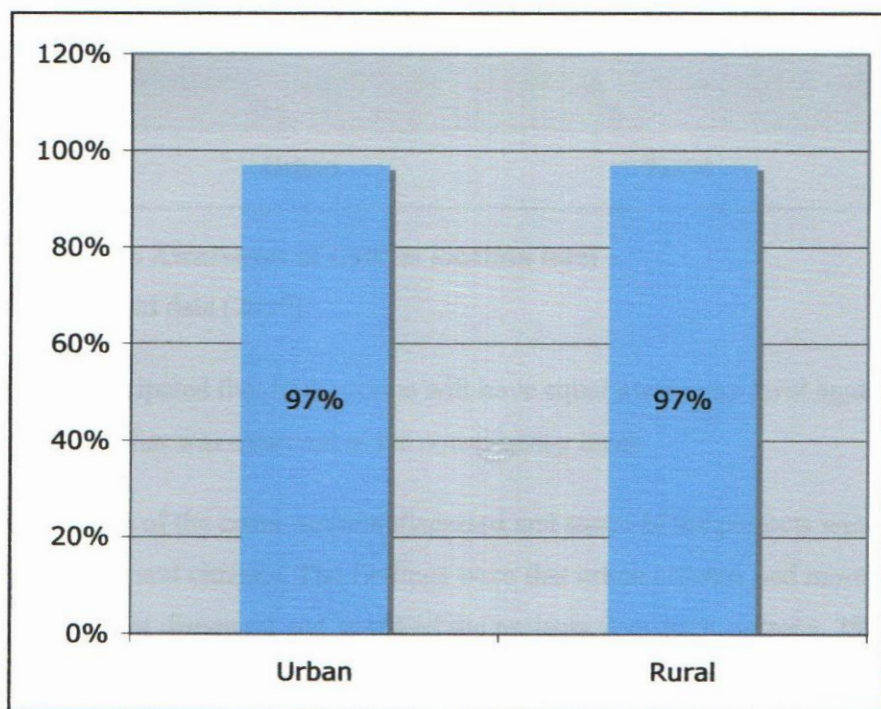


Figure 4.35 Awareness of CDF at constituency level

Source: Field data (2010)

Awareness level between the urban and rural set-ups determines which section is more favored by the CDC of the constituency. Equal awareness level shows that the CDC are well representative of the constituency and that all their project work is equally distributed between the urban and rural places.

In comparing awareness level at location level, the study showed that rural citizens were more aware of CDF activities with 82% as compared to the urban citizens with 78%. This is indicated in figure 4.36.

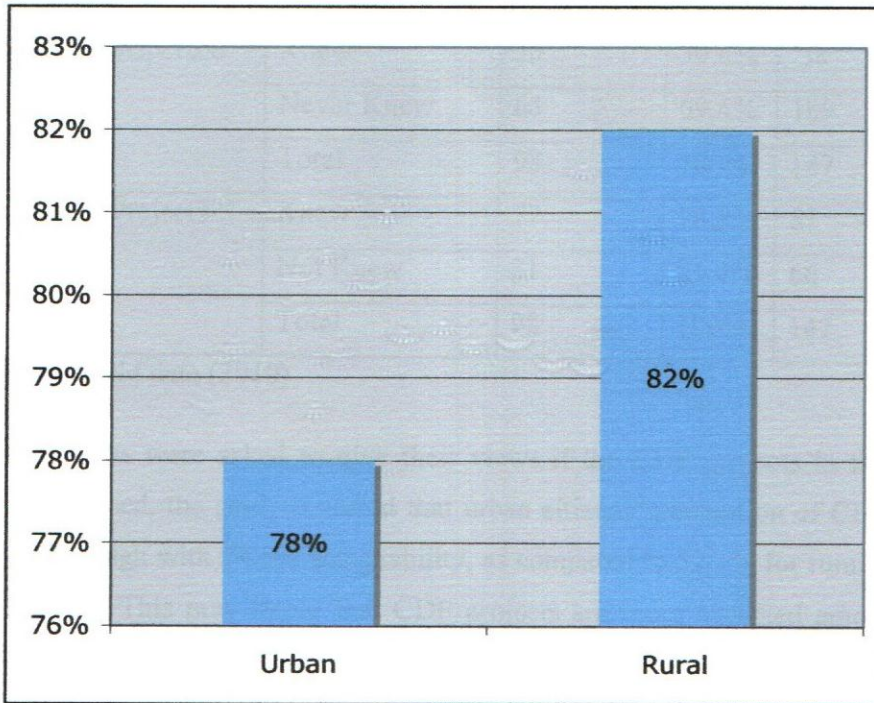


Figure 4.36 Awareness of CDF at location level

Source: Field data (2010)

It was anticipated that both groups will have equal awareness level again at the location level based on what was observed at the constituency level.

Knowledge of the costs, amount dispersed and status of the projects was compared among the urban and rural citizens. The findings were that urban citizens had more knowledge about the cost, amount dispersed and status of the projects than rural citizens. 39.8% of urban citizens had knowledge of the cost of projects as compared to 38.1% of rural citizens, 30.6% of urban

knew of the amount dispersed as compared to 25.9% of rural and 78.6% of urban were aware of the status of the projects as compared to 55.1% of rural respondents (Table 4.20).

Table 4.20 Knowledge of projects' cost, amount dispersed and project status

	Urban			Rural	
	Response	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Cost of Projects	Knew	39	39.8%	56	38.1%
	Never Knew	59	60.2%	91	61.9%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Amount Dispersed	Knew	30	30.6%	38	25.9%
	Never Knew	68	69.4%	109	74.1%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Status of Projects	Knew	77	78.6%	81	55.1%
	Not Knew	21	21.4%	66	44.9%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Respondents were asked to give their views if the CDF projects in their communities are citizen owned, the study revealed that urban citizens' perception of CDF projects as citizen owned is high with 74.5% acceptability, as compared to 57.1% for rural citizens as shown in table 4.21. This may imply that CDF projects are more accepted among urban citizens as compared to rural citizens.

Table 4.21 Acceptability of CDF projects among urban and rural citizens

Urban			Rural	
Response	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Owned	73	74.5%	84	57.1%
Not Owned	25	25.5%	63	42.9%
Total	98	100%	147	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

Citizens in both set ups were asked if they participated in the identification of the project in their communities, if not, they were asked if they knew anybody who was involved. The study revealed that in both cases, citizens' involvement in project identification process is quite low, where only 12% of urban citizens were involved as compared to 13% among the

rural citizens. Of those not involved, 43% of urban citizens knew at least a person involved as compared to 55% of the rural citizens as indicated in figure 4.37.

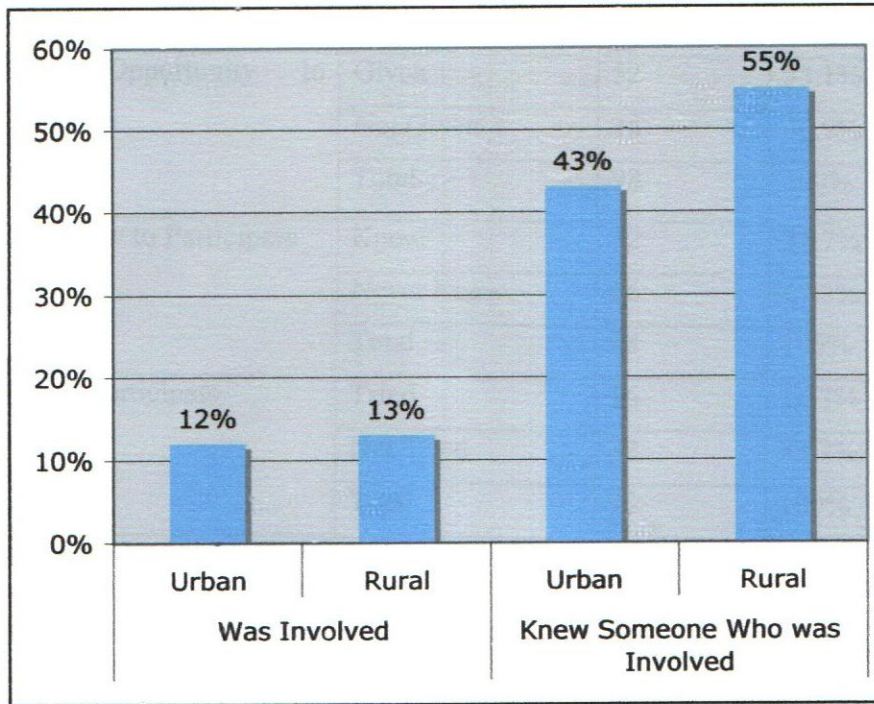


Figure 4.37 Urban and rural citizens' participation in project identification

Source: Field data (2010)

The above findings indicate that rural citizens are more involved in project identification than urban ones.

On selecting and prioritizing of CDF projects, both urban and rural citizens were asked: if they were given opportunity to participate, if they knew how they can be involved and if they tried to get involved. The results were as indicated in table 4.22 below.

Table 4.22: Selecting and prioritizing of CDF projects

	Urban			Rural	
	Response	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Given Opportunity to Participate	Given	52	53.1%	50	34.0%
	Not Given	46	46.9%	97	66.0%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Knew How to Participate	Knew	32	32.7%	32	21.8%
	Never Knew	66	67.3%	115	78.2%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Tried to Participate	Tried	16	16.3%	26	17.7%
	Not Tried	82	83.7%	121	82.3%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

From table 4.22, it is clear that urban citizens participated in the selection and prioritization of the projects more than the rural citizens, with 53.1% of urban confessing to have been given opportunity to participate as compared to 34.0% from the rural citizens, 32.7% of urban citizens knew how to participate as compared to 21.8% of rural ones and 16.3% of urban citizens tried to be participate as compared to 17.7% of rural citizens.

On determining the locations of the projects, citizens were asked if they were given opportunity to participate, knew how they could be involved and if they tried to get involved (Table 4.23).

Table 4.23: Determining the location of CDF projects

	Urban			Rural	
	Response	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Given Opportunity to Participate	Given	32	32.7%	63	43.0%
	Not Given	66	67.3%	84	57.0%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Knew how to be Involved	Knew	17	17.0%	40	27.2%
	Never Knew	81	83.0%	107	72.8%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Tried to be Involved	Tried	19	19.0%	28	19.0%
	Not Tried	79	80.6%	119	81.0%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

From table 4.23 it can be observed that, rural citizens are more involved in determining the location of projects in their communities than urban citizens. However both urban and rural citizens equally tried to participate in determining the location of the project. As shown, 43% of rural citizens were given opportunity to participate as compared to 32.7% of urban ones, 27.2% of rural citizens knew how to be involved as compared to 17% of the urban set up and both rural and urban citizens equally tried to participate at 19%.

Concerning planning of the projects, citizens were asked if they were given opportunity to participate in the process, knew how to get involved and if they tried to be involved. It was found that 32% of rural citizens were given opportunity to be involved in planning as compared to 24.5% of the urban. Similarly 23.1% of the rural as compared to the 16.3% of the urban knew how to be involved and 17.7% of the rural as compared to 14.3% of the urban tried to participate in planning (Table 4.24).

Table 4.24 Citizens participation in project planning

	Urban			Rural	
	Response	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Given Opportunity to Participate in Planning	Given	24	24.5%	47	32.0%
	Not Given	74	75.5%	100	68.0%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Knew How to be Involved in Planning	Knew	16	16.3%	34	23.1%
	Never Knew	82	83.7%	113	76.9%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Tried to be Involved in Planning	Tried	14	14.3%	26	17.7%
	Not Tried	84	85.7%	121	82.3%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

As revealed in the above table 4.24, rural citizens were more involved in project planning process than urban citizens. With 32.0% of rural citizens having been given opportunity to participate as compared to 24.5% of the urban citizens, 23.1% of the rural citizens knew how to participate as compared to 16.3% of the urbanites and 17.7% of the rural citizens tried to participate as compared to 14.3% of the urban citizens.

As per taking decisions on the implementation of CDF projects, citizens in both set ups were asked if they were given opportunity to participate, knew how to be involved and if they tried to be involved in the process. The results in table 4.25 showed that 36% of urban citizens as compared to 32% of rural were given opportunities to participate in taking decisions on CDF project implementation, 31% of urban and 23% of rural knew how to be involved while 14% of urban as compared to 18% of rural citizens tried to get involved in decision making towards the implementation of projects.

Table 4.25: Taking decisions on the implementation of CDF projects

	Urban			Rural	
	Response	Frequency	%	Frequency	%
Given Opportunity to Participate	Given	35	35.7%	47	32.0%
	Not Given	63	64.3%	100	68.0%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Knew How to Participate	Knew	30	30.0%	32	21.7%
	Never Knew	68	70.0%	115	78.3%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%
Tried to be Involved	Tried	14	14.3%	26	17.7%
	Not Tried	84	85.7%	121	82.3%
	Total	98	100%	147	100%

Source: Field data (2010)

More rural citizens are involved in monitoring of CDF projects than urban citizens, with 27% of rural citizens acknowledging to have been involved as compared to 24% of the urban ones (Figure 4.38).

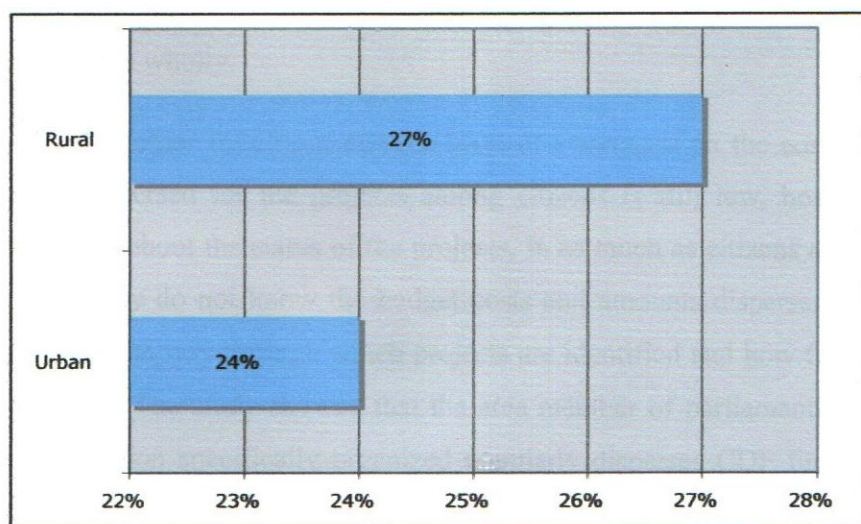


Figure 4.38 Involvement of urban and rural citizens in project monitoring

Source: Field data (2010)

According to the CDF Act 2003, citizens' are supposed to be in charge of their development agenda. CDF funding is given to the community members to implement their development

plans and they are supposed to monitor the process themselves. The above findings show that rural citizens are more involved in knowing the progress of the projects more than the urban ones.

4.3 Discussion

4.3.1 Levels of Citizens' Awareness and Knowledge of CDF Projects

The study revealed that the awareness of CDF activities is very high with at the constituency and location. This finding, agrees with a previous study done by the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA, 2006). This could be due to community sensitization mechanism put in place through the provincial administration and the electronic media, especially the FM radio stations, which have effectively served to draw the attention of citizens to CDF activities.

In as much as most citizens were aware of CDF activities, their perception about public awareness of CDF is still low, however, a high percent of PC members were of the view that public awareness of the fund is high. This may be explained by the fact that though citizens are aware about the activities of CDF, they observe less participation of citizens in these activities and assume that it may be because of their low awareness. This low perception can hinder citizens' involvement based on the fear of making decisions that may not serve communities wholly.

The study further found out that the level of awareness on the cost of the projects and the amount dispersed for the projects among citizens is still low, however, most respondents were aware about the status of the projects. In as much as citizens are aware of CDF funded projects, they do not know the budget costs and amounts dispersed for them. This may be because of the way through which projects are identified and how funds are dispersed to the community. The study showed that the area member of parliament and CDC members at a public function specifically organized popularly disperses CDF funds to communities. My explanation to this is that citizens poorly attend these public functions and hence their low knowledge of the projects budget and amount dispersed for them. I can further explain that the Member of Parliament and the CDC deliberately chose not to publish sufficiently funds handing-over ceremony (in which meetings, the cost of the project, the purpose, management, how much being given at that time and the stakeholders involved in its implementation) to avoid queries emanating from expenditure incurred on CDF account. This risks exaggerations

of the budget and deception on the amount dispersed among the CDF officials and PC members.

Interestingly, a high percentage of committee members know the cost of the project, the amount dispersed and the status of the projects. As discussed earlier, it is possible that members of Project committees attend this public functions meant for giving out the monies for the projects hence this high awareness and knowledge of cost of the projects, amount dispersed and status of the projects. These findings show that there exists a gap of information between the PC members and citizens, which need to be bridged. As discussed under the theoretical framework, empowerment lies in a group and not change agents or social workers (Andrea 2006), PC members in this scenario represents the social workers and that may explain the gap that is existing between the citizens and the PC. The PC members are supposed to be representatives of the citizens in the project and therefore, they are expected to be informing citizens of the happenings in the project. If this gap exist then it is possible that citizens as their representatives in the committee did not nominate the PC members. And if they were not picked as representative in the projects, then, they are imposed on the community by external persons, who hinder citizens' involvement.

The chief's baraza was the most popular method through which citizens learn about CDF, followed by notices, newspapers and posters. The chief is an ex-official in all PC. Traditionally, the chief's Act in the old constitution gave him/her authority to be a source of information concerning development and policy issues at the location level, hence it was imperative that such forums were to be popular through which information about CDF could reach citizens. It may be necessary, that the chief's baraza as a forum of communication is used more to communicate to citizens about the cost of the project, amount dispersed and status of the project regularly. This is justified by Wilcox (2007) who argues that organizations that promote participation should be clear on the level of participation on offer. In this respect the level of participation depends on the information people have about the projects, if they do not have sufficient information in most cases they will shy off.

Concerning knowledge on how citizens can be involved in the project cycle, the study found out that the level of knowledge on how to be involved in project selection, project location, project planning and project implementation is very low. A small percentage of project beneficiaries knew how to be involved in project selection, planning and implementation,

while a below average number knew how to be involved in project location. Interestingly, the study revealed that, even when citizens do not know how to be involved in the project cycle they viewed these projects as being owned by the communities. These findings may mean that groups that do projects' selection have the feelings of the citizens.

4.3.2 Citizens Participation in the Identification, Planning and Implementation of CDF Projects

4.3.2.1 Citizens' Participation in the Identification of CDF Projects

The study revealed that few beneficiary respondents were involved in project identification but an above average respondent were aware of at least a person who was involved in the project identification process. The study also showed that not many citizens, view most projects as being proposed by the Member of Parliament, followed by those who felt that CDC as the responsible for project identification. It is the area MP who appoints the CDC and he/she in most cases appoint his point persons who may at any time in the process of making decisions, consult him instead of citizens who are the ultimate users of the project output (Anyembe and Odhiambo, 2009). This study observes political patronage as an issue in project identification. The above observation agrees with the World Bank (2000) report, which indicates that transferring power to lower government is no guarantee that all local interest groups will be represented. It may mean that power is transferred to local elites.

The findings of the study show that the PC members were highly involved in the identification of the projects and also are aware of the established ways through which the citizens identified their projects. The fact that PC members are aware of the established systems and citizens are not aware shows a gap in information flow, which can hinder citizens' participation leading to irrelevant projects being funded.

On project selection and identification, the study showed that citizens are poorly involved and that they rarely have tried to get involved. In this case only a few of the citizens tried to be involved in the processes. This scenario can be explained as caused by low knowledge of citizens on how to be involved, which agrees with Mawhood's (1983) observation that citizens will voluntarily participate in a community activity when they have better knowledge of an issue or situation, but when they have limited knowledge or information, then opposition will occur.

4.3.2.2 Citizens' Participation in Projects Planning

As observed from the study findings, citizens are poorly involved in project planning and location. A high percentage of citizens were not given an opportunity to participate and even a higher percentage did not try to be involved in the planning process. Low-level participation of citizens in project planning mean that the plans executed in CDF projects are not very relevant to community needs, the project implementation is slow and local resources are not fully utilized (Muia, 1989). This low participation in planning could be the reason to as why there are a high number of unfinished projects as the researcher, in the process of making a baseline survey, observed. As argued by Shuman (1998), Low participation in planning has the following risks: Since there is low participation in planning; most resources are bound to be sourced away from the community thus making the whole process expensive, it makes the quality of work poor and also low relevance of the decisions taken.

4.3.2.3 Citizens' Participation in Project Implementation

The study revealed that citizens' participation in project implementation was low with just a few respondents having tried to get involved in the implementation of the projects. This was highly expected to be the findings of this study based on the observed trend at project identification and planning stage. Community members did not have sufficient information to enable them participate. This finding does agree with Wilcox (2007) who notes that people are reluctant to participate in any community activity when they do not have enough information to act responsibly. In fact they would avoid participation as long as possible or until when they have what they believe to be sufficient information.

The study also revealed that the area MP is seen as the one who identifies projects to be funded, he is also seen as one through whom funds reach the community and the one who constitutes PCs. Though CDF is intended to increase citizen participation, as it is now, it is perceived as a political fund that is used by the sitting MP to build political empire and those who do not corporate are denied opportunity for a representation. This observation agrees with World Bank (2001) who observed that people's participation could serve as a means to maintain political stability, consolidate political power and bring national unity. Thus, CDF as a devolved fund risks political patronage which may be viewed as a hindrance to its effectiveness.

Further findings, observed that a sizable number of PC members had never been involved in other community development projects and that they were receiving a compensation of transport and sitting allowance. This implies that CDF is helping communities to build their capacities by having citizens to manage their development process and resources. This is in line with the intention of CDF (CDF Act, 2003).

The study also revealed that citizens and PC members have little knowledge about relevant departments' involvement in the project cycle with a higher response from the committee members as compared to beneficiaries. Lack of knowledge on the role of relevant technical government departments leaves committee members to fable through the project cycle process. This may lead to mismanagement of the resources and production of low quality work.

4.3.3 Comparison of Participation of Urban and Rural Citizens' in CDF Activities

The study revealed that both rural and urban citizens are highly aware of CDF activities at the constituency level, however, rural citizens are more aware of CDF activities at the location level than urban citizens. The findings further showed that both urban and rural citizens have low knowledge of the cost and amount dispersed for the projects. This may be due to low accessibility to information in both cases. However urban citizens were more informed about the costs and amounts dispersed as compared to rural ones. The study further shows that urban citizens are more aware of the status of their projects than rural citizens. The status of a project is mainly observable and regular users are bound to see the state and condition of such projects. Some projects especially in the rural communities have been allocated funds by the CDF organizing committee but are yet to begin their implementation process. This could explain why rural citizens have a lower knowledge on the status of their projects.

On ownership of CDF projects, the findings showed that urban citizens own and appreciate CDF project services than rural citizens. Most CDF projects constructed in urban areas happen to have been done in low-income residential areas where the available social amenities are strained due to high population density. This makes citizens from such a setup to appreciate any development initiative intended for their good. On other hand rural citizens may have alternative ways of getting similar services being provided by the CDF projects, for example: rural citizens may have water springs which provide clean water services and may not appreciate much when CDF gives piped water or sinks a borehole in the community. Also

rural citizens have some cultural and traditional beliefs that may make them not appreciate services from CDF projects, for example, beliefs that certain groups or clans water their animals and drink from a particular well may make such groups not to embrace a water project made as an alternative well. This agrees with Kate (2007) who argues that traditional beliefs and cultural practices may be an impediment to development.

On project identification, the study showed that more urban citizens were involved than rural citizens. Urban communities are normally more informed as compared to rural communities. They access information more than rural communities through posters, notices, booklets, libraries and public meetings. In fact, the study showed that more urban population learned of CDF through the CDF Act and electronic media as compared to rural population.

Interestingly, rural respondents participated more in project location and planning than urban respondents. Is it because urban people lose interest once the projects have been identified! Rural citizens have more relevant resources, which can be donated for the purpose of the project than urban residents. This may explain why they are more involved because they may donate land and even if they sold it to the implementing body it may not be as expensive as the urban property. Secondly, most contracted groups would prefer to use local groups in the event of rural projects because they offer cheap labor as compared to urban people. Another possible reason why urban citizens are less involved in project planning and location may be due to their composition and migration patterns. Most urban dwellers are emigrants who come to urban places due to employment. They may have less interest in the planning process because they are not handsomely paid as compared to other opportunities available in their neighborhood.

The study further established that rural citizens participated more in the implementation of CDF projects than urban citizens. Similarly, rural citizens are more involved in monitoring these projects than urban groups. When innovations come in rural places, people are bound to be more inquisitive than in urban communities that regularly receive innovation. They are bound to offer services requested by the development agency at minimum cost and sometimes offer to volunteer the service, which is unlike urban groups.

The observed trend that rural citizens are more involved in projects planning and implementation can be used as a strong point to initiate more projects in the rural places that normally experiences higher levels of poverty as compared to urban center communities.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary

This section gives an outline of the key findings of the study, under the sub headings based on the objectives of the study: levels of citizens' awareness and knowledge of CDF projects, citizens' participation in identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects, and comparison of citizens' participation in CDF projects among the urban and rural citizens.

5.2.1 Levels of Citizens' Awareness and Knowledge of CDF Projects

The guiding question for this objective was: to what extent are citizens aware and have knowledge of CDF projects being undertaken in their communities? The summary of the findings was that there is a high level of awareness of CDF activities at the constituency and location level. However, knowledge about the cost of the project and amounts of money dispersed is low, with an average awareness of the status of the project. The study further found that on average citizens owned CDF projects as their property and appreciated their services.

5.2.2 Citizens' Participation in the Identification, Planning and Implementation of CDF Projects

The guiding question for this objective was: how are citizens benefiting from CDF projects, involved in the identification, planning and implementation of the projects? The summary of the findings was that citizens were poorly involved in the identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects. The baseline survey carried out revealed that most projects done in the education sector were co-funded with PTA and in as much as they were considered by the administration as CDF projects, the PTA group still viewed them not as CDF projects. Also funded projects in the roads and bridges sector were the ongoing projects either funded by LATF or RLF. Since the later have a longer funding history, communities little recognizes the contribution of CDF in these sectors.

The study revealed that the possible reasons why participation in the identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects is low include: low knowledge on how to be involved, insufficient information about the fund, misinformation on the purpose of the fund and how the fund is supposed to be used as indicated and discussed in the conceptual framework.

The study also showed that there exists a gap between the PC members and the citizens of CDF projects. In as much as committee members felt that citizens were given opportunity to participate in the whole projects cycle, this study findings imply that beneficiaries did not realize this opportunity.

Implementation of CDF projects, require technical skill and it is a requirement that for a person to be awarded a contract to implement CDF projects, she/he must be trained and registered by relevant government agencies. Most citizens miss the required training and qualifications; thus, leading to missing out on such opportunities, hence less participation from community members. It may be necessary that, as communities are being informed of the ways in which they are required to participate, those with expertise should be encouraged to register firms that can be of benefit in the implementation of CDF projects.

The study further revealed that the trend of participation from awareness, knowledge of the project, project identification, and project planning to project implementation tends in a reducing manner.

5.2.3 Comparison of Participation of Urban and Rural Citizens in CDF Projects

The guiding question for this objective was: how do you compare the participation of urban and rural citizens in CDF funded projects? For the study to answer this question effectively it sort to find out first, the level of awareness in both settings. The study found out that among both urban and rural citizens, the level of awareness of CDF activities in the constituency was very high, which can be explained by the fact that there is improved and diverse ways of passing information including electronic and mass media, which were highly rated as modes of learning about CDF.

The study established that both urban and rural citizens had low knowledge of the costs, amounts dispersed and status of the projects. In comparison, urban citizens were more informed of the costs of the project than rural citizens. This could be due to high level of literacy among urban dwellers than rural ones. However rural citizens were more informed of

the amount dispersed for the projects and also about the status of the projects as compared to their urban counterparts. Rural citizens tend to have a static population, which ends up being interested in their development more than urban citizens that are characterized by high migration.

The study also showed that urban citizens have a higher sense of ownership of the projects than rural citizens. Urban citizens have a small surface for their activities yet the populations are high. The high population will appreciate services from the projects more than rural citizens that may have other alternative ways.

The study revealed that rural citizens were more informed about the process of project identification and consequently got involved in the process than urban citizens. Rural dwellers were more informed on how to get involved, they participated in the identification process or knew somebody who was involved than urban groups.

The study also revealed that rural citizens participated more than urban ones in the planning and the implementation of CDF projects. They participated more in project selection and prioritization and also had higher knowledge of how to be involved.

In both set-ups, CDF is helping to build local capacities by involving citizens who have never been involved in community projects. The study also revealed that those involved in the management of projects are paid sitting and traveling allowances. Though the allowances are not enough, they help in motivating them towards offering their skills.

5.3 Conclusion

From the preceding discussions and summary of the findings of the study, the following empirical and theoretical conclusions were drawn:

5.3.1 Empirical Conclusions

First, that citizens were aware of CDF activities and this awareness is very high at both constituency and location levels. However, this awareness is only limited to the activities of CDF but they lack knowledge of projects in their community. Most citizens do not know the costs and amounts dispersed for the projects. However, on average citizens are aware of the status of projects in their environment. This shows that previous awareness campaigns about the fund have borne fruits but there is need for more information to be given to citizens about

the costs of the projects and sub-sequentially the amount dispersed at all stages of implementation. If this information reaches beneficiaries then it is possible that their participation may increase which may lead to financial support, which can increase citizens' ownership of projects.

Secondly, the study revealed that citizens appreciate and own CDF projects that have been constructed in their environment. This could be as a result of the relevancy these projects have in their set-up. The ownership ability could be used as a stepping-stone to build stronger structures at community level that can increase citizen's participation in the projects and their sustainability. Also this ownership can be used as a step to introduce an element of cost sharing in CDF projects.

Thirdly, procedures for project identification and prioritization are not clear to beneficiaries. This observation is reflected in the low percentage of those who have knowledge of how to be involved in the identification and prioritization process. It was further reflected in the number of respondents who made efforts to be involved in the process.

Fourthly, citizens' participation in planning and implementation of CDF projects is still low. This low participation may have been caused by insufficient information citizens have on where and how to be involved. Efforts to have more participation from beneficiaries may not yield much, unless sufficient and clear information is given to members on what is expected of them in the project planning and implementation. Lack of information causes frustration and withdrawal among the beneficiaries.

Lastly, citizens' participation among urban citizens is lower than rural citizens. This observation was not anticipated based on the fact that urban citizens have a high literacy level that should be their advantage as compared to rural citizens. However, this observation may be explained as being caused by more activities that take place in an urban set up that causes their low participation.

5.3.2 Theoretical Conclusions

First, Sequential Theory of Decentralization entails the devolution of making decisions to lower governments. This study revealed that decisions involving CDF funding and expenditure is mainly with the CDCs and PCs who are meant to be representatives of the citizens. Since, the constituter of CDCs and PCs is the area MP, the study observed that for

more participation to be realized then there is need to reduce the powers of the area MP as the patron of the fund and constituter of the committees.

Secondly, Sequential Theory of Decentralization advocates for involvement and training for local officials, thus the process of project delivery should facilitate learning among the officials. The findings of this study show that most of the PC members were getting involved in community development initiatives for the first time and hence learning on how to deliver services to the community.

Administrative decentralization involves the sub-national government that are involved in the provision of services also generating their own resources for development through taxes and income generating projects. The resources generated are supposed to be used in the social projects implementation (Falleti, 2005). In the CDF case funding for the projects comes from the central government and hence the projects of CDF may have low participation due to lack of community involvement in financing them.

The Empowerment Theory holds on the ideology that empowerment resides in a person or a group but not in a helper or social worker. The study revealed that project powers are invested in PCs and CDCs and there is a gap that exists between the PCs and the citizen beneficiaries of the CDF projects. PC and CDC in this case are seen as change agents and may not necessarily have the feeling of the people at heart and therefore the people who have the need for the project may not have been empowered by the project process.

Lastly, the Empowerment Theory holds on the idea that citizens are empowered when they are able to influence decisions affecting them. Empowerment Theory advocates for methods that involve citizens on naming and describing issues from a local perspective, thus recognizing and drawing from community assets. The study revealed that the participation of citizens in project identification, planning and implementation is low and this low participation may have been necessitated by their lack of knowledge on how to be involved. The findings showed low knowledge on how citizens can be involved in project identification, planning and implementation in CDF projects. Hence CDF projects may not have drawn much from community assets as advocated in the Empowerment Theory.

5.4 Policy Recommendations

Based on the findings of the study, the following recommendations are put forth to improve citizens participation in CDF projects, especially in regard to project identification, planning and implementation. First there should be a shift in awareness creation with regard to information about the projects. From the study, most citizens lack knowledge on the costs of projects and the amounts so far dispersed. This lack of information may lead to mistrust by project beneficiaries. It may be necessary that signposts be erected near project sites, where project's costs and funding by CDF is displayed for citizens to see and learn of their development.

Secondly, the study revealed that citizens appreciated and owned projects funded by CDF in their neighborhood. This positive attitude towards projects can be used as a basis of building stronger structures to support CDF activities that can enable their sustainability. The above revelation can also be used by CDC to introduce the aspect of community contribution as part of citizens' input in the project. Citizens' contributions increases project ownership, quality and sustainability.

As revealed in the study, lack of knowledge on how to get involved in the identification, planning and implementation of the projects is a key hindrance to citizen participation in CDF projects. There is need to develop a plan that can open up the communities to the understanding of the operations of CDF. The plan should show clearly, the levels to which citizens can be involved. Expanding CDC and LDC to allow a larger representation with a wider spectrum can do these. Since the provincial administration was revealed as a more known method through which citizens have been getting information about CDF, the CDF working committees can be decentralized further to the sub-location level.

The study observed that most committee members were getting involved in community development activities for the first time, because of this, there is need to develop a training material or guide that can assist such fellows in community needs assessment and on how to develop a development plan from the needs established. The plans can be presented to location forums for discussion and refining then a final plan can be drawn that will be all inclusive and comprehensive.

Finally, the position of the area MP in the management and implementation of CDF projects appears to be a major hindrance to citizen's participation in CDF projects. This is exhibited in

the responses given by members when they were asked to give ways in which citizens' participation can be enhanced. The highest response was that the influence of the area MP needed to be reduced. Studies done indicate that in most cases people appointed to CDF committees by the MP are normally his cronies who may not be representatives of all stakeholders in the community. There is need for the amendment of the CDF Act to the effect of reducing the powers of the MP, which may include scrapping him as the patron of the Fund and the person constituting the CDF committees at constituency and location levels.

5.5 Areas for Further Research

Based on the findings of the study, the following suggestions for further research are proposed:

The study should be replicated in two constituencies where at least one has a greater area under rural and another completely urban. This will lead to a holistic judgment about citizen's participation in development in both urban and rural set-ups, which is influenced by various factors based on their different social set-ups.

A similar study should be carried out on a large sample involving beneficiaries of each project as respondents. This will be vital in capturing crucial demographic factors that influence various community groups in participation. Such a study will help to assess participation of small communities that would have been subdivided into groupings like gender, income, age etc.

There is also need to undertake a similar study using different research designs and methodology in order to capture qualitative data from which an in-depth inference can be derived, as opposed to the quantitative data captured in the current study. Such a study should also target the location and constituency CDF committees in order to capture their views on participation in CDF activities.

Lastly a study of a similar nature targeting a particular sector (for example: Education, Health or Roads and Bridges) would be useful in making an informed decision on the level of citizens involvement in each sector.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: Introduction Letter

Dear sir/ Madam,

RE: Interview schedule

I am a graduate student of Egerton University pursuing an Master of Arts degree course in Sociology. Currently, I am carrying out a study on citizens participation in CDF projects in Kanduyi Constituency of Bungoma County. The study is aimed at ascertaining the level of citizens awareness of CDF projects, investigating citizens participation in identification, planning and implementation of CDF projects and comparing urban and rural citizens' involvement in CDF funded projects.

I request you to objectively respond to the interview, which is meant to gather the necessary data for the study. The interview has three sections: section one seeks personal and background information about the project, section two seeks information about your knowledge of CDF and section three is about levels of participation.

Note that the information you give here is purposed for this study and will be treated with the confidentiality it deserves. Do not allow your name to be written anywhere on this interview schedule paper.

Yours faithfully,

Wanjala N. W.

AM17/1689/06

APPENDIX II: Interview Schedule for Committee Members

Personal Data (Please assist to fill and tick appropriately in the spaces provided)

Interview schedule No. _____.

Location _____, Sub-location _____.

Place of residence _____, Age [].

Sex: Male [] Female [].

Type of project.

1. Education [], 2. Healthy [], 3. Water [], 4. Environment [],

5. Electricity [], 6. Agriculture [], 7. Roads and bridges [].

Highest level of education reached.

1. None [] 2. Primary [], 3. Secondary [] 4. Tertiary [].

Position in the committee.

1. Chairman [] 2. Secretary [], 3. Treasurer [] 4. Ordinary member [],

5. Others (specify).....

Awareness of CDF

1.1. Are you aware of any projects or activities in the community financed by CDF?

Yes []

No [] Go to No. 1.3.

1.2. If yes; please answer the following questions

a) Do you know the cost of the projects? Yes [] No [].

b) Do you know how much money has been disbursed? Yes [] No [].

c) Do you know the status of the projects? Yes [] No [].

1.3. In your opinion, what is the level of awareness of CDF among the general population?

1. Very high [] 2. High [] 3. Low [] 4. Very low [].

1.4. Do you feel projects funded by CDF are citizens owned (are yours)?

Yes []

No [].

Levels of Participation

1.5. Opportunity to participate in CDF decision making. Please give details in the table below.

Taking decisions on;	Are citizens given opportunity to participate in:	Did the committee take measures to involve citizens in:	Did citizens attempt to get involved in:
Selecting and prioritizing projects	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []
Determining the location of projects	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []
Planning of project	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []
Implementation of project	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []

2.4. Did you take part in identifying the projects funded by CDF?

Yes [] Go to 2.6 No [].

2.5. Do you know any one who took part in identifying this CDF project?

Yes [] No [].

2.6. Are committee members involved in procurement of goods and services?
for CDF projects?

Yes [] No [] Don't know []

2.7. Are committee members involved in planning of CDF projects?

Yes [] No [] don't know []

2.8. Have you been involved in managing development activities at community
level before the CDF?

Yes [] No [] Don't know []

2.9. Do you receive compensation for the functions you carry out as a
committee member?

Yes [] No [] Don't know []

2.10. How are you compensated?

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. Sitting allowance [] | 2. Transport allowance [] |
| 3. Lunch allowance [] | 4. Others (specify)_____. |

2.11. Is the compensation given adequate?

Yes [] No [].

2.12. In implementing CDF projects, did the committee have contact with
government technical staff in the district?

Yes [] No [] don't know [].

2.13. In your view how best can participation be achieved in CDF projects?

a).....

b).....

APPENDIX III: Interview Schedule for beneficiary Citizens

(Please assist to fill and tick appropriately)

Personal Data

Interview schedule No. _____.

Location _____ . Sub-location _____.

Age _____. Sex Male [] Female [].

1. Highest level of education reached;

(a). None [] (b). Primary [] (c). Secondary [] (d). Tertiary []

2. How long have you lived in this area? _____.

3. What is your occupation?

(a) Farmer [] (b). Civil servant [] (c). Trader [] (d). Teacher []

(e). Private sector employee []. (f). Others (specify) _____.

Awareness of CDF

1.1. Do you know if a CDF fund exists in the constituency?

Yes []

No []

1.2. If No, have you noticed any new projects being implemented in the community during the past five years?

Yes []

No []

1.3. How are this projects financed?

(a).CDF [] (b). Church [] (c). Harambee [] (d). Others [] (e). Don't know []

1.4. How did you learn about CDF? (mark all that apply).

1. Know of the existence of CDF act. [].

2. Member of location development committee. [].

3. Through the community members. [].

4. Chief's Baraza. []

5. Seen notices/ posters/ newspapers [].

6. Community engagement [].

7. Member of project committee [].

8. Others (specify) _____ [].

1.5. Are you aware of any CDF projects or activities in this location?

Yes []

No []

1.6. If yes: please answer the following questions.

(a) Do you know the cost of the project? Yes [] No [].

(b) Do you know how much has been dispersed? Yes [] No []

(c) Do you know the status of the project? Yes [] No []

1.7. In your opinion, what is the level of awareness of CDF among the general population in this location?

(a). Very high [] (b). High [] (c). Low [] (d). Very low [] (e). Don't know []

1.8. Do you feel that the CDF project is yours (community owned)?

Yes []

No []

Levels of Participation

1.9. Opportunity to participate in CDF decision making;

Taking decisions on	Are the citizens given the opportunity to participate in	Do you know how you can be involved in	Did you try to get involved in
Selecting and prioritizing projects	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []
Determine the location of the project	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []
Planning of project	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []	Yes [] No []
Implementation of project	Yes [] No []	Yes [] NO []	Yes [] No []

CDF Implementation

2.1. Are there ways in the community for identifying and prioritizing

Development projects? a) Identifying Yes [] No []

b) Prioritizing Yes [] No []

2.2. How were the projects funded by the CDF identified? (mark all that apply)

(a). Community identified/ agreed [].

(b). Extracted project from district development plan [].

- (c). CDF committee identified/ proposed [].
- (d). MP/ councilor suggested project [].
- (e). Don't know [].

2.3. Did you take part in identifying the CDF project in your location?

Yes [] No []

2.4. Do you know anyone who took part in identifying at least one project for the CDF?

Yes [] No []

2.5. Do you know how money for CDF project implementation is provided to the community?

Yes [] No []

2.6. How is money provided to the community?

- 1. District officer []
- 2. CDF committee []
- 3. Area MP []
- 4. Location CDF committee []
- 5. Deposited to account direct []
- 6. Don't know []

2.7. Are citizens involved in monitoring CDF project?

Yes [] No []

2.8. In your view how best can participation be achieved in CDF projects?

- a).....
- b).....

APPENDIX IV: Observation Schedule

CDF Project Status Update; to be completed by the researcher or assistant researcher per Location.

Project	Location	Status of the project	Comments

Note;

1. Level of funding is obtained from the secondary source (secondary data from DDO's office in Bungoma South District)
2. Status of project to be identified either as, completed, in progress, stalled or not started
3. Make any comment about the relevancy of the project to the community in relation to the observed usage of the facility.

APPENDIX V: Studied Projects

Project	Location	Project Status	Project Category
Stadium Water	Township	Completed	Water and Sanitation
Kanduyi Dip	"	Incomplete	Agriculture
Bungoma Medical Training College	"	Incomplete	Health
Namachanja Electricity	"	Incomplete	Electricity
Mukhaweli primary classrooms	"	Incomplete	Education
Town Park beautification	"	Completed	Environment
Town-Mupeli Road	"	Incomplete	Roads and Bridges
Bukembe Health Centre	Bukembe	Incomplete	Health
Ndengelwa Water Pump	"	Incomplete	Water and Sanitation
Ndengelwa- Muyayi Electricity	"	Incomplete	Electricity
Bukembe Sec Sch Tree planting	"	Completed	Environmental
Muyayi-Khalaba Bridge	"	Completed	Roads and Bridges
Mabanga Cattle Dip	"	Incomplete	Agriculture
Sikalame Sec Sch Classrooms	"	Completed	Education
Kitale Health Centre	E. Bukusu	Incomplete	Health
Matubufu Primary tree Planting	"	Incomplete	Environment
Town- Kitale Access Road	"	Incomplete	Roads and Bridges
Lwanda Electricity Project	"	Completed	Electricity
Namwacha Sec Classrooms	"	Incomplete	Education
Wacheka Primary CDF Toilets	"	Incomplete	Water and Sanitation
Sangala Fish bonds Project	"	Incomplete	Agriculture
Lupinda Electricity	Musikoma	Incomplete	Electricity
Musikoma Sec Science Room	"	Incomplete	Education
Musikoma Water Pump	"	Completed	Water and Sanitation
Muanda Health Centre	"	Yet To Start	Health
Domestic Animals Market	"	Incomplete	Agriculture
Mateka Access Road	"	Completed	Roads and Bridges
Muslims Primary Tree Project	"	Completed	Environment
Tuti Electricity Project	Kibabii	Completed	Electricity
Makutano-Tuti Access Road	"	Incomplete	Roads and Bridges
Miluki Water Spring Project	"	Completed	Water and Sanitation
Bukanananchi Pri Classrooms	"	Incomplete	Education
Makutano Pri Environmental Progra	"	Completed	Environmental
Kibabii Dispensary	"	Completed	Health
Nakhwana Cattle Dip	"	Incomplete	Agriculture