

**IMPACT OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT IN GATUNDU SOUTH CONSTITUENCY**

BY

BASKALIA CHEPNGENO LABOSO

MASTERS OF SCIENCE DEGREE IN COMMERCE (FINANCE AND ECONOMICS)

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BASKALIA CHEPNGENO LABOSO

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THE SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AT KCA UNIVERSITY**

NOVEMBER, 2013

DEED OF DECLARATION

I declare that this dissertation is my original work and has not been previously published or submitted elsewhere for award of a degree. I also declare that this contains no material written or published by other people except where due reference is made and author duly acknowledged.

Student Name: Baskalia Chepngeno Laboso

Reg. No. -----

Sign -----

Date -----

I do hereby confirm that I have examined the master's dissertation of

BASKALIA CHEPNGENO LABOSO

And have certified that all revisions that the dissertation panel and examiners recommended have been adequately addressed.

Sign-----

Date -----

Dr. Ambrose Jagongo

Dissertation Supervisor

IMPACT OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN GATUNDU SOUTH CONSTITUENCY

ABSTRACT

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was adopted by the government in 2003 as a people centered approach to development. The study examined the impact of the CDF on rural development in the Gatundu South Constituency. The study was guided by three specific objectives which included; establishing the effect of community participation in rural development in Gatundu South Constituency; to determine the role of CDF management in rural development in Gatundu South Constituency; to determine effect of type of projects implemented through the CDF on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency. The study also presented the theoretical and empirical literature on which the study is premised along with the conceptual framework. The study adopted the descriptive research design. Stratified random sampling procedures were adopted to identify the sample for the study. A structured questionnaire was the primary tool for data collection and was self – administered to the study respondents. The researcher adopted descriptive statistics to make meaningful inferences from the collected information which included correlation analysis and the chi-square tests. The data was presented in tables, charts which were in percentages and frequencies and complemented by the researchers own interpretation in verbatim. The correlation analysis indicated that community participation in project processes is strongly and positively correlated to rural development with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.729$ and is significant, $p = 0.000$ type of projects funded by the CDF is positively correlated to rural development as denoted by the coefficient of $r = 0.812$ and is significant, $p = 0.001$. Further the matrix indicated a positive correlation between CDF management and rural development by the coefficient of $r = 0.622$. The chi-square statistic of community participation was $p = 0.317$ the p-value were greater than 0.05 and hence there was no statistically significant association between community participation and rural development. The chi-square statistics of type of CDF projects was $p = 0.031$ the p – value was less than 0.05 and hence there was a statistically significant relationship between type of CDF projects and rural development. The chi-square statistic of CDF management was $p = 0.739$ the p – value was greater than 0.05 and hence there was no significant relationship between CDF management and rural development. The study recommends for increase in the CDF allocation, CDF mandated bodies should continuously device effective communication techniques to enhance community involvement in projects processes. There should be provision of training and capacity building for project management committee members in project management skills which will assist them in implementing projects that fulfill the four criteria of time, budget, scope and quality.

Key words: CDF, CDF Projects, Rural Development

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
DDC	District Development Committee
DFRD	District Focus Rural Development
ECD	Early Childhood Centers
FY	Financial Year
GoK	Government of Kenya
IEA	Institute Economic Affairs
IPAR	Institute of Public Policy Analysis and Research
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission
LAs	Local Authorities
LATF	Local Authority Transfer Fund
MP	Member of Parliament
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
PMC	Project Management Committee
SPAN	Social and Public Accountability Network
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
TOWA	Total War against AIDS
TISA	The Institute for Social Accountability

TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

Constituency – Refer to political boundaries under the jurisdiction of members of parliament

Rural Development – Refers to the improvement of livelihoods of rural population by definition of what they want and need.

Rural Areas – This refers to geographical location where majority of the population are involved in agricultural production such as livestock production, crop management and fishing.

Community Participation – Refers to the involvement of the community in decision making and implementation of development projects

CDF Management -Entities formed and mandated to oversee and control the identification and implementation of projects funded by the CDF

CDF Projects – Refer to projects funded by the CDF as identified in the CDF Act.

Project Management Committee – This is the body mandated to identify and implement CDF projects at the constituency level.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

In this section of the study the researcher presents the background to the study, statement of the problem, objectives, research questions, scope and significance of the study.

1.1 Background of the study

After decades of self-rule in developing nations regimes have still found the concept of achieving equal development elusive. Development still dominates the topic of discussion among developing countries where since the early days of independence different approaches have been adopted and implemented albeit significant impacts to the community. The central government has always had the lead role in determining and coordinating development efforts in developing countries where these efforts have had little or less impact at the community level. Maina (2005) observes that this has led to the discussion of decentralizing certain services to the local units who are more accountable to people at the grassroots level. Indeed this is the approach that the Kenyan government has shifted its efforts towards in the last decade or so from the dominant top – down approach to a bottom – up approach which is a more people centered approach to development.

The concept of decentralization however is not a new concept of development in Kenya; the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) was perhaps the beginning of the decentralization process in Kenya. The DFRD was established in 1983 to enhance coordination between ministries to address local needs through a sector approach to development. The districts were the main focus of the development initiatives where they were assumed to have their autonomy in identifying, selecting development priorities (Government of Kenya, 2008).

The approach however was unable to achieve its objectives due to the change dynamic at the districts level which often represented both rural and urban populations.

Other decentralized funds at the constituency level include; Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Road Maintenance Levy Fund, HIV/AIDS (TOWA) Community Support Initiative, Constituency Bursary Fund, Community Development Trust Fund, Poverty Reduction Fund, Youth Development Fund and the Women's Enterprise Development Fund some of which are discussed in this section as found in the Government of Kenya (2008)

The Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) came into effect in June 1999 under the Local Authorities Transfer Fund Act No. 8 of 1998. It established a Central Government to Local Authorities (LAs) budget transfer mechanism to assist LAs supplement financing of their services and facilities to improve service delivery, financial management and accountability. Its objective is to allocate funds to local authorities to enhance service delivery as stipulated in the Local Government Act. The fund is allocated based on the 5% of national income tax revenues. The Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) was established under the RMLF Act of 1993. It is managed by the Kenya Roads Board (KRB). The Fund is made up of fuel levy on petroleum products and transit toll collections. RMLF targets maintenance of roads under the control of Ministry of Roads, Kenya Wildlife Services and Local Authorities roads. 60% of the Fund goes to international and national trunk and primary roads; 24% to secondary roads; and 16% to all the constituencies, shared equally (Government of Kenya, 2008).

The HIV/AIDS (TOWA) Community Support Initiative supports the war against HIV/AIDS at the level of the constituency. There is also the Constituency Bursary Fund which

pays school fees for destitute children. This is focused on secondary school education given that primary education is free.

Youth Development Fund (YEDF) is designed to provide employment opportunities for the youth through self employment opportunities. The Women's Enterprise Development Fund is also disbursed at the constituency level and it was designed to assist women to access funds due to the stringent conditions that are found in the formal banking sector (Government of Kenya, 2008).

The definition of "rural" differs by country, though it is usually used in contrast to "urban". The term could also be used to describe areas where a majority of the residents are engaged in agriculture in a broad sense (including livestock farming, forestry, and fisheries). The World Bank (1975) defined rural development as "a strategy aiming at the improvement of economic and social living conditions, focusing on a specific group of poor people in a rural area. It assists the poorest group among the people living in rural areas to benefit from development". Thus the aim of rural development can be defined as the improvement of sustainable livelihoods (especially impoverished groups), with careful attention paid to local characteristics. Improvement of livelihood is a central component of rural development.

1.1.1 Background of Gatundu South Constituency

Gatundu south constituency is a constituency in Kiambu County. Economic activities in Gatundu south are mainly around agriculture and commercial with milk coffee and tea being their main concern and these is shown by the number of processing plants dealing in these products. Other agricultural products are maize, potatoes, kales, cabbages, carrots and peas, which are sold mainly in Nairobi's Wakulima market. Most farmers do zero grazing. Animals

kept include dairy cattle, poultry and pigs. The economy of this highland is dependent on these products and the infrastructure in these areas hinder proper exploitation of their true potential (Commission of Revenue Allocation, 2011).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The Kenya government employs several strategies and approaches to service delivery, through local authority, de-concentration of central government functions to lower levels through line ministries and devolution of development which includes the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) (Awiti, 2008). CDF was established in 2003 through the CDF Act in The Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 107 (Act No. 11) of 9th January 2004. The objective of the fund is to ensure “that a specific portion of the national annual budget is devoted to the constituencies for purposes of development and in particular in the fight against poverty at the constituency level” (GoK, 2008:33).

The GoK (2010) in its effort to revitalize rural development as envisioned in the Agricultural Sector Development Strategy 2010–2020 was to be done through strengthening of decision-making in the grassroots level and to devolve management to the constituencies. Local authorities will be appropriately strengthened through reviewing the relevant legal and fiscal instruments.

The District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) provide entry points but will need to be modified and strengthened to serve this purpose. The motivation for the introduction of devolved funds was the desire to avoid government red-tape, delays in disbursement, increase absorption rates, and encourage people

participation on prioritization of their needs in their localities to enhance their ownership of projects amongst many other reasons.

By 2009, more than 35,000 CDF projects had been established in various parts of the Kenya (TISA, 2009). The impact of these projects is experienced in the key sectors funded by CDF such as education with about 38 % of the allocations, health 11 % and water 8 % (KIPPRA, 2010). Through the CDF programme, there has been a total disbursement of Sh. 70.8 billion to the 210 constituencies since its inception in 2003 to 2011. This has been used in improving infrastructure in schools, dispensaries and school fees bursaries (TISA, 2009).

The Constituency Development Fund is designed in a manner that allows the community to make expenditure choices as to what projects to initiate which are guided by their needs and opportunities. It is assumed that constituents are better informed about their needs; the choices they make are in line with their requirements. The CDF is an illustration of Community Driven Development (CDD) initiatives that assists communities by fund provision for rural development (Kimani, Nekesa & Ndungu, 2009). Past studies have been done on the impact of CDF but this have focused on specific sector the most popular being education (Marigat, 2013; Wakaba, 2013). There is also a plethora of studies on the factors affecting successful implementation of CDF projects (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013). However, there is little knowledge on the impact of the CDF on rural development. In view of these developments, this study sought to investigate the impact of CDF on rural development in Gatundu South constituency.

1.3 General Objective

The overall objective of the study was to investigate impact of the CDF to rural development in Gatundu South Constituency.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following specific objectives;

1. To establish the effect of CDF community participation on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency
2. To determine the role of CDF management on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency
3. To determine effect of type of projects implemented through the CDF on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to answer the following research questions;

1. What is the effect of CDF community participation on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency
2. What is the role of CDF management on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency?
3. What projects are implemented by the CDF and their impact to rural development in Gatundu South Constituency?

1.6 Scope of the Study

The study was limited to Gatundu South Constituency though there are 290 constituencies in Kenya. CDF structure and the way it contributes towards its primary objectives of efficiency in resource use and community participation in development process is synonymous in all the constituencies.

1.7 Significance of the Study

The study will be of significance to policy and decision makers in relevance to the administration and implementation of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) who are the CDF Management Board. Secondly, the study will be significant to County Project Committees which play a crucial role in the administration and management of the CDF at the county level. Thirdly, the study will be significant to the Project Management Committee (PMC) by identifying best practices in management of CDF funds. The PMC is mandated with project implementation at the grassroots level and the study will enhance their knowledge and understanding on the factors influencing the impact of CDF to rural development. In the identification, management and implementation of CDF projects through community participation and involvement.

1.8 Limitation of the study

The limitations encountered during this study were mainly logistical issues, where the location of the projects were scattered across the constituency and it was difficult for the researcher to get to the respondents. Secondly the respondents had busy schedules and most of them were not full time at the project sites this contributed to delays in the return of the filed questionnaires.

1.9 Chapter Summary

This chapter of the study presented the background of the CDF and of Gatundu South Constituency. The study also presented the statement of the problem the study sought to investigate as well as the research questions, objectives, scope and significance of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This section of the study includes relevant material on factors affecting CDF implementation and its impact on rural development. The chapter also introduces the conceptual framework on which the study is based. The theoretical literature is provided with reference to community participation, management theories and community empowerment. The empirical literature is presented in sub themes of community participation in CDF implementation, role of CDF management on rural development and type of projects in rural development.

2.2 Theoretical Literature

This study was based on theories of community participation (ladder of participation theory) and theories of devolved funds (economic welfare theory). The theory of ladder of participation describes the different levels at which the community participate in development initiatives and also describes the activities which require their participation for the realization of effective rural development initiatives. The economic welfare theory posits that the welfare of the community is related to the national income which if distributed to the lower tiers of the community then the poor at the grassroots have an opportunity to improve their living conditions.

2.2.1 Ladder of Participation Theory

Arnstein (1969) theory of the ladder of participation is the most elaborate model which seeks to explore the concept of community participation. The theory posits that there are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what we might now view as genuine participation, for example the levels of

partnership and citizen control. Over the decades there has been a shift towards understanding participation in terms of the empowerment of individuals and communities. Under this model, people are expected to be responsible for themselves and should, therefore, be active in public service decision-making.

Burns and Grove (1994) refer to a ladder of community participation where community participation entails delegated control; partnership; limited decentralized decision-making; effective advisory boards; genuine consultation and high quality information. This theory is more appropriate to the study as it addresses the fundamental tenets of the CDF which are among others to provide information to the community, control of projects by community, involvement in decision making. Paul (1987) identifies four methods of participation that is, share information with whole community, consult for better understanding, participation in decision making and initiating actions for better proactive development. Arnstein (1969) considers peoples' participation as a categorical term for people power.

According to Emrich (1984) development must begin in the very lowest tier or level. There must be real opportunities for participative decision making for the target groups and those decisions must relate to their future development (Sadiullah, 2006). Today, planners readily appreciate that it is the involvement of people in the development process that ensures sustainable development (Ahmad & Talib, 2011). This involves Motivating them to participate, organize them in groups and communities and involve them in decision making is only way which reflects basic desire of people (OECD, 1994). There are good reasons for the close association of participation with a community development approach. First the aim to meet basic needs obviously requires the participation of all who will benefit. Second, participation in implementation improves efficiency through the mobilization of local resources. Third, the

development of a community's capacity to plan and implement change will require greater intensity and scope of participation as the project proceeds (Sadiullah, 2006).

2.2.2 Economic Welfare Theory

Welfare is a state of the mind which reflects human happiness and satisfaction. The theory was developed by Pigou (1929) who distinguishes between economic and non-economic welfare. Economic welfare is that part of social welfare which can directly or indirectly be measured in money. According to Pigou (1929) non-economic welfare can be improved upon by income earning where longer hours of working and unfavorable conditions will affect non economic welfare adversely and secondly the income-spending method. Pigou (1929) establishes that there is close relationship between economic welfare and national income because both of them are measured in terms of money.

According to Jhingan (1989) when national income increases, total welfare also increases and vice versa. The effect of national income on economic welfare can be studied in two ways, firstly, by change in the size of national income and secondly by change in the distribution of national income. CDF underscores the policy of equitable distribution of 2.5% of the national income for welfare improvement and increase in access to water, infra-structure, education and health facilities thus resulting in welfare satisfaction. Implementation of the CDF as stipulated in the CDF Act would have a significant impact to community empowerment.

Community empowerment is the increased control of people as a collective over outcomes important to their lives. Empowerment is seen to enhance individual competence and self-esteem which, in turn, increase perceptions of personal control which has a direct effect on improving health outcomes (Wallerstein, 1992). According to Rubin and Rubin (1992) community empowerment is the active participation of the people themselves in processes of

decision making that affect the community, starting from the stage of formulating the goals, through to the stage of evaluating the outcomes of the effort. Community empowerment is a process that involves continual shifts in power relations between different individuals and social groups in society. It is also an outcome and, in this form, can vary, for example, as a product of the redistribution of resources and decision making authority (power-over) or as the achievement of an increased sense of self determination and self-esteem (power-from-within) (Laverack, 2004). This study will be underpinned on these theories because of their relevance.

2.3 Empirical Literature

This section of the study comprises of the empirical literature focusing on studies on devolved funds, CDF and rural development which is presented in reference to the study objectives.

2.3.1 CDF and Rural Development

Since gaining independence developing countries have been involved in various development initiatives that were geared towards rural development given the skewed development that was characteristic of the colonial administration. However, the new administration adopted the top –down approach for rural development which have not borne fruit. According to Machooka (1987) such strategies isolate rural populations from productive participation in the development of their areas and may be the major reason for the apparent socio – economic stagnation amongst the rural communities. This has been reflected in the push for democratic decentralization and the establishment of sub national units with a degree of autonomy, for example devolution of authority to local units of governance that are accessible and accountable to the local people at the grass root level (Maina 2005). As such people’s participation has emerged as an alternative strategy for promoting rural development.

Lele (1975) defines rural development as improving the living standard of the low – income population residing in rural areas and making the process of their development self – sustaining. This definition implies that rural development encompasses the improvement of livelihoods of the rural population in such activities such as the increasing their agricultural productivity through provision of basic services and utilities focusing on their needs and expectations. Burki et al., (1991) cited in Maina (2005) admit the experiences from other parts of the world have been used to justify the call for the above mentioned approach in Africa.

Kakumba and Nsingo (2008) view rural development as encompassing the range of activities which involve the mobilization of resources (human and material) in order to empower people to break away from all structural disabilities that prevent them from enjoying better living conditions. These include lack of basic needs such as food, shelter, clothing, and poor access to health care and education; low community status and lack of awareness. Oakley and Marsden (1991) define rural development as the participation of the people in a mutual learning experience involving them, their local external change agents and external resources. Communities cannot be developed; development occurs through their participation in decision-making and co-operation activities which affect their well-being.

Efforts to involve people in the development process in Kenya can be traced back to mid 1960s with the establishment of the District Development Grant in 1966, the provincial development committees on 1968, the special rural development program in 1970 and the district development committees in 1971. The more substantive decentralization came in 1983 with the adoption of the District Focus for Rural Development DFRD strategy (Maina, 2005). Its objective was to decentralize development planning and resource allocation as well as project identification, formulation and implementation at the district level. This was implemented by

government ministries and departments in all districts through the District Development Committees DDCs made up of government officials, politicians and representatives of non state actors.

The decentralization of fiscal management from central government to sub national unit in Kenya can be traced back to Session paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed growth that called for reforms to strengthen the participation of local government in development process (GoK, 1986). 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 Constituency Development Fund was established with the aim of improving service delivery, alleviating poverty, enhancing economic governance and ultimately contributing to socio-economic development (Maina, 2005). It is evident that the CDF has provided assistance to rural communities that were deprived of government services. The marginalized communities have often faced challenges in accessing basic service that are now offered through the CDF.

Section 23 (3) of the CDF Act 2003 states that elected members of parliament convene location meetings to discuss development issues for the location, constituency and the district and prepare a list of projects that are prioritized which are then forwarded to the CDFCs. It is required that the development needs of the constituency are identified, deliberated on and prioritized. At the location level community members are expected to come up with project committees such as water, roads committees to identify and prioritize their development needs and also be in charge of management of such projects after completion (National Management Committee, 2004). Community participation in CDF implementation as envisaged in the act

require that communities should participate in project planning, project management and implementation and project sustainability.

As indicated in section 21 (1) of the CDF Act it is required that all the community be consulted in the location meetings in order to come up with project objectives, identify activities to be carried out ,determine the resources required, time frames, responsibilities, expected outputs, success indicators and how monitoring and evaluation is to be conducted. Besides the community, the CDFC and District Project Committee ensure that the projects are focused and address core poverty issues and that the desired outcome of the project can be achieved before onward transmission to the next stage (GoK, 2003: Section 23, 43).

The provision in the Act 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 the water and sanitation department, projects geared towards improving education facilities to be implemented by the area education department and roads maintenance to be done by the roads engineer within that locality to mention but a few. The members of particular constituencies are expected to be active in the implementation phase to ensure that objectives of the project are met using resources allocated for them within a given period of time

Projects under CDF are supposed to be self sustaining. This is mainly because the fund does not cover recurrent expenditure arising from the projects long after their completion. Once complete they are supposed to be handed over to the community to maintain as they make use of them. This section of the study examines some of the factors that have been identified in the literature as influencing community participation. Sibiya (2010) distinguishes community participation into two categories according to the will of the people wishing to influence policy decisions; passive participation which includes simple one-way information delivery or request

for information and active participation which includes formation of a consensus on specific issues, monitoring administrative activities and administrative requests.

Community participation has often been identified as influenced by the lack of information however it has been assumed that the communities view the CDF as free and as such do not take any measures to monitor or participate in the CDF management processes. For instance, there is lack of professionalism in the committees which has led to miscommunication and misinformation on the management of CDF projects and funds. Majority of beneficiaries also are not aware of the tenure of committee members and the lack of community participation due to ignorance has led to laxity among committee members (Government of Kenya, 2008).

GoK (2008) study on CDF implementation found that a majority of constituents 87.7 (percent) perceived CDF management was not transparent in their affairs. Majority, of the constituents acknowledged that there was no discussion and communication on the usage of the CDF funds. They accuse the CDF management bodies at the grassroots level of lack of communication with the local communities who have now often led to the lack of confidence on the CDF processes.

Education is a significant contributor to the involvement of an individual in affairs that are intended to affect their lives. The level of education in a community will influence the level of participation in community projects and also possession of specific skills also enhances the successful implementation of these projects. Kimani et al. (2009) opine that there is need for civic education to empower communities to understand their role in the management of the CDF. The average level of education in a constituency is expected to influence the involvement of the community and also the extent to which they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. CDF

projects are likely to be more in line with priorities in areas where the average level of education is higher (Kimenyi, 2005).

According to the CDF Act 2003, each location is expected to develop a list of projects which are to be submitted to the Constituency Development Committee. It is the role of the CDFC to communicate and disseminate information on when they convene meetings in the community (GoK, 2013). Through involvement of both men and women in CDF projects at the grassroots level; communities were assumed that they would develop ownership of the projects as they prioritized it and would therefore safeguard it against vandalism or destruction (Kimani et al., 2009). These forums could include such initiatives such as public *barazas*.

IEA (2006); Mapesa and Kibua (2006) argue that knowledge and awareness of the CDF and its processes has an influence on the involvement of citizens and generally in public affairs. In their study they found that only 21 % of citizens had knowledge on the CDF regulations (IEA, 2006). There is also evidence to suggest that although there is high level of awareness of CDF there are low levels of participation (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). The lack of efficient communication channels has been responsible for the low levels of awareness on devolved funds. It has also been observed that there are instances where some of the constituents are excluded from the CDF benefits owing to their political affiliations (Government of Kenya, 2008).

According to Kimenyi (2005) political leaders may view CDF as an investment in their political careers with returns spread over the electoral cycles. Simply, a politician would prefer projects that maximize political returns while voters would prefer projects that maximize welfare. There have been complaints that MPs are appointing relatives, close friends and political allies to head CDFC, this have contributed to lack of transparency in the CDF kitty. He

recommended the sensitization of the public on the functions and operation of the CDFC (Ochieng & Owour, 2013).

2.3.2 Constituency Development Fund Legal Framework

As stipulated in the proposed CDF Act 2013 there are several organs that are mandated with different management tasks and at different levels. However the study limits its study to the Constituency Development Fund Committee as it comprises of elected officials who are deemed to be autonomous and are members of the community for which they are the beneficiaries. The CDFC is responsible for selecting and prioritizing projects, monitoring implementation of projects, cost estimation of projects in consultation with relevant government departments and employ staff (GoK, 2013).

The functions of this committee as spelt out in the CDF Act (2013) are as follows: to deliberate on project proposals from all the locations in the constituency and any other projects which the committee considers beneficial to the constituency; to draw up a apriority list of the immediate and long term projects which are to be submitted to parliament in accordance with section 12 of the Act and to ensure there are sooth consultations with other government departments to develop cost estimates that are realistic and rank projects in order of priority. There are several factors associated with the management of CDF that the researcher identified in the literature and are presented in this section of the study. These include professionalism in the CDC, Autonomy of the CDC, political interference and gender bias.

2.3.3 Constituency Development Fund Management

Kimani et al. (2009) found that CDCs that are dominated by professionals, for example, in *South Imenti, Bahari* and *Dagoretti*, provided valuable input in management, advisory and supervision of CDF projects. Such CDCs are able to provide visionary leadership and informed

validation for projects that are to be funded by the CDF. The lack of professionalism in the management of the CDF has been blamed for the poor workmanship that has been associated with CDF projects around the country (Government of Kenya, 2008).

Political interference has been observed to have had a significant negative impact on the implementation. The CDF Act (2003) gave MPs more powers to influence the implementation of the CDF and also in appointing the members of the Constituency development fund Committee (CDFC). In Section 23 (1) empowers the Area MP to identify 15 members of his constituency to form CDFC, under his chairmanship. The CDF (*Amended*) Act (2007) also did not limit the MPs powers. However, the CDF Act 2013 enacted by parliament recognizes the MP as an ex – officio member who after 40 days after being elected should convene a meeting to elect members of the committee and acts as a watchdog on the monitoring and evaluation of CDF project implementation. There have been complaints that MPs are appointing relatives, close friends and political allies to head CDFC, this have contributed to lack of transparency in the CDF kitty (Ochieng & Owour, 2013).

Autonomy of the CDFC is an important requisite for successful implementation of CDF. Members of the CDFC are nominated from the constituency and are required to be members of the particular constituency. Kimani et al. (2009) opine that the CDFC are better placed to address people's needs and priorities by selecting projects that the people actually want if they had minimal MP interference. Mwangi and Meagher (2004) explains that CDFC appointment and its management create room for political patronage and other irregularities, otherwise checks and balances are well in place.

The CDF Act stipulates that the composition of the CDFC should consider gender equity. Kimani et al. (2009) this was envisioned to have projects that meet the needs of both men and

women in development issues. A CDF study reported that CDF committees around the country continue to have fewer women representatives and there was also evidence of gender bias in recruitment of CDF office staff (Government of Kenya, 2008). Gender is usually hidden in seemingly inclusive terms, 'the people', or 'the community' while in most cases what is referred to as 'the community' actually means 'male community' (Guijt & Shah, 1998).

2.3.4 Constituency Development Fund Projects

Government of Kenya (2007) in its five years of its operation, CDF funds have largely been used to fund projects in four key sectors; education (37%), water (14%), health (9%) and roads (8%). Given the significant increases in CDF allocations may not appear to be a lot, the impact both physically and socially at the community level has been phenomenal. The CDF Act (2013) Section 22 (1) states that projects shall be community based in order to ensure that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross-section of the constituents. Section 23 (1) The number of projects to be included in the Constituency Projects Submission Form specified in the First Schedule shall be a minimum of five and a maximum of twenty five for every constituency in each financial year.

In regard to CDF allocation to projects at the constituency the CDF Act 2013 provides that a maximum of 6% of the total annual allocation for the constituency may be used for administration, recurrent expenses of vehicles, equipment and machinery; 2 % per annum for sport activities, 2 % per annum for environmental projects, 3 % per annum for monitoring and evaluation activities which was revised from 2 % per annum as in the CDF (*Amended*) Act 2007 indicating the significance of monitoring and evaluation of projects. The Act further provides that 25 % per annum for an education bursary scheme, mocks and continuous assessment tests

shall be considered as a development. There is also a 5 % per annum allocation as an emergency reserve (Government of Kenya, 2007).

For projects to be considered for CDF funding they must meet three criteria; First, the projects should be identified by the community for which it is intended to benefit through the identification of specific projects to enhance their development. Second, CDF allocation can only be assigned to specific elements of a project which can be audited in phases. Third, they must be sustainable in a manner through which after they start they should be able to exist on themselves without recurrent funding from the fund (Mwangi, 2013). Projects funded by the CDF fall into four broad sectors: education (32%), health (26%), water (19%), physical infrastructure (8%), and agriculture, security, social services and wildlife (15%).

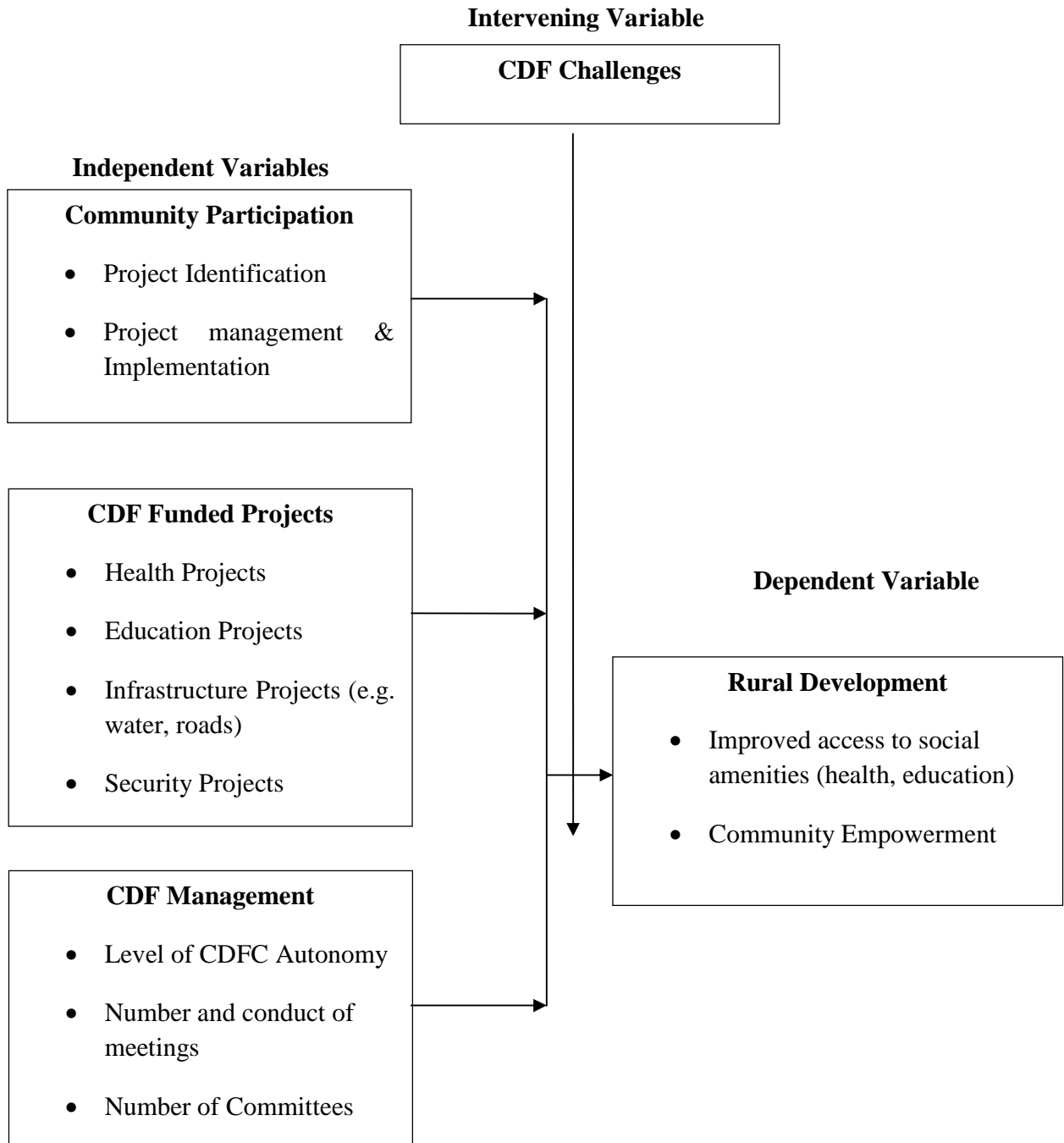
2.4 Conceptual Framework Description

Figure 1 represents the conceptual framework on which the study was premised where the independent variables of the study include: community participation in CDF; types of CDF funded projects as stipulated in the CDF Act 2013 which include infrastructural projects, education, security, health, sports and the role of CDF management.

The dependent variable for the study was rural development which encompasses such factors as community empowerment, improved social services and increase in access to basic services such as health facilities, access to piped water and improved technology in production of socio – economic activities. CDF challenges was considered as an intervening variable.

FIGURE 1

Conceptual Framework



Source: Author (2013)

2.5 Research Gap

The empirical literature provided information on the factors that influence or affect the implementation of CDF projects. Since its introduction in 2004, the CDF has made significant achievements in the sectors that it operates which include the health, infrastructures, and water, security and education. Past studies have been done on the impact of CDF but this have focused on specific sector the most popular being education (Marigat, 2013; Wakaba, 2013). There is also a plethora of studies on the factors affecting successful implementation of CDF projects (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013). However, there is less evidence however of research on the impact of the CDF on rural development.

The study sought to establish the role CDF has played to enhance rural development at the constituency level.

2.6 Chapter Summary

This chapter of the study presented the theories upon which the research was based and included the Ladder of Participation Theory (Arnstein, 1969) and the Economic Welfare Theory (Pigou, 1929). The chapter also presented literature based on the study objectives and a description of the study's conceptual framework.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter of the study comprises of the research techniques that the study adopted in order to achieve the study objectives. This include the research design, research site, target population, sampling procedures and sample size, data collection tools, data collection procedures and data analysis methods.

3.1 Research Design

The study adopted the descriptive research design. Descriptive research determines and reports the way things are and also helps a researcher to describe a phenomenon in terms of attitude, values and characteristics (Mugenda & Mugenda, 1999). Descriptive research is used to obtain information concerning the current status of the phenomena and to describe "what exists" with respect to variables or conditions in a situation (Kaleem & Ahmad, 2008). Descriptive studies are more flexible in design and no fixed decision on procedures and this allowed the researcher to collect data as it was available from the respondents. The descriptive design was appropriate as the study sought information on the existing situation of the CDF and its impact on rural development.

3.2 Research Site

The research site for the study was Gatundu South Constituency. The constituency was established during the 1997 elections. It has a population of 107,049 with 51,656 male and 55,393 female; it has four wards. Agriculture is the predominant economic activity and contributes 17.4 per cent of the constituency population income. It is the leading sub sector in

terms of employment, food security, income earnings and overall contribution to the socio-economic wellbeing of the people. The constituency has a fairly good road network. It has a total of 137.8 km of roads under bitumen standards, 480.2 km under gravel surface and 330.1 km under earth surface. There are 95 Early Childhood Centers (ECD) centers out of which 43 are private and 42 are public. The constituency has 54 primary schools which include private and the public (Commission of Revenue Allocation, 2011).

3.3 Target Population

The target population of the study was the CDF management in Gatundu South Constituency. The sampling unit for the study was the Project Management Committees (PMC) chairperson. According to the CDF Act 2013 each CDF project should be managed by PMC members with the chairmen or a chairlady leading the committee. The number of PMC chairs in Gatundu South Constituency stands at 134 as per the existing audited CDF projects.

3.4 Sample Frame

The main respondents of the study were the PMC Chairpersons since they are the once responsible in the identification and implementation of the CDF projects. The list of the CDF funded projects was obtain from the CDF office, which was used to prepare a sample frame which consist of the PMC chairpersons

3.5 Sampling Procedure

The researcher adopted the stratified random procedure. The stratified random sampling technique was appropriate to cater for the different projects that are funded by the CDF kitty. After the strata were selected, simple random sampling was used to select CDF projects within each stratum. The strata were based on sectors of projects funded by the CDF in Gatundu South

Constituency. The researcher then randomly chose the projects in each stratum. The researcher assigned random numbers for each of the projects in the strata and chose every 3rd element from the list.

3.6 Sample Size

A sample size of 10% for a social study is adequate for the study (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). To enhance representation of population characteristic the researcher raised the sample size to 30% of the population (Kelvin, 2012). Table 1 shows the CDF projects in Gatundu South Constituency in the health, education, security, and other sectors, which stands at 134 each of which had a Project Management Committee chairperson. 30% of 134 translated to 40 respondents.

TABLE 1
Sample Size

CDF Projects	Population	Sample
Health	20	6
Education	80	24
Security	10	3
Others	24	7
Total	134	40

Source: Gatundu South CDF Office (2013)

3.7 Data Collection Instruments

The researcher adopted a structured questionnaire to collect quantitative data. A questionnaire consists of a set of questions presented to a respondent for answers. The respondents are required to read the questions, interpret what is expected and then write down the answers themselves. The questionnaires had both open-ended and close-ended items. The questionnaires were self-administered to the PMC chairperson. The option to use the questionnaire is that it is cheaper and quicker to administer and collect information from a large sample of the respondents for academic researchers (Cohen et al., 2007).

3.8 Data Collection Procedures

The researcher acquired a letter of authorization from the University department to undertake questionnaire administration exercise. The researcher made a courtesy call to the Gatundu South Constituency CDF office to seek permission to collect the data from the administration officer. The researcher administered 40 questionnaires to the PMCs chairpersons, through the help of a research assistant who was conversant to the area. 36 questionnaires was responded which was adequate for the study.

3.9 Data Validity and Reliability

Pilot tests helped the researchers to develop prior theory and general approaches for the data collection process and to review and revise their data collection plans before the main studies are conducted (Yin, 2003). The researcher adopted the test-retest method among the 10 respondents to check for the validity and reliability of the questionnaire. The reliability of the instrument was to check whether the questionnaire items were accurate and that they were stable over time and would give similar results if repeated. The test-retests reliability of a measure is estimated using a reliability coefficient. The reliability coefficient is often a correlation coefficient calculated between administrations of the test. Correlation coefficients range from 1 to 0 to -1. The researcher used the Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS) found a reliability coefficient of 0.85 which shows high reliability of the instrument. The higher the score of the correlation coefficient show higher reliability the highest being 1 (high reliability) and 0 (no reliability) as recommended in Mugenda and Mugenda (2003).

3.10 Data Analysis Procedures

Nachmias and Nachmias (2000) define data analysis as the process of systematic search and arranging of field findings for presentation. The researcher undertook descriptive statistics

such as frequency, percentages, correlations and chi-square. The results were presented in tables, charts and complemented by the researchers own interpretations.

3.11 Chapter Summary

This chapter describes the research methodology that was used in this study including the population, sampling methods, data collection methods, data analysis and techniques. This study targeted Gatundu South CDF management. Data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires using the drop and pick later technique. The study findings were presented in form of tables, graphs and in prose. The next chapter presents the study findings.

CHAPTER FOUR

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter of the study comprises of the data analysis and presentation of the study findings. The chapter is presented in section including the demographic information of respondents and the study objectives.

4.2 Response Rate

The study had a sample of 40 PMC members from the Gatundu South Constituency CDF projects. The researcher was able to gather a total of 36 questionnaires which were included in the data analysis process and this represented 90 percent response rate.

4.3 Socio-Demographic data

4.3.1 Gender

In the sample the study found that majority of the respondents were male and accounted for 63.8 percent compared to female respondents who were represented at 36.2 percent as shown in Table 2. As the table indicates, women are underrepresented in most of the CDF committees.

TABLE 2
Gender of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	23	63.8
Female	13	36.2
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.3.2 Age

Study findings show that 2.1 percent were 25-30 years, 55.7 percent were 31-35 years, 19.4 percent were 36-40 years and 22.2 percent were above 40 years as depicted in Table 3. As

indicated majority of the respondents were above 40 years compared to the relatively younger PMC members aged from 25-30. This shows that there is further marginalization of the youth who are unemployed on the basis of lack of experience in the world of work despite their qualifications for the job market.

TABLE 3
Ages of Respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percent
25-30	1	2.7
31-35	20	55.7
36-40	7	19.4
Above 40 years	8	22.2
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.3.3 Education

In regard to their level of education the study found that majority had a college level of education with 44.4 percent, 22.2 percent had secondary level of education and 33.3 percent were university graduates as shown in Table 4. The findings show that majority of the respondents had a tertiary level of education. This implies that the PMC chairpersons are more likely to be qualified to be involved in the implementation of CDF projects. This finding is contrary to Ondieki (2012) who found that PMC selection was perceived as unfair and this was influenced by nepotism among MPs; the members selected in the PMC had poor qualifications and education levels to deliver in their capacity. The perception of the community of the selection process being biased implies that there will be less participation in the project process.

TABLE 4
Education of Respondents

Education Level	Frequency	Percent
Secondary	8	22.2
College	16	44.4
University	12	33.3
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.3.4 Duration of Residence

The researcher sought to identify the duration of residence of the respondents where study findings show that 44.4 percent had lived in the constituency for 1-10 years and 55.5 percent had lived for over 10 years. This finding shows that majority of the PMC members had lived for a longer duration in the constituency and therefore had knowledge of the issues and challenges facing residents which would be addressed through the CDF kitty.

TABLE 5
Duration of Residence in Gatundu South Constituency

Duration	Frequency	Percent
1-10 Years	16	44.4
Over 10 Years	20	55.7
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.3.5 Professional Qualification

The failure to involve professionals in the Project Management Committees such as architects, engineers, public health experts or quantity surveyors has been observed to lead to poor workmanship seen in majority of CDF projects. Study findings show a dynamic inclusion of different professionals among the sampled PMC members. These included professionals in their respective fields of the CDF projects (health, education, water, security and roads). These included headteachers, accountants, nurses, and engineering contractors.

4.3.6 Ward Representation

In regard to which ward respondents represented Table 6 indicates Ngenda Ward as represented by 28.0 percent, Kiamwangi Ward was represented by 16.6 percent, 30.5 percent represented Ndarugu Ward and 24.9 percent represented Kiganjo Ward. The findings imply that there is a fair distribution of CDF funded projects in Gatundu South Constituency Wards in Gatundu South Constituency.

TABLE 6
Ward Representation in Gatundu South Constituency

Ward	Frequency	Percent
Ngenda	10	28.0
Kiamwangi	6	16.6
Ndarugu	11	30.5
Kiganjo	9	24.9
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.4 Community Participation

According to Chowdhury (1996) community participation is a means to educate citizens and to increase their competence. It is a medium for influencing decisions that affect the lives of citizens and an avenue for transferring political power. The study investigated the perception of community participation in CDF implementation.

4.4.1 Description of Community participation

The findings of the study indicate that there are different perceptions and understanding about community participation amongst Project Committee Members. Table 7 indicates that 8.3 percent did not give any responses. However, majority of the respondents cited decision making process as their understanding of community participation and represented 52.7 percent.

TABLE 7
Community Participation

Perception on community participation	Frequency	Percent
Decision making process	19	52.8
Involvement in development projects	14	38.9
No responses	3	8.3
Total	36	100.0

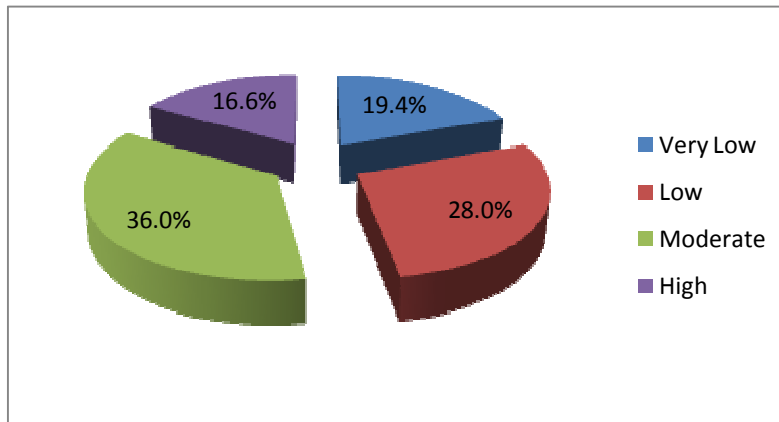
Source: Author (2013)

Sibiya (2010) argues that community participation is about bringing people who are outside the decision-making process into it. The CDF objective is to involve the community in the prioritization of projects by their involvement in decision-making which involves identifying projects and forwarding their sentiments to the PMC for implementation. Theron (2005) argues that community participation means the process of empowering people by developing their skills and abilities so that they can negotiate with the rural development system and can make their own decisions in terms of development needs and priorities. This includes their involvement in development projects.

4.4.2 Rate of Community Participation

Figure 2 indicates the level of community participation according to respondent's majority of whom indicated moderate and represented 36.0 percent of the sample. Community participation in CDF projects was cited as low by 51.0 percent of respondents and only 16.6 percent cited that community participation was high. This indicates that PMCs have challenges in enhancing community participation in CDF projects in Gatundu South Constituency. Poor community participation in development projects is associated with lack of participation and the overall successful completion of projects.

FIGURE 2
Level of Community Participation



Source: Author (2013)

4.4.3 Community Communication

The CDF Act asks that for consideration of CDF projects that a list of selected projects through the location level meetings should be submitted to the CDFC to be considered for funding. Table 8 indicates 36.0 percent cited chief *baraza* as the main approach through which CDF information was communicated to the community. Public gatherings were cited among 28.0 percent of the respondents, 11.1 percent indicated church advertisements, 8.3 percent cited brochures and circulars and 16.6 percent identified chief *baraza* and CDF adverts.

TABLE 8
Approaches Adopted by PMC to Communicate to the Community

Communication Approaches	Frequency	Percent
Chief baraza	13	36.0
Public gatherings	10	28.0
Church adverts	4	11.1
Brochures and circulars	3	8.3
Chief baraza / CDF adverts	6	16.6
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.4.4 Reasons for Not Participating In Community Development Projects

The PMC members highlighted the following reasons as contributing to the poor community participation in CDF projects. Table 9 shows that 30.5 percent cited lack / poor communication to the community. Poverty and financial consideration was cited by 22.2 percent as a limiting factor. Ignorance among community members was mentioned among 8.3 percent, 22.7 percent highlighted lack of knowledge among community members and 11.3 acknowledged time constraint. The GoK (2008) CDF report identifies that the constituents are ignorant to the administration and management of CDF and this has led to the laxity of CDFC members which has also led to poor participation in CDF meetings. Poverty and financial considerations was cited as a reason for the poor community participation in CDF projects. This is attributed to the preference by the community to engage in socio-economic activities rather than engage in meetings with the PMC.

TABLE 9
Reasons for Poor Community Participation in Project Processes

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Lack / poor communication	11	30.5
Poverty and financial consideration	8	22.2
Ignorance among community members	3	8.3
Lack of knowledge	10	27.7
Time constraints	4	11.3
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.4.5 Level of Community Involvement in Development Projects

The study investigated the level of community involvement in CDF projects. Respondents' were required to identify at what stage of the development projects the community was involved in. Table 10 indicates that majority of the respondents highlighted the implementation process and were 41.6 percent, 13.8 percent cited decision-making processes,

16.6 percent cited planning process and 30.5 percent indicated forwarding of proposals. As indicated the majority of respondents acknowledged that community involvement in development projects was in the implementation process which was mainly through employment opportunities. Fokane (2008) agrees that community projects create job opportunities during their implementation.

TABLE 10
Level of Community Involvement in Development Processes

Development project levels	Frequency	Percent
Planning process	6	16.6
Decision-making process	5	13.8
Implementation process	15	41.6
Forwarding of proposals	11	30.5
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.4.6 Benefits of Community Participation

Community participation in development projects affords the community different benefits. In the sample 30.5 percent cited project prioritization, 11.3 percent indicted efficient utilization of funds, and 19.4 percent were project sustainability and 38.8 percent indicated employment as depicted in Table 11. Cheetams (2008) identifies five benefits of community involvement to the planning process as; information and ideas on public issues, public support for planning decisions, avoidance of protracted conflicts and costly delays, reservoir of good will which can carry over to future decisions and the spirit of cooperation and trust between the agency and the public.

TABLE 11
Benefits of Community Participation

Benefits	Frequency	Percent
Project prioritization	11	30.5
Efficient utilization of funds	4	11.3
Project sustainability	7	19.4
Employment	14	38.8
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

In regard to project sustainability Moningka (2000) opines community involvement in the projects increases local ownership of projects and enhance a sense of responsibility for maintaining services provided by projects thereby improving the sustainability of the projects as indicated among 19.4 percent of respondents. Study findings show that 11.3 percent indicated efficient utilization of funds as a benefit of community participation. Burkey (1993) agrees that community participation could improve effectively implementation of development projects.

4.4.7 Measures to Improve Community Participation

The researcher asked respondents to indicate what can be done to improve the level of community participation in CDF projects. Table 12 shows that 13.8 percent indicated coordination between CDF office and community leaders, 19.4 percent cited improving community awareness approaches. Provision of allowances for facilitation of CDF information was also observed among 36.3 percent and 30.5 percent cited that there should be specific target to the marginalized in the community. Lombard (1992) supports the assertion that needs to be addressed should be those identified by people themselves not those imposed by development structures.

TABLE 12
Ways to Improve Community Participation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Coordination between CDF office and community leaders	5	13.8
Improve community awareness approaches	7	19.4
Provide allowances for facilitation of CDF information	13	36.3
Target the marginalized	11	30.5
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.5 Type of Projects

The CDF Act, Part IV states that project to be funded under the CDF should be “community based in order to ensure that the prospective benefits are available to a wide-spread cross-section of the inhabitants of a particular area”. Table 13 shows type of projects identified by the respondents where the majority cited education projects and represented 36.3 percent, 28.0 percent cited health projects, 19.4 cited security, and 8.3 percent identified water and roads projects respectively. According to the Gatundu South Constituency CDF office there are a total of 80 education projects, 20 health projects, 10 security projects and 24 others.

TABLE 13
Type of Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Education	13	36.1
Health	10	28.0
Security	7	19.4
Roads	3	8.3
Water	3	8.3
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

Education projects were more predominant as they promote community empowerment through provision of education through providing access to and quality education to constituents. Gatundu South Constituency is located in an environment which sustains agricultural productivity and this requires an adequate network of infrastructure as related to the number of

the road projects. Document analysis of the Gatundu South Constituency indicate that there has been environmental projects which involve tree planting in all location, bursaries allocation, rehabilitation of sport stadiums and emergency projects. The findings are similar to the GoK (2007) which found that majority of the projects funded by the CDF were education projects education (37%), water (14%), health (9%) and roads (8%) as the major sectors.

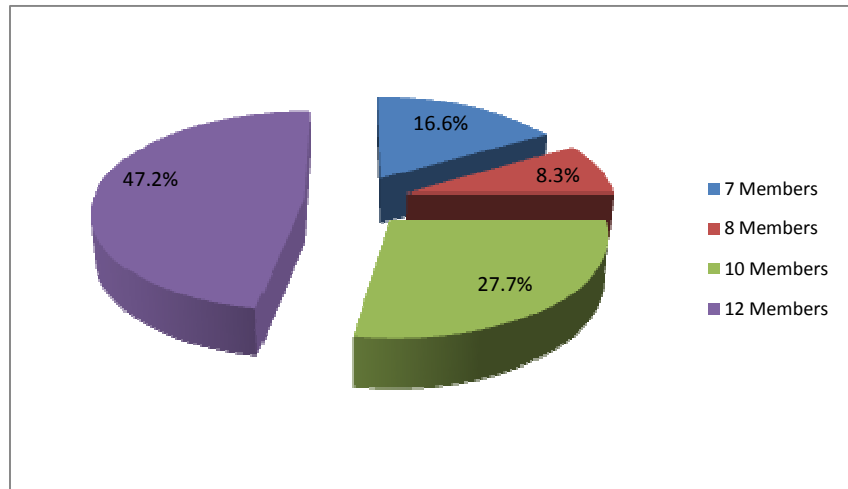
4.6 CDF Management

The study examined the body responsible for the implementation of CDF projects and the investigation comprised of the number of the PMC members, frequency of meetings, their level of autonomy and challenges facing the PMC in undertaking its mandate.

4.6.1 Composition of the Project Management Committee

In regard to composition of the Project Management Committees composition, findings show that 47.2 percent cited 12 members, 27.7 percent cited 10 members, and 16.6 percent cited 7 members and 8.3 percent identified 8 members as depicted in Figure 1. The number of PMC members as shown is in disregard to the CDF Act 2007 which stipulates for at least 7 members.

FIGURE 3
Composition of Project Management Committee



Source: Author (2013)

4.6.2 Role of the Project Management Committee

Table 14 indicates 38.8 percent cited Forwarding Proposals/Project Implementation, 36.1 percent cited project implementation, 11.1 percent cited project monitoring and evaluation and Supervision/Decision making/Community Mobilization respectively. Project identification was highlighted among 2.9 percent as shown in Table 14.

TABLE 14
Roles of Project Management Committee

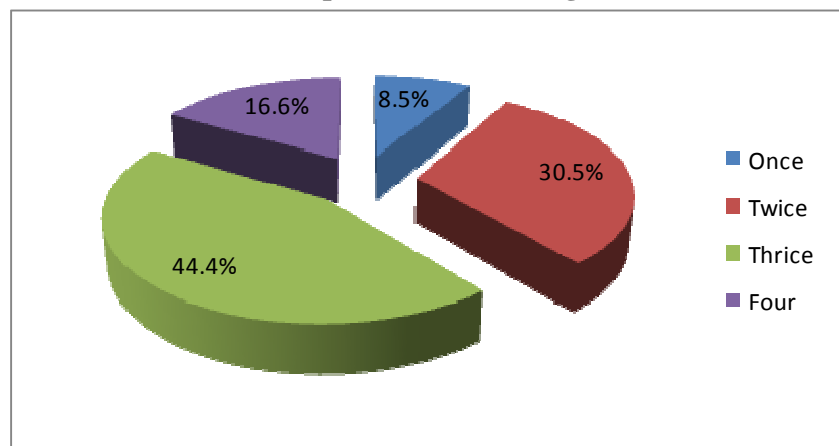
Role	Frequency	Percent
Forwarding Proposals/Project Implementation	14	38.8
Project Implementation	13	36.1
Project Monitoring and Evaluation	4	11.1
Supervision/Decision making/Community Mobilization	4	11.1
Project Identification	1	2.9
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

4.6.3 Frequency of PMC Meetings

Study findings show that 44.4 percent held meeting thrice, 30.5 percent cited twice, 16.6 percent cited four and 8.5 percent indicated once as depicted in Figure 4. The CDF Act 2007 provides that the PMCs should at least meet thrice in a year to deliberate on the projects to be implemented. Study findings show that majority of the respondents cited thrice. Poor or lack of meetings would imply the inefficiency of the PMC in its mandate.

FIGURE 4
Frequencies of Meetings



Source: Author (2013)

4.6.4 Challenges Facing PMC

Study participants highlighted various challenges that face the PMC in undertaking its mandate as stipulated in the CDF Act. Table 4.14 indicates that 28.0 percent cite poor facilitation, 13.8 percent were conflict of interest, and 19.4 percent were inadequate funding and poor project implementation skills and lack of facilitation allowances and poor education as acknowledged among 38.8 percent as illustrated in Table 15. Respondents cited the need for facilitation of the PMC to effectively pursue its mandate such as transport allowances to reach and access rural communities in Gatundu South Constituency.

TABLE 15
Challenges facing Project Management Committees

Challenges	Frequency	Percent
Poor Facilitation	10	28.0
Conflict of interest among community members	5	13.8
Inadequate funding/Poor project implementation skills	7	19.4
Lack of facilitation allowances / poor education	14	38.8
Total	36	100.0

Source: Author (2013)

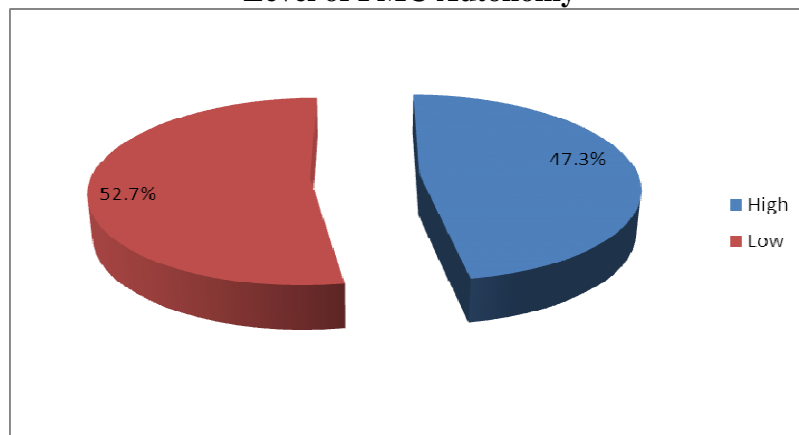
Kok and Gelderbloem (1994) opine that community participation can bring latent conflict into the surface and delay project start-up. This is attributed to the conflict of interest that may arise among different groups on which projects should be prioritized. This can also be enhanced by political leaders who may use community participation as a means to further their own interests (Nekwaya, 2007). Respondents also cited lack of facilitation allowances which would allow them to engage with the community to influence their involvement in development project processes. This included allowances to cover costs such as transport to the grassroots level to educate the community. Poor education was also cited as a challenge to the PMC engagement with the community. According to Kakumba and Nsingo (2008) the lack of sustainability and community participation in development projects occurs as a result of low level of education and poor management abilities among community members who are expected to participate in the decision-making processes.

4.6.5 Level of PMC Autonomy

In regard to the level of autonomy of the PMC respondents who indicated low were 52.7 percent and 47.3 percent cited high as depicted in Figure 5. Majority of respondents cited the autonomy of the PMC as moderate showing that they may not have the required authority to undertake their mandate free from interference. Members of parliament in the CDF Act 2003 and

amended CDF Act 2007 have the power to the allocation of funds, nomination of CDF committee members where they have the power to nominate more than a quarter of the composition of the CDFC. The MP is also the custodian of the fund and the committee. Through these powers, MPs have the rife opportunity for exclusion of certain communities in the constituency who the MP may not find favorable (GoK, 2008).

FIGURE 5
Level of PMC Autonomy



Source: Author (2013)

4.8 Relationship between Constituency Development Fund and Rural Development

As depicted in Table 16 correlation analysis was conducted at 95 % confidence interval. The higher the values observed indicates that an increase in the independent variable corresponds to an increase in the dependent variable. The correlation matrix indicates that community participation in project processes is strongly and positively correlated to rural development with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.729$ and is significant, $p = 0.000$. Type of projects funded by the CDF is positively correlated to rural development as denoted by the coefficient of $r = 0.812$ and is significant, $p = 0.001$. Further the matrix indicated a positive correlation between CDF management and rural development by the coefficient of $r = 0.622$ and is significant, $p = 0.005$.

The results indicate that the type of CDF projects have the highest significant influence on rural development than the other independent variables, followed by community participation and CDF management.

TABLE 16
Correlations Analysis

	Community Participation	Type of CDF Projects	CDF Management	Rural Development
Community Participation	1			
Community Type of CDF Projects	.751	1		
CDF Management	.653	.543	1	
Rural Development	.729	.812	.622	1

Source: Author (2013)

The correlation matrix implies that there is a positive relationship between community participation, type of CDF projects and CDF management (as the independent variables) respectively and rural development in Gatundu South Constituency (as the dependent variable). These findings show that the type of CDF projects has the greatest impact to rural development. The type of projects funded has a direct impact on the rural development of constituents of Gatundu South. The study found that the most popular CDF projects were education projects which include building of new schools and classrooms and rehabilitation of existing ones. It is critical therefore for the CDF management bodies to involve the community at all levels of the development project processes. Bhatnagar et al. (2009) argue that community participation occurs when a community organizes itself and takes responsibility for managing its problems. This responsibility involves identifying the problems, developing actions, implementing these actions and monitoring their progress.

4.9 Chi-Square Analysis

4.9.1 Community Participation and Rural Development

TABLE 17
Chi-square Statistic for Community Participation and Rural Development

	Level
Chi-Square	1.000 ^a
Df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.317

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 18.0.

Source: Author (2013)

As observed in Table 17, the chi-square statistic of community participation at a 95% confidence level was $p = 0.317$ the p-values were greater than 0.05 and hence there was no statistically significant association between community participation and rural development.

4.9.2 Type of CDF Projects and Rural Development

TABLE 18
Chi-square Statistic for Type of CDF Projects and Rural Development

	Type of CDF Projects
Chi-Square	10.667 ^a
Df	4
Asymp. Sig.	.031

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 7.2.

Source: Author (2013)

The chi-square statistics of type of CDF projects at a 95% confidence level was, $p = 0.031$. The p – value was less than 0.05 and hence there was a statistically significant relationship between type of CDF projects and rural development. The type of CDF project implemented has a direct impact on rural development as all the projects individually contribute to the concept of rural development. The CDF projects comprise of education, health, security, water and roads and are

meant to contribute to the improvement of rural livelihoods. The projects are initiated across the constituency and impacts on rural development through creation of job opportunities during construction process, access to education, access to health care, improved security and improved communication network, when the projects under these sectors are complete.

4.9.3 CDF Management and Rural Development

TABLE 19
Chi-square Statistic for CDF Management and Rural Development

	Autonomy
Chi-Square	.111 ^a
Df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.739

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 18.0.

Source: Author (2013)

Table 19 shows the chi-square statistic of CDF management at a 95% confidence level was $p = 0.739$). The p – value was greater than 0.05 and hence there was no significant relationship between CDF management and rural development.

4.10 Chapter Summary

The chapter presented the results and discussions of the study findings which were presented in tables and charts and complemented by the researchers own interpretation. The researcher undertook descriptive statistics which included frequencies, percentages, correlation and chi-square statistics. The next chapter of the study presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter summarizes the results of the major findings of the study as presented with the specific objectives of the study. The section includes the conclusions of the study, recommendations and suggestions of further areas of study.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The study sought to examine the impact of the CDF on rural development in the Gatundu South Constituency. The study was guided by three specific objectives which include; To establish the effect of community participation in rural development in Gatundu South Constituency; to determine the role of CDF management in rural development in Gatundu South Constituency; to determine effect of type of projects implemented through the CDF on rural development in Gatundu South Constituency .The study also presented the theoretical and empirical literature on which the study was premised along with the conceptual framework. The study adopted the descriptive research design. The stratified random sampling procedures were adopted to identify the sample for the study which was 40 respondents. A structured questionnaire was the primary tool for data collection and was self – administered to the study respondents. The researcher was able to acquire 36 questionnaires which were analyzed. This represented a response rate of 90 percent. The results were presented in tables and figure and complemented by the researcher’s interpretation.

5.2.1 CDF Community Participation Impact on Rural Development

The study found that the level of community participation was low as cited by 51.0 percent of respondents in Figure 2. This implies that the community did not participate in the decision-making process of project management. This lack of participation leads to poor ownership of projects as the beneficiaries were not fully engaged in its identification. Project prioritization is one of the significant benefits of community participation as cited by 30.5 percent. Community participation was observed to be higher at the project implementation process as cited among 41.6 percent of respondents. This was especially relevant to projects that were labour intensive as they provide employment opportunities for community member especially the youth who are marginalized.

Community participation in project processes is strongly and positively correlated to rural development with a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.729$ and is significant, $p = .000$. Community participation is chi-square $p = .317$ this implies that there is no significant relationship between community participation and rural development.

5.2.2 Role of CDF Management Impact on Rural Development

The study investigated the role of the CDF management on rural development which comprised examining the number of members, knowledge of their role, their autonomy and the challenges faced by the PMC in performing its mandate. Study found that 47.2 percent cited 12 members, 27.7 percent cited 10 members, and 16.6 percent cited 7 members and 8.3 percent identified 8 members. The role of the PMC was cited as to forward proposals and implementation of projects. The CDF act stipulates that the implementation of projects is the mandate of the project management committee. In regard to the number of times meetings of the PMC were held findings show 44.4 percent held meeting thrice, 30.5 percent cited twice, 16.6

percent cited four and 8.5 percent. The level of autonomy of the PMC was found to be low with 36.0 percent of the sample. CDF management and rural development had a correlation coefficient of $r = 0.622$ and is significant, $p = 0.005$ that implied that the CDF management is strongly and positively correlated to rural development. Chi-square tests of CDF management $p = 0.739$ were found to have no significant influence on rural development.

5.2.3 Type of CDF Projects Impact on Rural Development

The study sought to establish the type of projects initiated through the CDF kitty in Gatundu South Constituency and its impact on rural development. Type of projects funded by the CDF was found to be strongly and positively correlated to rural development as denoted by the coefficient of $r = 0.812$ and is significant, $p = 0.001$. The chi-square statistics of type of CDF projects was, $p = 0.031$. The p – value was less than 0.05 and hence there was a statistically significant relationship between type of CDF projects and rural development, further the association was positive. The study also found that the type of projects included education, health, water, roads and security. The study found that the majority of CDF projects were education (80), health (20), security (10), and others (24). According to the CDF Act the type of projects initiated should have prospective benefits available to a widespread cross-section of the inhabitants of a particular area. The types of projects are consistent with these requirements as majority of the resident engage in agricultural production and require an adequate road network, security and health which are also a basic need for the residents of the constituency. The high number of education projects indicates the emphasis of access to quality of education for the constituents.

5.3 Conclusion

The study concludes that types of projects implemented through CDF have an impact on rural development. From the correlation matrix the CDF projects a strong positive correlation to rural development. Further chi-square statistic shows the impact of CDF projects to rural development is statistically significant.

Poor community participation influences the impact of the CDF on rural development. Poor community participation in identification of projects is associated with the failure and stalling of development projects. The sustainability of projects is further undermined by poor community participation as there is less involvement of the community in their day to day operation.

Challenges facing the PMC were political interference, poor community participation and inadequate funding for identified projects. Political interference limits the autonomy of the PMC to perform its duty whose primary role is the implementation of CDF projects at the grassroots.

The CDF has been instrumental in delivering services to the rural communities in Gatundu South Constituency as observed in the type of projects supported by the CDF. The education sector has benefitted the most in improving the access and quality of education to the constituents through construction and rehabilitation of schools. The road network has also benefited greatly given that the agricultural production sector is the backbone of the constituency.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the study findings the researcher makes the following recommendations;

1. Increase in the CDF allocation to improve CDF impact on rural development, as this will translate to more projects.

2. The PMC should continuously device effective communication techniques to enhance community involvement in the identification, implementation, monitoring and management of projects.
3. Provision of training and capacity building for PMC members in project management skills which will assist them in implementing projects that fulfill the four criterions of time, budget, scope and quality.

5.5 Areas of Further Study

The study suggests for further research on the impact of CDF projects on community rural development. This research would examine the impact of the type of projects funded by the CDF and the extent to which they have individually contributed to rural development.

5.6 Contribution to Body of Knowledge

The study signifies the importance of community participation in development initiatives as envisaged in the Vision 2030. The Vision 2030 supports equitable wealth creation among the poor which is an objective of the CDF. The study necessitates the importance of community participation in CDF projects as it enhances community empowerment whilst enhancing project sustainability. It promotes the use of devolved funds to improve livelihoods of the poor and marginalized. The study contributes to knowledge on the amendments to the CDF Act 2013 in regard to the administration and management of the CDF. The study shows that there is need for the autonomy of the Project Management Committee to effectively engage in the implementation of projects.

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APPENDIX I

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PMC MEMBERS

My name is Laboso Basalia pursuing a Master of Science in Commerce (Finance and Economics at KCA University. In partial fulfillment of the course I am conducting a research project entitled **‘Impact of constituency development fund on rural development in Gatundu South constituency** you have been selected to participate in this survey and are kindly requested to assist by completing the attached questionnaire. Information provided is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with the utmost confidentiality. Thank you in advance

Section 1: Demographic Information

1. Gender

Male [] Female []

2. Age

18 – 24 [] 25 – 30 []

31 – 35 [] 36 – 40 []

Above 40 years

3. Education Level Qualification

None [] Primary []

Secondary [] College []

University []

4. Length of period in the area

1 – 10 years [] Over 10 years []

5. Profession qualification?

6. Which Ward do you represent?

Section 2: Community Participation (This section of the questionnaire seeks to establish your knowledge on the concept of participation, level of community participation and the benefits and approaches adopted for community participation)

7. What is your perception of community participation?

.....
.....
.....

8. How would you describe the level of community participation?

Passive (simple one-way information delivery/request for information)

Active (formation of consensus on specific issues, monitoring in administrative activities)

9. How would you rate the level of community participation?

Very Low

Low

Moderate

High

Very High

10. What are the approaches used to communicate to community in project processes?

.....
.....
.....

11. What are some of the reasons that limit community participation in project processes?

.....

.....
.....

12. What level does involvement of the community in development projects take place?

Planning Process []

Decision-Making Process []

Implementation Process []

Not at all []

Other (*Specify*)

13. What are the benefits of community participation in project management processes?

.....
.....
.....

14. What can be done to improve the level of community participation in CDF projects?

.....
.....
.....

Section 3: Type of Projects (This section of the questionnaire seeks to establish the type of projects you are involved in as a member of the PMC. These are based on the health, education, infrastructure (water, road) and security projects. Please indicate the projects and their impact on community empowerment.)

15. Health Projects

.....
.....
.....
.....

16. Education Projects

.....
.....
.....
.....

17. Infrastructure Projects

.....
.....
.....

18. Security Projects

.....
.....
.....

4: CDF Management (This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather information on the composition, number of the PMC, the frequency of meetings, level of autonomy and challenges facing the PMC)

19. What is the number of members in the Project Management Committee?

.....

20. What is the role of the Project management committee in CDF management?

.....
.....
.....
.....

21. How often do you hold and conduct the Project Management Committee meetings?

.....
.....

22. What are the challenges that the project management committee experiences?

.....
.....
.....

23. How would you rate the level of autonomy of the project Management Committee?

Very Low []

Low []

Moderate []

High []

Very High []

Section 5: Challenges facing CDF Projects (This section of the questionnaire seeks to gather information on the challenges facing CDF projects, what factors contribute to these and ways in which these challenges can be mitigated)

24. Are there challenges facing CDF Projects in the Gatundu South Constituency?

Yes []

No []

Not sure []

25. If yes, what are some of these challenges?

.....
.....
.....
.....

26. What are some of the contributing factors to these challenges/

.....
.....
.....

27. What can be done to overcome these challenges?

.....
.....
.....

Thank you for your patience and assistance

APPENDIX II

INTRODUCTION LETTER

I am a MSC (Finance and economics) student at KCA University. I am contacting you to request for your participation in a research study that I am conducting for my dissertation. You have been selected to participate in this research in your capacity as Constituency Development fund management committee. The purpose of this study is to “determine the impact of CDF.

If you agree to participate in this study, you will be asked to complete the attached research questionnaire. Please respond to each of them as honestly as possible.

Identifying information will be used for data collection. Prior to data analysis, all identifying information will be removed. This will ensure that your privacy will be protected to the maximum extent allowable by law. Your identity will be kept confidential throughout the study and in the dissemination of results. All data collected will be kept on a password protected computer. Only the researcher involved with this study will have access to the collected data.

Your participation in this project is highly appreciated.

To indicate your consent, please sign below.

Signature..... Date

APPENDIX III

LIST OF PROJECT GATUNDU SOUTH CDF FULLY FUNDED PROJECT

	Project Name
S/No	EDUCATION
1.	Kagumoini primary
2.	Gatundu primary
3.	Wamitaa primary
4.	Gikure Secondary School
5.	Wamwangi Secondary
6.	Gathuri Secondary
7.	Muthurumbi secondary
8.	Handege Primary Sch
9.	Mutomo primary
10.	Icaciri secondary
11.	Handege secondary
12.	Kamunyu Primary
13.	Wamwangi Primary
14.	Icaciri Primary school
15.	Muthiga primary School
16.	Kimunyu Primary School
17.	Muthiga Girls High Sch
18.	Githaruru Secondary
19.	Kahugu ini secondary
20.	Ituru Primary school
21.	Githuya primary
22.	Wamitaa B. primary
23.	Githaruru Primary
24.	Kimunyu secondary
25.	Gachoka primary
26.	Mutunguru secondary
27.	Munyu ini secondary
28.	Kamutua secondary
29.	Kagio secondary
30.	Ndarugu secondary
31.	Gitwe primary
32.	Kirangi primary
33.	Kimaruri primary
34.	Ruburi Secondary

35.	Munyu ini primary
36.	Mbogoro primary
37.	Karatu polytechnic
38.	Karatu Primary
39.	Ndumbi Primary
40.	Kagio Primary
41.	Gikobu primary
42.	Kiamworia secondary
43.	Kiganjo polytechnic
44.	Gicheru primary
45.	Kiawandiga primary
46.	Ikuma primary
47.	Ndundu secondary
48.	Kiganjo secondary
49.	Roi primary
50.	Ndundu primary
51.	Gachika Secondary
52.	Uceke ini primary
53.	Gitare primary
54.	Gichuka B
55.	Kiganjo primary
56.	Kiganjo secondary
57.	Nyumu Nursery
58.	Kiamworia primary
59.	Kiamworia secondary
60.	Gathiru secondary
61.	Muhoho High school
62.	Kwamucheru primary
63.	Uceke ini Secondary
64.	Karangi primary
65.	Kiamugo primary
66.	Kiamwangi secondary
67.	Gatitu Girls secondary
68.	Nembu secondary
69.	Nembu primary
70.	Kigaa primary
71.	Thaara primary
72.	Ng'enda primary

73.	Gathage primary
74.	Gatitu primary
75.	Ng'enda secondary
76.	Kiamwangi Primary
77.	Gatitu Mixed day sec.
S/No	OTHERS
1)	Gitundu-Ituru bridge
2)	Handege-Ritho bridge
3)	Gathage-Kahugu ini bridge
4)	Githembe-Gikure
5)	Gathuri- Ritho road
6)	Kimanga-Kahugu ini road
7)	Kimunyu- Gathage road
8)	Kagumoini road
9)	Ha Wanyoike road
10)	Nembu- AIPCEA road
11)	Kinoo road
12)	Mutati Shopping centre road
13)	Kiganjo-Mutati road
14)	Gabion at Hawanyoike road
15)	Gatundu bridge
16)	Gitundu bridge
17)	Kiganjo-Gitwe road
18)	Gathiriga-Githiururi road
19)	Mutumumu road
20)	Hakimanga-Kiamwangi road
21)	Kimunyu Secondary Borehole /community
22)	Gatitu borehole
23)	Thiririka Water
24)	Kagumo-ini Water

78.	Kagera primary
79.	Munyu ini polytechnic
80.	Kagumo ini polytechnic

S/No	HEALTH
1.	Handege Dispensary
2.	Mutunguru Dispensary
3.	Munyu ini dispensary
4.	Karatu Health Centre
5.	A.I.C Kabuteti
6.	Kiganjo Dispensary
7.	Gitare Dispensary
8.	Gachika Dispensary
9.	Ndundu health centre
10.	Mundoro Health Centre
11.	Ng'enda Health Centre
12.	Mutati Dispensary
13.	Gatundu Hospital
14.	Mutunguru H/Centre
15.	Kimunyu Dispensary
16.	Kagumo-ini Dispensary
17.	Wamwangi Dispensary
18.	Handege Dispensary
19.	Gatitu Dispensary
20.	Ituru Dispensary
	SECURITY
1	Mutomo AP post
2	Githunguchu Asst. chief
3	Ituru Asst. Chief
4	Ng'enda Chief's office
5	Wamwangi A.P Post
6	Karatu police post
7	Munyu-ini A.P Post
8	Kirangi A.P Post
9	Kiganjo A. P Post
10	Ndundu A.P post

