

**FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CDF FUNDED
PROJECTS: A CASE OF MATHIRA CONSTITUENCY, NYERI COUNTY, KENYA.**

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BY

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DECLARATION

This Research Project Report is my original work and has not been presented in any other university or institution of higher learning for an award of a degree.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my mother, Catherine Wairimu, for her encouragement and moral support during the study period. I also dedicate this work to my dear son John Wesley Miano.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDF	:	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	:	Constituency Development Fund Committee
COC	:	Constituency Oversight Committee
NG-CDFB.	:	National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board.
KIPPRA	:	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis
MP	:	Member of Parliament
M&E	:	Monitoring and Evaluation
NTA	:	National Tax Payers Association
PMC	:	Project Management Committee
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Scientists
VIF	:	Variance of Inflation Factors
YEDF	:	Youth Enterprise Development Fund

ABSTRACT

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is a decentralized strategy in Kenya that was established to increase community participation in development projects. The Fund was established with the aim of improving service delivery, alleviating poverty, enhancing economic governance, and ultimately spurring development in the constituencies thereby contributing to socio-economic development of all the constituencies. There is no doubt that CDF is a novel concept and one that have major positive impact on development at the grassroots. In addition to advancing the welfare of the people through community projects, CDF has a salutary effect on participation which is itself pivotal to empowerment of communities. Because of the apparent positive evaluation by beneficiaries of CDF, A number of African countries e.g. Ghana, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe have realized the significance of local initiatives in coping with development problems and are now trying to incorporate local people in development under the CDF module. Since the inception of CDF in Kenya in 2003, various developments have been achieved e.g. roads, schools, hospitals although there was continuous outcry from stakeholders on the management of the projects funded by CDF and this was blamed on poor implementation of projects by Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC). Some of the weaknesses that have been cited through studies done on CDF include political patronage and administrative influences, top-down mentality and mismanagement. This has greatly hampered community participation in CDF funded projects. This study was carried out to find out the factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency in Nyeri County, Kenya. The objectives of study were : To establish how level of awareness influences community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, to determine how political factors influence community participation in CDF funded projects at Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, to determine the extent at which the level of formal education influences community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, and finally to determine how demographic characteristics influences community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County. The study employed a descriptive survey design. The researcher relied on a target population of 148, 847 community members in Mathira Constituency and used the Krejcie & Morgan table to determine the sample size. To draw a representative sample, stratified random sampling was employed using the administrative ward assembly units as the strata. Equal proportions of 64 participants were drawn randomly from each stratum. Primary data was collected by use of a questionnaire while secondary data was gathered from the NGCFDB Website as well as reports and handbooks at the local CDF office. From the regression analysis, as explained by R Square which is basically the Coefficient of Determination, 81.50 % of the variation in the Community Participation (the dependent variable) is explained by variability in the independent variables i.e. Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics. The study established that all the four variables considered, that is, Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics were useful predictors of community participation. All the four variables considered were also found to yield a positive relationship with community participation. The study recommended the improvement of the community participation model being used in the constituency and particularly the methods used for information sharing for awareness creation, more civic education forums, and consideration of the interest of special interest groups and checking of political interference.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

According to Kelly and Caputo (2006), Globally, parliamentary involvement in grassroots projects and in community development has been growing in a diverse set of countries including Pakistan, India, Bhutan, Jamaica and Papua New Guinea. In Africa, the idea has been building momentum with countries like Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi embracing the concept of decentralized fund where one of the policy tools for this involvement is Constituency Development Funds (CDFs), which dedicate public money to benefit specific political subdivisions through allocations and/or spending decisions influenced by their representatives in the national parliament(Crook, 2003). Though this strategy has worked for some countries and has improved the lives of people in these countries, operations of CDFs has sometimes been controversial because they raise fundamental questions about the efficacy of government service delivery, the extent to which such service delivery can be made accountable, the role of legislators in selecting development priorities, and how public participation in policy making can be made more meaningful(Smoke, 2003).

Constituency Development fund in Kenya was founded in 2003 with the passage of the CDF Act 2003 by the 9th Parliament of Kenya under the CDF Act, 2003 Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 107 C (Act No. 11). The CDF Act has since been replaced with the CDF Act of 2013, which sought to align it with the new constitution. Nevertheless, the Act was further replaced by the CDF Act of 2015 following a high court ruling that pronounced the CDF Act of 2013 as falling short of the expectations and guidelines defined in the New Constitution of 2010 (Namano, 2015). Section 4 (10 (a) of the National Government CDF Act of 2015 provides that the government set aside at least 2.5% of its ordinary revenue for disbursement under the CDF program. Three quarters of the amount is divided equitably between Kenya's 290 constituencies whilst the remaining 1/4th is divided based on a poverty index to cater for poorer constituencies (National Government Constituency Development Fund Board, 2016).

For decades, Kenya's development and decision making process were the exclusive prerogative of central government. A 'top-down' approach was used to design policies, programs and projects. As a result, communities played no role in making decisions that affected important

aspects of the political, socio-economic and ecological systems that sustained them. Disinterest in project activity on the part of communities was widespread and the failure rate of such development projects was high (Oloo, 2006).

The enactment of the constituency development fund (CDF) Act in 2003 significantly changed development dynamics at the community level and now, the constituency has increasingly become an important unit of engagement. Citizens not only exercise their civic rights within this jurisdiction but also engage more and more in planning, implementation of projects and programs as well as in monitoring and evaluation. Currently the operation of the fund at constituency level is guarded by the CDF act 2015 whose aim is to ensure that the law governing is aligned to the Constitution of Kenya 2010, specifically in compliance with the principles of participation of the people among others. The fund is managed by the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Board (NG-CDFB).

Community participation is a means and an end. Participation as a means implies the use of participation to achieve some pre-determined goals. It is a way of harnessing rural people's physical, economic and social resources to achieve the aims and objectives of development programs and projects more efficiently, effectively or cheaply (Burkey, 1993). Participation as an end is viewed as an active, dynamic and genuine process which unfolds overtime and whose purpose is to develop and strengthen the capabilities of rural people to intervene more directly in development initiatives (Oakley, 1991). Community participation in CDF funded projects refers to the process through which the targeted beneficiaries of the CDF projects share control over development initiatives implemented under CDF fund. This involves employing measures to identify relevant stakeholders, share information with them, listen to their views, involve them in the process of projects planning and decision making and ultimately empower them to initiate, manage and control the CDF funded projects. However in reality, this is not always the case (Kimenyi, 2005).

Community participation is seen as the avenue for development. The notion of people's participation in their development has been gaining momentum in the process of human empowerment and development through projects (Stone, 1989). Contemporary development scholars have been advocating the inclusion of people's participation in the development projects as they believe the desired objectives of any project cannot be fully achieved unless

people meaningfully participate in it. People participation in development projects may help bring effective social change (Kamuiru, 2014).

According to Zakus & Lysack (1998), the level of community awareness is one of the most critical factors likely to influence the level of community participation in public sector projects. Community awareness entails a situation where the community has sufficient knowledge and facts concerning the happenings around them and in this context the CDF projects. Craig & Mayo (1995) postulate that the community would not be expected to participate in an exercise they know little about or scarcely contemplate their perceived roles.

According to Paul (1987), the level of awareness influences the level of community participation in development projects. Awareness entails the possession of knowledge of events or activities as they are planned and as they happen. The Kenyan law mandates public institutions to effectively and widely disseminate information to the members of the public about public participation. The members of the public should be involved right from the time the projects are being selected so that they can effectively participate and own the projects since they are the intended beneficiaries. Dayal, Van Wijk, & Mukherjee (2000) observed that information dispensation to members of the public is at the epicenter of an effective framework of public participation in development initiatives.

According to King, Feltey, & Susel (1998), political players should ensure the input of citizens is continually being received and taken into consideration by the governing authorities in their administrative responsibilities. The structure of the Constituency Development Fund has political influence as a central theme. Though the National Government Constituency Development Fund Act of 2015 spells out the role of the MP as purely oversight, their influence of project undertakings has remained vivid as observed by (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013) in an exclusive study of Mwea Constituency Development Fund.

According to Craig & Mayo (1995), formal education is simply defined as an enlightening experience and represents the acquisition of skills for better performance of tasks from a well-structured and controlled delivery system such as schools and colleges. Muro & Namusonge (2015) presented empirical evidence to support the school of thought that the level of education

affects, directly and indirectly the level and quality of community participation in public sector projects. The level of community understanding and competence in project undertakings will influence participation. The model of community engagement proposed in the CDF Act of 2015 requires incorporation of public input at all levels of the CDF projects lifecycle. As such, it is imperative for the community to be equipped with competencies on issues such as project assessment skills, planning skills as well as monitoring and evaluation skills (Oyalo, 2015).

Kamuiru (2014) presented empirical evidence to support demographic characteristics as the other class of variables likely to influence the level of community participation in public sector projects. Demographic factors are the social economic characteristics of a population and in this context include the gender and age of respondents (Gamba & Oskamp, 1994). Park & Kim (2014) has presented age groups and gender distributions in the community as key facets of demographic composition likely to affect the level and meaningfulness of participation.

The constituency is the unit of political representation in Kenya of which there are 210 in the country. Each constituency is further subdivided into locations for local administrative purposes. Mathira Constituency covers an area of 389Km² (Nyeri North District Development Plan), it borders Kieni Constituency to the west, Mount Kenya forest to the north, Ndia Constituency to the east and Mukurwe-ini Constituency to the south. The constituency comprises two Sub Counties namely Mathira East and Mathira West. The constituency comprises 7 locations and 40 sub-locations. The provisional statistics from the 2009 Kenya National Population and Housing Census indicate that the constituency has a total of 196,294 people (Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2009).

The outcome of the development projects funded by CDF in Mathira Constituency is not significantly visible. Poor villagers still live in misery and deprivation, their basic human needs are not fulfilled and their lifestyle has not improved as much as it was expected as witnessed by poor roads, poor education levels, and poor social and health facilities. There are also rampant incomplete projects in the area which has been in the progress for long. The basic assumption one may make based on this is that there has not been effective community participation in CDF projects and questions may subsequently arise in the mind of a development practitioner e.g. Does the existing decision making process in Mathira Constituency not promote the community participation in the development process? Do the development projects undertaken by the CDF

suffer ownership crisis? What are the factors that affect the participatory process in the constituency development projects? This study sought to look through these pertinent questions.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to Guijt & Shah (1998), the main aim of community participation in development is to actively involve people in identifying problems, formulating plans, and implementing decisions over their own lives. The argument is that participation is usually asserted and not demonstrated as few organizations have time to examine the indicators or follow the process of how participation happens and what effects are on the participants in the wider society. The major question in many development programs and projects as Sanoff (2000) asserts is therefore not how to increase participation but how to achieve effective participation. With regard to CDF funded projects, project committees are the ones recognized under the CDF Act 2015 as the bodies responsible for implementing prioritized projects through popular participation of community. These bodies have not been representing the community interests and are not transparent or accountable (Gikonyo, 2008). According to the Taskforce on CDF Amendment Act of June 23rd 2009, since its inception in 2003, the implementation of CDF has encountered a number of operational and policy challenges amongst which include poor community participation and contribution to projects.

According to Ngacho & Das (2014), for better implementation and performance of CDF funded projects, community members should be involved and participate in decision making marking a fuller popular participation where democratic accountability and a sense of project ownership is realized and this is in line with CDF guidelines. However in reality this has been a major area of concern. Popular participation that is inclusive of all community members has not been realized. In some instances, the MPs have been accused of converting CDF funds into campaign tools. Other accusations are non-inclusiveness of the community in the operations of the CDF funds (Gikonyo, 2008).

Though a number of studies have been done on the area of public participation, key pertinent issues regarding community participation remain unaddressed. The researcher has gathered many study gaps that have remained exposed. These include contextual gaps identified in that most studies on the subject at hand such as Kilewo & Frumence (2015), Dulani (2003), Soyoung & Sungchan (2014) and Manase (2016) are international in nature and very few local studies could be identified. Conceptual gaps also exist in that most studies have considered a narrow

view of community participation such as attending public participation meetings. The narrow approach in the indication of Public participation is evident in the studies by among others Daib (2014), Mwangi (2008 and Obare (2014). The need to embrace a broad concept of community participation throughout the project's life cycle remains not sufficiently addressed.

Empirical gaps are also vivid in that most of the studies reviewed embraced a narrow framework of variables and have sidelined some key variables such as political influence/space and demographic factors despite their obvious weight to the subject at hand. Studies falling presenting the gap include Kilewo & Frumence (2015), Omolo, 2010), Mosse (2001), Adundo (2014) as well as Nyaguthii & Oyugi (2013). Therefore going by the discussion, it was prudent to undertake a study on factors that influence community participation in CDF funded projects.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to examine the factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The following are the objectives of the study:-

- a) To establish how level of awareness influences community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya.
- b) To determine how political factors influences community participation in CDF funded projects at Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya.
- c) To determine the extent to which the level of formal education influences community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya.
- d) To determine how demographic characteristics influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

The following are the research questions of the study:-

- a) How does the level of awareness influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County?

- b) How do political factors influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency in Nyeri County?
- c) To what extent does the level of formal education influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency in Nyeri County?
- d) How do demographic characteristics influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency in Nyeri County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study will hopefully be of importance to different individuals who include the CDF policy makers because it would shed light on the decisions/policies that need to be put in place or eliminated to ensure community within the constituency participates fully in the decision making on projects funded by CDF fund. The study will also hopefully benefit the community members because it makes them aware and more informed of the barriers affecting successful participation in CDF funded projects and improve by overcoming them.

1.7 Delimitation of the study

The study was limited to one constituency and focused on the CDF projects within Mathira Constituency in Nyeri County. The study sought to determine the factors that affect community participation in CDF Projects. Community participation was considered in all the 107 projects funded by CDF for the period from financial years 2013/2014 to 2015/2016 with a justification that the new CDF Acts of 2013 brought in new dimensions and guidelines with regard to project implementation structure in line with the new constitution of Kenya inaugurated in 2010.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

The limitations encountered while undertaking the research include time and resource constraints. Getting response from the participants was also quite hectic and time consuming since they were not located at one point. This condition called for quite a huge amount of resources which was a constraint to the researcher. To overcome the challenges the researcher made a maximum use of available resources and time to conduct research.

1.9 Basic Assumptions

The research assumed that the respondents would avail themselves for the study and they would give honest and unbiased answers. As the Table 4.1 shows, there was 63% return rate of the questionnaires indicating an acceptable level of cooperation.

1.10 Definition of Significant Terms

The following are the significant terms of the study

Community Participation in CDF projects –this means the engagement of individuals in various activities associated with identification, planning, implementation, controlling and evaluation of projects implemented at the constituency level using funds allocated by the Central Government of Kenya.

Community Awareness Level- It is the extent at which the community members are aware of their participatory roles in CDF funded projects. It also refers to the community members awareness on the working of the Community Development Fund as a tool for grassroots development

Demographic Characteristics- These are the social economic characteristics of a population and in this context include the gender and age of respondents. Gender essentially refers to the male and female orientations in the population while age is about the length of time that a person has lived.

Level of Education- This is the level at which the community members have attained formal education and is characterized by the completion certificate.

Political Factors-These are political dimensions that arise from the nature and management of CDF funds. They refer to the political issues likely to drive low participation of community members in CDF projects. In this study, two major political dimensions are considered which include political patronage and influence in CDF project undertakings.

1.11 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in five chapters. Chapter One offers the introduction and offers the background of the study, statement of the problem, scope of the study among preliminary topics.

Chapter Two is on literature review and also offers both a theoretical and a conceptual framework to guide the study. Chapter Three offers the research methodology while Chapter Four is on data analysis presentation and interpretation. Finally, Chapter Five comprises of a summary of the main findings of the study, discussion of these against the literature and also presents a conclusion and gives policy recommendations and suggestions for further studies.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews relevant literature on factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County. It reviews available literature on independent variable i.e. community participation in CDF funded projects followed by literature on dependent variables i.e. Community awareness, community education levels and political Factors. The chapter also offers both theoretical and conceptual frameworks on which the study was based. Finally, it gives the Chapter summary.

2.2. Community Participation in Development Projects in Kenya

According to UNDP, a community is defined as a group of people living in a geographical defined area, or a group that interacts because of common social, economic, or political interests (Kumar & Kumar, 2002). Participation in development can be defined as the process through which people with an interest (stakeholders) influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources that affect them (Craig & Mayo, 1995). In practice this involves employing measures to identify relevant stakeholders, share information with them, listen to their views, involve them in processes of development planning and decision-making, contribute to their capacity-building and, ultimately empower them to initiate, manage and control their own self-development. Participation can take different forms depending on the breadth of stakeholders involved and the depth of their participation. There have been a number of concerted efforts to promote community participation in development projects in Kenya as discussed below.

2.2.1 Harambee Movement

Participatory approaches in Kenya have evolved gradually since independence. Chitere & Mutiso (2015) say that between 1960s and early 1980s, Kenya experimented with a number of decentralized measures which did not succeed because of the “center’s unwillingness to involve local levels in decision making”. The self-help Harambee meaning “let’s all pull together” which was launched in 1964 was a grass root movement. It was to be used to mobilize local resources through local participation (Ngau,1987). At first, the movement, through community participation brought growth to various sectors especially on infrastructure and basic social

amenities in rural areas. Oyugi (1997) echoes that many schools, dispensaries and other social projects were put in place. Though the key participants in the harambee process were supposedly local people, administrative officials, elected politicians and church leaders became very influential. Disinterest in project activities on the part of communities was widespread and the failure rate of such development projects was high. The whole idea of Harambee was an ideal approach of community participation in development initiatives, but it was distorted when the politicians and corruption crept in (Ngau, 1987)

2.2.2. District Focus for Rural Development

According to Juma (2008), the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) as a grassroots development initiative for Kenya was inaugurated in 1983. Its rationale was to turn districts into centers of development, allowing for more equitable distribution of resources and to provide the citizens with avenues for active participation in planning and implementation of projects (Crook & Sverrisson, 1999). Indeed as Mulwa (2008) observes, DFRD aimed at broadening the rural based development efforts, encouraging local initiatives and more decision making in the day-to-day operation of development projects close to the people whom development was meant for. DFRD as a de-concentration strategy delegated authority to staff of the central government ministry to perform development activities in the districts. Chitere & Ileri (2004) however inform that the main weakness of DFRD was that, it was a political rather than a development strategy. Indeed, Ng'ethe (1998), as quoted by Nyanjom (2013) laments that "President Moi used the District Focus Programs to restructure the regional political support base in his favor, especially after the coup attempt of 1982". The strategy also was the exclusive focus on the government institutions which enabled the central bureaucracy to retain effective power and served to alienate rural people rather than to bring them into development process. This is elucidated by Ontita & Misati (2011) who echoes that failure to enlist members of the community in participation of projects that could better their lives as happened on the DFRD programs makes them feel alienated. This can be enough fuel to ignite passivity and possible resistance to the development initiatives. In some places in rural areas, people did not allow land to be used for agricultural demonstrations, fearing that the government would later take over the improved property.

2.2.3 Decentralized Funds in Kenya

The Government of Kenya has put in place a decentralized system of funding development projects at the grassroots level. Such funding mechanisms include the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Women Enterprise Fund (WEF), National Development Fund for Persons with Disability, Uwezo Fund and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) (Chitere & Mutiso, 2015). Decentralized funds are based on the premises that the government at the local level has a better understanding of community needs, and is more capable of delivering improved, responsive and relevant services. Decentralized funds in Kenya face challenges that have prevented them from attaining their full potential. A survey done by KIPPRA in 2006 as reviewed by Chewanda (2014) shows that community awareness and involvement leaves a lot to be desired. In many cases, communities are not involved in project identification processes and even so in decision making and monitoring. As a result, projects have been implemented that do not meet community priorities hence waste of public resources. The management of the funds is often characterized by lack of transparency and accountability in funds allocation. This has therefore resulted to, for example, Members of Parliament or local authority using the funds as a form of political patronage (Zambia, 2011).

2.2.4 Historical Perspective of CDF

CDF's origin can be traced back to the CDF Bill drafted by opposition MPs in a bid to have equitable distribution of resources across the country. The CDF bill was passed into law in 2003 following the coming into power of a new government (Ongoya & Lumallas, 2005). Unlike other devolved funds that go through much of bureaucracy, CDF goes directly to the grassroots level of implementation, that is, at the constituency level (Kimenyi, 2005). Its aim is to control imbalances in regional development brought about by the partisan policies. It targets all constituency level development projects particularly those aiming to combat poverty at the grassroots. CDF resources are generated from tax collected from Value Added Tax (VAT), income tax paid by salaried employees, duty paid on manufactured and imported goods and fees charged on licenses. Therefore, each and every Kenyan contributes towards CDF.

In January 2013, the CDF Act 2003 (as amended in 2007) was repealed and replaced with CDF Act 2013 that is aligned to the constitution of Kenya 2010. The enactment of the CDF Act 2013 was mainly aimed to ensure that the law governing CDF is aligned to the Constitution of Kenya

2010, specifically in compliance with the principles of transparency and accountability, separation of powers and participation of people. The new law was also aimed to align the operations of the fund to the new devolved government structure. However, the High Court of Kenya on 20th February 2015 made a ruling that declared the CDF Act 2013 as falling short of the constitutional requirement and hence invalid. Consequently, there were a series of a lengthy, countrywide consultative process followed which led to the enactment of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) Act 2015 which again effectively replaced the Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) Act 2013. Key among the changes was the introduction of the Constituency Oversight Committee and new requirements that CDF projects to be undertaken with effect from 2016 will only be limited to those related to National Government Functions (Shilaho, 2015).

At the national level, the National Government CDF Act of 2015 Section 4(1a) mandates that at least 2.5% of the government's annual ordinary revenue be channeled to the Constituencies for purposes of development. The CDF Act stipulates the allocation criteria for the above 2.5% to the constituencies; 75% is allocated equally among all 210 constituencies and the remaining 25% is allocated based on the national poverty index multiplied by the constituency poverty index. At the Constituency level, a maximum of 3% of each constituency's annual allocation may be used for administration, 25% for an education bursary scheme, 2% for sports activities and 2% for environmental activities. Although CDF does not cover recurrent costs, it allows 3% of the constituency's annual allocation to be used for recurrent expenses of vehicles, equipment & machinery since they constitute development projects under the CDF Act. Consequently, three (3%) percent may be allocated for monitoring & evaluation of ongoing projects and capacity building activities while 5% is kept aside as an emergency reserve to be made available for emergencies that may occur in the Constituency.

2.2.5 Institutional Framework for CDF Implementation

The National Government CDF Act 2015 that replaced the CDF Act of 2013 and the CDF Act of 2003 establishes 5 committees or institutions to aid in the proper management of CDF. These institutions are:

- a. The National Assembly Select Committee on National Government Constituency Development Fund established under section 50 (1) of the Act and operating at the National level.
- b. The National Government Constituency Development Fund Board (NG-CDFB) established under section 14 (1) of the Act and operating at the National Level and responsible for receiving and approving project proposals and making allocations requested.
- c. Constituency Oversight Committee (COC) established under section 53 (1) and operating at the Constituency Level chaired by the Constituency Member of Parliament responsible for oversight and collecting and acting on feedback from the public.
- d. National Government Constituencies Development Fund Committee (NG-CDFC) established under section 43 (1) of the Act and operating at the national (Parliamentary) level
- e. Projects Management Committees (PMC) recognized under section 36 (1) of the Act and operating at the community level. The committee constitutes the project implementation team and acts on behalf of the project beneficiaries.

Figure 1 below represents 5 institutions under National Government CDF Act 2015



Figure 1: Institutions and Committees Managing CDF)

Source: National Government Constituency Development Fund Board (2016)

The composition and functions of each of these institutions is spelt out in the CDF Act. Proper coordination between these institutions is critical for effective linkages between the various actors at the various levels to ensure effective implementation of CDF projects. Section 24 of the CDF Act of 2015 highlights the kind of projects to be funded under CDF. The projects should be development projects that are community based and whose prospective benefits can reach a wide cross-section of the inhabitants of a particular area. CDF funds are not to be used for supporting political or religious bodies or activities. However, in the event of an emergency, a specialized religious body or organization may be identified by the NG-CDFC and allocated resources to offer emergency support.

2.2.6 Project Cycle of the CDF Funded Projects

The Chairman in every constituency is required to convene a meeting in each location of the constituency to deliberate on residents' development priorities. These are then forwarded to the NG-CDFC which in turn compiles and ranks them in a priority list of between five (5) and twenty five (25) project proposals in every financial year. The CDFC submits the project proposal to the Board for approval. The Board approves projects and disburses funds. Funding priority should be in completing on-going projects. Figure 2 below represents project cycle of the CDF funded projects.

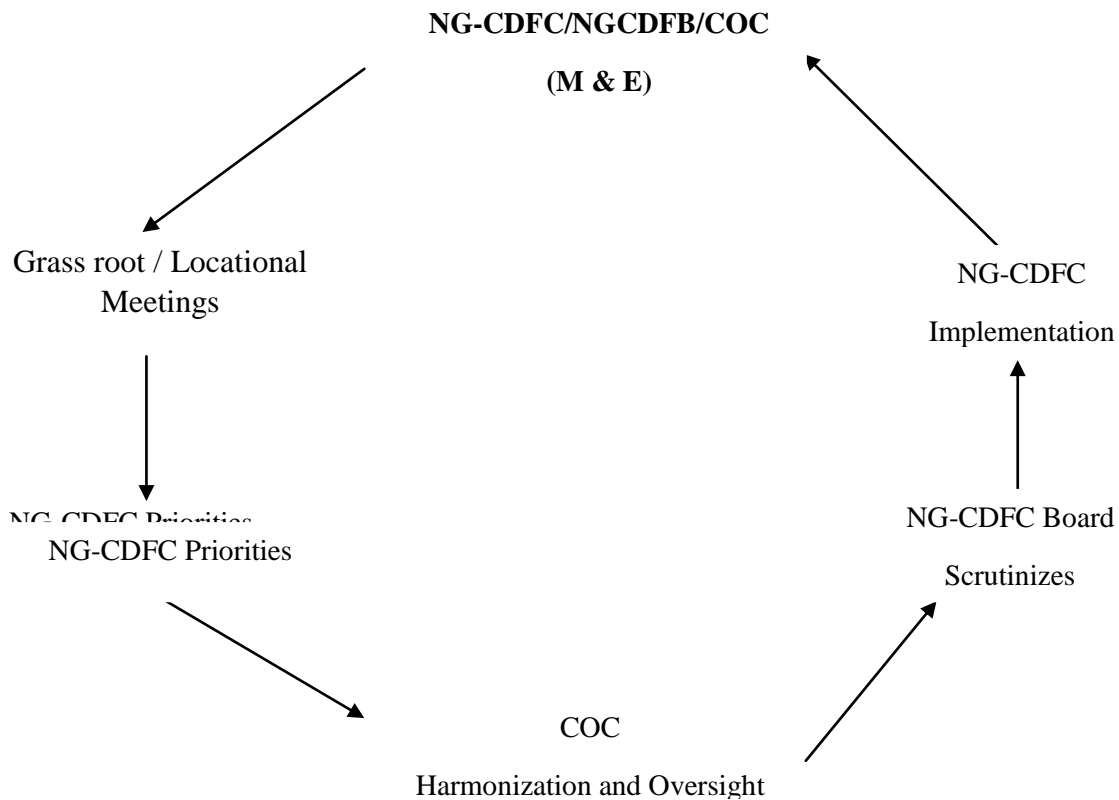


Figure 2: CDF Project Cycle

Source: National Government Constituency Development Fund Board (2016)

2.2.7 Role of Citizens in the Management of CDF

In line with the new constitution of 2010 and the principles of public participation, members of the public, here in referred to as the community are expected to play a central role in the management and conduct of CDF Projects. The role of the community members includes: providing opinions on specific development projects to be funded by the CDF and providing membership to the PMC and the NG-CDFC. Other lines of responsibility or engagement include the provision of grassroots and practical auditing of CDF projects, monitoring and ensuring sustainability of the CDF projects (Gikonyo, 2008).

2.3. Awareness Levels and Community Participation

Mading (2013) undertook a study on Factors Influencing Community Participation in Geothermal Energy Project Implementation. The study sought to establish the influence of information access, income levels, gender aspects as well as literacy levels on community

participation in implementation of Menengai Geothermal Power Project. It was established that majority of the respondents have knowledge about the Company and up to 78.7% got the information before Company's intervention in the area through awareness meetings. The respondents further indicated that the level of awareness did influence their participation in the project. The researcher recommended the Company to put up a satellite office near the project for purposes of information sharing since awareness was found to influence community participation which was considered a critical success factor.

According to a study done by Kinyonda (2008), there is a low level of community participation in CDF projects. He acknowledges that because of low level of community participation in CDF funded projects at constituency level there are high number of incomplete projects. There is poor project ownership by the Constituents. His study found out that Constituents have not been completely involved in decision making for example, on identification, selection and prioritization of projects. Most of the CDF funded projects are regarded to belong to the area MPs. There is little awareness about CDF projects being implemented. The level of participation was low where only 27% attended meetings and the majority of people were not involved in decision making on project identifications, prioritization and implementation.

Fadhil (2011) undertook a study on Factors influencing community participation in constituency development fund projects in Moyale District, Kenya. The researcher sought to determine among others the influence of community level of awareness and its implication on community participation in CDF Projects. The findings indicated existence of poor communication networks which was linked to poor community participation in the projects. The researcher recommends that location meeting should incorporate all stakeholders and also recommends more workshops at location level aimed at improving community awareness and therefore participation.

Kilewo & Frumence (2015) undertook a study on the factors that hinder community participation in developing and implementing comprehensive council health plans in Manyoni District, Tanzania. The study used a qualitative approach and relied upon Health Facility Governing Committees (HFGC), Council Health Service Board (CHSB), and Council Health Management Team (CHMT) as the key informants or study participants. In-depth interviews were the choice method of data collection while analysis of data was done for themes and

patterns. The results identified lack of awareness as the main impediment to community participation.

Dulani (2003) conducted a study that sought to answer the general question, 'How Participatory is Participation in Social Funds?' in analysis of three Case Studies from the Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) projects. The study concluded that the level of community participation was limited to being informed what had already been decided by other key players which implied passive participation by consultation. As such, the level of awareness affected abilities for meaningful participation by community members.

The findings by Dulani, 2003 are consistent with arguments by Dayal, Vanwijk, & Mukherjee (2000) who holds that, at community level, participation in development initiatives is enhanced when people have sufficient information about development initiatives both as individual and collectively. Rural Kenyans have been reporting that the information that is available on policy about government programs and services is difficult to obtain and interpret. Consequently there is desire to learn about and access information on government programs and services, that is understandable, concise and timely and especially on development pegged funds. Before citizens can express their opinions and participate in public decision process and become actors, they need information about CDF (Omolo, 2010).

Mosse (2001) argues that community participation in any development projects is enhanced through increasing awareness levels of all the beneficiaries. Increasing information awareness increases mutual opportunities for dialogue, decision making in development initiatives. The author acknowledges that in relation to CDF funded projects community participation can be improved by increasing informal awareness levels for example through public education at constituency level to the constituents.

Adundo (2014) acknowledge that there is direct relationship between information awareness levels and participation. When the beneficiaries (stakeholders) have sufficient information on funds disbursement and projects to be implemented, they do participate more especially in projects prioritization. Khwaja (2004) asserts that increasing participant's awareness levels through sensitization initiatives increases their level of participation in decision making, increased sense of ownership and commitment. A study conducted in Botswana which

evaluated the impact of community awareness and participation in the government funded projects revealed that low levels of community awareness resulted in low beneficiaries' participation which in turn resulted to reduced rate of completion of CDF funded projects. Lastly, a survey done by the Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA) established that community awareness levels in many GOK projects decentralized CDF included have been characterized by low awareness levels. In many cases, communities are not aware of when the funds are released and how they are utilized within community based projects. Further, on project identification, a concern was raised since most projects implemented were not in line with community priorities, for example, in Laikipia Constituency there are more cattle dips than health centers and dispensaries, (KIPPRA, 2014).

2.4. Political Factors and Community Participation

According to Cornwall & Coelho (2007), community participation in public sector projects has political implications. A study conducted by IPAR (2005) in five constituencies Limuru, Kajiando, Machakos, Kangundo and Makandara highlights that there was a lot of political influence in CDF funded projects. As a result, there was reduced direct participation among the target beneficiaries. For example, according to the study, the constituent's beneficiaries who participated in the CDF planning were less than 11% of the above mentioned constituencies. IPAR study further reveals overwhelming evidence that the CDF has been used to advance the political agenda of the political class and particularly Members of Parliament. Evidence was found of a tug-of-“war” between MPs and councilors who believed there exists enough loop holes that could be exploited for individual financial advantage. This was aided by the fact that four out of five of the constituencies analyzed, the appointments of the members of CDF committees were composed by MPs and not elected by the local population. This in turn reduced the community participation, for example in planning, monitoring and evaluation of projects. With few exceptions the members of the CDF committees were found to be drawn from MPs blood relatives rather than from across the constituents community. Obviously such a scenario clearly demonstrated reduced levels of community participation due to political influence and patronage.

Mapesa & Kibua (2006) embarked on a critical assessment of the management and utilization of the constituency development fund in Kenya. Extremely low levels of community participation among the residents in CDF activities were established. The author further indicated the

existence of weak mechanisms that hindered or limited grass root communities from having say in the projects to be implemented. The findings above are consistent with conventional wisdom presented by Chitere & Ileri (2004) who acknowledges that the key concerns of institutional reforms though aimed at devolving and decentralizing development and empowering the people might not yield the expected results. This is due to weakness within strategic processes employed among the poor community participation in CDF funded projects due to political influence.

Revisiting further how politics influence community participation, Kimenyi (2005) views that political leaders may view CDF as an investment in their political careers, with returns spread over the electoral cycles. For example, a politician would prefer projects that maximize political returns while voters would prefer projects that maximize welfare. Although these two objectives may be in cohort, there may be cases where the constituency characteristics might result in divergence such that political maximization is not equivalent to community welfare maximizations. To the extent that members of the Parliament have a key role in identification and implementation of the projects, we do expect choices to be influenced by political maximization. From the above there is clear indication of how political arena influences community participation in a very influential manner.

The face behind CDF is to encourage beneficiaries to develop a sense of ownership and commitment for the initiated projects to ensure their sustainability. It also encourages active community participation through involvement of the people in decision making in the initiated projects within their constituents. However, there has been generally been inadequate participation by locals. The locals have been reduced to mere passive participants with politicians taking full control of the CDF fund. The constituency level committees are dominated the politicians thank to the constituencies target beneficiaries (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2013). Further, the CDF act gives executive powers to politicians who are in charge of constituting committees, choosing and implementing development projects. MPs thus legislate and go on to implement the law while they should be watchdogs (Ongoya & Lumallas, 2005)

2.5. Education Level and Community Participation

In his study on factors influencing community participation in constituency development fund projects, Fadhil (2011) established that illiteracy, general level of education and awareness were the main drawback facing community participation on Constituency Development Fund projects in Moyale District, Kenya.

Mading (2013) in the study on factors influencing community participation in Geothermal Energy Project Implementation sought to determine the influence of among others, literacy levels on community participation in implementation of Menengai Geothermal Power Project. On education, it was established that 93.7% of the residents who participated in the project's activities have a minimum of primary education. It was further gathered through the study findings that the level of education was a critical factor for participation in the project.

Educational level of CDF beneficiaries in a constituency has direct influence on their participation level. A study by Mwangi (2008) acknowledges that educated target beneficiaries have more participation avenues in the C.D.F. funded projects. The author noted that in planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of CDF funded projects, the level of participation was higher at 48.2% than in constituents where the community comprised of the high illiteracy levels in education. Daib (2014) while investigating the factors influencing completion rate of construction projects in devolved units in Kenya with a specialty in Wajir County identified education level as a key determinant of community participation. The level of primary stakeholders (community) participation in projects in Wajir, the study observed was poor due to low educational levels since majority of them have not attained secondary level education. This concurs with Mwangi (2008) who acknowledge that despite involving primary beneficiaries (local men and women) in CDF participation in projects prioritization, needs assessment, implementation and report writing has been relatively low. This is due to low levels of education. Many of them lacked skills for example, the ability to conduct needs assessment so as to decide which of the projects to prioritize and address the identified needs. Education is an empowering tool; high levels of education will translate into higher community participation in projects. For example, in assuming there is no resistance from politicians e.g. MPs, the local community will participate in the entire project life cycle, that is from initiation implementation, monitoring and evaluation and closure.

2.6 Demographic characteristics and Community Participation

The study at hand approaches demographic factors from two important dimensions; Gender and age. The term 'gender' describes the social relations between women and men. According to Jackson & Pearson (2005), gender analysis comprises information to access and control over resources for men and women, division of labour within the household and community and the participation of men and women in public decision making and organizations. It is concerned with men's and women's participation in the determination of their lives including access to rights, power and control over resources. Gender is understood to mean that people are born female and male, but learn to be girls and boys who grow into women and men. They are taught what the appropriate behavior is, attitudes, roles, and how they should relate to other people (Guijt & Shah, 1998). Men and women fulfil a number of concurrent social roles and social relations that are influenced by other people. Race, ethnicity, age, culture, tradition, religion and an individual's 'position' (wealth, status) also assist to differentiate the experience of being a man or a woman within a particular society. Therefore gender identity and gender roles are the result of learned behavior and, given the right impetus and motivation, can change. In many developing countries, men's and women's gender roles determine their place in the society and this thus dictates what they can do and what they can't. This is particularly evident in the participation of community projects where men tend to take part in these projects while women shy away.

Just as gender roles differ from society to society different values are ascribed to what determines the division of labor between men and women. Typically, women in low income countries undertake a 'triple role' in society, that is reproductive, productive and community roles. Because women and men have different roles and exercise different levels of control and power over resources they often have different needs. How work is valued in any given context affects the way women and men determine priorities when it comes to planning a project and likewise their capacity to participate in it. Analysis of the interests of women and men in the development process has evolved into the notion of 'practical' and 'strategic' needs (Moser, 2012). Practical gender needs are linked to the 'condition' of women's lives, their immediate environment, workload and responsibilities that exist in the society of which they are part. Practical in nature, they are often linked directly to inadequacies in lack of resources such as time and access financial income. Meeting practical gender needs is relatively straightforward but their existence alone is unlikely to change (and in fact may worsen) the inequalities that exist

relative to the condition. Strategic gender needs refer to improvements in women's disadvantaged 'position' in society relative to men in terms of labor, power and control. Strategic gender needs are not as readily identifiable and vary according to particular contexts (Jahan & Mumtaz, 1996).

According to Guijt & Shah (1998), what constrain women in project participation are the social structures that favors male domination and female subordination. They state that women have always participated in development but from an unequal and unacknowledged position. Activities undertaken primarily by women at the community level as an extension of their reproductive role includes provision and maintenance of collective resources for example water, health and education and in most cases this work is usually voluntary and unpaid. It rarely includes levels of decision making and formal community politics which is often the role of men who get paid in cash, status or power, (Moser, 2012).

Soyoung & Sungchan (2014) undertook a study on the degree of community engagement through an empirical Research in Baltimore City. The study sought to establish the influential factors that affect the levels of community engagement. The factors were divided into community-level characteristics as well as demographic features of individuals in the community of Baltimore City. The study examined a range of demographic factors which included race, age, and sex. With respect to the demographic factors, age was found to be a key influential factor to community participation. Specifically, it was established that persons over the age of 65 years old were more willing to engage in community activities. The study could not present enough evidence to support the influence of gender on the level of community participation.

Obare (2014) conducted a study on factors influencing community participation and ownership of government sponsored projects: the case of constituency development fund in Nyaribari Chache constituency projects, Kisii County, Kenya. The study sought to establish among others how demographic characteristics influence community participation and ownership of CDF projects in Nyaribari Chache Constituency. The findings indicated that demographic characteristics had insignificant influence in community participation and ownership of CDF projects in Nyaribari Chache Constituency.

The study by Mading (2013) on factors influencing community participation in Geothermal Energy Project Implementation was also interested with the extent to which gender influences community participation. On the influence of gender, 33.3% of those who have participated in project activities indicated that gender was a critical factor affecting community participation. 82.0% of the respondents indicated that women participation in the project activities was paramount. More women participated in the project compared to male counterparts.

Manase (2016) undertook a study on the relationship between demographic factors and community participation in environmental education activities in Morogoro, Tanzania. The study sought to determine the relationship between demographic factors and community participation. The findings indicated that, the general community perception towards the effectiveness of Environmental Education programmes initiatives in Morogoro was negative. It was established that demographic factors, that is, age and gender of the participants had a significant influence on community perception and therefore participation.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by the decentralization theory.

Decentralization Theory

The decentralization theory as presented by Smith (1985) and developed further by Kochen & Deutsch (1980) regards the the process of redistributing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority. Conyers (1983) and Conyers (2006) describe decentralization as any transfer of powers or functions of government from the national level to any sub national level. As such, decentralization is both a political and administrative phenomenon and focusing on transferring both decision making and administrative power to fewer tier governments. According to Rondinelli, Nellis, & Cheema (1983), decentralization implies transferring or delegation of authority to plan, make decisions and manage public functions from the central government and its agencies to field organizations of those agencies, subordinate units of government, semi-autonomous public cooperation, area-wide development authorities, functional authorities, autonomous local governments or non-governmental organizations. Smith (1985) sees decentralization as both reversing to concentration of administration at a single center and concerning powers of local government. As such, decentralization involves transferring decision making power and administration from the center to lower levels of governments.

There seems to be no specific or any unified theory to explain what decentralization is about and how it operates. The idea of decentralization emerged in 1950s and was influenced by neoclassical economic writings. During the late 1970s and the 1980s the subject had become a popular strategy in the field of development administration. Smith (1985) explained decentralization from local government and liberal democracy standpoint. He pointed that the liberal democratic writing emphasizing the local government as the best method of arranging for local administration of public services falls into two categories which are national and local levels. At the national level, the values are related to political education, training in leadership and political stability and at the local levels the relevant values are equality, liberty and responsiveness.

When turning to the local level, several values could be identified relating to liberal democratic writings, which are political equality, accountability and responsiveness. It is assumed that decentralization provides more access to people's participation, which helps to citizens' aspiration that strengthens the condition of political equality. Thus it could be argued that if there is more access to people participation in the development process greater equality could be built on a political ground and more people have chances for involving decision making at the development process which implies that needs and aspiration of people who live in local areas are satisfied. In that sense local people may be much benefiting from the development process (Crook, 2003). As gathered from Giguère (2003), decentralization has long been assumed as an effective tool and many nations use decentralized planning and management as a development strategy in order to respond to the popular expectations. Decentralization allows local people participation and thus supports local autonomy and expands the scope for decision making at local level (Bardhan, 1996).

Contrary to this favorable argument, several scholars criticize the term. In this line, Searle (1974) comments that in many countries power at the local level is more concentrated, more elitist and applied more ruthlessly against the poor than at the center. The case presented to this opinion is the fact that there are cases where power which is handled by politicians and local elite would tend to allocate the government resources in favor of their interests. Another criticism to the theory is that if the administration at local levels is not equipped with the required management skills, knowledge, experience and competence, then the desired objectives would not be achieved as expected (Siddle & Koelble, 2013).

The theory of decentralization as proposed by Smith (1985), fits the study of factors influencing community participation of CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County. The main aim of CDF fund as allocated to the local government at constituency level is to be used for community projects and improve people’s lives. It enhances people participation in their need identification and coming up with priority projects in their locality. There is however a likelihood of people not fully taking part in these projects due to various reasons including lack of awareness, demographic factors, education or literacy level and political influence.

12.8. Conceptual Framework

Figure 3 presents the conceptual framework on which this study was based.

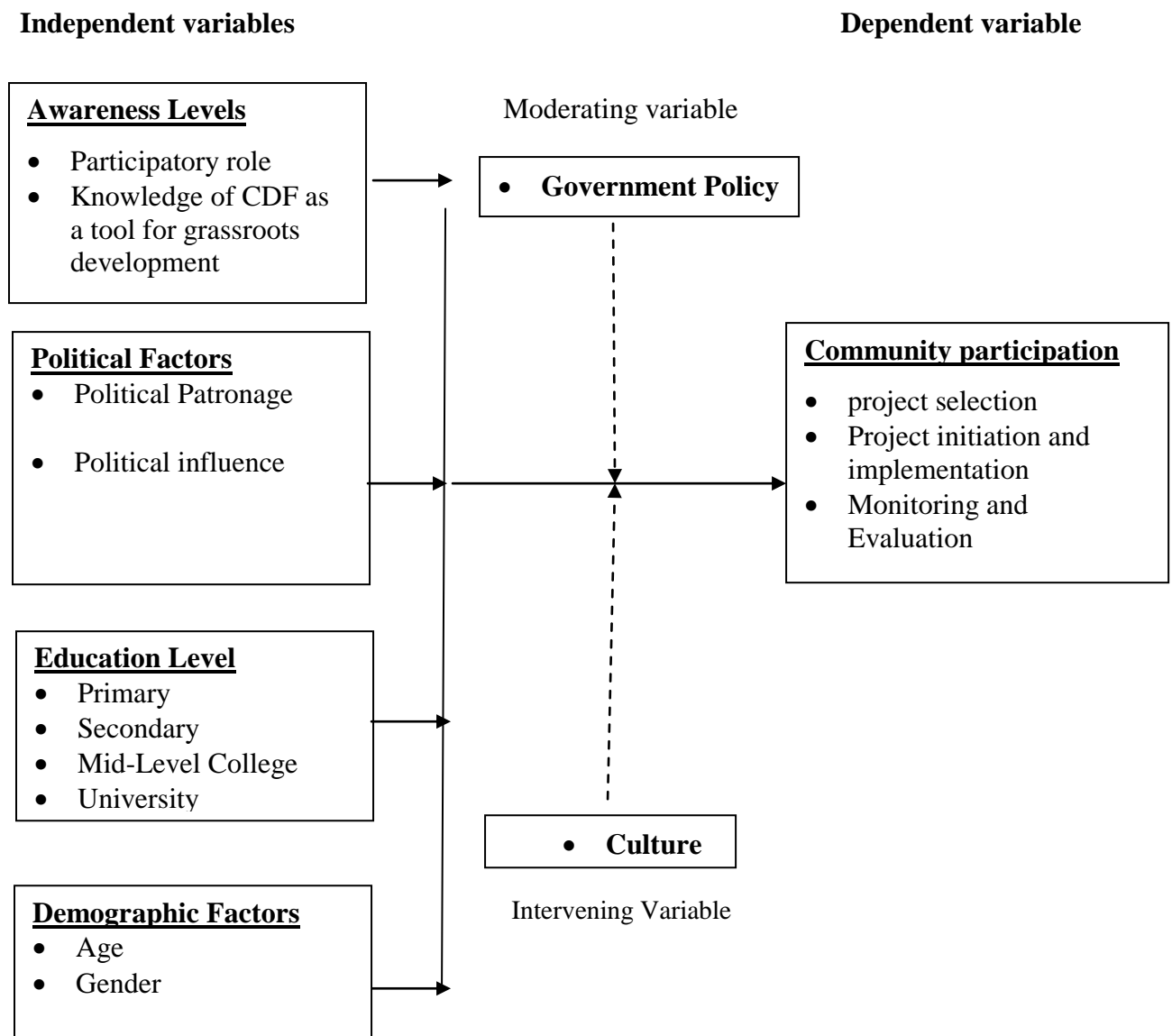


Figure 3: Conceptual Framework

2.9. Chapter Summary and Research Gap

The chapter has reviewed the relevant literature on community participation and presented both the theoretical and conceptual frameworks. The literature review of this study shows that community participation in CDF funded project is an issue that has received concern from past scholars. The study reflects barriers influencing community participation in CDF funded projects, namely level of education, political factors, level of awareness and demographic factors. The study has, through the literature review gathered many contextual, empirical, and conceptual study gaps that have remained exposed and which will hopefully be filled through the proposed study.

Contextual gaps are identified in that most studies on the subject at hand such as Kilewo & Frumence (2015), Dulani (2003), Soyounng & Sungchan (2014) and Manase (2016) are international in nature and very few local studies could be identified. As such, embarking on the proposed study will help in attempting to fill the contextual gap.

Conceptual gaps exist in that most studies have considered a narrow view of community participation such as attending public participation meetings. The narrow approach in the indication of Public participation is evident in the studies by among others Daib (2014), Mwangi (2008 and Obare (2014). The study at hand will attempt to fill this gap by embracing a broad concept of community participation throughout the project's life cycle.

Empirical gaps are vivid in that most of the studies reviewed embraced a narrow framework of variables and have sidelined some key variables such as political influence and demographic factors despite their obvious weight to the subject at hand. Studies falling presenting the gap include Kilewo & Frumence (2015), Omolo, 2010), Mosse (2001), Adundo (2014) as well as Nyaguthii & Oyugi (2013). The study at hand is designed and structured in a manner that will attempt to methodically address these gaps.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research design, the target population, sampling technique, sample size and data collection methods that the researcher utilized and the validity and reliability of the data collection methods. It also presents an operationalization of variables used in the study.

3.2 Research Design

According to Oso & Onen (2005) a research design entails the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data in a manner that seeks to combine relevance with the research purpose with economy. In other words, a research design aims at achieving the research objectives and solving associated problems. For the purpose of this study, the researcher employed descriptive survey design. According to Bulmberg, Cooper, & Schindler (2011), a descriptive study is concerned with finding out the what, where and how of a phenomenon that interests a given study. Kothari (2011) adds that a descriptive research design encompasses the establishment of what is happening as regards a particular given variable. Descriptive research studies are those studies which are concerned with describing the characteristics of a particular individual or of a group and ascertain whether variables are associated. The choice of this design was informed and justified by the fact that, the phenomena under study cannot be manipulated as it involves an already existing condition or state of affairs. The choice of the descriptive survey design was also due to the fact that the design allows data collection by way of questionnaires which is the choice instrument for the study at hand. The design was also key to making generalizations and inferences to the entire population (Ott and Longnecker, 2015). The descriptive research design was a key anchor for the study on the factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County as a prerequisite to both quantitative and qualitative data analysis.

3.3 Target Population

According to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003), a target population should have some observable characteristics to which the research intends to generalize the results of the study. The target population for the study at hand was 148, 847 residents of Mathira Constituency distributed in 5 county assembly wards as gathered from the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics for the Kenya

National Housing and Population Census of 2009. The projects considered were all the 107 projects funded for the period starting from 2013/2014 to date as indicated in Appendix III. The justification for choosing this period was the fact that the principles of community or public participation which interests the study at hand took a new worthy route following the enactment of the CDF Act of 2013 which sought to align the fund with the constitution. The target respondents included the general public in Mathira Constituency who were the beneficiaries of the 107 projects under appendix III.

Table 3.1: Target Population

	<i>Wards in Mathira Constituency</i>	<i>Population as per the Kenya National Population and Housing Census of 2009</i>
1	Ruguru	22, 946
2	Magutu	24,114
3	Iriani	27, 652
4	Konyu	21, 959
5	Kirimukuyu	28, 898
6	Karatina Town	23, 278
	TOTAL	148, 847

Source: *Kenya National Population and Housing Census (2009)*

3.4 Sample size and sampling techniques

According to Bryman & Bell (2015) a sample is a set of representative elements drawn from the population. The researcher utilized the stratified random sampling and the Krejcie & Morgan (1970) table to determine the sample size. The strata used at this stage were the 6 wards making up the constituency and in which the projects were distributed. Using the Krejcie & Morgan (1970) table scale for the population at hand (148, 847), a total of 384 participants were settled upon. To ensure inclusivity, the participations were randomly selected from each strata (wards) using proportionate stratified random sampling formula as presented by Mugenda & Mugenda (2003). The formula is presented as:

$$nh = (N_h / N) * n$$

Where nh is the sample size for stratum h, Nh is the population size for stratum h, N is total population size, and n is total sample size.

Children and community members below the age of 18years were however not be sampled.

Table 3.2 represent sampling sample size.

Table 3.2: Sampling and Sample Size

STEP 1: Sample size determination through Stratified random sampling and Krejcie & Morgan table scale		
	Total Population	Sample Size using Krejcie & Morgan Table
	148, 847 (Census 2009)	384 participants
Sample Distribution via Proportionate stratified random sampling ($n_h = (N_h / N) * n$)		
Ward (STRATUM)	Population Census (2009)	Sample per ward
Ruguru Ward	22, 946	59 Participants
Magutu Ward	24, 114	62 Participants
Iriani Ward	27, 652	71 Participants
Konyu Ward	21, 959	57 Participants
Kirimukuyu Ward	28, 898	75 Participants
Karatina Town	23, 278	60 Participants
Total Sample Size		384 Participants

Source: *Kenya National Population and Housing Census (2009) and Researcher (2016)*

3.5 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is the precise, systematic gathering of information relevant to the research problems, using methods such as interviews, participant observation, focus group discussion, narratives and case histories (Oso & Onen, 2005). The study collected both primary and secondary data. Due to large number of respondents, the study used questionnaires to collect primary data. This assisted the researcher to collect standardized information and therefore ensured comparable data. The questionnaire was designed in line with the research objectives and included both open ended and close ended questions. The 5 point likert scale was utilized for likert type questions. Secondary data was also be utilized and was gathered from the National Government Constituency Development Fund Board website as well as the Constituency Office handbooks and reports.

3.6 Validity of instruments

Validity refers to the degree to which results obtained from analysis of the data actually represent the phenomenon under study (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The question of validity is raised in the context of the form of the test, the purpose of the test and the target population.

For this purpose, expert opinion was utilised in assessing and improving validity status of the instrument. Opinions from the supervisor as a research expert were considered adequate. Adjustments were made on advisory until the supervisor was satisfied that the instrument measured what it was intended to measure.

3.7 Reliability of instruments

Reliability is the degree to which a test consistently measures whatever it measures (Gay, 1981). In other words, reliability is the extent to which a research instrument administered more than once yields consistent results. The researcher was particularly interested in the internal consistency reliability aspects of the research instrument and specifically the split half correlation measure. The researcher utilised the Cronbach's Alpha Reliability Test using SPSS to test for reliability of the instrument. As gathered from the author Cronbach (1951), the Cronbach's alpha evaluates internal consistency by calculating an equivalent to the average of all possible split half correlation.

Table 3.3 Chronbach's Alpha Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.704	.783	25

Going by the analysis results, the Cronbach's alpha coefficient for 25 items was found be 0.783 which represented a relatively high internal consistency.

3.8. Data Analysis Techniques

The questionnaire was edited with aim of checking on completeness, consistency and clarity in answering research questions. The data was coded, tabulated and analyzed using statistical package for social sciences. Analysis was guided by the research objectives. Both descriptive statistics and inferential statistics were computed and the study findings were presented using percentages and tables, similarly interpretations were also made where applicable.

3.9. Ethical Considerations

A number of ethical issues were addressed in the course of the research including informed consent, access, acceptance and confidentiality. In the conduct of this research, the principle of informed consent was regarded the required attention by explaining the purpose of the study to

participants and making them aware that participation was optional and they could choose to answer or not answer any questions in the course of the interview. The participants were also well informed about the purpose of the research. The researcher made sure that the respondents understood that their responses were to be treated with utmost confidentiality and that these responses would be used purely for academic purposes.

3.10. Operationalization of Variables

The measurement of the various variables in this study will be undertaken as shown in Table 3.3

Table 3.4: Operationalization of Variables Table

Research Objectives	Type of Variable	Indicator	Measure	Data Collection	Level of scale
To establish how level of awareness influences community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya.	Independent: Awareness levels.	Community members awareness on the working of the Community Development Fund as a tool for grassroots development	Extent to which people are aware of the working of Community Development Fund as a tool for grassroots development	Questionnaire	Ordinal
		Self-awareness on their participatory role in CDF funded projects	Extent to which people who knew any of the their Participatory role in CDF funded projects as a citizen	Questionnaire	Ordinal
To determine how political Factors influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya	Independent: Political Factors.				
		Political Patronage	Extent to which the Political class dominate the CDF Project undertakings.	Questionnaire	Ordinal
		Political Influence	Extent to which the political class influences project and fund management.	Questionnaire	Ordinal
To determine the extent to which the level of formal education influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya	Independent: Education level.	Primary Secondary Mid level colleges University degree	Number of people who have attained completion certificate on each category	Questionnaire	Nominal

To determine how demographic characteristics influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County, Kenya	Independent: Demographic Characteristics.	Age	Age of the members of the community expected to take part in the projects in line with principles public participation.	Questionnaire	Interval
		Gender	Proportion of Women participating in community participation forums	Questionnaire	Nominal

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATIONS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents and discusses the research findings under thematic sub sections in line with the study objectives. The data was analysed and presented in forms of tables and percentages which make the results easy and possible to read.

4.2 Response Rate

The researcher distributed a total of 384 questionnaires to the various target respondents in the six wards making up the Constituency. Out of this, 243 responses were secured as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Response Rate

<i>Group</i>	Designated Sample size	Number Achieved	Response Rate
Residents	384	243	63.28%
Total	384	243	63.28%

As shown in Table 4.1, there was a 63.28% questionnaire return rate that was higher than the 60% that Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) consider adequate for this kind of study.

4.3 Level of Awareness and its influence to Community Participation in CDF

Projects

This section covers responses on the community's level of awareness and how this influences Community Participation in CDF Projects. The awareness is based on the effectiveness of the CDF office in distributing information towards creating awareness for community participation; their understanding of the working of the CDF as a tool for grass root development in CDF projects undertakings; and also aware of their participatory roles under the Constituency Development Fund implementation framework.

Table 4.2 represents the findings on community's awareness on the effectiveness of the CDF office in distributing information towards creating awareness for community participation.

Table 4.2: Rating of CDF Office's Effectiveness in distributing information for participation

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Very High Rating	34	14.0	14.0
	High Rating	41	16.9	30.9
	Moderate Rating	111	45.7	76.5
	Low Rating	48	19.8	96.3
	Very Low Rating	9	3.7	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing at 76.60% thought that the CDF office was effective in distributing information towards creating awareness for community participation.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they understood the working of the CDF as a tool for grass root development. The findings are represented in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondents' Understanding of the Working of the CDF

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	7	2.9	2.9
	Little Extent	10	4.1	7.0
	Moderate Extent	104	42.8	49.8
	Great Extent	69	28.4	78.2
	Very Great Extent	53	21.8	100.0

As Table 4.3 indicates, respondents were split in almost equal proportion on their understanding of the working of the CDF as a tool for grass root development with 50.2% having an above moderate rating.

The respondents were also requested to indicate their views on the extent to which they were aware of their participatory roles under the Constituency Development Fund implementation framework. Table 4.4 gives their responses.

Table 4.4: Awareness of Respondents' Participation Roles

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	4	1.6	1.6
	Little Extent	45	18.5	20.1
	Moderate Extent	109	44.9	65.0
	Great Extent	55	22.6	87.6
	Very Great Extent	30	12.4	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 65.00% of respondents indicated that they knew their participation roles on CDF funded projects to a moderate extent. 35.00% of the respondents indicated that citizens knew their roles to a great extent.

The Pearson Correlation Analysis results for the association between Level of Awareness and Community Participation was as presented below in Table 4.5.

Table 4.5: Pearson Correlation Analysis

		COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
LEVEL OF AWARENESS	Pearson Correlation	.721**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.030
N		243

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

As evidenced by the Pearson Correlation output, there is a significant positive relationship between Level of Awareness and Community Participation. The strength of association is very strong since the Pearson Correlation Co-efficient is 0.721 and statistically significant since the Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.030 is less than 0.05 level of significance.

4.4 Political Factors and influence on Community Participation in CDF

Projects.

This section covers responses on the political factors and how this influences Community Participation in CDF Projects. The political factors are based on whether the political leadership sticks to their oversight role as per constitution; political class influence on the constitution of PMC; on whether the political class directly influenced CDFC constitution; on whether the

political class influenced the constitution of COC; on whether the political class used CDF to reward cronies; on whether the political class dictated the selection of projects; on whether the political leadership interfered with monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects and on whether the political class had the final say on project allocations

Table 4.6 represent the responses on whether the political leadership sticks on their oversight role as per constitution.

Table 4.6: The Political Leadership Sticks to their Oversight Role as per Constitution

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	16	6.6	6.6
	Little Extent	37	15.2	21.8
	Moderate Extent	60	24.7	46.5
	Great Extent	74	30.5	77.0
	Very Great Extent	56	23.0	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

The upper cut class representing 53.50% of respondents agreed with the proposition that the political leadership stuck to their oversight roles as per the constitution.

Respondents also indicated the extent to which the MP directly influenced the Constitution of the Project Management Committee. Table 4.7 represented the responses.

Table 4.7: On the Political Class Influence on the constitution of PMC.

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	10	4.1	4.1
	Little Extent	28	11.5	15.6
	Moderate Extent	61	25.1	40.7
	Great Extent	86	35.4	76.1
	Very Great Extent	58	23.9	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 59.30% indicated that the Political Class influenced the constitution of PMCs at least to a great extent. The remaining 40.70% of the respondents indicated either moderate, little or no influence at all on PMC constitution by the political class.

Table 4.8 represent the community members' responses on whether the political class directly influenced the constitution of CDFC Committee.

Table 4.8: On whether the Political Class directly influenced CDFC Constitution.

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	4	1.6	1.6
	Little Extent	5	2.1	3.7
	Moderate Extent	50	20.6	24.3
	Great Extent	88	36.2	60.5
	Very Great Extent	96	39.5	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 75.70% indicated that the political class directly influenced the constitution of the National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee to a great extent.

The study participants were also asked to indicate the extent to which the political class influenced the constitution of the Constituency Oversight Committee, table 4.9 represent their responses.

Table 4.9: On whether the Political Class influenced the constitution of COC

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	14	5.8	5.8
	Little Extent	10	4.1	9.9
	Moderate Extent	91	37.4	47.3
	Great Extent	72	29.6	77.0
	Very Great Extent	56	23.0	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 52.60% of respondents indicated that the political class directly influenced the constitution of the Constituency Oversight Committee to a great extent.

Respondents also indicated whether in their opinion, the political class used CDF projects to reward cronies. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.10

Table 4.10: On whether the Political Class used CDF to reward Cronies

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	14	8.8	5.8
	Little Extent	10	9.1	17.9
	Moderate Extent	91	17.3	35.2
	Great Extent	72	27.1	62.3
	Very Great Extent	56	37.7	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 64.20% indicated that the political class used CDF projects to reward cronies to a great extent with the rest 35.80% of respondents indicating that this condition happened either to a moderate extent, little extent or no extent at all.

Data was also gathered from the respondents on whether the political class dictated the selection of projects. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.11

Table 4.11: On whether the Political Class dictated the selection of Projects.

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	11	4.5	4.5
	Little Extent	14	5.8	10.3
	Moderate Extent	17	7.0	17.3
	Great Extent	96	39.5	56.8
	Very Great Extent	105	43.2	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

A whopping majority of respondents representing 82.70% of respondents indicated that the political class dictated on a great extent the project selection in the constituency. The least class representing 17.30% of respondents indicated that this was the case either to a moderate, little or no extent at all.

Respondents were also asked to indicate whether the political leadership had the final say on project allocations. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.12

Table 4.12: On whether the Political class had the final say on Project Allocations

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	8	3.3	3.3
	Little Extent	12	4.9	8.2
	Moderate Extent	18	7.4	15.6
	Great Extent	77	31.7	47.3
	Very Great Extent	128	52.7	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

A resounding majority of the respondents representing 84.40% indicated that the political leadership involved in CDF undertakings had the final say to a great with regard to project allocations. The lower cut class of respondents representing 15.60% of the respondents indicated that this was the case either to a moderate, little or no extent at all.

Respondents also presented their opinions on whether the political leadership interfered with Monitoring and Evaluation of CDF Projects. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.13

Table 4.13: On whether the political leadership interfered with Monitoring and Evaluation of CDF Projects

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Not at all	6	2.5	2.5
Little Extent	7	2.9	5.3
Moderate Extent	32	13.2	18.5
Great Extent	122	50.2	68.7
Very Great Extent	76	31.3	100.0
Total	243	100.0	

A whooping majority of the respondents representing 81.50% indicated that the political class interfered with the Monitoring and Evaluation of CDF projects to a great extent. The least class of respondents representing 18.50% indicated that the influence was either to a moderate, little or no extent at all.

The Pearson Correlation Analysis results for the association between Political Factors and Community Participation was as presented in the Table 4.14 that follows.

Table 4.14: Pearson Correlation Analysis

		COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
POLITICAL	Pearson Correlation	.504**
FACTORS	Sig. (2-tailed)	.002
	N	243

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Pearson correlation coefficient with regard to Political Factors is 0.504 which is indicative of a strong positive relationship between Political Factors and Community Participation. The relation is statistically significant since the Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.002 is less than 0.05 level of significance.

4.5 Level of Education and its influence on Community Participation in CDF projects

This section covers descriptive statistics on the third objective of the study which is the determination of the influence of level of education on Community Participation in CDF projects. The study participants were also asked to indicate their level of education. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.15

Table 4.15: Participants' Level of Education

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No Formal Education	39	16.0	16.0
	Primary	69	28.3	44.3
	Secondary	88	36.2	80.5
	Undergraduate degree	29	11.9	92.6
	Post Graduate Degree	18	7.6	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

As Table 4.15 shows, at least 55% of the respondents had at least a secondary school education with another 28% with primary education; indicating that the constituencies were highly educated.

16.00% of the respondents lacked any form of formal education. 28.30%, 36.20%, 11.90% and 7.60% of the respondents had up to primary, secondary, undergraduate and post graduate degree qualifications respectively. As such, majority of respondents had at least basic primary education.

The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which formal education enhances participatory Monitoring and Evaluation as per their opinion. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.16

Table 4.16: Formal Education and Participatory M&E

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	21	8.6	8.6
	Little Extent	46	18.9	27.6
	Moderate Extent	42	17.3	44.9
	Great Extent	93	38.3	83.1
	Very Great Extent	41	16.9	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 55.20% indicated that formal education enhances participatory Monitoring and Evaluation to a Great Extent. The rest 44.80% placed the enhancement at either moderate, little or no extent at all.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which the respondents opine that the level of education influences valuable input by community members in CDF funded projects. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.17

Table 4.17: Formal Education and Community input

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	16	6.6	6.6
	Little Extent	19	7.8	14.4
	Moderate Extent	52	21.4	35.8
	Great Extent	88	36.2	72.0
	Very Great Extent	68	28.0	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the of respondents representing 64.20% indicated that Formal Education influenced valuable community input to great extent with 35.8% indicating that the influence was either to a moderate, little extent or no extent at all on community participation.

Respondents also gave their responses on the extent to which they opined that the level of education influences the lobbying skills of community persons. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.18

Table 4.18: Formal Education and Lobbying Skills of Community Persons

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	39	16.0	16.0
	Little Extent	32	13.2	29.2
	Moderate Extent	52	21.4	50.6
	Great Extent	81	33.3	84.0
	Very Great Extent	39	16.0	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

The majority representing 49.30% indicated that the level of education influenced the lobbying skills of community persons to a great extent. 50.60% of respondents indicated that the influence was either to a moderate, little or no extent at all.

The association between the Level of Education and Community Participation is as presented in the Pearson Correlation output in table 4.19 below

Table 4.19: Pearson Correlation Analysis

		COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
LEVEL OF EDUCATION	Pearson Correlation	.655**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.021
	N	243

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Pearson Correlation coefficient for Level of Education is 0.655 which indicates a strong level of association between Level of Education and Community Participation. The nature of relationship is positive meaning that an increase in one variable leads an increase in the other. The relationship is significant since the Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.021 is less than 0.05 level of significance.

4.6 Demographic Characteristics and their influence on Community participation in CDF Projects.

This section covers descriptive statistics on the influence of demographic factors on community participation as opined by the respondents. Two factors namely age and gender of participants are considered for this purpose. Respondents were asked to indicate their gender. Their gender distributions are as shown in Table 4.20

Table 4.20: Gender of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Male	130	53.5	53.5
	Female	113	46.5	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 53.50% of respondents were male while 46.50% of respondents were female.

The study also captured respondents' opinion on whether women participation in projects was critical for successful project implementation. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.21

Table 4.21: Women Participation Critical for Project Success

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Yes	222	91.4	91.4	91.4
	No	21	8.6	8.6	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 91.4% of respondents considered women Participation in projects a critical factor for successful project implementation. The least class of respondents representing 8.60% did not consider women participation critical for project success.

Respondents were also asked why they considered women participation as an important factor for community participation in CDF Projects. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.22

Table 4.22: Reason for ensuring Women Participation in CDF Projects

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Constitutional Right	31	12.8	14.0
	Women are part of the society	51	21.0	36.9
	Women Empowerment	57	23.5	62.6
	Project Sustainability	40	16.5	80.6
	Same Skills as Male Counterparts	43	17.7	100.0
	Total	222	91.4	100.0
Missing	System	21	8.6	
Total		243	100.0	

Out of the respondents who considered women participation critical for project success, 25.70% indicated the need for women empowerment as the main reason for participation of women. 23.0% indicated that women should be involved as they are part of the society while 19.40% said that women should be involved as they possess same skills as their male counterparts. 18.0% indicated that women involvement was critical for project sustainability while 14.0% indicated that it was the constitutional right of women to be involved in CDF project undertakings.

The study further captured gathered respondents' opinion that cultural orientation in the locality prejudices women participation in CDF project undertakings. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.23

Table 4.23: On whether Cultural Orientation Prejudices Women Participation

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	46	18.9	18.9
	Little Extent	101	41.6	60.5
	Moderate Extent	48	19.8	80.2
	Great Extent	5	2.1	82.3
	Very Great Extent	43	17.7	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

The majority of respondents representing 80.30% indicated that the cultural orientation influenced the participation of women in CDF projects either to a moderate, little or no extent at all. The lower cut class representing 19.70% indicated that cultural orientation in the locality influenced women participation in CDF projects to a great extent.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they opined that the selection of the CDF committees ensured observance of the 2/3 gender rule to ensure all inclusive participation. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.24

Table 4.24: Observance of 2/3 gender rule in CDF Committees

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	13	5.3	5.3
	Little Extent	9	3.7	9.1
	Moderate Extent	28	11.5	20.6
	Great Extent	104	42.8	63.4
	Very Great Extent	89	36.6	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 79.40% indicated that the selection of the CDF committees ensured observance of the 2/3 gender rule to a great extent in ensuring all inclusive

participation. The rest 20.60% of the respondents indicated that the observance of the 2/3 gender rule was either to a moderate, little or no extent at all.

Respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which they felt that there were existing structures to build the capacity of women to participate in CDF projects. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.25

Table 4.25: Structures for building the Capacity of Women to Participate in Projects

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	14	5.8	5.8
	Little Extent	137	56.4	62.1
	Moderate Extent	50	20.6	82.7
	Great Extent	21	8.6	91.4
	Very Great Extent	21	8.6	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

A whooping majority representing 82.80% of respondents indicated that the existence of such structures was either to a moderate, little or no extent at all. The least class of respondents representing 17.2% of the respondents indicated that the structures for building the capacity of women to participate in projects existed to a great extent.

The study was also particular on gathering data regarding the age of respondents which was a key element of demographic characteristics that interested the study. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.26

Table 4.26: Age of Respondents

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	18-25 years	21	8.6	8.6	8.6
	26-30 years	27	11.1	11.1	19.8
	31-35 years	72	29.6	29.6	49.4
	36-40 years	45	18.5	18.5	67.9
	41-45 years	25	10.3	10.3	78.2
	46-50 years	45	18.5	18.5	96.7
	Above 50 years	8	3.3	3.3	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	100.0	

Majority of the study participants representing 29.60% were between the age of 31-35 years. 18.50% and a further equal proportion of 18.50% were between the age of 36-40 years and 46-50 years respectively. 11.10%, 10.30%, 8.60% and 3.30% were aged between 26-30 years, 41-45 years, 18-25 years and above 50 years respectively.

The respondents were also asked to indicate in their opinion the extent to which the constituency CDF management team ensures interests of all age groups are considered during participation. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.27

Table 4.27: CDF cognisance of interests of all age groups during participation

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	145	59.7	59.7
	Little extent	49	20.2	79.8
	Moderate Extent	13	5.3	85.2
	Great Extent	19	7.8	93.0
	Very Great Extent	17	7.0	100.0
	Total	243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 85.2% of respondents felt that the constituency CDF management team did not consider satisfactorily the interests of all age groups during participation placing the consideration at either moderate, little or no extent at all. The least class representing 14.80% of respondents indicated that the consideration was to a great extent.

The study was also interested to determine the extent to which the respondents felt that the elderly members of the community found it a challenge to actively participate in community participation forums for development undertakings. Their responses are as shown in Table 4.28

Table 4.28: Challenge for Elderly to Participate in CDF Projects

		Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Not at all	11	4.5	4.5
	Little Extent	6	2.5	7.0
	Moderate Extent	27	11.1	18.1
	Great Extent	104	42.8	60.9
	Very Great Extent	95	39.1	100.0
Total		243	100.0	

Majority of the respondents representing 81.90% indicated that this proposition held to a great extent with the least class of respondents representing 18.10% indicating either a moderate, little or no extent of challenge for elderly tom participate.

The Pearson Correlation Analysis results for the association between Demographic Characteristics and Community Participation in CDF Projects is as presented in the table 4.29 that follows.

Table 4.29: Pearson Correlation Analysis

		COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION
DEMOGRAPHIC	Pearson Correlation	.720 ^{**}
CHARATERISTICS	Sig. (2-tailed)	.001
	N	243

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The Pearson Correlation Coefficient for Demographic Characteristics is 0.720 which indicates a strong level of association between Demographic Characteristics and Community Participation. The nature of relationship is positive and the relationship is statistically significant since the Sig. (2-tailed) value of 0.01 is less than 0.05 level of significance.

4.7 Regression Analysis

This part of the study is critical in making logical inferences regarding the data pieces. This follows the presentation of descriptive aspects of those pieces of data out of which meaningful inferences could be made. The study further compares and contrasts the findings with previous studies and theoretical orientations.

4.7.1 Diagnostic tests

The study subjected data through a rigorous process of data screening which involved tests to ascertain that the data set met particularly the general assumptions for conducting regression analysis which was employed as a key analytical model for the study.

Test of normality

Owing to the fact that the responses were only 243, the Shapiro-Wilk test of normality was preferred since the value is less than 2000. If the number of responses were above this threshold, the study would have used the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test.

For purposes of testing the data sets for normality, the study developed key hypothesis as follows.

H_0 : The observed distribution fits the normal distribution.

H_a : The observed distribution does not fit the normal distribution.

This condition therefore implies that by failing to reject H_0 for instance, the study would be accepting or assuming normality.

Table 4.30 below represent the outcome of the Shapiro-Wilk test of normality.

Table 4.30: Shapiro-Wilk test of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION	.181	243	.056	.926	243	.056

Going by the output, since the Sig. or P value of the Shapiro-wilk test is greater than 0.05 for Community Participation standing at 0.056, then the researcher failed to reject H_0 . As such, an conclusion was made to that effect that the data set follows a normal distribution. This in other

words, implied that the data does not significantly deviate from a normal distribution. The interpretation was guided by Shapiro & Wilk (1965) and Razali & Wah (2011).

Test for Auto correlation.

The study used the Durbin Watson statistics as generated using SPSS to test whether there was first order linear auto-correlation in the multiple linear regression data. Table 4.31 shows the outcome of the test.

Table 4.31: Durbin Watson Test for auto correlation

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.781 ^a	.610	.587	2.09375	1.589

a. Predictors: (Constant), demographic characteristics, level of education, political factors, level of awareness.

b. Dependent Variable: community participation

The Durbin-Watson in the Model Summary is $d = 1.589$. This statistic lies between the two critical values of $1.5 < d < 2.5$. Therefore, guided by conventional wisdom by the authors, Durbin & Watson (1971), a justified conclusion was made that there was no first order linear auto-correlation in our multiple linear regression data.

The Variance of Inflation Factors and Tolerance Dignostics as generated using SPSS Collinearity Diagnostics were used to test for multicollinearity. ‘Tolerance’ essentially indicates that proportion of variance in the predictor variable that cannot be accounted for by the other predictors. The authors assert that extremely small values would indicate that a predictor is redundant. On the same note, values that are less than 0.10 would merit further investigation (Liu, Kuang, Gong, & Hou, 2003). On the other hand, the VIF (variance inflation factor) represents the reciprocal of tolerance; $(1 / \text{tolerance})$. As a rule of thumb, a variable whose VIF values is greater than 10 may merit further investigation and as such may have multi collinearity problem. Table 4.32 represent the outcome of Collinearity test.

Table 4.32: Test For Multi Collinearity using Tolerance and VIF

Model	Collinearity Statistics	
	Tolerance	VIF
1 (Constant)		
Level of awareness	.148	6.740
Political factors	.357	2.798
Level of education	.191	5.243
Demographic characteristics	.414	2.417

A. Dependent variable: community participation

From the collinearity diagnostics output, Tolerance values stand at 0.148, 0.357, 0.191 and 0.414 for Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics respectively which all surpass the minimum threshold of 0.10. The collinearity statistics VIF output for our predictor variables stand at 6.740, 2.798, 5.243 and 2.417 for Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics respectively which are all below the maximum or cut off point of 10. As such, the study made an assumption on the absence of multi-collinearity problem in the data set.

Test for Heteroskedacity using Test Glejser.

Essentially, the Heteroskedacity test examines the possibility of there being differences in the residual variance of the observation over time.

For purposes of this particular test, a decision rule was developed for interpreting Heteroskedasticity Test with Test Glejser.

If the value Sig. > 0.05, then there is no problem of heteroscedasticity.

If the value Sig. <0.05, then there is a problem of heteroscedasticity

(Glejser, 1969) and (Long & Ervin, 2000)

Table 4.33 represent the outcome for Heteroskedacity test.

Table 4.33: Test Glejser for Heteroscedacity

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients		Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	0.951	0.350		2.721	.008
	Level of awareness	1.336	0.228	1.073	5.856	.060
	Political factors	0.885	0.155	0.676	5.724	.054
	Level of education	1.346	0.176	1.237	7.653	.051
	Demographic characteristics	0.373	0.127	0.323	2.941	.074

a. Dependent Variable: AbsUt

Based on Output Coefficients, the obtained P value or Sig. Level of Awareness variable of 0.060, the Sig. Political Factors of 0.054, Sig. Level of Education of 0.051 and the sig. Demographic characteristics of 0.074 are all greater than 0.05 (> 0.05), and as such it was concluded that there was no heteroscedasticity problem in the data set.

4.7.2 Regression Output

The study also generated Statistical output of F test performed using SPSS. Table 4.34 represent outcome for the ANOVA test

Table 4.34: F- Test on ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	479.136	4	119.784	27.324	0.043 ^a
	Residual	306.864	238	4.384		
	Total	786.000	242			

A. Predictors: (constant), demographic characteristics, level of education, political factors, level of awareness

B. Dependent variable: community participation

From the ANOVA tables, it is evident that at the 0.05 level of significance, there exists enough evidence to conclude that the slope of the regression line is not zero and, hence, that at least one variable among Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics is a useful predictor of community participation since the p value < 0.05 . To be precise, the P Value is 0.043 which is less than 0.05 level of significance.

The regression model summary as generated using SPSS was also a vital tool for fulfilment of the study objectives. It was represented in able 4.35

Table 4.35: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.902 ^a	.815	.587	2.09375

A. Predictors: (constant), demographic characteristics, level of education, political factors, level of awareness

B. Dependent variable: community participation

As explained by R Square which is basically the Coefficient of Determination, 81.50 % of the variation in the Community Participation (the dependent variable) is explained by variability in the independent variables i.e. Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics. Therefore, only 18.50 % of the variation in the community participation is explained by other predictors not included in the model. Therefore, guided by Draper, Smith, & Pownell (1966) and Seber & Lee (2012), a conclusion was made that at least one variable, that is, Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics was a statistically significant predictor of Community Participation.

The multiple linear regression coefficients output with Community Participation as the dependent variable and Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics as the predictor variables is presented in table 4.36 below.

Table 4.36: Regression Model generated using SPSS

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
		Coefficients				
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	8.822	.761		11.586	.000
	Level of awareness	1.425	.497	.556	2.867	.005
	Political factors	.628	.337	.232	1.864	.046
	Level of education	.060	.383	.027	.157	.037
	Demographic characteristics	1.020	.276	.429	3.692	.023

A. Dependent variable: community participation

As observable from the regression analysis results i.e. the "Sig." column, all the independent variables coefficients are statistically significantly different from 0 (zero). The coefficient for Level of Awareness (1.425) is significantly different from 0 because its p-value is 0.05, which is smaller than 0.05 level of significance. The coefficient for Political Factors (0.628) is statistically significant because its p-value of 0.046 is less than 0.05 level of significance. The coefficient for Level of Education (0.060) is statistically significant because its p-value of 0.037 is less than 0.05 level of significance. Finally, the coefficient for Demographic Characteristics (1.020) is statistically significant because its P -Value of 0.023 is less than 0.05 level of significance.

The study therefore concluded that the Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics are all statistically significant predictors of Community Participation.

The regression model was therefore developed as follows;

$$\text{Community Participation} = 8.822 + 1.425 (\text{Level of Awareness}) + 0.068 (\text{Political Factors}) + 0.60 (\text{Level of Education}) + 1.020 (\text{Demographic Characteristics})$$

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This part of the research project presents a summary of findings gathered from the research undertaking. Covered in this section also are conclusions and key recommendations to that effect. The chapter is important in making logical conclusions from the research undertaking and also in adding to new knowledge dimensions about the subjects under study.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The following is the summary of findings regarding the influence of the level of awareness, political factors, education level and demographic factors on community participation. On a general note, most of the variation in the community participation (the dependent variable) was explained by variability in the independent variables i.e. Level of Awareness, Political Factors, Level of Education and Demographic Characteristics.

5.2.1 Level of Awareness and its influence on Community Participation

From the regression analysis, the level of awareness was found to be a statistically significant predictor of Community Participation. The study further established from the Pearson Correlation output, a significant positive relationship between the Level of Awareness and Community Participation as the dependent variable. Majority of the respondents gave the CDF office a moderate rating on their effectiveness in distributing information towards creating awareness for community participation. It was also established that most members of the public understood the working of CDF at least to a moderate extent. Majority of the respondents further indicated that they understood their participatory roles as citizens in CDF funded projects to a moderate extent. It was gathered from majority of the respondents that Government Officials in the constituency organized sensitization forums to make the public aware of their roles under the Constituency Development Fund implementation framework only to a moderate extent.

5.2.2 Political Factors and its influence on Community Participation in CDF Projects.

Going by the regression analysis results, Political Factors was found to be a statistically significant predictor of Community Participation. It was also established from the Pearson Correlation Analysis that there exists a significant positive relationship between Political Factors and Community Participation. It was the general view of the majority that the political class often overstepped their oversight mandate as per the constitution at least to a great extent. Majority of the respondents also indicated that the political leadership directly influenced the constitution of Project Management Committees, National Government Constituency Development Fund Committee as well as the Constituency Oversight Committee. It was also the view of the majority that the political leadership used CDF projects to reward cronies at least to a great extent. The study further established that the politicians in leadership had the final word on project selection and allocations in most cases. It was also gathered that in most cases, the political class interfered with Monitoring and Evaluation of CDF Projects.

5.2.3 Level of Education and its influence on Community Participation in CDF Projects

It was established from the results of the regression analysis, that the Level of Education was a key factor influencing the level of community participation. To be precise, the factor was found to be a statistically significant predictor of Community Participation. Results of the Pearson Correlation Analysis also indicated that there exists a significant positive relationship between the Level of Education and Community Participation. It was also established that majority of the respondents had at least some level of formal education although a significant number lacked were illiterate. Majority of the respondents indicated that formal education does enhance participatory Monitoring and Evaluation at least to a great extent. It was also the view of the majority that the level of education largely influenced the lobbying skills of community persons.

5.2.4 Demographic Characteristics and their influence on Community Participation in CDF Projects

From the regression analysis, Demographic Characteristics were found to be a statistically significant predictor of Community Participation. The study further established from the Pearson Correlation output, a significant positive relationship between the Demographic Characteristics and Community Participation as the dependent variable. Majority of the respondents considered

women Participation in projects a critical factor for successful project implementation. It was the view of the majority that the cultural orientation in the locality had a little influence on the participation of women in CDF projects. Majority of the respondents indicated that the selection of the CDF committees ensured observance of the 2/3 gender rule at least to a great extent. Majority of the respondents indicated that structures for building the capacity of women to participate in projects were established only to a little extent. On age, majority of the respondents felt that the constituency CDF management team did not consider at all the interests of all age groups during participation. The majority further indicated that the elderly members of the community found it a challenge to actively participate in community participation forums for development undertakings.

5.3 Discussion of Key Findings

This section discusses the key findings from the study against literature from the other studies as per the variables.

5.3.1 Influence of Level of Awareness on Community Participation

The Level of awareness was found to influence community participation in CDF Projects in Mathira Constituency. The findings agree with past studies such as Mading (2013) who identified the level of awareness as the single most influential factor driving Community Participation in Geothermal Energy Project Implementation. The findings also agree with Fadhil (2011) who also found the factor to strongly influence community participation in constituency development fund projects in Moyale District, Kenya .The study at hand also established a positive association between level of awareness and community participation which is in agreement with most past studies including Dulani (2003) who in a study on Malawi Social Action Fund, (MASAF) projects also established a positive association between level of awareness and community participation.

5.3.2 Influence of Political Factors on Community Participation in CDF

Projects

Political factors were found to influence community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency. The findings are in agreement with Kimenyi (2005) who found similar effects arguing that political leaders may view CDF as an investment in their political careers, with returns spread over the electoral cycles. The analysis of the findings indicated a strong positive relationship between political factors and community participation which supports

earlier findings by Nyaguthii & Oyugi (2013) who found similar relationships in a study on Community Participation and successful implementation of Constituency Development Fund Projects in Mwea Constituency, Kenya.

5.3.3 Influence of Level of Education on Community Participation in CDF

Projects

The study established that the level of education does influence community participation in CDF Projects. The findings support past studies by Daib (2014) who in a study on factors influencing completion rate of construction projects in devolved units in Kenya, in a case study of the modernization of sewerage system in Wajir County established community participation enhancement effects of level of education. The correlation analysis results indicated a positive association between level of education and community participation. This was in agreement with Mwangi (2008) who found a similar relationship and adds that educated target beneficiaries have more participation avenues in the C.D.F. funded projects.

5.3.4 Influence of Demographic Factors on Community Participation in CDF

Projects

On the influence of Demographic Characteristics, the findings in establishing participation enhancement effects which is well in agreement with Manase (2016) who in a study on the relationship between Demographic Factors and Community Participation in Environmental Education Activities in Morogoro, Tanzania found participation enhancing effects of demographic factors. The findings however conflict with Soyoung & Sungchan (2014 and Obare (2014) who could not gather enough evidence to support any influence of demographic factors on community participation.

5.4 Conclusion

The study concluded that the variables under study ; level of awareness, political factors, level of education and demographic characteristics influenced community participation in CDF funded in Mathira Constituency. It was further concluded that all the predictor variables, that is, level of awareness, political factors, level of education and demographic characteristics had a positive relationship with Community Participation meaning that an increase in either predictor would lead to an increase in the dependent variable.

It was also concluded that the model of community participation was generally poor in the constituency and there was urgent need to improve methods of information sharing for purposes of community participation. It was also concluded that the CDF management team failed to interests of special needs such as the aged and people living with disabilities especially with regard to the choice of venue as required by law and that the model of civic education was generally wanting. It was concluded that the CDF office was not effective enough in distributing information towards creating awareness for community participation. The residents fairly understood their participatory roles as citizens in CDF funded projects. The model of sensitisation by Government needed improvement.

On political Factors, it was concluded that the political class influenced almost every dimension of the CDF project undertakings. There was therefore need to check abuses by the political class on the administration of public funds in grassroots projects. On the level of education, it was concluded that the literacy level in the constituency was high. It was also concluded that the level of education enhanced participatory Monitoring and Evaluation besides the lobbying skills of community persons. In summary, it was concluded that the level of education influences community participation moderately.

On demographic characteristics, it was concluded that Women Participation in projects was indeed a critical factor for successful project implementation. It was further concluded that the cultural orientation in the locality had only a little influence on the participation of women in CDF projects. It was also concluded that the 2/3 gender rule was observed at satisfactory levels although there was need to boost structures for building the capacity of women to participate in projects. It was also concluded that the elderly members of the community found it a challenge to actively participate in community participation forums for development undertakings. In summary, it was concluded that demographic characteristics largely influenced the level of community participation.

5.5 Recommendations

From the findings, the following recommendations were made:

1. The study made recommendations that information sharing needed to be improved for purposes of community participation. To this regard, the researcher recommends the use of a wider range of instruments and channels in boosting the level of community

awareness. The channels in this respect include social media, mass media, print media and the establishment of public notice boards across the constituency for this purpose.

2. On political Factors, the researcher recommends that the relevant government authorities move with speed to protect the interests of the public as it has been established that CDF model was being misused to reward cronies. The researcher also recommends the transfer of CDF functions to the devolved units of government and they had better structures for its management. The researcher recommends also the transfer of CDF functions including that of oversight to non-politicians who are selected purely on merit.
3. On the level of education, there was need to improve the model of civic education to ensure that the less literate members of the public get to understand their roles. The civic education will also ensure meaningful participation by the public.
4. On demographic factors, the researcher recommends the establishment and improvement of structures for building the capacity of women to participate in projects. The researcher further recommends the establishment of modalities to serve the interests of special categories of the public such as the People Living with Disabilities and the aged for better participation in public sector undertakings.

5.6 Suggestions for further research

The following areas are recommended for further research:

1. Having determined what influences community participation; the researcher recommends the expansion of the assessment to cover, 'An assessment of the influence of community participation on CDF Project performance'. By so doing, it will be established whether indeed community participation is helpful for project success. Such a study will be critical in guiding policy decisions on public participation.
2. There is also need to focus on other public sectors such as the County Governments. As such, the researcher recommends a replication of the study to county government projects. A model study recommended in this respect is, 'The determination of the factors influencing community participation in county government projects in Kenya'. Another study would be, 'The influence of Community participation on County Government project implementation' Such a study would be critical because it would guide policy decisions on whether to increase funding for devolved projects or whether

to transfer for instance CDF funds and mandate to Counties as has been suggested by some quotas.

3. The researcher recommends further research on other areas ailing the Constituency Development Fund such as poor fund management practices. This recommendation is made following public outcries especially by public interest groups such as the National Taxpayers Association (NTA) on abuse of public resources by CDF's in several constituencies. To this regard, the researcher recommends a study on. 'The effect of fund management on performance of CDF Projects in Kenya'.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Introduction Letter

ELIZABETH NYAWIRA MIANO

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Dear respondent,

RE: TRANSMITTAL LETTER FOR RESEARCH INSTRUMENT

I am currently taking a Masters of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management at University of Nairobi, Nyeri Extra Mural Centre. As part of the requirement for the award of the degree from the University, I am conducting a research titled, “Factors Influencing Community Participation in C.D.F. funded projects in Mathira Constituency, Nyeri County.

In this regard, I am kindly requesting for your support in terms of time by responding to the attached questionnaire. Your accuracy and candid response will be appreciated.

Please note the information received will be treated with utmost confidence. In addition, the finding of the study will solely be used for academic research purposes only.

Thank you for your valuable time.

Yours faithfully,

Elizabeth Miano

L50/60185/2013

Appendix II: Questionnaire for study on factors influencing community participation in CDF funded projects in Mathira Constituency.

The purpose of the questionnaire is to collect data which will assist in analyzing the factors influencing community participation in CDF Funding Projects in Mathira Constituency.

Instructions

Please answer the questions as honestly as you can and to the best of your knowledge. Please write your responses in the spaces provided.

Mark with a tick [√] where applicable.

SECTION A: PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENT

Please tick as appropriate

1. Kindly indicate the ward of your residence in the constituency.

Ruguru Ward	[]	Magutu Ward	[]
Iriani Ward	[]	Konyu Ward	[]
Kirimukuyu Ward	[]	Karatina Town	[]

2. How long have you been a resident of Mathira Constituency?

Less than 5 years	[]	6-10 years	[]
11-15 years	[]	16-20 years	[]
21 years and above	[]		

SECTION B: LEVEL OF AWARENESS

1. How would you rate the level of effort of the Constituency CDF Office in distributing information towards creating awareness for public participation?

Very High Rating	[]	High	[]
Moderate	[]	Low	[]
Very Low	[]		

2. To what extent do you understand the working of the National Government Constituency Development Fund as a tool for grassroots Development?

No Extent at all	[]	Little Extent	[]
Moderate Extent	[]	Great Extent	[]
Very Great Extent	[]		

3.To what extent do you understand your participatory role as a citizen in CDF funded projects?

- No Extent at all [] Little Extent []
Moderate Extent [] Great Extent []
Very Great Extent []

SECTION C: POLITICAL FACTORS

1. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding political influence in the conduct of CDF Projects Community participation?

SCALE: Use; 1- not at all, 2-small extent, 3- moderate extent, 4- great extent and 5 – very great extent

	1	2	3	4	5
The Political Leadership stick to oversight role as indicated in the constitution					
Does the political class influence the Constitution of the PMC					
Does the Political Leadership influences the constitution of the CDFC					
Does the political leadership influence the Constitution of the COC					
The Political class use the CDF projects to reward his cronies					
The political leadership have the final word for the projects selected					
The political class have the final say with regard to project allocations					
The political class interfere with Monitoring and Evaluation of funded Projects					

SECTION D: LEVEL OF EDUCATION

1. What is the level of your education? Tick Appropriately.

- [] Primary [] Secondary [] Certificate
[] Diploma [] undergraduate Degree
[] Post graduate [] No Formal Education [] others.

2. To what extent do you share with the following propositions regarding education and public participation?

SCALE: Use; 1- not at all, 2-small extent, 3- moderate extent, 4- great extent and 5 – very great extent

	1	2	3	4	5
Formal education enhances participatory Monitoring and Evaluation					
The level of education influences valuable input by community members in CDF funded projects					
The level of education influences the lobbying skills of community persons.					

SECTION D: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1. Kindly indicate your Gender

Male Female

2. a) Do you consider women Participation in projects critical for successful project implementation?

Yes No

b) If yes, why do you think women should be involved?

Constitutional Right

Women are part of the Community

Women Empowerment

Project Sustainability

Same skills as male counterparts

3. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding age and community participation?

SCALE: Use; 1- not at all, 2-small extent, 3- moderate extent, 4- great extent and 5 – very great extent

	1	2	3	4	5
Does the cultural orientation in the locality prejudice women participation in CDF Community projects undertakings					
The selection of the CDF committees always ensures observance of the 2/3 gender rule to ensure all inclusive participation					
There exist structures to build the capacity of women to participate in CDF projects.					

4. Kindly indicate your age by ticking one of the ranges provided.

- 18-25 years [] 26-30 years []
 31-35 years [] 36-40 years []
 41-45 years [] 46-50 years []
 Over 50 years []

5. To what extent do you agree with the following statements regarding age and community participation?

SCALE: Use; 1- Not at all, 2- Little extent 3- Moderate extent, 4- Great extent, 5- Very great extent.

	1	2	3	4	5
The CDF constituency management ensures interests of all age groups are considered during participation					
The elderly members of the community find it a challenge to actively participate in community participation for development undertakings					

SECTION E: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

1. Have you participated in development projects funded by the Constituency Development Fund over the three years span from 2013/2014 to 2015/2016?

- Yes [] No []

2. If yes, what stage of the project lifecycle did you majorly participate in?

- Project initiation [] Project planning []
 Project execution [] Project controlling []
 Project Closure []

3. How would you categorise your participation

- Active participation (Input was considered in the project undertaking) []
 Passive Participation (Stamping what has already been decided by others) []

4. What Recommendations would you make towards enhancing the level of community participation in CDF Funded projects.

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Please check to make sure that you have not skipped any question inadvertently, before handing over the questionnaire. Thank you for the information.

Appendix III: List of CDF Projects in Mathira Constituency from 2013/2014

S/NO.	Project	S/NO.	Project
EDUCATION PRIMARY			
1	Ngaini Pry School	19	Gaturiri Pry School
2	Kiangi Pry School	20	Ndimaini Pry School
3	Rutiti Pry School	21	Kiamabara Pry School
4	Kiangoma Pry School	22	Gathirathiru Pry School
5	Karatina Urban Primary School	23	Kanjuri Pry School
6	Ichuga Pry School	24	Cheche Pry School
7	Karindundu Pry School	25	Kahuhu Pry School
8	Ragati Pry School	26	Gatundu Pry School
9	Hiriga Pry School	27	Gatondo Pry School
10	Kanja Primary School	28	Ngunguru Pry School
11	Gatina Pry School	29	Karura Pry School
12	Kianjogu Pry School	30	Unjiru Pry School
13	Gachuiro Pry School	31	Miiri Pry School
14	Gathogorero Pry School	32	Magutu Pry School
15	Kiamigwi Primary	33	Gathehu Pry School
16	Gathuini Pry School	34	Kiangengi Pry School
17	Kiamucheru Pry School	35	Kahiraini Pry School
18	Giakabii Pry School		
EDUCATION SECONDARY			
36	Maganjo Sec School	46	Ndimaini Sec School
38	Rititi Sec School	47	Gatondo Sec School
39	Kanyama Sec School	48	Ichuga Sec School
40	Mathaithi Sec School	49	Gatundu Sec School
41	Gathehu Sec School	50	Ragati Sec School
42	Giakabei Sec School	51	Magutu Sec School
43	Gikumbo Sec School	52	Kirimara Sec School
44	General China Sec School	53	Kiamariga Sec School
45	Iruri Sec School	54 77	Kieni Sec School

ENVIRONMENT			
55	Konyu Ward Tree Planting	58	Karatina Ward Tree Planting
56	Iriani Ward Tree Planting	59	Magutu Ward Tree Planting
57	Kirimukuyu Ward Tree Planting		
SPORTS			
60	Karatina Stadium	61	Kaiyaba Stadium
WATER			
62	Kiawaiguru Water Project	65	Iriani Water Project
63	Kagati Water Project	66	Kirimukuyu Water Project
64	Sagana Water Project		
HEALTH			
67	Kaiyaba Dispensary	70	Gitunduti Dispensary
68	Githima Dispensary	71	Chieni Dispensary
69	Gatiko Dispensary	72	Gachuiro Dispensary
ROAD PROJECTS			
73	Kirimukuyu Road Project	76	Konyu Road Project
74	Magutu Road Project	77	Karatina Road Project
75	Ruguru Road Project	78	Iriani Road Project
AGRICULTURE			
79	Njatheini Tea Buying Centre	86	Gtei Tea Buying Centre
80	Giakagina Tea Buyinmg Centre	87	Gikore Tea Buying Centre
81	Gikumbo Tea Buying Centre	88	Ihwagi Tea Buying Centre
82	Thिंगingi Tea Buying Centre	89	Gaturumo Ini Tea Buying Centre
83	Kiawaiguru Tea Buying Centre	90	Miiri ini Tea Buying Centre
84	Kahuro Tea Buying Centre	91	Mathia Tea Buying Centre
85	Gathugune Tea Buying Centre	92	Gathumbi Tea Buying Centre
SECURITY			
93	Kiamabara D.O'S Office	98	Ruthagati AP Camp
94	Kiamariga D.O's Office	99	Ngandu Chief's camp
95	Mathira West Security Headquarter	100	Kiangoma AP Camp
96	Gikumbo AP Camp	101	Kariki Chief's camp
97	Mathaithi Police Post	102	Ichuga Chief's camp

SECURITY PROJECTS CONTINUATION			
103	Karatina Police Post	106	Karura Police Post
104	Gitimaini AP Camp	107	Kanyama AP Camp
105	Muthua Chief's Camp		

Source: *National Government Constituency Development Fund Board (2016)*

Appendix IV: Sample Size and the Krejcie & Morgan table

Sample Size

	Wards in Mathira Constituency	Population (Census of 2009)	Sample Size
1	Ruguru	22, 946	64
2	Magutu	24, 114	64
3	Iriani	27, 652	64
4	Konyu	21, 959	64
5	Kirimukuyu	28, 898	64
6	Karatina Town	23, 278	64
	TOTAL	148, 847	384

Source: *Kenya National Population and Housing Census (2009)*

Krejcie and Morgan Table

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	246
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	351
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	181	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	180	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	190	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	200	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	210	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	373
65	56	220	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	230	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	240	144	550	225	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	250	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	260	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	270	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	256	2600	335	100000	384

Note: "N" is population size
"S" is sample size.

Source: *Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*