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**TARGET BENEFICIARY PARTICIPATION AND ITS IMPACT  
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CASE STUDY OF LAMU EAST CONSTITUENCY**

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## TARGET BENEFICIARY PARTICIPATION AND ITS IMPACT ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CDF FUNDED PROJECTS: A CASE STUDY OF LAMU EAST CONSTITUENCY

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** The aim of this study was to establish the impact of beneficiary involvement and participation in CDF funded projects with specific reference of CDF projects in LAMU Constituency.

**Methodology:** The study adopted a descriptive case study research design. The population of the study consisted of 107 projects in Lamu East constituency. This implied that 107 project management committees (PMC) were the target population. The preferred data collection instrument was a questionnaire. The data was analyzed by both statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) and excel spreadsheet.

**Results:** The study findings indicated that the beneficiaries /community members of Lamu East constituency were not given the opportunity or right to participate in evaluating, Selecting and prioritizing projects. Overall, there was low beneficiary participation in CDF projects. From the findings, it is possible to conclude that there is a low awareness of CDF projects in LAMU east constituency. Furthermore, the level of education of project beneficiaries was low. The low level of awareness may have led to the low participation of beneficiaries. To a large extent the level of education had affected the level of participation in CDF funded projects. It was also possible to conclude that the low level of education may have led to the low participation of beneficiaries in CDF projects. Finally, it was possible to conclude that, the low level of beneficiary participation affected CDF project implementation.

**Unique contribution to theory, practice and policy:** It was recommended that the project management committees should encourage the participation of beneficiaries in evaluating, selecting and prioritizing projects, determining the location of the projects, follow-up or monitor the project and participation of management of project funds. Furthermore, the Government through the CDF committee should carry out awareness campaigns to sensitize the beneficiaries of their right and obligation to participate in CDF projects.

**Keywords:** Awareness, CDF funded projects, implementation, target beneficiary participation,

## 1.0 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

The concept of people's participation is not a new phenomenon as far as rural development is concerned; it has been talked and written about since the 1950s or even before (Guijt & Shah, 1998; Nelson & Wright, 1995). Many authors and development agencies argue that genuine people's participation can increase the efficiency, effectiveness, self-reliance, coverage and sustainability of development projects and programmes (Kumar, 2002; Oakley, 1991), there is a wide spectrum of views on the concept of participation and the ways of achieving it. One example is given by Ngujiri (1998, p.470) who comments that, "despite the increase in the number of NGOs, participatory methodologies, and after many years of poverty alleviation, poverty continues to be rife and communities continue to languish in it". There is now a growing recognition that if participation in one form or another is an objective of development projects and programmes, it must be evaluated (DFID, 1995; FAO, 1997; Karl, 2000).

Karl (2000) has identified three main aspects of participation in rural development projects and programmes that need to be evaluated namely, the extent and quality of participation, costs and benefits of participation to the different stakeholders, and the impact of participation on outcomes, performance and sustainability. DFID (1995) suggests that, in evaluating participation, it is important to consider the quantitative, qualitative and time dimensions of participation. This is because participation is a qualitative process that cannot be measured using only quantifiable indicators. While quantification in relation to project outputs may be sufficient, the qualitative dimensions of participation should also be evaluated because project success depends on empowering participants to take on greater responsibility and control.

Despite the aims of participatory rural development to involve people in development that affects them directly, quite often, the reality of participation differs from the rhetoric, on many counts (Chambers, 1997; Nelson & Wright, 1995). According to Pretty (1995), the dilemma for many development agencies is that they both need and fear people's participation. They need people's agreements and support, but they also fear that this wider involvement is less controllable, less precise and so likely to slow down planning and implementation process. Shepherd (1998) argues that, participation is usually asserted, not demonstrated, as few development organizations have time to examine the indicators or follow the process of how participation happens, and what its effects are on participants and in the wider society. The major question in many development programmes and projects as Bunch (1995) postulates is therefore not whether to increase participation but how to achieve effective participation. Cohen and Uphoff (1997) believe that participation is a means of developing aims, ideologies, and a behavior resembling equity and democracy. They believe that people must have the opportunity of participation in all developmental processes, whatever they may be, planning, implementation and or evaluation. It is the people themselves who decide about the direction, change in, and trend of developmental programs and projects.

Community involvement can take many forms: community members can be informants in formative and evaluative research relevant to the delivery of services; they can design or shape interventions or projects; they can deliver services; they can be advocates; and so forth. Community participation is both a process toward an end and an outcome in itself. This is

particularly true when it comes to marginalized and underprivileged groups, who often do not have any voice in matters that affect their lives. The process of involving the community often facilitates community mobilization toward a given end (UNAIDS 1997). Community members are often willing to invest their own resources—including money, labor, time, and materials—in activities they see as benefiting themselves and their community. Evidence based on case studies in Australia, Canada, Thailand and Uganda (UNAIDS 1998b) clearly shows that communities are prepared to take leadership roles, take responsibility and devise ways of sustaining the activities they initiate and that they are able to work in partnership with national governments.

National Taxpayers Association-NTA- revealed that more than KShs. 15 Million in Lamu East Constituency was wasted due to badly implemented projects in the Financial Year 2007/2008. The report also alleges that Sh700,000 from the accounts were wasted on delayed projects within the Constituency. The constituency was awarded Ksh.41, 500,000 in that financial year and almost 35% of the money was badly used or misappropriated. However, NTA is recommending proper action through National CDF management board to oversee misappropriation of the funds and the CDF committee to complete all incomplete projects within the constituency.

### **1.1 Problem Statement**

The CDF status report (2009) observed that the implementation of CDF has been marred by repeated accusation of abuse of funds, patronage due to excessive powers of the MP, incomplete projects, a lack of technical capacity, poor planning and a litany of other weaknesses which threaten to undermine the very success of the fund. These challenges necessitated the formation of CDF Review Taskforce in June 2009. One year down the line, the CDF Review Taskforce made public its findings. According to CDF Review Taskforce draft report (2010), there is a growing awareness that CDF projects in many constituencies are not achieving their intended objectives. The report further asserted that the implementation of the CDF program in Kenya has been faced with several operational and policy challenges and setbacks especially at the constituency level. The said challenges range from weaknesses in the Law to structural management issues, and insufficient funding.

While some reports cite weakness and conflict between the various acts such as Government Financial Management Act, 2004; The Constitution of Kenya Chapter VII; The Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2005 and the CDF Amendment Act, others argue that the lack of beneficiary participation in the implementation of the CDF funded projects leads to implementation hurdles. Even in cases, where the projects are fully implemented, they fail to be sustainable on the grounds that the needs of the beneficiaries are not adequately met.

This situation was best exemplified when a certain MP was put on record in the daily media as to why a certain hospital in his constituency was not functioning. According to him;

“The reason why the hospital is not functioning is because the constituents prefer to attend another hospital which is a short distance from this one. According to the constituents, this hospital should not have been constructed in the first place”. Daily Nation, 23<sup>rd</sup> may 2011, pg 12.

The participation of beneficiaries in project evaluation is as important as the inclusion of beneficiaries in project implementation and sustainability activities as it brings ownership into the projects. Inadequate beneficiary participation may therefore be said to be a core reason why some CDF funded projects are white elephants.

Research on participation as a core factor in enhancing the successful implementation of projects is mainly discussed from a strategic management point of view as well as from a project management point of view. Scholars such as Lovallo and Kahneman (2003) argue that adequacy of resources is crucial in ensuring that strategic projects are fully executed. Balogun (2006) asserts that low levels of participation among stakeholders and beneficiaries of projects at the early stages of project evaluation and implementation is a hindrance to successful implementation. This is because involvement and participation is required to get commitment from stakeholders. The Centre for International Development (CID, 2010) also cited disillusioned constituencies as one of the challenges facing CDF projects because the constituencies were not consulted at any or all stages of project identification, proposal, selection, approval and implementation. Furthermore, the CID (2010) also highlighted project duplication as a challenge since development efforts of national and local government or development efforts funded by the donor community were duplicated.

While the above studies and reports give a good idea of the role of beneficiaries on the successful implementation of CDF projects, it is not yet clear how the dynamics of beneficiary participation influence implementation of CDF projects. The current study hoped to reduce the heat to light ratio on the discussion of the role and effect of beneficiary participation in CDF projects by providing clear cut results.

## **1.2 Research Objectives**

- i. To establish whether beneficiaries are involved in the early stages of CDF project implementation and whether this has an effect on the successful implementation of such projects
- ii. To establish the role of awareness on the level of beneficiary participation in CDF funded projects
- iii. To establish the role of education on the level of beneficiary participation in CDF funded projects

## **2.0 LITERATURE REVIEW**

A project is an interrelated set of activities that has a definite starting and ending point and results in the accomplishment of a unique often major outcome (Harveu-Maylor, 2003) With regard to CDF, a project means an eligible development project as described in the Act (The Constituencies Development Fund (Amendment) Act, 2007). Community participation has been defined as ‘a process in which people take part in decision making in the institutions, programmes and environments that affect them (Heller, 1984). Community participation is usually conceptualized as a process by which members of the communities individually or collectively assume increased responsibility for assessment of their own needs, and once these are agreed upon, identify potential situations to problems, and plan strategies by which these solutions may be realized (Bermejo & Bekui, 1993).

According to a study done by Kinyoda (2008) there was a low level of community participation in CDF projects. She cited a case of Makadara Constituency in Nairobi City. Because of low participation in CDF operations, there was a high level of dissatisfaction in the projects. There was also poor project ownership by the constituents. Her study found out that constituents had not been completely involved in decision making, identification, selection and prioritization of the projects. Most of the CDF projects were regarded to be belonging to the area MPs. There had been little awareness about the CDF projects being implemented. For example, in Makadara Constituency in Nairobi City, 73% of the respondents under the study indicated not being aware of the CDF projects and operations in the area. The level of participation was also low where 27% only attended meetings and the majority 87% were not involved in project prioritization and identification. 80% of the respondents were not satisfied with the operations of the CDF and the way the CDF officials managed the CDF projects.

Oakley (1991) cited an analysis of a Danish funded rural water supply project in Tanzania, where he observed that participation had ranged from non-participation and manipulation over information and consultation to some degree of partnership and delegation of power. In another study of Malawi Social Action Fund (MASAF) projects, Dulani (2003, p.12) 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”.

Constituencies vary widely in various aspects that may impact on the efficiency of CDF. Some of these aspects include size of the jurisdictions, population size, density and diversity, scope of economic activities, degree of urbanization, levels of education, poverty, etc. These dimensions are expected to impact on the project choices and the extent to which local communities are involved in decision making and in monitoring expenditures. In essence, constituencies provide a natural laboratory to test functional theories of community driven development and decentralization. Simply, we should expect to observe systematic differences in the utilization of CDF across constituencies depending on factors influencing citizen demand and characteristics of the constituencies (Kimenyi & Meagher, 2004). There are, however, wide variations in the constituency characteristics that may impact on the choice of the projects and mode of delivery and which may enhance or impede on the efficiency of utilization of CDF. Efficiency is primarily determined by the degree of involvement by local communities and also the capacity for the beneficiaries to hold politicians and those in charge of implementation accountable. Constituency characteristics that hinder participation of the beneficiaries or weaken their capacity to monitor the utilization of funds can be expected to lead to more inefficient outcomes (Kimenyi, 2005).

Social-economic characteristics of a constituency have a bearing on community participation. A key factor is those factors that impact on social capital. The average level of education in a constituency is expected to influence the involvement of the community and also the extent to which they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. It is also expected that CDF projects will be more in line with priorities in areas where the average level of education is higher. Likewise, religion may also influence the choice of projects and cohesiveness of a community (Kimenyi, 2005). According to a research done by KIPPRA (2007), respondents were asked to rate their participation in relation to different kinds of involvement in the management

of decentralized funds. The survey found that, generally, participation was very low in the various funds, particularly in decision-making processes. Respondents indicated that while 32.8% of them were involved to the extent of receiving information or listening at barazas, less than 10% attended meetings to discuss specific issues and less than 5% felt that they were involved in decision-making. Over 90% of respondents indicated that they were not involved in the setting of the development agendas for their areas. This underlines the appropriateness of efforts aimed at increasing public participation

### 3.0 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey design. In this study, the population of Lamu East constituency was considered through the representatives to the different projects or committee members. There were a total of 107 projects in Lamu East constituency implying that the 107 project management committees (PMC) were the target population. Stratified Random sampling was used where projects were categorized according to sector. A sample of 70% of the target population was deemed appropriate implying that the sample size was 75 projects. The study used systematic random sampling to select every second project from the list of projects. The researchers provided 75 questionnaires to represent each of the projects that were either ongoing or not started. The results of the research were both qualitative and quantitative. The quantitative data generated was subjected to the descriptive statistics feature in SPSS to generate information which was presented using tables, charts, frequencies and percentages. The qualitative analysis used the Analytic Technique and specifically Quick Impressionist Summary.

### 4.0 RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

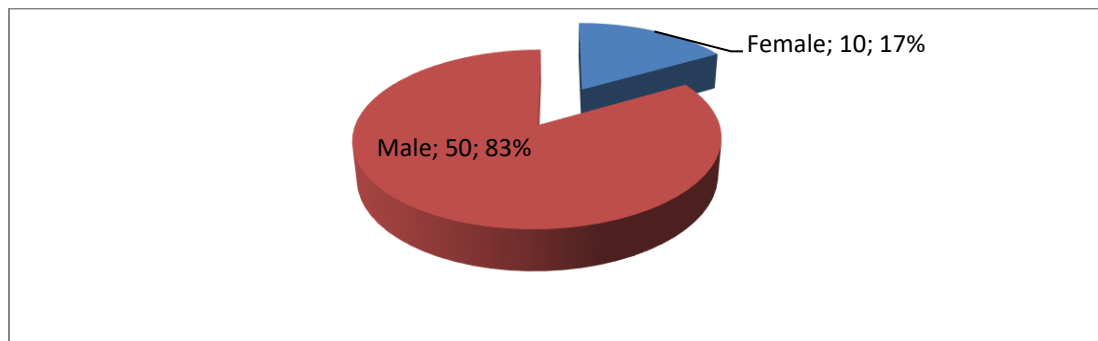
#### 4.1 Response Rate

Out of the 75 questionnaires handed out, only 60 questionnaires were properly filled bringing the successful response rate to 80%.

#### 4.2 General Information

##### 4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

The study sought to establish the gender distribution of the respondents. According to the study, majority of respondents (83%) were male. The rest of the respondents (17%) were female.

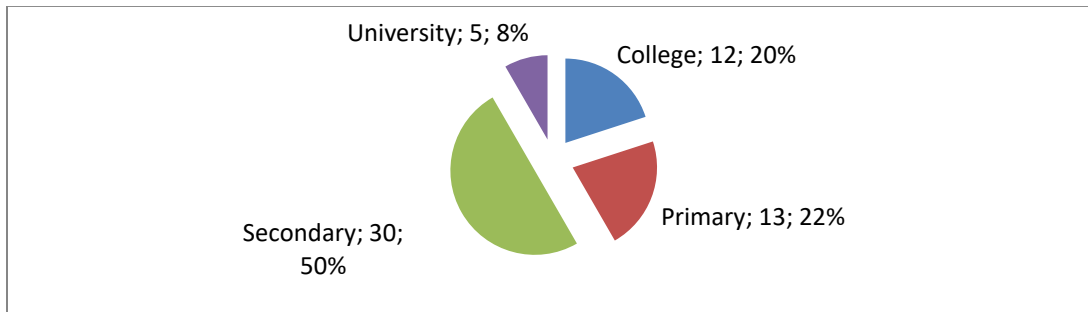


**Figure 1: Gender Response**

The finding indicated that CDF project management committees is still male dominated since it has more male than female members. The findings agree with Shepherd (1998, pp.150-151), who asserted that despite the importance placed upon people’s participation in development programmes, many agencies still experience poor participation of women .

**4.2.2 Education Level**

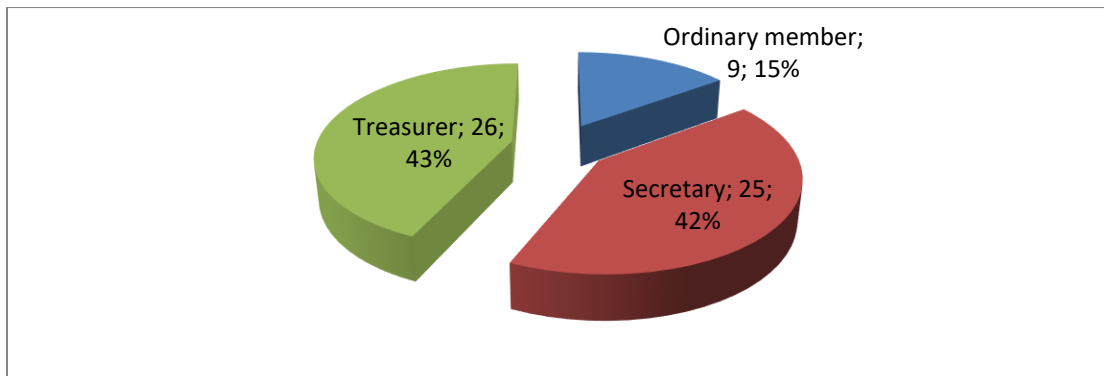
According to this study, the majority of respondents (50%) had secondary level education while another (22%) had primary level education. This brought to a total of 72% those respondents who were either primary level or secondary drop outs. The finding can be interpreted to mean that the respondents in the study were not highly educated. This is out of line with the expectation that they ought to be highly educated in order to steer the implementation of CDF in the right direction.



**Figure 2: Education Level**

**4.2.3 Position in the Project**

According to the study, the majority of respondents (43%) were treasurers while (42%) were secretaries. The finding implies that the respondents in this study are knowledgeable enough of issues affecting the CDF project and hence their answers to the research questions are appropriate for this study.

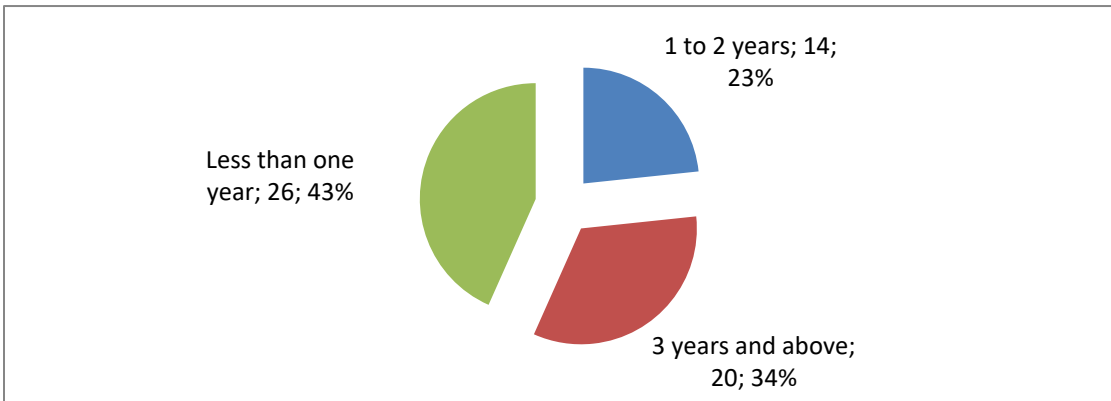


**Figure 3: Position in the Project**



#### 4.2.4 Year of Project Existence

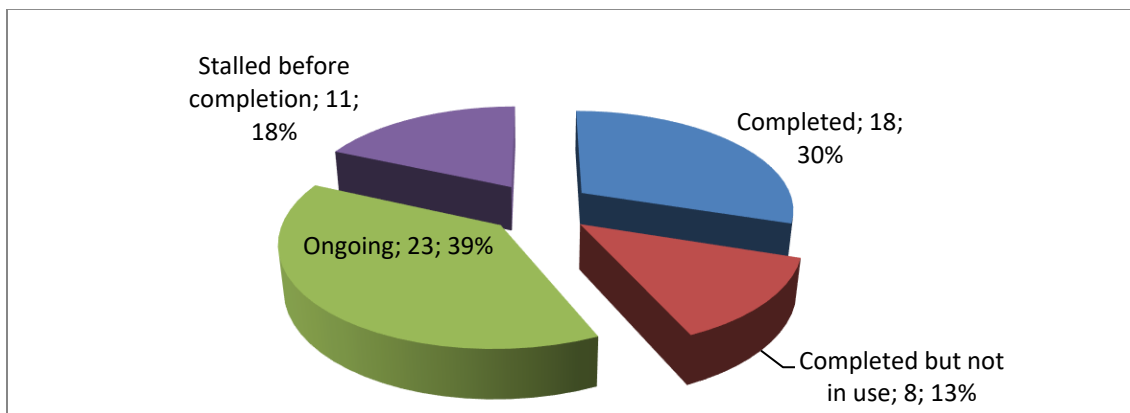
Study findings indicated that majority of the respondents (43%) indicated that the project had been in existence for less than one year. The rest (34%) and (23%) respondents, indicated the years of project existence to be 3 years and above and 1-2years of experience respectively.



**Figure 4: Year of Project Existence**

#### 4.2.5 Status of the Project

The majority of respondents (39%) indicated that CDF projects were in the ongoing stage, while (30%) respondents indicated that some of the CDF projects were completed, 18% indicated that they had stalled before completion and 13% completed but not in use respectively. The findings imply and are consistent with observation that some of the CDF projects are still ongoing while others have stalled in Lamu East constituency.



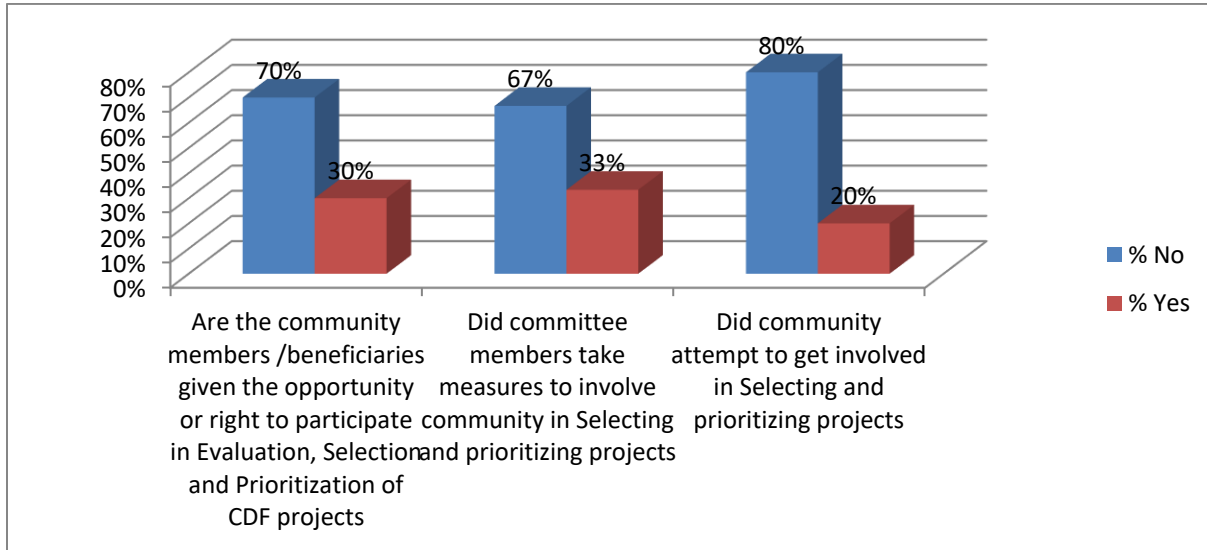
**Figure 5: Status of the project**

### 4.3 Beneficiaries Involvement in the early Stages of CDF Project Implementation

#### 4.3.1 Beneficiary Participation in Evaluation, Selection and Prioritization of the Projects

The majority of respondents indicated that the community members were not given the opportunity or right to participate in evaluating, selecting and prioritizing projects (70%), neither did the committee members take measures to involve community in Evaluating, Selecting and

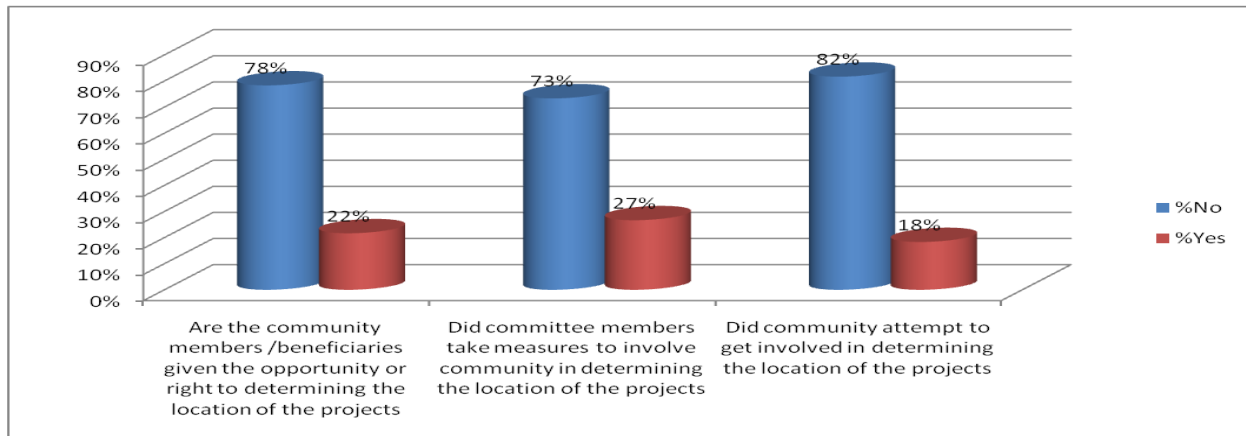
prioritizing projects (67%) and community members did not attempt to get involved in evaluating, selecting and prioritizing projects (80%). This implies that the majority of the project beneficiaries are less involved thus poor evaluation, selection and prioritizing of projects.



**Figure 6: Beneficiary Participation in Evaluation, Selection and Prioritization of the Projects**

#### 4.3.2 Beneficiary Participation in Determining the Location of the Projects

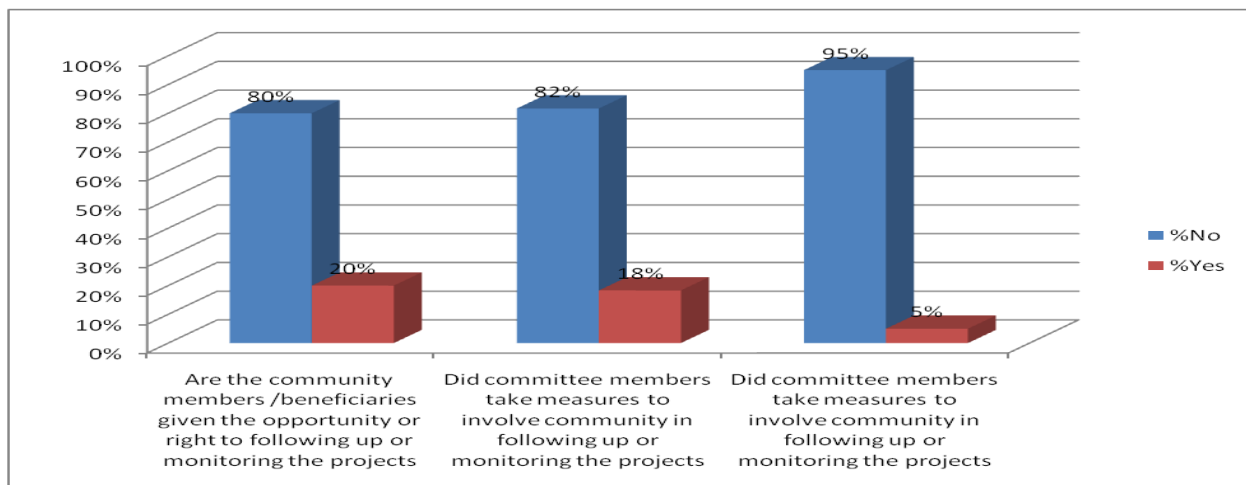
The majority of respondents disagreed with the statement that the community members /beneficiaries were given the opportunity or right to determining the location of the projects (82%), and that the committee members took measures to involve community to determining the location of the projects (78%), and that the community attempted to get involved to determining the location of the projects (73%). The findings agree with that of Bretty (2003), who argued that participation is an empowering process in which “people, in partnership with each other and those able to assist them, identify problems and needs, mobilize resources, and assume responsibility to plan, manage, control and assess the individual and collective actions that they themselves decide upon.



**Figure 7: Beneficiary Participation in Determining the Location of the Projects**

#### 4.3.3 Beneficiary Participation in Following Up or Monitoring the Projects

The majority of respondents disagreed with the fact that the community members /beneficiaries were given the opportunity or right to follow-up or monitor the project (95%), and that the committee members took measures to involve community to follow-up or monitor the project (82%) and that the community attempted to follow-up or monitor the project (80%). The findings are consistent with those of KIPPRA (2007) which observed that there is a lack of professional supervision hence poor project quality. KIPPRA (2007) further argued that there is a low level community participation in monitoring and evaluation due to the inadequacy of data and the general information about the funds. As such, poor monitoring and evaluation has led to abuse of funds.

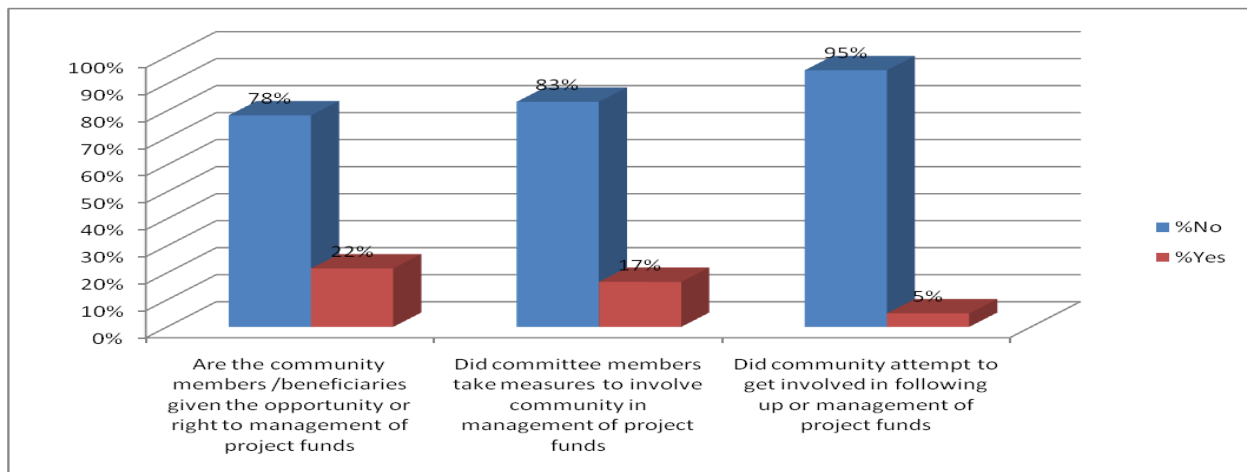


**Figure 8: Beneficiary Participation in Following Up or Monitoring the Projects**

#### 4.3.4 Beneficiary Participation in Management of Project Funds

The majority of respondents disagreed with the fact that the community members /beneficiaries were given the opportunity or right in participation of management of project funds (78%), and

that the committee members took measures to involve community in participation of management of project funds (83%) and that the community attempted to get involved in participation of management of project funds (95%). This implies that the poor level of beneficiary participation in management of project funds may have led to misuse of the funds reported in literature review by National Taxpayers Association-NTA- which has revealed that more than Ksh.15 Million in Lamu East Constituency was wasted due to badly implemented projects in the Financial Year 2007/2008.



**Figure 9: Beneficiary Participation in Management of Project Funds**

#### 4.4 Awareness of Community Project

Study findings indicated that majority of the respondents (88%) disagreed with the statement that community members are aware of any CDF projects or activities in this location. The findings imply that there is a low awareness of CDF projects in LAMU east constituency.

##### 4.4.1 Community Members Knowledge on the Cost of the Projects

Study findings indicated that majority of the respondents (88%) disagreed with the statement that community members know the cost of CDF projects or activities in this location. The findings imply that the community members are not involved in implementation of CDF projects in LAMU east constituency. The findings are consistent with those of Kimenyi (2005) who argues that lack of community awareness hinders participation of the beneficiaries or weaken their capacity to monitor the utilization of funds can be expected to lead to more inefficient outcomes.

##### 4.4.2 Community Members' Knowledge on how much has been disbursed

Study findings indicated that majority of the respondents (80%) disagreed with the statement that community members know how much funds has been disbursed to implement of CDF projects or activities in this location. The findings imply that the community members are not involved in implementing funds of CDF projects in LAMU east constituency. The findings are consistent with those of Kimenyi (2005) who argues that lack of community awareness hinders participation of the beneficiaries or weaken their capacity to monitor the utilization of funds can

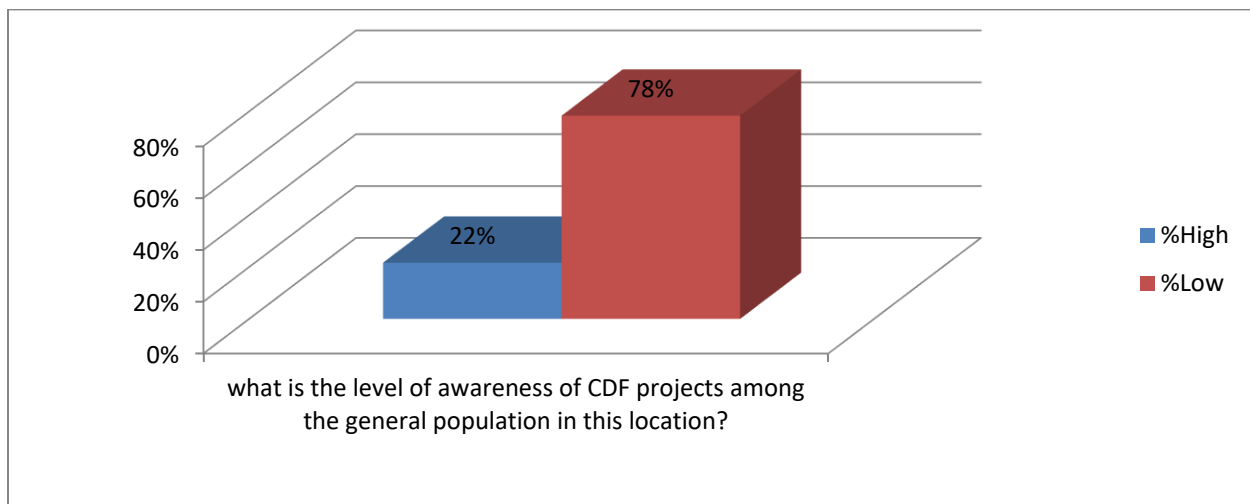
be expected to lead to more inefficient outcomes. The findings are also consistent with those of KIPPRA (2007), who conducted a survey study on level of awareness that concludes, participation is very low in the various funds, particularly in decision-making processes.

#### 4.4.3 Community Members Knowledge on the Status of some of the Projects

Study findings indicated that majority of the respondents (89%) disagreed with the statement that community members know the status of some of the CDF projects or activities in this location. The findings imply that the community members are not educated on the status of the CDF projects in LAMU east constituency. The findings are consistent with those of Kimenyi (2005) who argues that lack of community awareness hinders participation of the beneficiaries or weaken their capacity to monitor the utilization of funds can be expected to lead to more inefficient outcomes. The findings are also consistent with those of KIPPRA (2007), who conducted a survey study on level of awareness that concludes, participation is very low in the various funds, particularly in decision-making processes.

#### 4.4.4 Level of Awareness of CDF Projects among the General Population in this Location

The majority of respondents agreed with the fact that the community members /beneficiaries have low level of awareness of CDF projects among the general population in these locations (78%).



**Figure 10: Level of Awareness of CDF Projects among the General Population in this Location**

#### 4.4.5 The extent to which the Level of Awareness has affected the Level of Participation in CDF Funded Projects

A majority of more than half, (83%), of respondents indicated that that to a large extent the poor level of awareness affected the level of participation in CDF funded project. The findings are consistent with those of KIPPRA (2007), who conducted a survey study on level of awareness that concludes, participation is very low in the various funds, particularly in decision-making processes. This underlines the appropriateness of efforts aimed at increasing public participation.

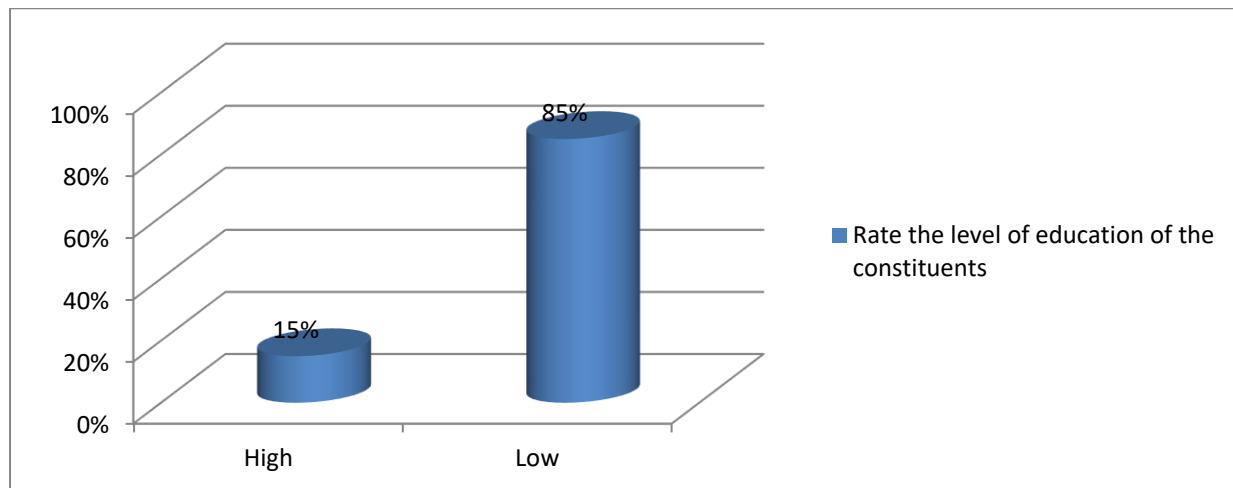
This also implies that the low level of awareness may have led to the low participation of beneficiaries.

**Table 1: The extent to which the level of awareness has affected the level of participation in CDF funded project**

	Frequency	Percent
Large extent	50	83%
Moderate extent	10	17%
Total	60	100%

#### 4.5 Rating the Level of Education of Project Beneficiaries

A majority of respondents (85%) indicated that the level of education of project beneficiaries was low. Only 15% indicated that project beneficiaries' level of education was high.



**Figure 11: Rating the Level of Education of Project Beneficiaries**

#### 4.5.1 Extent to which the level of education affected the level of participation in CDF funded projects

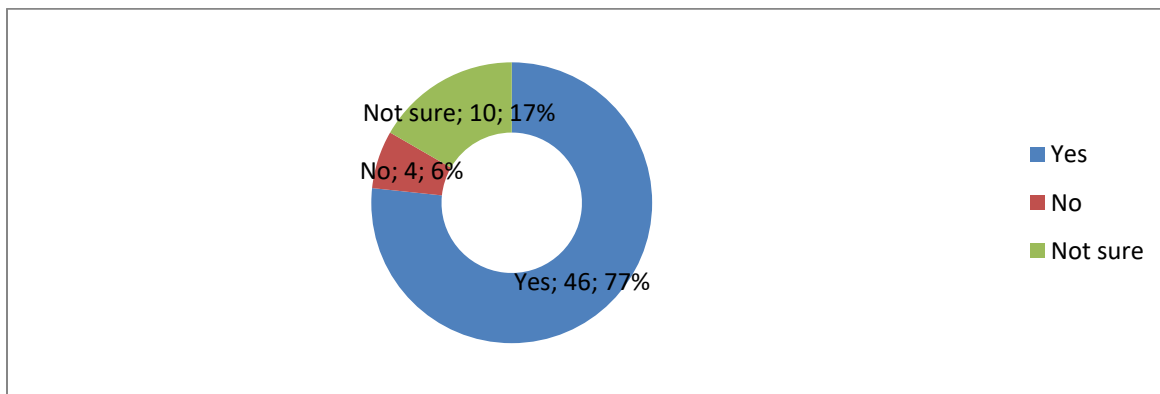
A majority of more than half (78%) of respondents indicated that that to a large extent the level of education has affected the level of participation in CDF funded projects. These findings imply that the low level of education may have led to the low participation of beneficiaries.

**Table 2: Extent to which the level of education affected the level of participation in CDF funded projects**

	Frequency	Percent
Large extent	47	78%
Low extent	1	2%
Moderate extent	12	20%
Total	60	100%

#### 4.6 Effect of the Level of Beneficiary Participation on CDF Project Implementation

The majority of respondents 77% indicated that the level of beneficiary participation affect CDF project implementation. Six percent (6%) indicated that it did not while the rest (17%) were not sure.



**Figure 12: Effect of the Level of Beneficiary Participation on CDF Project Implementation**

When asked to explain their answer to the question on whether the level of beneficiary participation affects CDF project implementation, some respondents indicated that low levels of beneficiary participation leads to poor prioritization of projects. Therefore low participation has led to some of the projects to stall and while other projects have been completed but are not in use. Some respondents also indicated that low participation of beneficiaries in project implementation had led to misuse of funds by the project management committees. In some instances, the Member of Parliament was said to institute projects on his own and award contracts to contractors without any regard to qualification and ability to deliver.

## 5.0 DISCUSSION CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

### 5.1 Findings

The first objective of the study was to establish whether beneficiaries are involved in the early stages of CDF project implementation and whether this has an effect on the successful

implementation of such projects. The majority of respondents indicated that the community members were not given the opportunity nor right to participate in evaluating, selecting and prioritizing projects and their locations as well as follow-up or monitoring and management of project funds, neither did the committee members take measures to involve community and that community members did not attempt to get involved.

The second objective was to establish the role of awareness on the level of beneficiary participation in CDF funded projects. The findings revealed that majority of the respondents disagreed with the statement that community members are aware of any CDF projects or activities in this location; their costs, how much funds had been disbursed to implement these projects as well as their status. A majority of the respondents indicated that that to a large extent the poor level of awareness affected the level of participation in CDF funded project.

The third objective sought to establish the role of education on the level of beneficiary participation in CDF funded projects. A majority of respondents indicated that the level of education of project beneficiaries was low and that that to a large extent the level of education has affected the level of participation in CDF funded projects. The majority of respondents indicated that the level of beneficiary participation affect CDF project implementation.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

From the study it was possible to conclude that the beneficiaries /community members of Lamu East constituency were not given the opportunity or right to participate in evaluating, selecting and prioritizing projects as well as determining the location of the projects, or to follow-up or monitor the project and project funds. From the findings, it is possible to conclude that that there is a low awareness of CDF projects in LAMU east constituency. Specifically, it can be inferred that community members do not know the cost of CDF projects or activities in this location. Community members do not know how much funds has been disbursed to implement of CDF projects or activities in this location and also community members do not know the status of some of the CDF projects or activities in this location. The low level of awareness may have led to the low participation of beneficiaries. The level of education of project beneficiaries was low. To a large extent the level of education had affected the level of participation in CDF funded projects. It is also possible to conclude that the low level of education may have led to the low participation of beneficiaries in CDF projects. Finally, it was possible to conclude that, the low level of beneficiary participation affected CDF project implementation.

## **5.3 Recommendations**

It is recommended that the project management committees should encourage the participation of beneficiaries in evaluating, selecting and prioritizing projects, determining the location of the projects, follow-up or monitor the project and participation of management of project funds. Furthermore, the government through the CDF committee should carry out awareness campaigns to sensitize the beneficiaries of their right and obligation to participate in CDF projects. This can be done through regular barazas organized by chiefs and sub chiefs, through the radio and TV as well as through road shows. Particularly, road shows have emerged as a very effective method of sensitization. This was evidenced in the recently concluded “equity ndio hii hapa “campaign and



the “Niko na safaricom” campaign ongoing countrywide. The Government through the ministry of education may also look into the education levels of the beneficiaries. More funding, teacher allocations and conditional assistance should go to enhance the level of education in Lamu East Constituency.

#### **5.4 Suggestions for Further Studies**

The study recommends that further study to be done on ways to increase beneficiary’s participation. In addition, a study on the possibility of introducing a semi-autonomous government agency to oversee the running of CDF projects in the country with a motive of streamlining efficient use of funds and prioritization of projects. This organization would partly have the incentives observed in the private sector. Finally, it may be enlightening to conduct a study on other factors affecting the e implementation of CDF projects.

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