

# Influence of Community Development Trust Fund Programme on Implementation of Community Environmental Facility Projects in Migori County, Kenya

Maganya David Otieno<sup>1</sup>, Dr. Moses M.M Otieno (Ph.D)<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*School of Open and Distance Learning, University of Nairobi, Kenya*

<sup>2</sup>*Lecturer, School of Open and Distance Learning, University of Nairobi, Kenya*

**Abstract:** Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in developing countries rely heavily on foreign donor funding and potential over-reliance on donors becomes apparent. The issue of the governance and accountability of environmental non-government organizations (ENGOS) is gaining in prominence in academic and public discourse. Ideally each sector of society should be characterized by a distinct accountability regime, but faced with calls for greater accountability there is a risk that ENGOS might apply accountability regimes uncritically from the business or private sector. This could undermine the independent change-agent role of ENGOS and therefore weaken aspects of the democratic system. The main objective of the study was to establish the influence of community development trust fund programme on implementation of environmental projects. This study was guided by the following specific objectives; to establish how community development trust fund programme influence socio-cultural status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects. To determine how community development trust fund programme influence the socio-economic status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects. To examine how community development trust fund programme influence empowerment of Primary Stakeholders on implementation of environmental projects. To assess how community development trust fund programme influence sustainable livelihoods on implementation of environmental projects. This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Descriptive Surveys are suitable in gathering data whose intention is to describe the nature of the existing condition. The study used purposive sampling method. Data collection was from two main sources; primary and secondary. In using Primary sources, data was collected from selected respondents using Focused Group Discussions guides, Key Informant Interview Guides, Observation list and Household Questionnaires. Secondary sources included relevant documents and reports. Qualitative data from FGD and KII was analyzed according to the emerging themes and sub themes this was through selection of similar statements hence qualitative findings were synchronized with quantitative findings. Quantitative data was coded to be entered into database and analyzed through descriptive statistics (frequency, percentages, mean, and range) was used to describe the population. This was presented in textual form and tables. The Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 computer software was used for analysis of quantitative data. Chi-square tests enabled

the researcher to compare observed and expected frequencies objectively. Results of the data analysis was presented using frequency distribution tables. The main findings showed that most (50%) of the projects in the County were established as “Self-help Groups” followed by 35% established as “Women Groups. These findings show that most of the projects are started out of a mutual help or aid spirit by the focus groups in Migori County. Women in Migori County are at the forefront in the formation and implementation of community environmental facility projects compared to men. The research study concludes that majority of the community members participated in the decision-making process especially at the development stage, which is the most critical stage in project design and implementation. The study therefore, recommends that women and youth be fully involved in development projects through effective and efficient participation and monitoring of the initiated programs in their communities

**KEY WORDS;** Influence of Community Development Trust Fund Programme on Implementation of Community Environmental Facility Project'

## I. INTRODUCTION

Since the early 1980s, Western donors have been redirecting funds to developing countries away from national governments towards local non-governmental organizations (NGOs). As funding continues to increase for various economic, developmental, and political reasons, the aid channelled through NGOs has been rapidly increasing, Abdelrahman 2004; Kakarala 2001; Kharas (2007), with the consequence of increased. NGO dependence on foreign aid. Aid effectiveness is a growing concern for the donor community, development practitioners have been focusing on efficient aid delivery. The shift from project mode to Sector Wide Approaches, Structural Adjustment measures to Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers, Programmes-based Approaches, Direct Budget Support, Medium-Term Expenditure Frameworks reflect this concern for reducing the fragmentation of development systems and change the way aid is delivered by shifting the balance of power. The Monterrey Conference on financing for development (2002), the Rome Declaration on Harmonization (2003), the Paris

Declaration on Aid effectiveness (2005) and the High-Level Forum on Aid Effectiveness in Ghana (2008) all review progress in implementing the Paris Declaration. In addition, the international community's recent commitment to double aid flows in order to finance the Millennium Development Goals has raised new questions regarding actions to reform aid and combat world poverty.

The World Bank's private arm, the International Finance Corporation, found that only half of its Africa projects succeed (Associated Press, 2007). Many other donors have not done much better. Some of these projects are as follows. The World Bank initiated a \$4.2 billion project dubbed Chad-Cameroon oil pipeline to the Atlantic Ocean in Chad. The pipeline was the biggest development project in Africa when it was completed in 2003. It was funded on condition that the money be spent with international supervision to develop Chad. However, President Idris Deby's government announced in 2005 that oil money would go toward the general budget and the purchase of weapons, or else oil companies would be expelled.

In Lesotho, the World Bank, European Union, European Investment Bank and African Development Bank initiated a project dubbed Lesotho Highlands water project at a cost of \$3.5 billion. The project to divert fresh water from the mountains for sale to South Africa and for electricity began in 1986. But the electricity proved too expensive for most people, and the diversion of so much water caused environmental and economic havoc downstream. The development fund raised from selling the water was shut down in 2003. The courts convicted three of the world's largest construction firms on corruption charges and the project's chief executive was jailed. Tens of thousands of people whose lives were ruined by the diversion are still waiting for compensation.

In Mali the goal in 1932 was to irrigate 2.47 million acres to grow cotton and rice and develop hydropower in the Mali desert. A project dubbed Office du Niger was funded by France at a cost of more than \$300 million over 50 years. More than 30,000 people were forced to move to the desert to work on the largest aid project attempted by French colonial authorities. The African workers largely ignored French attempts to change traditional agricultural practices. By 1982, only 6 percent of the region was developed and the infrastructure was falling apart. The World Bank took over the project in 1985 and has shown limited success with rice farming.

A project called Roll Back Malaria across Africa was funded by multiple agencies at a cost of about \$500 million. Roll Back Malaria, established in 1998, aimed to halve malaria incidence by 2010. The program said Africa needed \$1.9 billion a year to slow the disease, but by 2002 donors had only come up with \$200 million a year. By 2004 the infection rate had risen 12 percent. Experts say donors rarely followed through with pledges and some programs were subject to

political considerations, such as what kinds of insecticides to use, whether to buy cheap generic drugs or how much poor people should pay for mosquito nets.

The European Union adopted a Code of Conduct on the complementarity and Division of Labour in development policy at its Council in May 2007. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) was established in 1996 through a Financing Agreement between the Government of Kenya (GoK) and the European Union (EU), and gazetted under Legal Notice No. 3030, dated 26<sup>th</sup> March 1996. This was repealed through legal notice No. 172, dated 20<sup>th</sup> September 2007, thus allowing CDTF to be multi-donor funded. Since 1996, the Community Development Trust Fund, as part of the Ministry of State for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, has funded over 800 community-based socio-economic and environmental projects in rural and peri-urban areas in Kenya. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) is a Joint Programme of the European Commission and the Government of Kenya which provides financial assistance, in form of grants, to support carefully targeted community groups, countrywide, in their effort to alleviate poverty. CDTF supports organised community groups that have identified their priority needs and willing to participate directly in addressing those needs. Communities have to unite (as registered groups/committees) around a common goal which is clearly defined and acknowledged by a majority in the community before seeking CDTF assistance.

The Lake Turkana fish processing plant was initiated by the Norwegian Government at a cost of \$22 million in Kenya. The project was designed in 1971 to provide jobs to the Turkana people through fishing and fish processing for export. However, the Turkana are nomads with no history of fishing or eating fish. The plant was completed and operated for a few days, but was quickly shut down. The cost to operate the freezers and the demand for clean water in the desert were too high. It remains a "white elephant" in Kenya's arid northwest.

Funding for CDTF projects has been provided by the European Union and the Government of Denmark (Danida). Overall, the community-based environmental projects contribute to the Government of Kenya's decentralised agenda, especially improved livelihood systems and conservation of community natural resources. The European Union and the Government of Denmark have provided funding for a fourth phase of the Community Development Programme (CDP-4). The Environmental Programme Support (EPS), under CDTF, is designed to supplement and complement Government efforts to reduce poverty and enhance environmental protection in Kenya. The programme is aimed at capacitating the Civil Society to influence and take part in environmental management and policy dialogue, empower the Civil Society and communities to be involved in and benefit from environmental management, and spur sustainable natural resource use through addressing local

environmental problems. To this end, the programme encourages partnerships between communities, public sector and private stakeholders; supports documentation and replication of best practices and promotes advocacy and awareness to ensure that environmental projects and solutions are seen in a broader perspective.

In many developing countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa, a lot of investment has been made by non-governmental organizations, governments and international bodies on priority issues like food security, Climate change and yet little change has occurred. Programs run by the Government of Kenya through line ministries and non-governmental organizations on best food production practices and environmental management have existed since independence yet today, very little success can be attributed to the past efforts. Kenya's natural resources fuel her economy and if wisely used will continue to sustain its growth on sustainable pathways. Environmentally critical areas also provide important goods and services to adjacent communities and beneficiaries further afield. Linkages between these environmentally important areas and downstream communities form a network of interactions. These interactions continue to benefit or harm both adjacent and downstream communities depending on how they are managed. Due to human use pressures, these interactions have been disrupted negatively affecting the quality and the productivity of such environmentally important areas in terms of environmental goods and services. This has adversely affected the natural environment. Soil erosion has resulted due to inappropriate farming methods, sporadic weather changes and deforestation going on in the dry-land ecosystem of the project area, especially for creation of farmlands and charcoal burning.

The community is experiencing climate change characterized by erratic and unreliable rainfall. Women spend lots of time of about 4-5hrs looking for clean and safe water from neighbouring communities. Furthermore, Lake Victoria which is the major source of water is not only far away from the residents, but continues to pose a health threat. The extent at which the farmlands are being eroded has caused unimaginable siltation on Lake Victoria. The brunt of harsh nature has been left mainly to the women to feed their families. The populace of Karungu division mainly use traditional 3 stoned jikos which consume a lot of firewood which increase the pressure on the already deforested indigenous tree and perpetuating poverty.

### 1.1 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the following specific objectives;

- i. To establish how community development trust fund programme influence socio-cultural status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects.

- ii. To determine how community development trust fund programme influence the socio-economic status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects.
- iii. To examine how community development trust fund programme influence empowerment of Primary Stakeholders on implementation of environmental projects.
- iv. To assess how community development trust fund programme influence sustainable livelihoods on implementation of environmental projects.

### 1.2 Research Hypotheses

The study sought to test the following hypothesis;

- I.  $H_0$ : Community development trust fund programme has no direct influence on the socio-cultural status of beneficiaries while implementing environmental projects
- II.  $H_0$ : Community development trust fund programme has no influence on the socio-economic status of beneficiaries when environmental projects are implemented.
- III.  $H_0$ : Community development trust fund programme has no influence on empowerment of primary stakeholders when environmental projects are implemented.
- IV.  $H_0$ : Community development trust fund programme has no influence on empowerment of primary stakeholders when environmental projects are implemented.

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

In *Stone Age Economics* (1972) and *Culture and Practical Reason* (1977), Sahlins and Marshall argued that human thought and actions shape physical reality to a large extent. According to Sahlins, even the most practical behavior is shaped by culture. The decisions in most cultural setups were made by the household heads in which case were men. The Luo community where Migori County falls is very rich in traditions.

Perceptions of being empowered vary across time, culture and domains of a person's life: in India, a low caste woman currently feels empowered when she is given a fair hearing in a public meeting, which comprise men and women from different social and economic groups; in Brazil, in Porto Alegre, citizens – both men and women -- feel empowered if they are able to engage in decisions on budget allocations; in Ethiopia, citizens and civil society groups report feeling empowered by consultations undertaken during the preparation of the poverty reduction support program; in the USA, immigrant workers feel empowered through unionization which has allowed them to negotiate working conditions with employers; and in the UK, a battered woman feels empowered when she is freed from the threat of violence

and becomes able to make decisions about her own life (World Bank, 2008 (b)).

The World Bank (2008) defines empowerment as the process of enhancing the capacity of individuals or groups to make choices and to transform those choices into desired actions and outcomes. Central to this process are actions which both build individual and collective assets, and improve the efficiency and fairness of the organizational and institutional context which govern the use of these assets. Empowered people have freedom of choice and action. This in turn enables them to better influence the course of their lives and the decisions which affect them, World Bank (2008)

As Cornwall (2000) points out, empowerment is a highly malleable idea and the language of empowerment has been adopted by people across the political spectrum to mean very different things. This diversity of meanings is reflected in the literature reviewed on the empowering effects of participatory development interventions. Generally, however, no explicit definition of empowerment is provided in the studies reviewed. This renders the identification of different empowering dimensions of participation difficult.

In essence empowerment speaks to self-determined change. It implies bringing together the supply and demand sides of development – changing the environment within which poor people live and helping them build and capitalize on their own attributes. Empowerment is a cross-cutting issue. From education and health care to governance and economic policy, activities which seek to empower poor people are expected to increase development opportunities, enhance development outcomes and improve people's quality of life, The World Bank, (2008(b)).

### *2.1 Socio- economic status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects*

Kenya has diverse physical features, the Great Rift Valley being the most distinct, and natural vegetation conditions ranging from the montane forests to desert like conditions. The diversity of Kenya's landscape and its productivity potential are best illustrated by the agro-ecological zones (AEZs), Pratt and Gwynne, (2007), which represent the major ecosystems as well as the suitability and productivity potential. From an ecosystem functioning point of view, all habitats are considered essential components for the proper functioning of the ecosystem as a whole. Today, human population in Kenya is estimated at about 40 million people, and is projected to reach about 50 million by 2020 (GoK 2015). There are indications that population growth rates, and also fertility rates, have been declining (about 4% in 1979 and 3% in 1999), but population is likely to increase largely because of 'momentum growth'.

To date, the Kenyan Government has ratified a number of international agreements, conventions and treaties towards environmental conservation. These include the Biodiversity Convention (1992), Convention to Combat Desertification and

the International Convention on Wetlands (Ramsar sites). This shows Kenya's commitment to achieving sustainable development through wise use of forests, water, marine, wildlife etc. natural or ecosystem resources. The government has also developed a number of official policy documents towards this realization. These include the National Environment Action Plan (1994), the enactment of the National Environment Management Authority (1999) and subsequently created the National Environment Management Authority (2002). It has also put in place several policies and strategies to regulate, guide and govern the sustainable use of environmental resources, e.g. the EMCA and poverty alleviation strategies such as poverty reduction strategy paper. The government is thus committed to achieve the targets of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Migori County is an agriculture-based economy, and a large proportion of the population (about 64%) is based in the rural areas economically depending on agriculture. The high population therefore puts pressure on the natural resource base leading to land degradation and poverty, which usually feed each other in a vicious cycle. Overgrazing, deforestation, excessive abstraction from aquifers etc are other causes of environmental degradation associated with high population growth. Other adverse effects of the human population on the natural environment include inappropriate land uses such as expansion of cultivated land into ecologically marginal or fragile areas, increased generation of waste products to the environment.

Deforestation or over-exploitation of wood resources for fuel lead to accelerated erosion and pollution of water systems. However, the sort of environmental challenges induced by high population growth depend on the type of the natural ecosystem in question. For example, increasing demand for land as a result of population growth is primary cause of land use changes, including conversion of forests into farm lands. These are key factors in upper land erosion, pollution of watercourses, deterioration of quality of wetlands and water bodies. By 1999, about 27% of Kenyan population was living in urban areas. Rapid urbanization creates problems such as poor housing, inadequate water and sanitation services and poor transport system. However, for environmental management and economic development, selected habitats can either be considered as being economically superior to others or environmentally more sensitive to degradation than others are. Sustainable development, that is, development that allows the current generation to meet their needs without compromising the capacity of future generations to do the same (WCED, 1989), requires, among other things, that we pay more attention to these special habitats. It is wise to avoid over-exploiting the economically superior ecosystems, while at the same time protecting the environmentally sensitive areas.

### *2.2 Primary Stakeholders participation on implementation of environmental projects*



Empowerment is a complex term that is not easily defined and has different interpretations, just like participation. Empowerment focuses on the notions of power, Oakley and Clayton, (2000) and capacity-building Narayan, (2005). Power is one of the most contested and controversial concepts of social and political theory (Barnes, 1993). Numerous conceptualizations of power have been advanced in the literature, but little agreement has been reached among academics as to what power is, how it can be identified and studied, where it is, and how it operates. It thus comes as no surprise that the notion of empowerment has multiple and contested meanings.

Participation of primary stakeholders in project monitoring can also help to detect problems before they escalate into major sources of conflict and wastefulness (Rudqvist & Woodford-Berger, (2006). As Karl (2000) puts it, local people's judgments of what constitutes success give a more realistic view about what works and what does not work. The proponents of participatory theory are in agreement that one of the most important contributions of primary stakeholder's participation is the effectiveness of development efforts.

There are several ways in which participation makes projects more effective. As Karl (2000) asserts, participation assures better targeting of benefits to the poor, increases the impact and ensures that the development gains are equitably distributed. The role of participation in ensuring better targeting of the poor is also shared by Chambers (2004) and Oakley (2001). Another important contribution of participation in project effectiveness is that it ensures that the development activities are based upon indigenous knowledge and are more relevant to locals (Karl, 2000). Local people understand their problems better and can therefore use their skills and resources to find flexible solutions that are tailored to suit their unique needs. This is why Oakley et al (2008) is of the idea that in order for the development efforts to have sustainable changes in the poor people's lives, they must take into account local values. Oakley (2001) observed that more effective interventions will be achieved when people have a voice in determining their objectives, to support their implementation, to evaluate their outcomes, and to make indigenous knowledge available. Effectiveness equals the successful completion of objectives. Participation can help ensure this.

Participatory methods can be used to guarantee the inclusion of all the stakeholders, the establishment of agreements between them, and the provision of appropriate information at each level and for different purposes. Information is a key ingredient for accountability because it is only when people know what resources are available, how they are being channelled, and how decisions are being made, that they can hold project's staff to account (Sen, 2007). Cornwall et al., (2000) says that when primary stakeholders can hold other stakeholders accountable, power shifts to them. Stein (2008) avers that people's participation provides an opportunity to

establish new habits of control, reporting and joint responsibility in development interventions. The people's participation also helps for an improved understanding of the role of the several stakeholders involved and the limitation of technical and financial resources that exists to address the problems of the poor Stein (2008).

One of the grounds of participation is that it fosters empowerment and social capital formation – both regarded as a means to poverty reduction. Moreover, some recent Bank documents Narayan, (2000), World Bank 2008 (a)) argue that empowerment is not only a means to poverty reduction, but also an end in itself as it provides for expansion of freedom of choice and action to shape one's life. Powerlessness has been identified by the poor as one of the multiple dimensions of poverty, Narayan, (2000). Hence, empowering the poor can be regarded in itself as a reduction in poverty.

Various mechanisms through which participation empowers the primary stakeholders of development intervention can be drawn from participatory theory. Oakley (2001) contends that participation empowers the primary stakeholders by helping break the mentality of dependence, promoting self-awareness and confidence, by leading the poor to examine their problems and to think positively about solutions. Participation also empowers the primary stakeholders by helping the poor to acquire new skills and abilities which could enable them to better defend and promote their livelihoods, Oakley et al., (2007). Participation helps in building up the capacity of people to generate and influence development at various levels, increasing their access to and influence over resources and institutions Karl, (2000). He further asserts that participation helps in building social capital, promoting networks and facilitating better management of risks by households through reciprocal self-help, sharing information and strengthening local institutions Karl (2000). The World Bank (2001) further avers that participation of primary stakeholders strengthen the poor's voice.

### *2.3 Effectiveness of Sustainable Livelihoods on implementation of environmental projects*

The concept of livelihoods revolves around resources such as land, property, crops, food, knowledge, finances, social relationships, and their interrelated connection with the political, economic, and sociocultural characteristics of an individual community. A livelihood consists of capabilities, assets, and activities that are required for living. A sustainable livelihood is defined by the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN-ESCAP) as having "the ability to cope and recover from unexpected events, while at the same time enhancing current and future capabilities" (UN-ESCAP, 2008). This definition interlinks the definitions of resilience, sustainability, and livelihood, as each affects the others and highlights how DRR or mitigation strategies directly affect sustainable livelihood. This means that there needs to be a heavy focus on reducing vulnerabilities of the community, including reducing poverty

levels, building capacities and coping mechanisms, and focusing on community resilience (UN-ESCAP, 2008).

There are five primary assets or capitals in the sustainable livelihoods' framework (Figure 1) that can influence sustainability and community resilience, as they can all be affected during disasters. These assets are human, social, natural, physical, and financial capital. Collectively, this is referred to as the Pentagon model. Human capital includes the skills, knowledge, labor ability, and good health that collectively allow people to pursue livelihood. Social capital consists of the specific social resources that are necessary to pursue one's own unique livelihood. These can be fostered via establishment of networks, trusting relationships, and membership of formalized groups. Natural capital consists of the natural resource stocks from which resource flows and sources are derived; these natural resource stocks include such elements as nutrient cycling and erosion protection, both which are useful for maintaining livelihood. Physical capital represents the resources available to support viable livelihood. This may include clean water, adequate sanitation, and effective shelter; these items are often encompassed by basic infrastructure. Financial capital consists of the financial resources that are required if people want to fulfill their livelihood objectives (UN-ESCAP, 2008).

There have been examples that show how sustainable livelihood and DRR are interrelated. For example, in post-tsunami research, it is noted that disasters represent both a crisis and an opportunity; it depicted how the disaster helped raise awareness of the gaps in strategy that had been present, thus further highlighting the importance of reducing vulnerabilities. Components of risk/vulnerability reduction include relief and rehabilitation, and it was stressed that these two elements should actually help reduce risk instead of just reconstructing current risks (UN-ESCAP, 2008). The American Red Cross sees the relationship between sustainable livelihood and DRR from an economic standpoint and emphasizes that helping people gain a stable income allows them to handle disasters more effectively and make them less vulnerable to facing livelihood losses; this, in turn, increases resiliency and mitigates the disastrous effects of hazards. The Red Cross also recommends using a community-inclusive approach, in which the community has a say in building their resiliency levels and identifying plans that can help with DRR. This allows the community to gain more control of their own lives, protection, and livelihood sustainability, along with the opportunity to produce an accurate needs assessment on how to achieve their resiliency goals.

#### 2.4 Theoretical framework

NGOs react to changes in the external environment in different ways (Thompson 2007; Pfeffer and Salancik 2008; Scott 2009; Pfeffer 2012). There is a variation in the way NGOs respond to changes in funding manifested or applied in a variety of ways. The study adopts Hirschman's (1970) individual self-interest theory and considers NGOs as

'consumers' in their relationship with donor agencies. Using Hirschman's (1970) typology, three modes of NGOs' response are identified: exit, voice, loyalty, and a fourth mode, adjustment, is proposed. According to Hirschman (1970), to address a decrease in quality or associated benefit of a certain service provided by an organization, an individual can exit, express voice, or remain loyal. Exit and Voice Given a deteriorating quality services or benefits provided by an organization, Hirschman's (1970) typology postulates that an individual customer can make the neat and impersonal decision to exit: that is, the customer can use the market to defend her/his welfare and shift to another organization. Alternatively, rather than to escaping from it, the consumer can attempt to repair or improve the relationship by exercising voice and communicating a complaint or proposal for change to the organization.

Hirschman (1970) equates exit primarily with market systems and voice primarily with political systems, but finds applications and combinations of the two concepts in both fields. Exit is favoured by economists as a predictable, individual, self-interested choice, while voice is a political action par excellence; moreover, exit is a dichotomous variable, while voice is a continuous variable (Dowding, John, Mergoupis and Van Vugt 2000). More specifically, voice implies the articulation of one's critical options rather than a private secret vote (Hirschman 1970). Although exit is the more dominant response, both reactions are of strictly equal rank and importance. If consumers are "sufficiently convinced that voice will be effective, then they may well postpone exit. Therefore, exit can also be viewed as depending on the ability and willingness to take up the voice option. Gehlbach (2006) agrees: "the more discontent is dissipated through exit from the organization, the less likely it is to manifest itself in voice within the organization" Gehlbach, (2006). In short, selecting exit because it is an easier and less costly response means that consumers will not have the opportunity to become familiar with and practice voice as a mechanism for expressing discontent (Dowding et al. 2000; Light, Castell blanch, Arredondo, and Socolar 2003). The theoretical base which underpins the study puts emphasis on people taking the initiative to participate in activities that will enhance their development. It encourages people, to make their own decisions and promotes access to development related resources that are needed to enhance their development activities.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design. Descriptive surveys are suitable in gathering data whose intention is to describe the nature of the existing condition. It attempts to describe characteristics of subjects, opinions, attitudes, preferences and perceptions of persons of interest to the researcher (Borg 2009 and Orodho 2005). Descriptive survey design is undertaken in order to ascertain, and it is able

to describe the characteristics of the variables of interest in a situation, Uma, (2003). Descriptive survey design is employed because it allowed the researcher to adopt a holistic approach of the study sampled, thus enabling and utilizing research tools like questionnaires, KII and Focused group Discussion guides. The researcher equally obtained information from a sample rather than the entire population at one point in a given time.

### 3.2 Study population and Sample Size

The population of Migori stands at 1,116,436 as recorded in the (2019) Kenya Population and Housing Census and an inter-censal growth rate of 3.1 percent. The study population constituted key informants, stake holders and beneficiaries of Chuodho women group project. The project has 30 groups of women, youth, disabled and men in 5 sub-locations in Karungu division all totaling to target population of 634. The sample of respondents was determined using the formula adopted from Krejcie & Morgan pre-determined Sample table (1970).

*Formula for determining sample size*

$$S = X^2 NP (1-P) / d^2 (N-1) + X^2 P (1-P)$$

*S= required sample size*

*X<sup>2</sup>+ the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (3.841).*

*N= the Population size.*

*P= the Population proportion (assumed to be .50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).*

*d= the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion (.50).*

The sample size was 240 respondents.

#### 3.2.1 Sample selection

The study used purposive sampling as the study only targeted beneficiaries of community environmental project. The researcher employed these sampling techniques because they enabled an in-depth knowledge of the study using a small population sample from each of the selected respondents. Purposive sampling as a technique allows a researcher to use cases that have the required information with respect to the objectives of the study, Gay, (2006) this technique was employed on Key informants and the direct Project beneficiaries. The individuals were targeted because they are supposed to be the beneficiaries of the donor funded projects. These individuals are the heads of various households in the area. A household comprises of either one person living alone or a group of people who may not be related, living or staying together in the same house with common house-keeping who either share one meal a day or share common living accommodation: (Roger Thomas 2009). The unit of observation was the households whose heads are members of the project.

### 3.3 Data Collection and Research Instruments

Data collection was from two main sources; primary and secondary. Data will be collected from selected respondents using Focused Group Discussions guides, Key Informant Interview Guides, Observation list and Household Questionnaires. Secondary sources will include relevant documents and reports. The researcher employed the technique to pick information that is available from these reports.

#### 3.3.1 Questionnaires

The structured Household questionnaire was the main instrument of the study to be administered to the respondents to gather quantitative data. The researcher prefers to use this method because of its ability to solicit information from respondents within a short time as supported by Gupta, (2009). Both Open and closed ended questions were administered, this is because Close ended questionnaires are easier to analyze since they were in an immediate usable form and again each item may be followed by alternative answers. Open ended questions permit a great depth of response, respondents were allowed to give personal response, usually reasons for the response given will be directly or indirectly included in the study. Data from households focused on the knowledge the households have, the source of this knowledge, whether they practice what they know and the general attitude towards Community development trust fund.

#### 3.3.2 Focused Group Discussion Guides

Focus group discuss are groups of people whose opinions and experiences are solicited simultaneously; this was efficient in that it will generate a lot of dialogue. The composition of the groups will be limited to those with similar characteristics, such as socio-economic status, so that the members can feel free in contributing to the issues at hand. This allowed members to share their views, experiences and opinions. Focused group discussion was employed to gather data from Primary stakeholders and Beneficiaries.

#### 3.3.3 Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews were used for the donor representatives. An interview was designed in such a way that more specific and truthful answers that related to the topic are realized. Interviews have been preferred because according to Gupta (2009), they give an opportunity to probe detailed information on an issue. Interviews made it possible to obtain data required to meet specific objectives of the study. Interviews are more flexible than questionnaires because the interviewer can adapt to the situation and get as much information as possible.

#### 3.3.4 Secondary Data

The data was availed from relevant literature like, data from surveys, text books from various libraries and reports on

donor funding projects, this was used in the study to verify/qualify some of the findings.

#### IV. DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE STUDY

##### 4.1 Project achievements

Table 4.5 shows a summary of the findings on the extent to which the projects have achieved project implementation indicators. To a great extent, the projects have completed their activities in time (45%), on budget (45%), within the scope (50%) and solved the intended problem (40%).

Table 4.1 Project Achievement indicators

Response	Completed in time Frequency %		Completed on budget Frequency %d		Completed within scope Frequency %		Solved the intended problem Frequency %	
	Not at all	5	3	10	5	15	7	10
Least extent	20	10	30	15	30	15	25	13
Little extent	70	35	60	30	50	25	80	40
Great extent	90	45	90	45	100	50	80	40
Very great extent	15	7	10	5	5	3	5	2
Total	200	100	200	100	200	100	200	100

##### 4.2 Socio- cultural status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects

Findings on the extent to which social and cultural barriers affect community development trust fund programme implementation of community environmental facility project showed that, 50% are very great extent, 30% great extent, 10% little extent, 7.5% least extent and 2.5% no extent at all. This implies that funds are disbursed at a very great extent which ensured timely implementation of project deliverables.

Table 4.2 Socio- Cultural status of beneficiaries

Response	Frequency	Total
Not at all	5	2.5
Least extent	15	7.5
Little extent	20	10
Great extent	60	30
Very great extent	100	50
Total	200	100

##### 4.3 Socio- economic status of beneficiaries on implementation of environmental projects

The study sought to establish the social –economic activities on implementation of projects in the county

Table 4.3 Social – economic activities

Activity	Frequency	Percentage
Fishing	20	10
Sand harvesting	30	15
Farming	90	45
Energy Saving Jikos	60	30
Total	100	100

From the finding majority of the respondents are engaged in farming 45%, 30% Energy saving Jikos, 15% Sand harvesting and 10% are fishing

##### 4.3.1 Community development trust fund programme implementation of environmental Projects Influence the Activity That Your Group Is Engaged In

The Respondents Were Asked to Indicate Their Level of Agreement Using A Five Point Likert Scale (I.E. 5 = Strongly Agree, 4 = Agree, 3 = Uncertain, 2 = Disagree, and 1 = Strongly Disagree) To Specify Their Perceptions On 3 Major Areas in Management of the Project constraints

Table 4.4 Environmental projects influence the activity that groups are engaged in

Statement	SA%	A%	U%	D%	SD%
Training	17.95	35.90	10.26	20.51	15.38
Grants	7.69	38.46	15.38	23.08	10.26
Agricultural inputs	20.51	30.76	17.95	15.38	15.38
Earth dam constructions	20.51	30.76	23.08	7.69	10.26
Soil conservation	21.77	31.24	21.01	21.34	12.54

##### 4.4 Empowerment of Primary Stakeholders

The researcher sought responses to various statements on the relationship between empowerment of primary stakeholders and implementation of community development projects. The results of the analysis of these responses are as per table 4.9 below. From the findings, most of the respondents agreed that participation of stakeholders in the affairs of their project by the donors improve their tendency to own up the project thereby increasing its probability of success. This was evidenced by a mean response of 4.31. As shown by a mean response of 3.87, respondents also agreed that the donors in their project actively seek to perpetuate stakeholder involvement in management of the project. The respondents, with a mean of 4.21, made it strongly clear that they are keenly involved in several aspects of our project already. Additionally, the respondents had a strong concurrence that they usually encourage other members to develop interest in the success of their project. This was depicted by a mean of 4.31.



Table 4.5 Empowerment and involvement of Primary Stakeholders

	Mean	Std deviation
Involvement of stakeholders improves their ownership of the project thereby increasing its probability of success	4.31	0.612
The donors in my project actively seek to perpetuate stakeholder involvement	3.87	0.864
I am keenly involved in several aspects of our project	4.21	0.67
I usually encourage other members to develop interest in the success of our project	4.31	0.579

#### 4.4.1 Decision Making

According to whether primary stakeholders are involved decision making, 53% of the members said they are at a very great extent, 60% at great extent, 30% at a little extent 5% and 4% at least extent. These findings show that the primary stakeholders are greatly involved in decision making all stages of project implementation.

Table 4.6 Stakeholder’s involvement in Decision making

Response	Frequency	Percent
Not at all	2	1
Least extent	8	4
Little extent	10	5
Great extent	60	30
Very great extent	120	60
Total	200	100

#### 4.4.2 Project annual meeting

The stakeholders were found to be actively involved in projects’ annual general meetings as indicated by the findings in Table 4.11. The participation was rated as very good (55%); good (30%) and fair (10%). Only 2 participants rate the participation as very poor (2.5%)

Table 4.7 Stakeholder involvement in project annual meeting

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Very good	110	55
Good	60	30
Fair	20	10
Poor	15	7.5
Very poor	5	2.5
Total	200	100

#### 4.5 Sustainable livelihoods on implementation of environmental projects

Table 4.12 shows how the listed areas of sustainability are addressed in project plan. Economic sustainability has a mean and standard deviation of 3.777 and 0.9578, social-cultural

sustainability has a mean and standard deviation of 3.7049 and 1.10067, and environmental sustainability has a mean and standard deviation of 3.6774 and 1.12751 respectively. Financial sustainability has a mean of 3.6406 and standard deviation of 1.07448 and lastly technological sustainability had a mean and standard deviation of 3.3065 and 1.3006 respectively. Economic sustainability is mostly addressed as shown by the highest mean of 3.7778 and lowest standard deviation of 0.95789.

Table 4.8 Areas of sustainability

Sustainability	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std Deviation
Financial sustainability	200	1.00	5.00	3.6406	1.07448
Social – economic	200	1.00	5.00	3.7049	1.10067
Economic	200	1.00	5.00	3.7778	0.957
Technological	200	1.00	5.00	3.3065	1.3005
Environmental	200	1.00	5.00	3.6774	1.12751

#### 4.6 Testing the First Hypothesis as per the Objective and Discussions

$H_1$ -Community development trust fund programme has a direct influence on the socio-cultural status of beneficiaries while implementing environmental projects.

Table 4.9 Chi- Square Testing

f	$f_e$	$f_d$	$(f_d)^2$	$(f_d)^2$
15	40	-25	625	15.6
5	40	-35	1225	30.625
20	40	-20	400	10
80	40	40	1600	40
90	40	50	2500	62.5
				$\sum(f_d)^2/f_e = 158.725$

$\chi^2 c = 158.725 > \chi^2 =_{0.05} 9.488$  at 4 degrees of freedom and 5 % level of confidence.

Since the calculated Chi-square value of 158.725 is greater than the critical Chi-square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Thus, Community Development Trust Fund Programme has a direct influence on the socio-cultural status of beneficiaries while implementing environmental projects

#### 4.7 Testing of the second Hypothesis as Per the Objective and discussions

$H_1$ : Community development trust fund programme influences the socio-economic status of beneficiaries when environmental projects are implemented

Table 4.10 Chi- Square Testing Second Hypothesis

f	f <sub>e</sub>	f <sub>d</sub>	(f <sub>d</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	(f <sub>d</sub> ) <sup>2</sup> /f <sub>e</sub>
6	40	-34	1156	28.9
4	40	-36	1296	32.4
10	40	-30	900	22.5
80	40	40	2401	60.0
100	40	60	3600	90
				$\sum(f_d)^2/f_e = 233.8$

$\chi^2 c = 233.8 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488$  at degrees of freedom and 5% level of confidence.

Since the calculated Chi-Square value of 233.8 is greater than the critical chi- square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Thus Community Development Trust Fund programme has an influence on empowerment of primary stakeholders when environmental projects are implemented

4.8 Testing of Third Hypothesis as Per the Objective and discussions

Community development trust fund programme has an influence on empowerment of primary stakeholders when environmental projects are implemented

Table 4.11 Showing Chi-Square testing for the Third Hypothesis

f	f <sub>e</sub>	f <sub>d</sub>	(f <sub>d</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	(f <sub>d</sub> )/ f <sub>e</sub>
80	40	40	1600	40
90	40	50	2500	62.5
20	40	-20	400	10
15	40	-25	625	15.6
5	40	-35	1225	30.6
				$\sum (f_d)^2/f_{e=1} 158.7$

$\chi^2 c = 158.7 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488$  at 4 degree of freedom and 5% level of confidence.

Since the calculated Chi-Square value of 158.7 is greater than the critical Chi-Square value at 5% level of confidence, we accept the alternative hypothesis. Thus, Community Development Trust Fund Programme has an influence on empowerment of primary stakeholders when environmental projects are implemented.

4.9 Testing the Fourth Hypothesis as Per the Objective and Discussion

H<sub>1</sub>- Community development trust fund programme influences sustainable livelihoods when environmental projects are implemented.

Table 4.12 Testing of the Fourth Hypothesis as Per the Objective and Discussion

f	f <sub>e</sub>	f <sub>d</sub>	(f <sub>d</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>	(f <sub>d</sub> ) <sup>2</sup>
14	40	-26	625	16.6
6	40	-34	1225	28.9
20	40	-20	400	10
80	40	40	1600	40
90	40	50	2500	62.5
				$\sum(f_d)^2/f_{e=157.725}$

$\chi^2 c = 157.725 > \chi^2_{0.05} = 9.488$  at 4 degrees of freedom and 5% level of confidence.

Since the calculated Chi-Square value of 157.725 is greater than the critical Chi-Square value at 5% level of confidence we accept the alternative hypothesis. Thus, Community Development Trust Fund programme influences sustainable livelihoods when environmental projects are implemented.

V. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary of the findings

From the study findings, most (50%) of the projects in the County were established as “Self-help Groups” followed by 35% established as “Women Groups. These findings show that most of the projects are started out of a mutual help or aid spirit by the focus groups in Migori County. It is worth noting that, they run the projects with the aim of providing mutual support for each other in implementing community environmental projects. Most (35%) leaders of the projects in Migori County are over 40 years old of age. The rest are aged 40 years, these findings show that the youth and energetic population of Migori County are not so much involved in implementation of community-based food security project. This trend indicates that it is the older generation that participates in the implementation activities of the projects; this further explains why the older (over 40) are better experienced. From the findings, it is important to note that majority of the respondents are engaged in farming 45%, 30% Energy saving Jikos, 15% Sand harvesting and 10% are fishing

Migori County is an agriculture-based economy, and a large proportion of the population (about 64%) is based in the rural areas who economically, depend on agriculture. The high population therefore, puts pressure on the natural resource base leading to land degradation and poverty, which usually leads to a vicious cycle. Overgrazing, deforestation, excessive abstraction from aquifers etc are other causes of environmental degradation associated with high population growth. Other adverse effects of the human population on the natural environment include inappropriate land uses such as expansion of cultivated land into ecologically marginal or fragile areas, increased generation of waste products to the environment.

Deforestation or over-exploitation of wood resources for fuel leads to accelerated erosion and pollution of water systems. However, the sort of environmental challenges induced by high population growth depend on the type of the natural ecosystem in question. For example, increasing demand for land as a result of population growth is primary cause of land use changes, including conversion of forests into farm lands. These are key factors in upper land erosion, pollution of watercourses, deterioration of quality of wetlands and water bodies. By 1999, about 27% of Kenyan population was living in urban areas. Rapid urbanization creates problems such as poor housing, inadequate water and sanitation services and poor transport system. However, for environmental management and economic development, selected habitats can either be considered as being economically superior to others or environmentally more sensitive to degradation than others are. Sustainable development, that is, development that allows the current generation to meet their needs without compromising the capacity of future generations to do the same (WCED, 1989), requires, among other things, that we pay more attention to these special habitats. It is wise to avoid over-exploiting the economically superior ecosystems, while at the same time protecting the environmentally sensitive areas

### 5.2 Discussion of the Finding

From the findings, it is evident that majority of respondents are male 75% which points out that only a few women 25% are actively involved in community environment projects. This negatively influences the sustainability of the projects as most of rural population is composed of women. This therefore, implies that projects in Migori County have not benefited from immense labor force provided by women. Majority of members interviewed lie within the age bracket of 40 years and above. This points out that the environmental projects implementation is done by energetic and literate group which could spur economic development in Migori County.

The findings were similar with Moodley (2000) which states that along with the nine plagues and impediments to community participation, developed emergent guidelines for promoting community participation, and coined them the "Twelve Commandments". The twelve guidelines for promoting participatory development are designed to serve more as a framework of values, principles and approaches in participatory development rather than as a blueprint or formula. It was clear that, community environment projects benefited largely from donor financial support as it formed the source of livelihood for the community members who depend on farming. Water projects through the water pans and earth dams constructed, followed as they greatly assisted in farming as well as utility at the household level.

### 5.3 Conclusion

Based on the objectives and findings of the study the following conclusions were made.

Self-help groups participating in CDTF projects promoted community participation since they had set goals and objectives. A majority of households participating in CDTF project were married hence males largely participated in the project as opposed to women. A trend that should be reversed to ensure equity in participation in community environmental projects.

It was also clear that a majority of the respondents contributed to the CDTF projects by offering materials as part of their contribution to ensure buy-in and ownership. Most of them participated in the decision-making process especially at the development stage, which is the most critical stage in project design and implementation. The level of CDTF educational project sessions was to a low extent where the members considered them as obsolete and that they were not consulted in determining the timings the meetings were being held. There is need to understand the community calendar to enable effective participation by everyone. The community members were actively involved in project implementation activities thereby enhancing community cohesiveness. This will always enable project members to live together while sharing common norms and values necessary for successful project implementation and development today and in future.

### 5.4 Recommendations

The study recommends that, residents of Migori County should be incorporated into the development groups and by so doing, they will contribute to the development agenda by conveying new ideas. This will in turn, speed up poverty eradication approaches as enshrined in the CDTF broader goals and objectives. The study also recommends that youths be motivated to join hands with other households' members to ensure sustainable livelihoods on implementation of environmental projects are achieved. It is also recommended that more women should be engaged in leadership positions and fully participate in the CDTF projects as a way of addressing gender disparity.

The study recommends that community participation should be encouraged in all projects life cycle. The study established that monitoring and evaluation of projects are a collective responsibility that involves all stakeholders. Community participation should therefore, be monitored by the CDTF officials and they should also give rewards like certificates to motivate other participants. The study also recommends that the CDTF projects be reviewed to establish its sustainability to the focus community.

### 5.5 Suggestions for Further Research

The following are suggestions for further research;

Further research should be undertaken to investigate the reasons for failure of community-based environmental facility projects at both county and national levels. A similar study should be carried out in other counties for comparative purposes. A study on factors influencing implementation of community-based projects should be undertaken to enable strengthen community approaches to social and economic development and lastly, a study should also be carried out to investigate the factors affecting the growth of community environmental projects in Kenya.

## REFERENCES

- [1] Abers, R. (2000), *Inventing local democracy: grassroots politics in Brazil*, London: Lynne Rienner.
- [2] Alsop R. and S. Forusz (2002), *Community user groups: vehicles for collective action - or personal gain?* PREM Network Notes 72, The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- [3] Anderson, R.A., McDaniel, R.R. Jr (2009), "RN participation in organizational decision-making and improvements in resident outcomes", *Healthcare Management Review*, Vol. 24 No.1, pp.7-16
- [4] Behar, A. and Y. Kumar (2002) Decentralization in Madhya Pradesh, India: from Panchayati Raj to Gram Swaraj (1995 to 2001), *ODI Working Paper 170*, ODI, London.
- [5] Black, J.S., Gregersen, H.B. (2007), "Participative decision making: an integration of multiple dimensions", *Human Relations*, Vol. 50 No.7, pp.859-79
- [6] Caseley, J. (2003), Blocked drains and open minds: multiple accountability relationships and improved service delivery performance in an Indian city, *IDS Working Paper 211*, IDS, Brighton.
- [7] Chambers, R. (2003) *Rural Development: Putting the last first*, Longman, Harlow. - (1997) *Whose Reality Counts? Putting the first last*, Intermediate Technology Publications, London
- [8] Daniels, K., Bailey, A. (1999), "Strategy development processes and participation in decision-making: predictors of role stresses and job satisfaction", *Journal of Applied Management Studies*, Vol. 8 No.1, pp.27-42.
- [9] Degeling, P., Hill, M., Kennedy, J., Coyle, B., Maxwell, S. (2000), "A cross-national study of differences in the identities of nursing in England and Australia and how this has affected nurses' capacity to respond to hospital reform", *Nursing Inquiry*, Vol. 7 pp.120-35
- [10] Fowler, A. (1998) 'Authentic NGDO Partnerships in the New Policy Agenda for International Aid: Dead End or Light Ahead?', *Development and Change*, 29, 137-59.
- [11] Freire, P (1970) *The Pedagogy of the Oppressed*, The Seabury Press, New York. Goebel, A. (1998) 'Process, Perception and Power: Notes from "Participatory" Research in a Zimbabwean Resettlement Area', *Development and Change*, 29, 277-305.
- [12] Gatti, R., Gray-Molina, G. and J. Klugman (2003), 'Determinants of corruption in local health care provision: evidence from 105 municipalities in Bolivia', World Bank mimeo.
- [13] Gaventa, J. (2002), *Towards Participatory Local Governance: Six Propositions for Discussion*. 29, 277-305.
- [14] Grant, U. (2003), 'Local government decision-making: citizen participation and local government accountability – A literature review', *University of Birmingham mimeo*.
- [15] GTZ (2001) Where there is no participation, *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit*, Eschborn.
- [16] Hackman, J.R., Oldham, G.R. (2000), *Work Redesign*, Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA
- [17] Healy, C.M., McKay, M.F. (2000), "Nursing stress: the effects of coping strategies and job satisfaction in a sample of Australian nurses", *Journal of Advanced Nursing*, Vol. 31 No.3, pp.681-8.
- [18] Hentschel J. (2004), Does Participation Cost the World Bank More? Emerging Evidence. *Human Resource Development and Operations Policy (HRO) Working Papers 31*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
- [19] Isham, J., Narayan, D., and L. Prichett (2004), Does participation improve project performance: establishing causality with subjective data, *World Bank Policy Research Working Paper 1357*, The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- [20] Jenkins, R. and A. M. Goetz (2009), 'Accounts and Accountability: theoretical implications of the right-to-information movement in India', *Third World Quarterly*, 20 (3): 603-622.
- [21] Kähkönen, S. (2009), Does social capital matter in water and sanitation delivery? A review of the literature, *The World Bank Social Capital Initiative Working Paper 9*, The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- [22] Kanyesigye, J. and E. Muramira (2001), Decentralization, participation and accountability: analyzing collaborative management models for Mt. Elgon National Park and Mabira forest reserve in Uganda, *Paper prepared for the World Resource Institute*.
- [23] Latham, G.P., Winters, D.C., Locke, E.A. (2004), "Cognitive and motivational effects of participation: a mediator study", *Journal of Organizational Behaviour*, Vol. 1 No.15, pp.49-63.
- [24] Lowndes, V., L. Pratchett and G. Stoker, (2005) 'The locality effect: local government and citizen participation', cited in J. Aspden and D. Birch, *New Localism – Citizen Engagement, Neighbourhoods and Public Services: Evidence from Local Government London: ODPM*
- [25] Manikutty, S. (1998), 'Community participation: lesson from experiences in five water and sanitation projects in India', *Development Policy Review* 16 (4): 373-404.
- [26] Narayan, D. (2000), 'Poverty is Powerlessness and Voicelessness', *Finance and Development*, 37 (4): 18-21.
- [27] NVCO, (2003) *It's Who You Know that Counts: The Role of the Voluntary Sector in the Development of Social Capital in Rural Areas* (London: NCVO).
- [28] Oakley, P., Pratt, B., Clayton, A. (2008) Outcomes and Impact: Evaluating Change in Social Development, *INTRAC NGO Management and Policy Series No. 6*. Oxford: INTRAC
- [29] Ostroff, C. (2002), "The relationship between satisfaction, attitudes and performance: an organisational level analysis", *Journal of Applied Psychology*, Vol. 77 No.6, pp.963-74.
- [30] Parker, R. and T. Skytta. (2000), *Rural water projects: lessons for OED evaluations*, *OED Working Paper Series (no number)*, World Bank, Washington D.C.
- [31] Peet, R. and M. Watts (2006) *Liberation Ecology: Development, sustainability, and environment in an age of market triumphalism*, in R. Peet and M. Watts (eds) *Liberation Ecologies: Environment, development and social movements*, Routledge, London, 1-45.
- [32] Putnam, R. with Robert Leonardi and Raffaella Y. Nanetti, (2003) *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy* (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press).
- [33] R. Putnam, (2002) *Democracies in Flux: The Evolution of Social Capital in Contemporary Society* [Oxford: Oxford University Press].
- [34] Roy, D.D., Ghose, M. (2007), "Awareness of hospital environment and organisational commitment", *The Journal of Social Psychology*, Vol. 137 No.3, pp.380-7
- [35] Sara, J. and T. Katz (2009.), *Making rural water supply sustainable: report on the impact of project rules*, UNDP-World Bank Water and Sanitation Program,
- [36] Schuurman, F. (2003) 'Modernity, Post-modernity and the New Social Movements', in Schuurman, F. (ed) *Beyond the Impasse: New Directions in Development Theory*, Zed Books, London, 187-206.
- [37] Subramanian, A., Jagannathan N. V., and R. Meinzen-Dick (eds.) (2007), *User organization for sustainable water services*, The World Bank, Washington D.C.
- [38] The World Bank, (2000), *World Development Report 2000/2001: Attacking Poverty*. NEW York: Oxford University Press.



- [39] Turton, C. and J. Farrington (2008), Enhancing rural livelihoods through participatory watershed development in India, *Natural Resource Perspectives 34*, ODI, London.
- [40] United Nations Development Programme (2003) *Human Development Report*, Oxford University Press, Oxford
- [41] Uphoff, N. and C. M. Wijayaratra (2000), 'Demonstrated Benefits from Social Capital: The Productivity of Farmer Organizations in Gal Oya, Sri Lanka', *World Development*, 28 (11): 1875-1890.
- [42] Walsh, J.P., Tseng, S.F. (2008), "The effects of job characteristics on active effort and work", *Work and Occupation*, Vol. 25 pp.74-96
- [43] Williams, G. (2003), *Towards a re-politicisation of development: political capabilities and space of empowerment, paper presented at the Conference 'Participation: from tyranny to transition? Exploring new approaches to participatory development'*, University of Manchester, Manchester, 27-28 February 2003.
- [44] World Bank (2009), *Improving basic education in Pakistan: community participation, system accountability, and efficiency*, The World Bank, Washington D.C.

#### LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AEZs-	Agro-ecological zones
CEF-	Community Environment Facility
CDTF-	Community Development Trust Fund
CDP-4-	Community Development Project Phase Four
DANIDA-	Danish International Development Agency
ENGO-	Environmental Non-Governmental Organization
EU-	European Union
Gok-	Government of Kenya
IGA-	Income Generating Activity
NGO-	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD-	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
PRSP-	Poverty Reduction Strategic Papers
SWAP-	Sector-Wide Approaches
SDGs-	Sustainable Development Goals

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

MAGANYA DAVID OTIENO

P.O BOX 732-40401

SUNA-MIGORI

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: Influence of Community Development Trust Fund Programme on Implementation of Community Environmental Facility Projects in Migori County**

I am a Master of Arts student at the University of Nairobi-Kisii Extra-Mural Centre (Reg.No:L50/66407/2013). I am undertaking a study that seeks to examine influence of community development trust fund on implementation of community environmental facility projects in Migori County for an award of a Master of Arts degree in Project Planning and Management.

You have been randomly selected to provide information on implementation of community environmental facility projects through the issued questionnaire. This is a request for your participation in responding to the attached questionnaire. Your sincere response will help facilitate this study.

Please be assured that any personal information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be purposely used for this study.

Yours Faithfully,

Maganya David Otieno

APPENDIX II: HOUSEHOLD HEAD QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain a sincere opinion on the influence of community development trust fund programme on implementation of community environmental facility projects in Migori. You are therefore requested to provide responses as honestly and objectively as possible. Your feedback will assist the researcher to objectively establish the influence of Community Development Trust Fund programme on implementation of environmental projects.

1. Please indicate your gender

Male ( ) Female ( )

2. Indicate your age

Below 20 years	<input type="text"/>		
21-25 years	<input type="text"/>	years	<input type="text"/>
31 – 35 years	<input type="text"/>	36 – 40 years	<input type="text"/>
41 – 50 years	<input type="text"/>	above 50 years	<input type="text"/>

3. For how long have you been a member of Chuodho women group?

Below one year	<input type="text"/>	5 years	<input type="text"/>
5 – 10 years	<input type="text"/>	More than ten years.	<input type="text"/>

4. Please tick appropriately on your marital status

Single	[ ]
Married	[ ]
Separated	[ ]
Divorced	[ ]
Widow/widower	[ ]

5. How many children do you have?  
None [ ] 1-3 [ ] 4-6 [ ] 7-10 [ ] above 10 [ ]
6. What is your level of education  
Master Degree [ ]  
Bachelor Degree [ ]  
Diploma [ ]  
Secondary education [ ]  
Primary [ ]  
School dropout [ ]
7. The community development trust fund programme implementation of environmental projects has improved the lifestyle of the group members  
Not at all [ ]  
Slightly improved [ ]  
Fully improved [ ]
8. The development trust fund programme is implemented in line with consultation with Chuodho women group  
Always [ ]  
Rarely [ ]  
Not at all [ ]
9. (a) In your own opinion, does the implementation of development trust fund programme on environmental empower women?  
YES [ ]  
NO [ ]
- (b) If YES above, tick appropriately  
Capacity building [ ]  
Start-ups of IGAs [ ]  
Table banking [ ]  
Provision of farm inputs [ ]
10. Which of the following economic activities does your group engage in?  
Fishing [ ]  
Sand harvesting [ ]  
Farming [ ]  
Energy Saving Jikos [ ]  
Any other .....
11. (a) Does community development trust fund programme implementation of environmental projects influence the activity that your group is engaged in?  
YES [ ] NO [ ]
- (b) If YES above, tick appropriately below;  
Training [ ]  
Grants [ ]

Agricultural inputs [ ]

Water Pans/Earth Dam constructions [ ]

Soil conservation [ ]

Tree planting in institutions [ ]

12. In your opinion, is the community development trust fund programme on implementation of environmental projects involving Chuodho group at all stages?

Rarely ( )

Always ( )

Not at all ( )

Don't know ( )

Can't answer ( )

13. How often does community development trust fund programme officers initiate environmental projects in your area

Rarely ( )

Always ( )

Not at all ( )

14. The environmental projects have been implemented effectively in Migori County

A. strongly Disagree

B. Disagree

C. Neither Agree nor Disagree

D. Agree

E. Strongly Agree

15. In your own opinion, what benefits has your group got through the inception of environmental projects by the community development trust fund programme

(i) .....

(ii) .....

(iii) .....

(iv) .....

(v) .....

16. (a) In your opinion, what is it that has not been achieved that the group expected to be achieved through the community development trust fund programme's environmental programmes?

.....  
.....

16. (b). Briefly explain why you think the above-mentioned areas have not been achieved after the inception of environmental projects by the community development trust fund programme

17. Suggest possible solutions in order to fill the gap and improve future community development trust fund programme's environmental programmes in Migori

18. Are there social and cultural barriers that may have affected community development trust fund programme implementation of community environmental facility project?

.....  
19. In your opinion, to what extent, has community development trust fund implementation of community environmental facility project ensured sustainable livelihoods?

.....  
.....



APPENDIX III: STAKEHOLDERS' QUESTIONNAIRE

The purpose of this questionnaire is to obtain a sincere opinion on the influence of community development trust fund programme on implementation of community environmental facility projects in Migori. You are therefore requested to provide responses as honestly and objectively as possible. Your feedback will assist the researcher to objectively establish the influence of Community Development Trust Fund programme on implementation of environmental projects.

1. MALE      [ ]  
FEMALE      [ ]
2. What is your position in the community development trust fund programme?  
.....  
.....
3. How long have you been working for community development trust fund programme in Migori area?  
Below one year       1 – 5 years        
5 – 10 years            More than ten years.
4. Please list the specific sectors that community development trust fund programme is meant to cover in Migori area  
.....
5. The cultural aspect of the community is taken into consideration before the inception of community development trust fund programme  
Always      [ ]  
Rarely      [ ]  
Not at all      [ ]
6. Which of the following groups does community development trust fund programme work with in running environmental programmes in Migori?  
County government      [ ]  
NEMA      [ ]  
Women groups      [ ]  
Youth groups      [ ]  
Religious groups      [ ]  
Learning institutions      [ ]  
Any other .....
7. What measures has community development trust fund programme put in place to empower women and youths when implementing environmental projects in Migori?  
.....
8. The environmental projects have been implemented by community development trust fund programme effectively in Migori County  
A. strongly Disagree  
B. Disagree  
C. Neither Agree nor Disagree  
D. Agree  
E. Strongly Agree

9. In your own opinion, how has the community development trust fund programme through implementation of environmental projects influenced the local community

.....  
.....

10. What measures that can be put in place for the locals to benefit fully from the environmental projects

.....  
.....

11. In your opinion, to what extent, has community development trust fund implementation of community environmental facility project ensured sustainable livelihoods among beneficiaries?

.....

#### APPENDIX IV: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

The purpose of this Interview Schedule is to obtain a sincere opinion on the influence of community development trust fund programme on implementation of community environmental facility projects in Migori. You are therefore requested to provide responses as honestly and objectively as possible. Your feedback will assist the researcher to objectively establish the influence of Community Development Trust Fund programme on implementation of environmental projects

1. How has community development trust fund implementation of community environmental facility changed your lifestyle? If yes, kindly explain how you have benefited.

.....  
.....

2. What in your opinion has the project improved your socio-economic status?

.....  
.....

3. What kind of activities did the project support?

.....  
.....

4. In your opinion, how did the project address the environmental issues affecting your community? Kindly state how?

.....  
.....

5. How has the community development trust fund implementation of community environmental project ensured sustainable livelihoods for yourself and the community?

.....  
.....

6. What could have been cultural barriers to implementation of the community environmental project?

.....  
.....

7. In your own opinion, how has the community development trust fund programme through implementation of environmental projects influenced your local community actions?

.....  
.....

8. What could have been the challenges experienced during the implementation of the community environmental facility?

.....

9. In your opinion, what measures can be put in place in the near future for the locals to fully benefit from the environmental projects?  
.....

10. In your opinion, as a primary stakeholder, were you involved in the project decision making, implementation and monitoring of the activities in your community?  
.....

Thank you for participating

#### APPENDIX V: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR SELF-GROUPS

##### SECTION A

1. Name of CDTF Project participating.....
2. Name of CDTF Project participating in.....
3. Year started.....
4. Number of members.....
5. Objectives of the group.....
6. In which way have you contributed to the project? Money [ ] Materials [ ] other specify.....

##### SECTION B:

7. How effective are CDTF funded projects to the community development in Migori County....
8. Identify types of projects funded by CDTF and their level of findings?  
.....
9. What is the nature and level of people's participation in the fund and CDTF projects?  
.....
10. Which are the characteristics of self-help groups participating in CDTF projects?  
.....
11. How is the level of collaboration and networking between CDTF and other devolved funds  
.....

#### APPENDIX VI: OBSERVATION SCHEDULE

The purpose of this Observation Schedule is to obtain a sincere opinion on the influence of community development trust fund programme on implementation of community environmental facility projects in Migori. You are therefore requested to provide responses as honestly and objectively as possible. Your feedback will assist the researcher to objectively establish the influence of Community Development Trust Fund programme on implementation of environmental projects

- i. Number of beneficiaries benefiting from the energy saving jikos/rocket stove jikos
- ii. Trained women molding the energy/rocket stove jikos
- iii. Women/children/livestock benefiting from the water pans/earth dams constructed to provide safe and clean water
- iv. Horticulture farmers benefiting from the agricultural inputs- seedlings, insecticides, water pumps, pipes, wheelbarrows
- v. Records for table banking
- vi. Planted trees in targeted institutions and public land to improve the forest cover.
- vii. Tree seedlings nursery being raised by the beneficiaries