

**Influence of Community Participation in Constituency
Development Fund Construction Projects: A Case of Chama
District**

by

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fulfilment of the requirements of the Degree of Master of
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CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

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ABSTRACT

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Zambia was approved by Parliament in 1995 to finance micro-community projects for poverty reduction (GRZ, 2006). The micro projects that can be funded under CDF include construction and rehabilitation of wells and boreholes, infrastructure construction, rehabilitation and maintenance of roads and bridge construction and maintenance. Other projects include agriculture, rehabilitation of education and health facilities and also education programme, such as literacy programme. The Ministry of Local Government and Housing (MLG) receives the funds from the Ministry of Finance and allocates the funds equally to each constituency, regardless of geographical population. The projects are supposed to be identified by the communities and tender procedures are followed when awarding contractors. The aim of the study was to establish the influence of community participation in CDF funded construction projects in Chama District. The study used qualitative methods to collect data from a sample of forty-one respondents. Three local contractors, three council workers, four CDF committee members and one Member of Parliament were purposively sampled and interviewed in the study. Focus Group Discussions (FGD) were held with thirty community members who were sampled using convenient sampling. Primary data was collected using focus group discussion guide and interview guide while secondary data was collected using document analysis. The data was analysed manually in excel using descriptive and content analysis. The data was grouped into themes and descriptions given to provide an understanding of the subject. Findings of the study showed that the community participated in CDF construction projects by providing resources such as labour and raw materials which constituted twenty-five percent of the project sum. The study further found that coordination between communities, contractors, Members of Parliament and the Council resulted in projects being completed on time. Challenges included inadequate information which caused many community members to view the CDF as a fund for MPs to use to achieve their political ends. The majority of respondents viewed CDF as an

opportunity for developmental benefits to the community. The study concluded that there was effective community participation in CDF construction projects in Chama. The findings of this study contribute immensely towards an effective implementation of the decentralisation policy.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBO	-	Community Based Organisation
CDC	-	Constituency Development Committee
CDF	-	Constituency Development Fund
CSO	-	Central Statistical Office
DDCC	-	District Development Coordinating Committee
DDO	-	District Development Officer
EAZ	-	Economical Association of Zambia
EFZ	-	Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia
ESCOM	-	Electricity Supply Company of Malawi
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
GMA	-	Game Management Area
LGCDG	-	Local Government Capital Development Grant
MLGH	-	Ministry of Local Government and Housing
MP	-	Member of Parliament
NACCSR	-	National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee
NGO	-	Non Governmental Organisation
NHC	-	Neighbourhood Health Committee
NTA	-	National Taxpayers Association
PDF	-	Portable Document Format
PPTC	-	Providing Protection to Communities
SADC	-	Southern African Development Community
UNDP	-	United Nation Development Programme
WDC	-	Ward Development Committee
ZESCO	-	Zambia Electricity Supply Cooperation Company
ZPPA	-	Zambia Public Procurement Association

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

At global level, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) project is practiced in China, Singapore, Jamaica and Croatia among others. In China, a stimulus package similar to CDF was announced by the Central People's Republic of China in November, 2016 as an attempt to minimise the impact of global financial crisis. Wong (2011) conducted a study on the impact of global financial crises. The study found that the government allocated huge resources towards different projects. These included rural development and technological advancement programs. Despite the huge resource allocation, Wong reported insignificant impact of the CDF projects on the people's development and financial crises. The aim of the CDF project implementation in the different rural parts of China was to bring about community development in the countryside.

A number of African countries have realised the significance of local initiatives in coping with development problems, especially in rural areas (Grace, 2015). The aim is trying to incorporate local people in the planning strategies. According to Alketbia and Gardiner (2014), this is demonstrated by the fact that over past three decades governments in Africa have recognised that top down approaches to implementation of programs, characterised by traditional development strategies have largely failed to reach and benefit the communities. As a result, most developing countries have adopted bottom-up approaches which require active participation of communities in identification, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of projects. This has resulted into most African countries to engage into the promotion of community based projects so that development is community driven.

The history of community participation in Zambia can be traced to the Self-Help Action Projects which were implemented in various rural communities so as to uplift the living standards of the people. The aim of the project was to help the communities with various building materials and technical

support on the projects which they will identify according to their needs in that community (SHAPE, 1995). The projects were funded basing on the community participation and how much effort they had put in the project. A review of the projects at the end of the SHAPE project indicated that communities which participated effectively with the raising of the 25 percent requirements as up front material were more likely to have a successful project unlike the communities where the upfront material was insufficient.

In Zambia, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was first approved by Parliament in 1995 to finance micro-community projects for poverty reduction (Government of the Republic of Zambia, 2006). The micro projects that can be funded under CDF include; construction and rehabilitation of wells and boreholes, construction rehabilitation and maintenance of roads, bridge construction and maintenance. Others are agricultural irrigation and livestock, rehabilitation of education facilities, rehabilitation of health facilities, education programmes such as literacy (GRZ, 2006).

As part of their capital programmes, each Council is mandated to include CDF funds for community-based projects in its capital budget (Economic Association of Zambia, 2012). All councils are required to account for these funds in accordance with the law. The community-based projects funded under the CDF are meant to serve community needs in the constituencies and to have long-term positive effects on people's well-being (Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, 2013). The Ministry of Local Government receives the funds from the Ministry of Finance and allocates them to the respective councils. The amount for each constituency is the same, regardless of geographical population. The funds for the CDF come from government ordinary revenues and thus the amount of the CDF is based on the annual budget forecast.

In order to encourage participation in communities, the United Nations Development Group Report (2012) noted that they are Ward Development Committees (WDCs) which are sub-district local government structures

established to facilitate community participation in decision-making and development planning processes at the Ward level. They are also linkages between District Councils and Communities who are involved in resource mobilisation and project prioritisation for inclusion into district strategic development plans. The Councils communicate to communities and their representatives when it is time to submit project proposals for CDF funds. The process of informing communities is usually through open meetings, posters in popular locations such as the notice boards of schools, clinics and churches, as well as writing letters to chiefs, village headmen, and the WDCs. The community together with the WDC then identifies projects that meet local needs.

However, there is no stipulated process of how the process of information flow ought to take place. GRZ (2006:13) explains the following procedures. After prioritizing projects, the WDCs send the project proposals to the Constituency Development Committee (CDC). The CDC is the central management authority of CDF. It consists of nine members: one area Member of Parliament, two Councillors nominated by all councillors in the constituency, one Chief's representative nominated by all chiefs in the Constituency, one Director of Works in the case of District Councils or Director of Engineering services in the case of Municipal Council and City Councils, four community leaders from civil society organisations and Community Based Organizations (CBOs) identified by the Area Members of Parliament and councillors in the constituency.

The CDC is then required to verify, with the planning sub-committee of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC) if the proposed projects are already funded from other sources in order to avoid duplication. The DDCC is responsible for the preparing of district development plans. Its members consist of heads of government line ministries, executives from councils and development agencies (GRZ, 2012). As the number of submitted projects might exceed the funding capacity of the CDF, the CDC has to prioritize the submitted projects and select projects within two weeks. The prioritized project proposals will be sent to the sub planning committee of the DDCC, which compiles appraisal reports for the council. Only

projects which have been appraised and approved by the council can be funded. The council then informs the CDC of its decision.

After the CDF projects have been chosen and approved, a tender system is used to choose a contractor. At least three tenders are invited. The Zambia Public Procurement Authority (ZPPA) evaluates the tenders and makes recommendations to the council, which chooses a contractor. The council disburses money to the contractor or supplier and it is then that the implementation of the project begins. Community members' are involved in implementing CDF projects. For example, community members can provide labour and locally available materials (stones, sand, etc.). However, there is no proposed process on how this could be implemented.

The absence of community participation in the operations of community development has yielded negative impacts on the rate and impact of community development in Zambia. Peter (2010) noted that this is evident in the number of projects that are sometimes started and are discontinued because contractors stop operations and due to lack of sense of ownership which is brought about by community participation in the programmes. Community participation helps to make the community be able to hold the contractor accountable for the proper execution of projects or programmes designed to facilitate the community development required to the particular people. Mataka and Nguluwe (2020) argue that the negative impact of the lack of community participation in Zambia on Community development can be seen from the number of projects which the government has tried to implement. These have however been either been abandoned or have been done in a manner below expected standards. This can be attributed to lack of community participation because if the concerned community are involved, it then facilitates a checks and balances between the government and the people for whom these projects are carried out. This also fulfils the need to meet public interest which is the main reason for carrying out all government projects. The councils are the custodian of the CDF in the Zambian districts.

The council and the beneficiary community monitor the project implementation monthly or as often as necessary depending on the nature and stage of the project. However, there is no legal process on how and when the monitoring should take place. The implementation of the project according to the CDF Guidelines is supposed to be completed within one year of that funding. However, the influence of community participation in the implementation of the CDF projects was not documented hence this study.

1.2 Problem Statement

Zambia, like many other developing countries, has been pursuing decentralized policies with mixed results. The policies are aimed at promoting people driven development. This was the idea behind CDF, as a fiscal decentralized fund, that was to encourage target beneficiaries to develop a sense of ownership and commitment for the initiated projects, to ensure their sustainability. Indeed, one of the principles behind it is participation; the involvement of people in decision making regarding their welfare.

According to CDF Guideline Number 9.4 of the revised GRZ (2006:23) *“the role of the community is to actively participate in the identification of the project as well as implementation of the approved projects. Wherever possible the community should make contributions in form of labour (both skilled and unskilled) and materials such as stone, sand etc. The community must be available to assist the Monitoring and Evaluation team to ensure that the project is meeting its objective”*.

In spite of the guidelines, it has been noted that levels of participation in the disbursement and usage of funds are not satisfactory (Shonga, 2000). Anecdotal evidence suggests that inputs of the people at the grassroots in deciding and execution of projects is below expectations. According to EFZ (2013), funds are used in a unilateral manner to suit desires of the political elite. With such factors in place, the knowledge gap was to ascertain the

influence of community participation in constituency development fund construction projects in Chama District of Muchinga Province.

1.3 Aim of the Study

This study intended to find out the influence of community participation in constituency development fund construction projects in Chama District of Muchinga Province.

1.4 Specific Objective

The study was guided by the following specific objectives, to:

1. Ascertain the nature of community participation in CDF funded construction project in Chama District.
2. Determine the power relations in the execution of CDF funded construction projects in Chama District.
3. Establish the effectiveness of CDF administration in Chama District.
4. Establish the opportunities and challenges associated with community participation in CDF administration in Chama District.

1.5 Research Questions

The study sought to find answers to the following questions:

1. How community members participate in CDF do funded construction projects in Chama District?
2. What is the relationships between stakeholders in the execution of CDF funded construction Projects in Chama District?
3. How effectively is CDF administered in Chama District?
4. What are the opportunities and challenges associated with community participation in CDF administration in Chama District?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of the study significantly contribute towards understanding the process of rural development in Chama. Although levels of participation in the disbursement and usage of CDF is unsatisfactory, little is known about the use and management of CDF in Chama. Hence, this research intends to

identify loopholes that may help the Ministry of Local Government and the Ministry of Finance to adjust the ways in which communities should participate in the administering of CDF in Chama district and in the country as a whole. In addition, the study provides an insight into the challenges which Chama local authority faces regarding community participation in development delivery through CDF. The study also provides a basis for assessing the capacity of Chama District Council to effectively utilise CDF and to train members of staff.

1.7 Operational Definitions

Needs Assessment - expressing opinions about desirable improvements, practising goals and negotiating with agencies.

Planning - formulating objectives, setting goals, criticizing plans

Mobilizing - raising awareness in a community about needs, establishing or supporting organizational structures within the community.

Training - participation in formal or informal training activities to enhance communication, construction, maintenance and financial management skills.

Implementing - engaging in management activities; contributing directly to construction, operation and maintenance with labour and materials; contributing cash towards costs, paying of services or membership fees of community organizations.

Monitoring and Evaluation - participation in appraisal of work done, recognizing improvements that can be made and redefining needs.

Community Participation - this occurs when community organises itself and takes responsibility which includes identifying problems, developing actions putting them into place. People cannot be forced to 'participate' in

projects which affect their lives but should be given opportunity where possible. This is held to be a basic human right and a fundamental principle of democracy. Individuals, families, or communities assume responsibility for their own welfare and develop a capacity to contribute to their own and the community' development.

Power Relation - The concept of "power relations" deals with how different groups are able to interact with and control other groups. In the context of this study it meant how community members where projects were implemented, CDF Committee members, local contractors, area Member of Parliament, councillors, officers from council and other line Ministries interacted when implementing these projects.

1.8 Organisation of Dissertation

This dissertation is organised in 6 chapters. Chapter one discusses the introduction or background of the study. It presents the statement of the problem, purpose of the study, study objectives, research questions and significance of the study. Chapter two presents a review of selected literature relevant to the study and its themes. A critique of literature is done in relation to the gaps identified in the studies which needs to be filled by this study. Chapter three presents a description of the study area with regards to the characteristics it has and its importance to this study.

Chapter four presents the research methodology of the study. It discusses the research design, population, study sample, research instruments, data collection procedures, data analysis and ethical issues which the study considered. Chapter five presents findings and discussions of the study arising from the study research questions. Chapter six gives the conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The previous chapter provides the background of the study. This chapter provides a review literature on the influence of community participation in constituency development fund construction projects in Chama District of Muchinga Province. Themes that have been used in the presentation of literature include community participation, power relations, community leadership and participation, constituency development fund and challenges in community participation in CDF management. A critique of literature is given on each reviewed study so as to appreciate the study conducted and show the gap which this study filled.

2.2 Theoretical Framework

There are a number of theories which could have guided this study. The study was guided by the Decentralization theory (Ndulo and Slinn, 2004; Shah and Shah, 2006; Afonso and Fernandes 2008) because community participation is a stream of a decentralised process of participatory governance. Researchers, theorists, practitioner's and advocates of this theory believe that decentralization can lead to a number of positive outcomes including democratization, participation, rural development, public service performance and poverty alleviation both in the short and long term of implementation (White, 2011). Therefore, democratization is recognised as a key component to good governance and sustainable development.

Decentralisation is generally defined as the transfer of power, responsibilities, capacities and resources from national to sub-national entities of government with the aim of strengthening the ability of the latter to both foster people's participation and delivery of quality services (Afonso and Fernandes, 2008). An effective decentralised system of government is a system that is fine-tuned to satisfy local needs and is concerned with improving the well-being of the citizens that live in those communities. The duo add that a well implemented decentralisation theory ensures that the local governments should be able to promote social and economic

development, and deliver public services such as water and sewage, transport, housing and healthcare among other projects. The assignment of powers and functions to local governments under a decentralised system of government however vary from country to country.

Shah and Shah (2006) suggest that the closer a representative government is to the people, the better is its likelihood of working. Where it works effectively, decentralisation helps alleviate problems arising from central government planning in control of important economic and social activities. They add that decisions made with greater participation are better informed and more relevant to diverse interests in society than those made only by central authorities. Under decentralisation, (White, 2011) asserts that the fact that resources are distributed to local communities makes it easier for communities to manage them in an accountable and transparent manner such that any form of abuse of resources can easily be traced and exposed. With such prudent use of public resources, strong local institutions have the potential to accelerate economic growth which in turn promotes national economic development.

What the African Charter on Decentralisation has in common with its predecessors is the objective to promote and strengthen good governance through the institutionalisation of transparency, accountability and participatory democracy (Ndulo and Slinn, 2004). It is however unique in that it is the first to entrench a decentralisation framework linked to the need to realise the values and principles of decentralisation as a means of improving the livelihood of all African people in their small grouping and considers their powers to choose the development and their needs in the communities.

2.2.1 Devolution

This is the type of decentralisation which was associated with this study. Devolution is the statutory delegation of powers from the central government of a sovereign state to a sub national level, such as a regional or local level (White, 2011). In other words, it is a form of administrative decentralization. Devolved territories have the power to make legislation relevant to the area and thus, granting them a higher level of self-

government. Some of the principles of decentralisation for a local government are:

- Empower local communities by devolving decision-making authority, functions and resources from the centre to the lowest level with matching financial resources in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services;
- Design and implement mechanisms to ensure a bottom-up flow of integrated development planning and budgeting from the District to the central Government;
- Enhance political and administrative authority in order to effectively and efficiently deliver services to the lowest level;
- Promote accountability and transparency in the management and utilization of resources;
- Develop the capacity of Councils and communities in development planning, financing, coordinating and managing the delivery of services in their areas;
- Build capacity for development and maintenance of infrastructure at local level;
- Introduce an integrated budget for district development and management; and
- Provide a legal and institutional framework to promote autonomy in decision-making at local level (Ministry of Local Government and Housing 2014).

These principles of decentralisation were applied in the running of the Zambian local councils so that there is quality service delivery at the community level. The decentralisation theory was used in this study to understand how the councils were interacting with the communities in the developmental projects which were funded by through CDF. The principles were also set as the benchmark to assess influence community participation was playing in the in CDF construction projects in Chama district. Through the principles, the kind of participation which the community provided either provided meaningful development or failed to develop the community. In other words, the community members' willingness to execute their functions as a community helps to bring about quality development through community participation.

2.3 Community Participation

According to UNDP (2012), communities do contain different people who view the world differently. All these people have the ability to change their community when they are engaged by the leadership. Greenwood (2007) says participation is a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decision and resources which affect them. Unless the poor are given an opportunity to participate in the development of interventions designed to improve their livelihood, they will continue to miss the benefits of any intervention. According to Fung (2006), participation is defined as the redistribution of power that enables the have-not citizens, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. Participation activities may be motivated from an administrative perspective or a citizen perspective on a governmental, corporate or social level.

The origin of community participation can be traced back to a number of movements which emerged as a result of top down decision-making criteria. Thomas (2013) revealed that participatory development emerged to curb the drawbacks of top down development, which entails conception, planning and implementation of projects by the elite without involvement or consultation with the masses. The latter was considered being considered too uninformed and unsophisticated to engage in development work. A study by Mbui and Wanjohi (2018) supports participatory development by asserting that people require opportunities to participate in development projects designed for their benefit as this entrenches a sense of responsibility and ensures project sustainability. As a result, participatory development is therefore a grass root movement that rejects top-down decision making as the recognized channels of development. To this, the World Health Organization (2010) defines community participation to include involvement of members of the beneficiary community in development, empowering people and helping them make decisions on desired developmental outcomes.

A study by Bartels (2016) looked at community participation and decision making process for project implementation in Uganda. The study used

qualitative methods of data collection on a population of 84 participants in the rural Kampala communities. The study found that community engagement in project implementation involve the holding of meetings which aim at making the communities understand the different needs of the community so that a decision is made by everyone on a project to be done. The communities were also in the forefront to ensure the projects were successful by not allowing the politicians to make fake pronouncements which were not fulfilled. Further, the study concluded that community participation was better conducted when every member of the community contributed his or her labour, time and effort to make the project be a success unlike waiting for their friends.

The process of community participation focuses on the participatory strategies suitable for the community which meets their developmental needs. A universal definition of community participation is in general complicated to maintain and it's not even always possible with such a widespread and global definition (Rifkin, 1986). Paul (1987:2) defines community participation as "an active process by which beneficiary/client groups influence the direction and execution of a development project with a view to enhancing their wellbeing in terms of income, personal growth, self-reliance or other values they cherish". Reitbergen -McCracken (1996:1) states that community participation is "a process through which stakeholders' influence and share control over development initiatives, decisions, and resources that affect them". In addition, Imperato and Ruster (2003) says that participation is a process in which people, and especially disadvantaged people, influence resource allocation and policy and program formulation and implementation, and are involved at different levels and degrees of intensity in the identification, timing, planning, design, implementation, evaluation, and post-implementation stages of development projects. Therefore, community participation is key in any developmental agenda which involve community empowerment.

Gajanayake and Gajanayake (1993) noted that community participation has incentives that make people participate in the provision of service. There are

a number of reasons why people are willing to participate in humanitarian programmes. The following are some of the main reasons:

- a. Community participation motivates people to work together - people feel a sense of community and recognize the benefits of their involvement
- b. Social, religious or traditional obligations for mutual help
- c. Genuine community participation - people see a guide opportunity to better their own lives and for the community as a whole
- d. Remuneration in cash or kind

There are often genuine reasons why people wish to participate in programmes. Too often aid workers assume that people will only do anything for remuneration and have no genuine concern for their own predicament or that of the community as a whole (Folsher, 2009). This is often the result of the actions of the agency itself, in throwing money or food at community members without meaningful dialogue or consultation. Remuneration is an acceptable incentive but is usually not the only or even primary motivation.

A study was also conducted by Nazleen (2014) who looked at public awareness to influence public participation in rural community project implementations in Ivory Coast. The study used interviews and focus group discussion guides to collect data from a population of 45 community members where projects were being implemented under the community participation principle. The findings of the study indicated that public participation in project decision for a community should engage all stakeholders involved in that community. These include the church organisations, civic leaders and the community members. When such engagements are conclusively done, the projects are implemented very well as every member of the community participates willingly to ensure it is a success. The study was similar to this one in that they both looked at community participation. This study was based on CDF finances while the reviewed study was not very clear with the source of funding.

Folsher (2009) noted that community participation can contribute greatly to the effectiveness and efficiency of a programme. The crucial factor in its success is the attitude of agency of staff in the field. In this study, the role of

community participation is key in ensuring that a CDF project is funded, and the basis of funding is on the workmanship of the community. Therefore, real community participation brings about community engagement with civic leaders and this result into development implementation in the area.

2.3.1 Community in the Context of Participation

In order to examine levels of participation in a development project, one must understand the context in which it takes place. According to Lovewell (1992), the variables taken into consideration when engaging community into participation are the following; population numbers and density, economic conditions, religious traditions, literacy, health status, nutritional benefits, political economy, land arrangements, government structures and effectiveness, levels of infrastructural development, educated unemployed youth, and other factors are relevant variables that differ from country to country. Lovewell (1992) also notes that development strategies appropriate in one country are not necessarily needed or appropriate in another because contextual constraints and possibilities differ widely; certain programs are not necessarily replicable community to community even where needs are similar. In this study, the projects were similar but the available local resources which the community provided differed. Therefore, it is noted that availability of materials can also influence the type of projects to be carried in communities even if needs may be similar from place to place.

2.3.2 Perspectives of Participation

Drawing on Oakley (1995) and Dale (2004), perspectives on participation in development work may be captured by comparing two notions: participation as contribution and participation as empowerment. Participation as contribution may be enlisted primarily in the implementation of programmes and projects or in the operation and maintenance of created facilities. The contribution may be entirely voluntary, induced to various extents or even enforced. It may be provided in the form of ideas, judgements, money, materials, or unpaid or ordinary paid labour (Dale, 2004). This notion may also be seen as participation as means to get things done (Bretty, 2003).

As a process of empowerment, participation is concerned with “development of skills and abilities to enable the people to manage better, have a say in or negotiate with existing development systems” (Oakley, 1991; 34). Bretty (2003) sees participation as an empowering process in which people, in partnership with each other and those able to assist them, identify problems and needs, mobilise resources, and assume responsibility to plan, manage, control and assess the individual and collective actions that they themselves decide upon. In this study, it was observed that the community developed a sense of ownership whenever they were engaged in any project implemented in their communities.

2.4 Typology of Participation

Development agencies and authors distinguish different dimensions, spaces, degrees and levels of participation. Table 1.0 shows the types of participation which has a seven step ladder useful in analysing degrees of participation (Bretty, 2003; Kumar, 2002; Pretty et al., 1995; Wilcox, 1994). Comparing these levels with the ‘participation as means and ends’ analysis shown in Table 1.0, the first four levels on the ladder can be interpreted as ‘participation as means’ while the last three levels fall under ‘participation as an end’. Pretty (1995), suggests that the ‘manipulation’ which is often central to types one to four implies that they should be seen as types of ‘non-participation’. Bretty (2003) conceptualises these levels of participation in terms of ‘weak and strong participation’. According to his views, weak participation involves “informing and consulting” while strong participation means “partnership and control”. He argues that, in practice agencies managing complex projects find it hard to move from the ‘weak end’ of the continuum and tend to assume that, intended beneficiaries will be consulted during the project design to take into account their felt needs and aspirations.

Further, Wilcox (1994) cautions that, information giving, and consultations are often presented as participation leading to disappointment among community interests. However, the problem with levels of participation is that they imply coherence, when most development organisations operate simultaneously in a wide range of participatory modes (Mosse, 1996). One

level on the scale is not necessarily better than any other as different levels are appropriate at different times (Wilcox, 1994).

Okumu (2015) conducted a study on community participation in public decision making in Nigeria. The study was conducted on a sample of 36 participants who were interviewed in Kaduna. The study findings revealed that project awarding for most of public funded projects are mostly influenced by political inclination. He adds that projects were given to politically inclined cadres who do a shabby workmanship or even abandon the site soon after the funds are released and shared upon themselves. Such mentality has left most of the African communities undeveloped despite the projects being funded. Kamau (2015) also argued that community development can be accelerated by the cordial relationship between the primary leadership and the Members of Parliament if the two are able to work together without favouring some communities. This will even result in ensuring that the selection of the contractors for the projects in their communities is transparent and they should be those who are genuine and know the work

Table 1.0 Typology of Participation

Type of Participation	Characteristics
Passive Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate by being told what is going to happen or has already happened. • It is a unilateral announcement by leaders or project managers without listening to people’s responses or even asking their opinion.
Participation in Information Giving	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate by answering questions posed by extractive researchers using questionnaire surveys or similar approaches. • People do not have opportunity to influence proceedings, as the findings of the research are neither shared nor checked for accuracy.
Participation by Consultation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate by being consulted, and external people listen to views. These external professionals define both problems and solutions, and may modify these in light of people’s responses. • Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision-making, and professionals are under no obligation to take on board people’s views.
Participation for Material Incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate by providing resources, for example labour, in return for food, cash or other material

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> incentives. • People have no stake in prolonging activities when the incentives end.
Functional Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project, which can involve the development or promotion of externally initiated social organisation. • Such involvement does not tend to occur at the early stages of project cycles or planning, but rather after major decisions have been made.
Interactive Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate in joint analysis, which leads to action plans and the formation of new local institutions or the strengthening of existing ones. • These groups take control over local decisions, and so people have a stake in maintaining structures or practices.
Self-Mobilisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People participate by taking initiatives independent of external institutions to change systems. • They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used. • Such self-initiated mobilisation and collective action may or may challenge existing inequitable distributions of wealth and power.

Source: Adapted from Pretty (1995) and Kumar (2002)

From the foregoing discussion, it is clear that there are many aspects of participation. This means that care must be exercised when using and interpreting the term. Participation should always be qualified by reference to the type of participation applied. In addition, observers seem to agree that the application of participatory approaches further calls for an appreciation of the social dynamics and diversities such as gender, age, social status, ethnicity, disability, political and power amongst others. These types of participation are applied in the study according to the way the different communities interacted with each other so as to realise the needed developmental objectives from the CDF.

In a study conducted by Minilik (2012) in Iran, 25 participants were interviewed in a small farming community regarding how they developed their communities. The findings revealed that there was need for the community to provide security for the materials which the gather, buy and use for any developmental projects which is in the community. He added that there were those bad elements in every community who would want a

community project to fail. They make this happen through theft of material, destruction of the materials and not participating in the project.

2.5 Power Relations

Power is defined here as the “ability to impose one’s will or advance one’s own interest” (West, 1994). While power relations are included within collaborative theory, it is frequently assumed that collaboration can overcome power imbalances by involving all stakeholders in a process that meets their needs. The study reviewed that there was collaborations in terms of power relations been all stakeholders involved. The community worked well with the contractors, CDF committee members as well as the Member of Parliament. In all the three communities, the community members had opportunities to interact with all stakeholders who were involved in the implementation of the projects.

2.5.1 Conceptualization of Power Relation

Community participation tends to assume, often implicitly, that the planning and policy process is a pluralistic one in which people has equal access to economic and political resources. This assumption runs through effectiveness models of community participation (Murphy 1985). In this case, we can relate how stakeholders have interacted whilst utilising the CDF. Everyone is given a chance to participate regardless of political or religion affiliation.

For example, the CDF system is frequently described as highly fragmented (Shaw and Williams 1994). This observation has led to the assumption that “no single organization or individual can exert direct control over the destination’s development process” (Jamal and Getz 1995). In other ways, individuals often rely on coalitions with other private or public individuals or agencies in order to execute their community work. Yet, such an interpretation masks the pivotal role of what actions an individuals can have at the local scale.

Collaboration in relation to community participation has been defined as a process of joint decision-making among autonomous, key stakeholders to resolve identification, selection and implementation problems and/or to

manage issues related to the planning and development of CDF projects (Jamal and Getz 1995). Such a definition emphasizes the ability of individual actors to engage in purposeful activities for mutual self-interest.

Table 2.0 Types of Decision Involvement

Stages and Propositions of Participation	Facilitating Conditions	Actions/Steps
Problem-Setting	Shared access to power	Balancing power differences
Direction-Setting	Dispersion of power among stakeholders	Ensure power distributed among several stakeholders
Implementation	Redistribution of power	Select suitable structure for institutionalizing process

Source: Excerpted from Jamal and Getz (1995)

Table 2 shows how stakeholders get involved in decision making from problem setting to implementation. In the study, it shows that one needs to have balanced power differences so that they access power which result in shared decision making.

Legitimacy issues related to the stakeholders can inhibit both the initiation and the success of collaboration (Jamal and Getz, 1995). Power is viewed as an instrument to be managed and balanced. Jamal and Getz argue that it is possible and necessary to address the issue of power and authority by including legitimate stakeholders and identifying a suitable convener at an early stage in the collaborative planning process. To these ends, they propose criteria for identifying legitimate stakeholders based on identifying the right and capacity to participate. Where power is not initially equal, they suggest that a local authority, for example, may be a suitable convener when the issues revolve around directing the community's future growth and development, or resolving a land-use development problem. This study

revealed that collaboration works well for decision making in issues affecting the community. In most communities where stakeholders have collaborated well implementation of projects become successful.

2.6 Community leadership and participation in Saradidi, Kenya

A study by Kaseje *et al.*, (1987) examined community participation and leadership in initiating and implementing a health development programme in Saradidi in Kenya. They found that organization of the area into villages had to be sensitive to existing community organizational structures such as geography, religion, kinship and administrative boundaries. The lowest level government leaders did not always have the support of the community. Some groups such as women and those who were not wealthy were not always included in leadership positions. These people, however, were often most aware of certain village problems.

According to a study conducted by Kaseje *et al.*, (1987), women's groups in Saradidi district of Kenya were important for community development. They supported the volunteer community health workers and carried out many village health activities. Many village health committees did not function effectively. Village health workers were supported principally by the programme centre. Village income-generating activities were not very successful. Group involvement in income raising ventures proved to be inefficient. Many activities ended up as income draining activities. Village group income projects must be well selected relative to the skills and resources available and the ability of the product to be marketed; only exceptional ones should be encouraged. Those based at the programme's centre were more successful perhaps because of a greater investment in skills, money and marketing. Age was an important factor in accepted leadership roles in Saradidi because most effective leaders were more than 45 years of age. Village health helpers volunteered a significant proportion of their time despite poor support by village health committees and no financial remuneration. The central project structure and the training they received compensated for the lack of guidance by village health committees.

According to Braathen (2003) in the run-up to the CDF being enacted in Kenya in 2015, both the central and local government systems were ineffective in providing quality services and driving equitable development in local communities. As a result, the CDF (representing seventeen to twenty percent of government spending at district level) has overtaken the Local Authority Transfer Fund as a more effective and visible mechanism of delivering social projects geared towards poverty alleviation. The community members were happy with the developmental projects which CDF came with because they chose what was developed according to their various needs in that community. The people used CDF as the best community participatory project which made the people to be involved in development and keep track of their developmental agenda.

A study conducted by Logan *et al.*, (2003), revealed that the management of CDF becomes beneficial if authorities are organised. They argue that the fact that local people are involved in decision making, it makes the local authority systems appreciated by the local communities. For most African countries where CDF is being implemented like Kenya and Zambia, this decade is the first period since independence in which they have allowed to engage in public discussions on issues that are relevant to their everyday life. The study by Logan show that experience in participating in decision making is important because it enabled the people in the communities to choose what they wanted to benefit from as a result of being given CDF. Although this kind of participation does not mean that the way the local council system is conducted is all pro-poor. The system has nonetheless become an indispensable institution that people trust since they controlled the projects and they saw the fruits of CDF which they could point at.

2.7 Lessons from Community Participation in Tanzania's Ujamaa

Centred on collective agriculture as performed under a process called "villagization," Ujamaa also called for the nationalization of banks and industry, and an increased level of self-reliance at both an individual and a national level. 'ujamaa' meant working together through community participation in order to achieve communal development (Thombo, 1999).

The traditional concept of ujamaa was a means of making people participate in their communities so that they can develop them through their efforts with government support. This was relevant according to the African community organisation.

Nyerere argued that urbanization, which had been brought about by colonialism and incentivized by wage labour, had a disruptive influence on the traditional pre-colonial rural African society (Owens and Ross, 2014). He believed that it was possible for his government to re-establish communities which would, in turn, re-establish a traditional level of mutual respect and return to settled, moral, lifeways. The main core of Ujamaa was to move people out of the urban cities like Dar-es-Salaam and into newly created villages dotting the rural countryside.

The idea for collective rural agriculture was sound, the government could provide equipment, facilities, and material to a rural population if they were brought together in 'nucleated' settlements, each of around 250 families (Sheikheldin, 2014). Establishing new groups of rural populations also made the distribution of fertilizer and seed easier, and it was possible to provide a good level of education to the population. Villagization also overcame the problems of 'tribalization' the sectarian plague which beset other newly independent African countries.

According to Sheikheldin, (2014), Nyerere set out his policy in the Arusha Declaration. The process started slowly and was voluntary, but by the end of the 1960s, there were only 800 or so collective settlements. In the 1970s, Nyerere's reign became more oppressive, and the move to collective settlements, or villages, was enforced. By the end of the 1970s, there were over 2,500 of these 'villages' (Sheikheldin, 2014). Ujamaa created a high literacy rate, halved infant mortality through access to medical facilities and education, united Tanzanians across ethnic lines, left Tanzania untouched by the 'tribal' and political tensions which affected the rest of Africa (Owens and Ross, 2014).

2.8 Constituency Development Fund

The Constituency Development Fund targets improved efficiency in service delivery and community empowerment through participation in issues affecting the community (Evangelical Fellowship of Zambia, 2013). The CDF guidelines created incentives for decision making that accommodate all stakeholders. In addition, the purpose of CDF and devolvement of funds in general, was to enhance people's participation in decision making processes, promote good governance, and promote transparency and accountability. The money is released from Ministry of Finance through Ministry of Local Government and Housing directly to the districts in each constituency's account.

2.8.1 Benefits of Constituency Development Funds

There have been a number of benefits of the CDF from different sections of the Zambian society. According to (Juma, 2009) the impact of CDF in Kenya has been significant because it has made majority of intended people from various communities benefit. Three areas impacted by CDF have been noted; first, it has helped individually owned enterprises to access short term loans. Second, the number of educated citizens is increasing due to schools being built. Finally, there is better health delivery as dispensaries and hospitals have improved in service delivery.

A study conducted by (Wanjiru, 2008) in Kenya revealed that there were several benefits which the CDF projects came with to the communities. These projects include those that are Educational in nature, address health needs of the community, provide a market for agricultural produce, ensure adequate provision of water, provision of employment through industrialization and those projects that build roads and bridges. From the communities' perspective, these projects can be broadly classified into four main categories: Educational, Health, Agricultural and Industrial Estates. Barasa (2010) counted the following benefiting sectors in the Kenyan communities. It was realised that the prudent usage of the CDF allocation to the communities provided benefits to the community in various sectors of life.

2.8.2 Challenges of Constituency Development Funds

There are challenges associated with CDF's in most countries. In Zambia, a parliamentary report on the utilization of CDFs by the councils portrays a picture of a poorly administered fund (National Assembly, 2010). The report highlights that CDF tends to provide grounds for corruption particularly in procurement of services. It notes that councils who are managers of CDFs on behalf of communities seem to be less transparent in the way they administer these resources (EFZ, 2013).

A report from the International Budget Partnership (2010) indicated some common challenges in the implementation of CDF projects. A common concern raised in Kenya, Uganda and Pakistan among others, is that CDF processes do not adequately protect against the duplication of development projects. MPs eager to garner political support may initiate 'new' projects under their name which are essentially duplications of their predecessor's work. International Budget Partnership (2010) notes that in Kenya, the District Project Committees receive the list of projects from their constituencies and are responsible for ensuring there is no duplication. However, the Kenyan CDF itself has acknowledged that the failure to follow planning norms has led to projects being implemented geographically close together.

In Zambia, two major studies have looked at CDFs: the first one was conducted by Caritas Zambia (2010) and the more recent research was conducted by the Economic Association of Zambia (EAZ 2011). Both reports highlight concerns with CDF processes. The Caritas report notes that community knowledge of the CDF is considerably unsatisfactory which has an implication on community participation. The EAZ report notes that CDF projects are wrongly associated with the personal funding from the area MP and this leads to politicization of CDFs. Consequently, MPs and other politicians dominate the decision making process.

Mwenya (2011) investigated the communication prospects in developmental project monitoring provided important solutions. Her study findings showed that most local government leaders fail to provide feedback

to the electorate because they sleep, doze and go out of the room talking on phone for long periods of time. Further, Mwenya (2011) stated that there was always miscommunication in most constituencies in Zambia because the members of parliament and councillors did not work together to fulfil the campaign promises they made to the people. The miscommunication was because they also came from different political parties and worked to please the party officials at the expense of serving the community. The miscommunication was a hindrance to cohesive and participatory development to the community.

In Kenya, the National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (2008) have also noted that there are inherent defects within the Constituency Development Funds Act which consequently make participation by the communities a challenge. As a result of low levels of public participation and excessive power accorded to the MP in CDF management, the project identification and prioritization processes are not resulting in outcomes which meet the CDF's policy goals of pro-poor targeting, redistribution and grassroots development. The National Anti-Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (NACCSC) in Kenya found the uneven distribution of projects was a problem. Projects were not targeting the right beneficiaries and projects were not reaching all community members. Seventy-eight percent of respondents reporting funding of non-priority projects, such as community walls which remain un-utilized and projects which do not benefit the most poor and needy Folsher (2009) advises that just making information available in the public domain is not enough to achieve transparency. Raw information in the public domain might just end up breeding opacity rather than transparency. For him well managed information needs to be relevant and accessible, and timely and accurate.

The challenges in the handling of CDF projects in Kenya arise from the longer procedure which is used. Once project construction is complete, they are transferred to the respective line ministries which manage the projects on behalf of the government. The line ministries provide necessary staff and

ensure maintenance of the facilities through a cost sharing policy in which the costs are borne by government and the community. Monitoring and evaluation of completed projects is undertaken by the CDF Monitoring Unit, the National Management Board, District Development Officer (DDO), relevant government line ministries, and other national agencies like the National Taxpayers Association (NTA). Wanjiru (2008), reports that at present the monitoring systems instituted under the CDF Act (2003) are not thorough enough to evaluate performance of the projects as it only entails “visits to the project site and a verbal report on the project, which gives a very superficial picture.”

Further, the Social Audit Guide booklet (Wanjiru, 2008) noted that CDF implementation has encountered several operational and policy challenges which include:

- Low utilization of completed facilities especially Educational and health institutions due to lack of collaboration with line ministries especially on staff requirement.
- Poor community participation and contribution to projects.
- Weak capacity to identify viable projects.
- Low technical capacity to implement public sector projects.
- Non-adherence to lay down government procedures, rules and regulations, such as those governing public procurement.
- Poor management of transition during elections.
- Low utilization of technical officers in the implementation of projects.

The mentioned challenges have been on record of reducing the economic benefits of the CDF projects to the communities since most of them are temporary while others are long term. Combating such challenges may help improve the delivery of development to the communities through CDF projects in Africa. With the realised challenges, it was the same reasons that opposition to CDF was provided by the network The Policy Forum (formed of 96 CSO) in coalition with international organisations, and teachers and student unions in Tanzania and demonstrated against (Tshangana, 2010). Activities included: advocacy campaigns, raising awareness, and research

so that the authorities can learn on the challenges and the money drain the CDF scheme was.

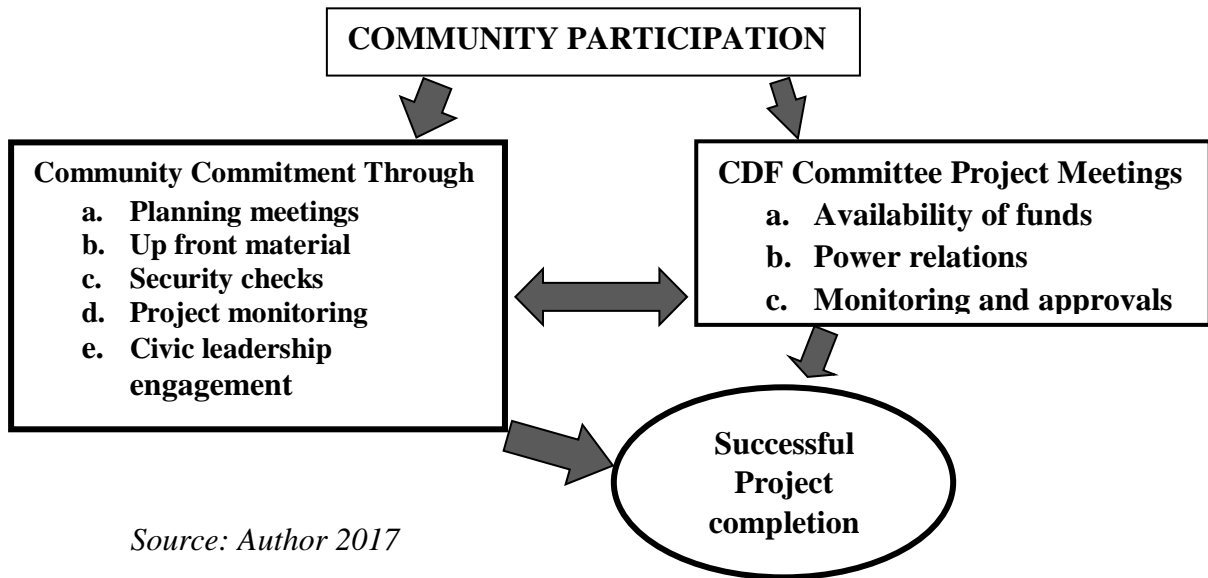
Performance of public sector construction projects implemented by CDF is a matter of public interest and the government of Kenya as it requires huge capital investment such that poor management of the process lead to huge financial loss (Kimenyi, 2005). Different stakeholders have criticised the way CDF projects are conceptualised, managed and implemented. According to Kimenyi (2005), this has necessitated various studies about CDF at both national and international levels mainly focusing on its composition of the committees, the role of CDF in poverty reduction (through provision of employment and wealth creation), participation of women in CDF activities, distribution of CDF projects in the constituency and the overall way CDF funds are distributed, managed and accounted for. In going round the problem faced in the implementation of CDF projects in Kenya and other countries, Kanyanjui, et al (2016) proposed measures to the challenges. They noted that the CDF had optimal capacity to track all financial transactions as a basis of the monitoring and evaluation standards and had integrated the technology fulcrum. CDF used electronic systems for information storage to enhance the monitoring and evaluation programmes and integration of functions between the local and national offices. The procurement management skills of the project committee members did not enhance their capacities as pertains to facilitating project accounts scrutiny from informed positions

2.9 Conceptual framework

By definition, the conceptual framework indicates the kinds of evidence that you need to collect to support the meaning and interpretation of the results in order to arrive at the truth (Tavakoli, 2012). In relation to this study, the concepts are basically based on how the council management who preside over the CDF funding assists the CDF committee in the implementation of the CDF funded projects as well as how community participation brings out desired results. This starts from the choosing of the project up to the completion and award of certificate of completion. The process involves all

the people involved in the usage and monitoring of the CDF funded projects as elaborated below:

Figure 1.0: Conceptual Framework



Source: Author 2017

The concepts in the frame have a systematic interconnection which works with the powers to ensure that they relate well to produce the desired results. Since the implementation of any CDF project starts from the council, it is evident that there is consensus in power relations between the CDF committee and the council management. This extends from the meetings which they hold regularly to ensure that the submitted project proposals are looked into and examined to see the need for such communities. This then calls for the preparation of the upfront material by the communities where the projects have been approved. The material inspection takes place after contract awarding, and then the procurement of material is done. The inspectors ensure that there is sufficient material for the completion of the project, enough and safe storeroom. Project monitoring is a double headed effort. The community ensures the work is being done by the contractor while civic leaders and the council pass by once in a while to see the progress. Each phase is officially visited until the project cycle is exhausted and completed. Successful implementations of the CDF projects are dependent on the community and its engagement with the members, civic leader, contractors and the councils.

2.10 Chapter summary

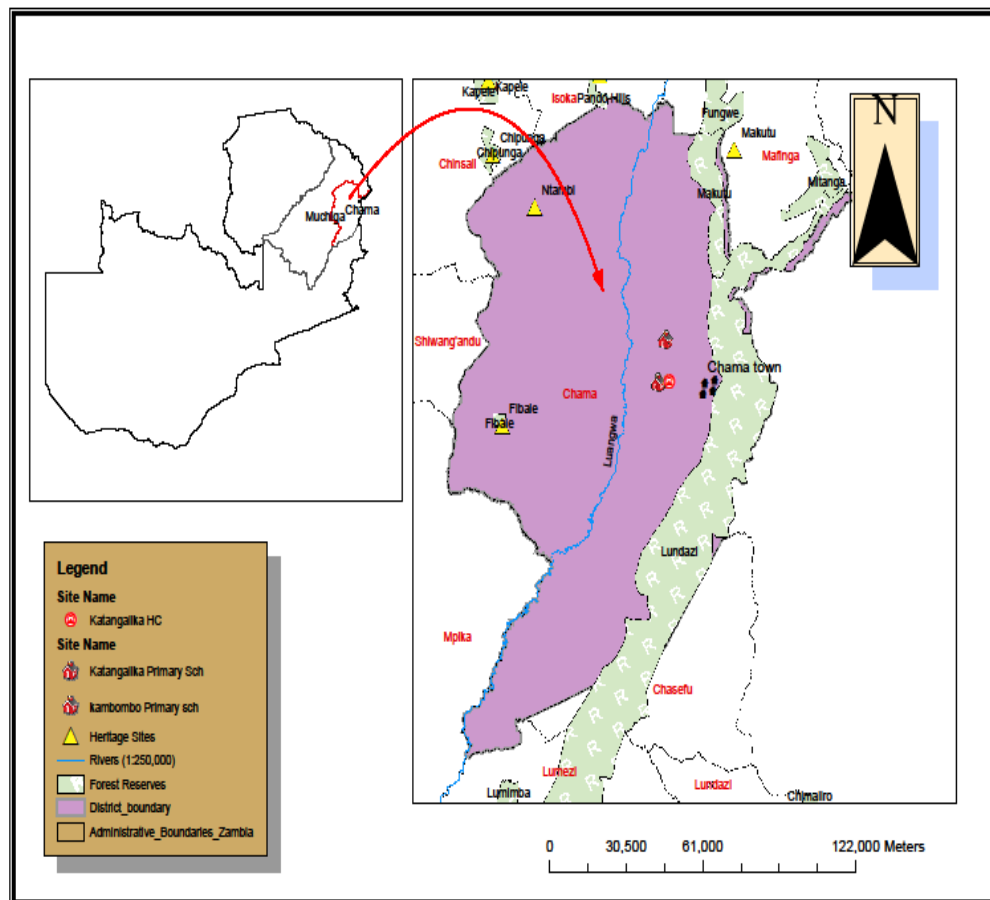
This chapter has presented literature as reviewed from different parts of the world in line with community participation. The theory of the study has been presented in this chapter as well as a conceptual framework. The next chapter presents the description of the study area.

CHAPTER THREE: DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

3.1 Geographical Characteristics

Chama District is situated in the Luangwa Valley in the extreme South - East of Muchinga Province. The district shares boundaries with Mpika, Mafinga, Chinsali, Isoka, Shiwang'andu and Lundazi Districts in Zambia and Zimba, Chitipa and Rumphi Districts in Malawi.

Figure 2.0: Location of Study Area



Source: Author, 2020

Constituencies in Chama are further divided into 22 Wards. 10 in Chama South and 12 in Chama North. Chama is one of the biggest districts covering almost 25 percent of Muchinga Province with a total surface area of approximately 17,401km². The District is divided into two constituencies, North and South, headed by elected members of parliament. In terms of traditional leadership, the district is divided into seven

Chiefdoms: Kambombo, Tembwe, Lundu, Chibale, Mulilo, Chikwa and Chifunda. Senga is the predominant language with traces of Namwanga, Tumbuka and Bemba.

3.2 Demography

The District has a population of 103,894 (Central Statistical Office, 2010 Census). Besides the political and traditional boundaries, the district is divided into two geographical areas namely, the plateau and the valley. The valley constitutes approximately 75 percent of the entire district. The Luangwa River runs from the north to south of the district with the eastern side having the highest concentration of settlements along streams that are usually dry most part of the year. The western part is largely a Game Management Area (GMA). In terms of education, illiteracy levels are very high with a total of 17.1 percent of the population not having been to school. The district has 64 basic schools, 41 community schools, two boarding and only two high schools with no tertiary or skills training centres. Most of the schools are in a dilapidated state.

3.3 Economy

The road network in the district is in a deplorable state except the roads that have been incorporated in the Link Zambia 8000 and Road Pave 2000. Accessibility to the remotest areas has been difficult especially during the rainy season because of the roads that have sticking muddy soils (clay soil). The telephone system in the district is not fully developed. Generally, communication is still difficult in the district. The district has 24 clinics with one hospital. Additionally, the urban water reticulation system fairly satisfactory as the district now has 24 hours water supply. However, access to clean water in rural areas is still a big challenge, only 26 percent of the population having access to clean water and sanitation facilities from wells and boreholes. The District was connected to Malawi electricity supply company (ESCOM) through ZESCO in 2008 on a 33KV distribution line from Mzuzu.

3.3.1 Topography

The district has the Muchinga Escarpment running across but parallel to Luangwa River which demarcates the valley and the plateau. The escarpment in the West and low range hills in the East form the famous Luangwa valley.

3.3.2 Vegetation

A large area of the district is a valley that has vast Mopane woodlands which are infertile, and this is where the Luangwa North National Game Park is situated. The open grassland with scattered Musangu trees is often found along the riverbanks. A small area of the district is a plateau.

The sub-soil is clayey though covered with a thin layer of sand on top. Loamy soil is found in the areas along riverbanks. The widespread clay soil becomes easily waterlogged when it rains continuously for a few days and dries up quickly due to excessive heat. However, the water logging areas provide suitable rice growing paddies. The Loamy soil along the riverbanks provides fertile areas for farming. Unfortunately, crops are usually washed away during the years of excessive rainfall.

3.4 Social Economic

Like most rural **districts**, agriculture is the leading **economic activity** for the **district** with maize being the most commonly grown crop. However, the **district** is also known as a rice-growing **area**. Also, cotton has proved to be a lucrative crop for some. A lot of people are into trade and they get their staff from Tanzania and Malawi.

3.5 Description of the Study Projects

The study was conducted in three sites which had received CDF funding for the years (2013, 2014 and 2015). All the three projects were construction projects and were successfully implemented. These sites are located in different areas from each other.

3.5.1 Kambombo Primary School

Kambombo Primary School is located in Kambombo chiefdom which is approximately eighteen kilometres away from Chama town council. The school is government-funded and owned with an infrastructure which is old. The school has four staff houses which is a division from the old school which was upgraded to be a secondary school. This situation left the school with no option but to build new infrastructure to meet the population demand of the area. The school services about 130 villages with a population of approximately 6,500 people (CSO, 2010). The school population is about 500 learners with seven teachers on government payroll and some seasonal teachers employed and paid by the community.

3.5.2 Katangalika Health Centre

Katangalika health centre is situated 32 kilometres north of Chama district off Chama Matumbo road. According to CSO 2010, the health centre services a population of about 8, 000 people from the various communities of Kambombo Chiefdom. The health centre has been expanding its infrastructure to meet the growing demand of its services. The clinic has three staff houses with government workers deployed at the facility.

3.5.3 Katangalika Primary School

Katangalika primary school is situated 31 kilometres north of Chama district off Chama Matumbo road. The primary school services about 8,000 people (CSO, 2010) and has a population of 484 learners enrolled into the school for the year 2016. The school has nine teachers' houses with three blocks and 8 classrooms. There were 11 teachers employed by the government.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This chapter outlines the research design, study population and sampling strategy that was used in carrying out the study. It also includes data collection tools and the methods of data analysis used.

4.2 Research Design

The research adopted a case study design and employed qualitative methods of data collection and analysis because the research topic called for interaction with the participants in their natural environment and observation of the kind of community participation in Constituency Development Fund in Chama District. A qualitative approach is one in which the inquirer makes knowledge claims based primarily on constructivist perspectives. It involves the multiple meanings of individual experiences, meanings socially and historically constructed, with intent of developing a theory or pattern or advocacy and participatory (Creswell, 2003). Mackey and Gass (2005) state that the term qualitative research can be taken to refer to research that is based on descriptive data that does not make (regular) use of statistical procedures. This method also allowed the researcher to use interviews and Focus Group Discussions in gathering data from participants such as constituency development fund committee, local contractors and beneficiaries in the community where CDF projects were implemented.

4.3 Target Population

The target population for the study was 14,500 of which 8,000 people were from Katangalika catchment and 6,500 people were from Kambombo catchment area (CSO, 2010). Two of the three projects were implemented in Katangalika while the other one was in Kambombo and respondents were from these community members of Chama district where CDF projects were implemented. In relation to this study, the target population for the study was distributed as follows:

Table 3.0 Target population

	Population Size of the Community	Male	Female	Focus Group Discussions	Male	Female	Key Informants	Male	Female
Katungalika Health Post	8,000	4,826	3,174	10	5	5	-	-	-
Katungalika Primary School	8,000	4,826	3,174	10	6	4	-	-	-
Kambombo Primary School	6,500	4,037	2,463	10	5	5	-	-	-
Member of Parliament	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	0
Local Contractors	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	0
Council Workers	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
District CDFC Members	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	1
Total	14,500	13,689	8,811	30	16	14	11	9	2

Source: Author/Census 2010

From Table 3.0, it can be seen that for the purposes of focus group discussions 10 participants were picked from each project site. A translator was identified to clarify in local language where it was not clear. The composition of FGD was as shown in the table above, the researcher tried as much as possible to balance the gender. Traditional leaders or representatives were also incorporated in each discussion. The key informants' included three local contractors who participated in the construction of CDF funded project, three Council officers (Council Secretary, District Planning Officer and Director of Works) who are directly involved in CDF project cycle, area member of parliament for the constituency where these projects were drawn and the four constituency development fund committee members who decide on which project to fund and monitor.

4.4 Sampling Procedure

Two sampling procedures were used for this study in order to come up with the participants from the population. These were convenience and purposive sampling.

4.4.1 Convenience Sampling

This procedure is also referred to as availability sampling. Lisa (2008) defines convenient sampling as a specific type of non-probability sampling method that relies on data collection from population members who are conveniently available to participate in the study. Convenience sampling was used to select the community members to be engaged in focus group discussions based on their involvement in the project. From the available population, the researcher ensured that women and men were represented who are parents and participated in the community work before. In this study, convenience sampling was used because it allowed obtaining basic data and trends regarding the study without the complications of using a randomized sample. It also allowed engaging only the people who were involved in the project.

4.4.2 Purposive Sampling

According to Palys (2008), purposive sampling is a genre of sampling technique which is based on the researchers' knowledge of the population and a judgment is made about which subjects should be selected to provide the best information to address the purpose of the research. Hence, purposive sampling was used to select the key informants.

4.5 Sample Size

Thirty community members where CDF projects were funded and implemented were selected using convenience sampling approach. Eleven key informants were selected which included three local contractors who participated in the construction of CDF funded project, three Council officers (Council Secretary, District Planning Officer and Director of Works) who are directly involved in CDF project cycle, area member of parliament for the constituency where these projects were drawn and the four district constituency development fund committee members who

decide on which project to fund and monitor. The key informants were chosen on the basis the information they possess by virtue of their employment or participation in the CDF projects in the district.

4.6 Method of Data Collection

The study used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected through Focus Group Discussion guide. Secondary data was collected from key informants through interview guide and document analysis guide.

4.6.1 Focus Group Discussion Guide

The study employed Focus Group Discussion to collect data from the community members where the CDF projects were implemented. This provided a platform for the researcher to get the right information from the people affected and benefiting from the projects implemented. The research had employed three FGDs of which Katangalika Primary School had ten participants, Katangalika Heath post had nine Participants and Kambombo Primary and ten participants. The discussions were held at each project site. The researcher led the discussions in all the research sites and the discussion was guided by the guide attached at the appendix 1. The participants were all local people from the communities where the projects were implemented. Local men and women were considered first, representation from the traditional leadership and the government workers manning the institutions were part of the composition of the focus group discussions. The study was conducted between May to September 2017.

4.6.2 Interview Guide

Interview guides were used to collect data from the following key informants; three local contractors who participated in the construction of CDF funded project, three Council officers (Council Secretary, District Planning Officer and Director of Works) who are directly involved in CDF project cycle, one area Member of Parliament for the constituency where these projects were drawn and the four constituency development fund committee members who decide on which project to fund and monitor. These were key because their involvement in the process help determine

how effective the community participate in the CDF construction related projects in Chama District.

4.6.3 Document Analysis Guide

This is a form of qualitative research in which documents are systematically reviewed or evaluated by a researcher to obtain information relating to the study (Bowen, 2009). This enabled the researcher to access documents which relate to the process of funding community projects, types of community participation, and information on projects being implemented under CDF in Chama. Documents obtained thus helped the researcher to shape the research on influence of community participation in CDF construction projects in Chama.

4.7 Data Collection Procedure

Special permission was sought from the Council Secretary of Chama District, while from the respondents, a consent form was signed. After that, interviews commenced with the CDF committee members, followed by the local contractors, Council workers and then Member of Parliament. The community members were selected using convenience sampling and the researcher conducted focus group discussions with selected community members.

4.8 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data was analysed through thematic analysis which was used to categorise information obtained through themes. According to Clarke, Victoria; Braun, Virginia (2016) “Thematic analysis is used in qualitative research and focuses on examining themes or patterns of meaning within data, it is one of numerous research methods used to analyse text data.” It is a research method used to interpret the content of data through the systematic classification process of coding and identifying themes or patterns (Hsieh and Shannon 2005). Placing data into themes provides a flexible and useful research tool, which can potentially provide a rich and detailed, yet complex, account of data (Braun and Clarke 2006: 79). Raw data was arranged into similar themes and categories in order to address the different research questions. Apart from ensuring that the different research questions

were answered, this gave the researcher a chance to ensure that there was a logical flow of data. In order to do this the researcher sorted through the data, separating information between that which was collected from interviews, from focus group discussions and from interview guide. This information was then grouped by identifying common patterns and in some cases by identifying sub groups. This helped the researcher to identify distinct categories of information which were given different headings.

4.9 Ethical considerations

Ethical issues are matters which are highly sensitive to the rights of the participants, community and researchers (Cohen, *et' al.*, 2000). In view of the different consequences which are involved in not following the ethics of research, the following ethical considerations were put into consideration. Respondents were informed that the study was purely academic and that the data collected was for academic purposed and that it will only be preview to the researcher. After the reading and understanding of the information sheet, a written consent form was obtained from the participants before participating. The participants were informed that they were allowed to withdraw during the interview of focus group discussion if the questions made them unconformable. With regards to beneficence, the participants were informed that there was no direct personal benefit for participating in the study.

CHAPTER FIVE: RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents findings of the study from the objectives stated in chapter one. It also discusses the findings of the study in relation to available literature cited in chapter two. The discussion relates the findings to theoretic framework of the study. The chapter used the following main themes in the presentation of the findings: community material contribution in CDF funded projects, planning before funding, organisation of upfront material, organisation of security, monitoring of projects, interests and interference from leaders, lack of sufficient funds, political interference, apathy towards participation, logistical challenges and opportunities.

The findings were obtained from four CDF committee members, three contractors and thirty community members where CDF projects were implemented. The findings were obtained from the two projects which involved primary schools namely, Katangalika primary and Kambombo primary schools while the third project involved a health centre at Katangalika. The findings and discussion were presented using the themes as presented below.

5.2 Community material contribution in CDF funded construction projects

There were different forms of community participations which the community members were engaged in. These forms of participation were a requirement for the funding from CDF to be allocated to the community. Therefore, the three communities, Katangalika primary school, Katangalika Health Post and Kambombo primary fulfilled the same requirements through their participation. In documenting the findings, various responses were recorded from the respondents on how the community participated in the CDF funded construction projects in Chama District. Sub themes were generated in the way respondents responded to the questions. Communities participated in the following aspects of the projects.

5.2.1 Planning Before Funding

The first form of participation from the community members included planning meetings for the project to be applied for. The findings of the study revealed that the community members had four planning sessions which they had participated in before the whole project was implemented. The members established that the community was the first to identify the project which was supposed to be addressed in the area. This was done through the various meetings which the community members held. The respondents mentioned that the community first sat down with the area councillor and presented their needs in the area

Among the projects which are regularly mentioned in the planning meetings included school renovation and construction, bridge construction, drilling of boreholes, road grading, and construction of staff houses at the clinics and at the school. After the proposed projects are presented, community members present at the meeting then proposes the most urgent two or three projects.

Plate 1.0 Focus Group Discussion at Katangalika Health Post



Source: Field work pictures, 2017

After that, the community members together with the concerned institution then wrote a proposal for funding through CDF with the guidance of the area councillor and MP at times. One male FGD participant mentioned that,

The community is the one which has the needs which are supposed to be addressed. Therefore, as a community, we usually discuss and present our needs to the CDF committee for funding.

Another female FGD participant explained that,

All CDF projects are proposed by the communities who choose on the immediate project to be funded. At no time does the council change the projects from what the communities chooses. We only advice on how much should be budgeted for not on the kind of a project.

In the choice of constructing a 1 x 3 classroom block at primary school A, the community saw it worthy because the children were using one classroom block for all grades from grade one to grade seven. The community therefore prioritised the construction of a classroom block so that the children can access quality education in a conducive environment. The findings from the community members further showed that the head men were also consulted and attended all the planning meetings until the committee to spearhead the proposed project was chosen. A representative from the traditional leadership who was part of the FGD participant said that,

As a community, we bring our ideas together in a meeting and list our needs according to ward's in this constituency. We usually give priority to health, education, bridges and others comes last. We plan for our own activities.

The findings further revealed that the community members were the ones who spearheaded the CDF projects right from planning. The respondents further established that the community members participated in the formulation of the community CDF project committee which spearheaded the implementation of the project. It was the role of the community to ensure that the project to be implemented under CDF funding was of their interest and was to help them in dealing with the challenges they faced in the community. The final planning meetings were held in attendance with

the ward councillor, headmen and chief representatives so that they could all choose. One female FGD participant said that

The final meetings we had for CDF decision making involved our councillor, the chief representative and the headmen who are invited. In order to make a final decision, we listed the projects and the needs and later we settled for the constructions which were immediately needed for the communities according to the challenges we faced.

Another FGD participant from the health post said

Just after the meeting, we even set dates on when the committee should be chosen which is to spearhead the project. The chosen people are always those who are literate enough to write the proposal and help fill in forms together with the government workers who are in the chosen institutions which needed funding.

These findings are in agreement with Bartels (2016) who revealed that community engagement in project implementation involve the holding of meetings which aim at making the communities understand the different needs of the community so that a decision is made by everyone on a project to be done. The findings are also supported by Nazleen (2014) who indicated that public participation in project decision for a community should engage all stakeholders involved in that community. These include the church organisations, civic leaders and the community members. When such engagements are conclusively done, the projects are implemented very well as every member of the community participates willingly to ensure it is a success.

Plate 2.0 Focus Group Discussion at Katangalika Primary School



Source: Field work pictures, 2017

The respondents also established that the community formed three committees (works, security and mobilisation) which worked together to ensure that the project was successfully implemented. Such communities are security committee which is ensuring the material is kept well and not stolen like in other places, works committee that ensures that the materials are used as per according to the project. The head teacher of the school who was also FGD participant explained that, *we have formed a security committee which is ensuring the material is kept well and not stolen like in other places.* Another FGD participant further added that,

We ensure that the CDF materials which come are kept in the storeroom which is identified within the premises where the project is taking place. Within our committee, we assign one or two people to ensure that the contractor signs for the material they are using on a daily basis as works progresses.

Another FGD participant noted that,

The works committee was there to ensure that whenever there was a problem with the contractor or his workers, the works committee resolved the issues amicably before it could go far. It was the committee which was responsible for the work to be moving and standing for the employees from the community.

It was further established that the community was the first to identify the project which was supposed to be addressed in that area. After that, a project committee was established in the local community where funding was given. The project committee was the overseer on how the project was to be implemented through mobilising the community in various ways. These findings are in tandem with Bretty (2003) who observed that participation is seen as an empowering process in which people, in partnership with each other and those able to assist them, identify problems and needs, mobilise resources, and assume responsibility to plan, manage, control and assess the individual and collective actions that they themselves decide upon.

5.2.2 Organisation of Upfront Material

The different communities which were visited had their own strategies which they employed in the organisation of the upfront materials. All the communities acknowledged the involvement of the newly formed CDF project committees and that these were the committees which spearheaded the projects.

Plate 3.0 Mobilisation of Upfront Materials at Kambombo Primary



Source: Chama District Council, 2017 CDF report

The organisation of upfront material was the role of the elected CDF committee to spearhead the process. In the construction areas proposed by the communities, the findings revealed that the community members mobilised of upfront materials which were needed to enable the construct projects to take place. The upfront materials which were needed included river sand, building sand, crushed stones and burnt bricks. In relation to material mobilisation, one FGD participant said,

The mobilisation of upfront material was done according to villages which sent children to the school and those families who were within the area near to the school. This was so because these were the immediate beneficiaries of the construction project at hand.

Another FGD participant said,

The CDF project committee was the overseer on how the project was to be implemented through mobilising the community in various ways. In addition, the project committee was a pillar in ensuring effective project implementation because it was the one that made the community to mobilise the needed up front material before funding was given.

Another FGD participant added that,

It was easy for us villages to organise building and river sand since this area is swampy during rainy season and sandy in the dry season. The sand is just few metres away from the school grounds and it takes us few days to complete the task.

In another FGD, it was revealed that building sand mobilisation was also a responsibility given to other villages who came from across the stream. One participant said,

One community was assigned the ferrying of the building sand because the material was near their home. Building sand is actually situated between their homes and school and this was very easy for this community to do the task.

Another FGD participant added that,

Since the villages were not sufficient enough to enable them to ferry the needed building sand, some households within the main village were given some targets to reach. These were the women who were widows and other women who did not have much to do because brick moulding was mainly done by men.

In doing so, the building sand which was collected was more than enough and the inspectors were happy at the progress made in the area.

Plate 4.0 Mobilisation of Upfront Materials at Katangalika Primary School



Source: Chama District Council, 2017 CDF report

With regards to the stones which were needed for the construction project, the study findings established that the organisation of crushed stones was assigned to the few individuals who owned cattle and had oxcarts in their villages. One FGD participant said,

The stones were ferried from the nearby mountains and the crushing was done in the school compound by the parents of the assigned villages. Only men were responsible for the stone crashing, however.

Another respondent said,

At the stone crushing site, a woman from the CDF project committee was assigned to oversee the organisation process. From time to time, she was the one responsible of informing the transporters on the need for more stones at the crushing site regularly.

The close supervision of the crushing process helped the community to have the needed quantities of crushed stones which the inspectors recommended.

One FGD participant said,

Each village was given a target to make four heaps of sand with the dimension of two metres high and six metres in width. These were put at different corners of the proposed site so that it was not difficult for the contractor to use the sand during the construction of the project.

The other upfront material mobilisation was the bricks for the project. One FGD participant said,

It is through faith and determination which enabled us to have bricks moulded and burnt according to the required estimates. We even managed to mould extra bricks which we are thinking of using in another project if all goes well.

Another FDG member revealed that

A total of five hundred thousand bricks were moulded and burnt for the construction of a one by three classroom block and other structures which could be funded in future. This preparation was a brainchild of the chief representative since the moulders were many. The bricks were moulded near the stream because it was easy to find water there than in the upper lands.

The other mobilisation was on transportation to take bricks to the construction site. One FGD participant said,

We actually had to put our resources together and used our local and traditional transports like the oxcarts and transported them to the school. In the process of transportation, some of the bricks broke reducing of the required number. However, the number required to build the classroom block was met.

The other upfront material which was challenging to meet was the required quantities of crushed stones. One FGD participant said,

Our area is sandy and crushed stones were not anywhere near the community because the school and community was situated in the plains and swampy area. In order to organise the stones, the community was forced to contribute funds and hired a tipper truck from Chama Town and brought five loads of crushed stones.

Another FGD participant said,

A Chinese contractor from Chama Town was asked by the Ward Councillor and the Member of Parliament to help out in this predicament. The tipper truck was provided and as a community we were asked to provide fuel for the number of loads.

With regards to the supervision of the upfront material mobilisation, the CDF project committee members who were near or came from the villages to work were the ones who supervised the ferrying process. A FGD participant said,

There was equality in the way works were executed, the supervisors did not just stand and supervise through observation, but they were also involved in the ferrying of the sand with their families because they were also beneficiaries of the projects and not masters.

It was also noted that record keeping was key, the supervisor kept record on who came to work on a given day and who came visited the site on a particular day. The committee members were given at least two days in a week to come and ferry the river sand for the project.

Community participation included the provision of the required twenty-five percent upfront materials for the project like sand, crushed stones and bricks. This form of participation enabled the community to lead in providing their needs for development. These findings tally with what Oakley (1991) who noted that as a process of empowerment, participation is concerned with development of skills and abilities to enable the people to manage better than have a say in or negotiate with existing development systems. The ability by the community to provide twenty-five percent of

their labour was a clear demonstration that the community wanted empowerment through participation. This meant that the community desired development hence they participated fully in the projects whose funding they sourced from CDF.

The discussion of the stated findings is in line with the decentralisation principle which aims at empowering local communities by devolving decision-making authority, functions and resources from the centre to the lowest level with matching financial resources in order to improve efficiency and effectiveness in the delivery of services (Ministry of Local Government and Housing 2014). Through this principle, decision making regarding the type of development which has to take place in the community is now the baby of the community hence they are involved through various forms of participations to ensure that they achieve their developmental agenda. Through meetings at different levels, they manage to have every community member participate and make a decision which is sound for the community. This brings about localised development which meets the community and its needs.

5.2.3 Organisation of Security

The other form of participation was the provision of security to the building materials at all levels of construction. It was the responsibility of the community to ensure that they provided security for the materials which were procured by the CDF for the project they applied form. One participant in the FGD said that,

To also ensure that enough security was provided for the materials, the CDF project committee was always present when releasing the building materials to the contractor on a daily basis. This helped the community to monitor the projects at every level of development.

In the FGD, one participant mentioned that,

The community at times employs a guard to ensure safety of the received material for the project. All these measures were put in place to ensure that there was no wastage of funds in any way possible for the funded project through theft of materials.

Another participant in the FGD explained that

Projects have been completed successfully because the community has ensured the contractor was monitored as the project went on by the community who worked with the contractor. In this case, the materials did not get stolen because the community owned the project and ensured its success.

The findings revealed that the communities in Chama South always liaised with council office to report any suspicious activity the contractors and the community regarding the materials. This was done through weekly stock check-ups to ensure that the materials used were equal to the work which was done. One participant in the FGD said that,

What we have done to ensure that the materials were safe is that we have tasked the works and security committee to be working together to ensure that they go through the stock book at the storeroom. This measure has made the contractor and the people working there to be security conscious.

The storeroom too was made secure through the fixing of a strong burglar-proofed door and a grilled door. The locking points too were increased from one to three and the keys were kept by separate people to make sure that they make the materials safe. One participant in the FGD said

We cannot trust everyone in the community hundred percent. So, we have made sure that we have provided full locking system to the door and distributed the keys to three different people. These include a government worker, one from the security committee and the other key is with the contractor

Through these security measures, the construction materials have been preserved and the projects have been implemented according to the plans and wish of the community.

This form of participation is in agreement with what Kumar (2002) called functional participation. The people participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project, which can involve the development or promotion of externally initiated social organisation. These findings further agree with Minilik (2012) who noted that there was need for the community to provide security for the materials which they gather, buy and use for any developmental projects which is in the community. He added that there were those bad elements in every community who would want a community project to fail. They make this happen through theft of material, destruction of the materials and not participating in the project. Through security measure put in place by the security committee, the community participated in ensuring tight security was provided to the materials for the project in the community.

5.2.4 Monitoring of Projects

The projects were monitored by different individuals and officers from the community, chief and the council to ensure that work was progressing according to schedule and plan. There was a tendency that if the CDF funded projects were not well monitored by the relevant authorities, the contractors did not do a good job in most cases. The study findings revealed that the monitoring of the CDF projects was done by CDF Committee Members, Planning Committee of the District Development Coordinating Committee (DDCC), Departments of Planning and Works of the Council, Area Councillor, Member of Parliament and by the members of the community. One FGD participant said,

The council office monitored the community's readiness to carry out project by ensuring that there are internal monitoring mechanisms within the community. These including the formation of the CDF committee at community level to spearhead the project implementation. Therefore, monitoring by the council started before the project was even funded.

Findings of the study further indicated that project monitoring by the council officers was done by the Director of Works and the Buildings Officer from the Ministry of Education. The two had to ensure they evaluate

the project and its implementation. It was after this that funding of the project was either approved or denied. One FGD participant said,

After the buildings officer and the engineer approved that the community participation was successful in terms of enough collection of upfront materials that was when CDF funding was received by the community.

The other form of monitoring which was done by the council officers was about the security and the upfront materials. One participant in the FGD mentioned that,

The building officer ensured that a spacious room was inspected together with the director of engineering so that they determine the safety of the materials to be brought. As for our project, a classroom was proposed to be a storeroom. It was inspected and was certified good by the Engineer and Buildings Officer for the storage of the material which was meant for the construction of another classroom block.

Another participant in the FGD added that,

The locking system was also inspected, and they ensured that the room was not leaking. The community was also asked to provide a person to be guarding the materials in the night so that thieves never broke into the room.

The monitoring which was conducted by the Buildings Officer and the Engineer was to ensure that there was total community participation in the CDF project before the materials can arrive. This monitoring made the funding become a reality for the community and the project at hand.

The findings concur to the assertion by the World Bank (2016) which states that community participation should be monitored by experts in that field and not the politicians as they will only approve what is for their interest. It adds that when experts take the responsibility to monitor community participated projects, the communities and contractors will take the projects to be very serious and they will participate to the fullest. To this, the visit by

the Buildings Officer and the Engineer was a boost for the community to ensure they became serious with the project and participated accordingly.

It was also learnt that the council officers and the district CDF committee also occasionally monitored the progress of the project in the community. Their visit was usually associated with the contractor's report that a certain phase was reached, and he needed payments before progressing to the next level. One FGD participant said,

Their monitoring also was made to interact with the workers and the school authorities so that they discuss other administrative issues regarding the project and the way the works were progressing.

The respondents also revealed that the ward councillor also monitored the project on a more regular basis than the area member of parliament. Apart from the political players monitoring, the traditional leadership also monitored the projects and reported to the chief on how they progressed. One FGD participant said that,

The traditional leaders and representatives from the chief also paid surprise visits to the construction projects to see how the project was moving. Their reports went to the various offices of the government in the district and the chief was informed on the progress regarding the developmental activities taking place.

Another FGD participant said,

Other people came to tell stories with the workers meanwhile they were monitoring how the contractor was working with his people and how the materials were being used. Monitoring was a responsibility of all the people and not few individuals in the community.

Further findings established that the community monitored the projects through the community works committees while the council also monitored the stages of development before payments were given to the contractor. The community was the first group to monitor the projects because they

were the owners of the development. With regards to the technical part of monitoring, one FGD participant said,

We usually see either an engineer from the council and the buildings officer from the Ministry of Education come to inspect and certify the projects when they are completed at a given stage. They even ask on the materials which are remaining and if our local workers are paid or not

The study established that the monitoring of projects was done by the community members and the works committee because the project belonged to the community. These findings are in agreement with Abbass (2012) who noted that willingness to participate as opposed to forced participation is key for sustainability of a project. Manipulated forms of participation, as opposed to spontaneous participation, make the participating community feel inspired, led or directed outside their mental control by government. These forms of participation are enhanced through extensive community sensitization aimed at behavioural change coupled with literacy inculcation. The communities owned the projects hence they ensured that participated through monitoring. All the stakeholders starting from the village leaders were at hand to ensure the works were as planned, the contractor was also free to criticism and advice. Through such collaboration, the relationship amongst the players in the project was perfect until the successful implementation and completion of the projects.

The other of monitoring was to provide information to the communities especially when the phase was completed, and the project was supposed to wait for the second funding. The officials from the council and the Building officer always come to explain to the community why the project stopped and when it would resume. This form of visit is always organised, and the community was explained to where they needed to improve for the next funding and they were praised where it was due. One FGD participant noted that,

Some projects like this one have been monitored more than four times because the project was done in two phases. In the first phase the council and the building officer came to check while in the second phase the Member of Parliament also came with his team from the district.

Another FGD participant said,

The District Commissioner and the entire CDF committee at the district came to visit and see how the project was taking shape in the second phase. The effort from our community and CFD local committee impressed the team of visitors on how perfect they implemented the project.

The findings of the study also revealed that monitoring of the projects was done by the ward councillors while the Member of Parliament was only seen once in a while. In other projects, the MP never even visited the projects. One FGD participant mentioned that

We are so much visited by the ward councillor while the Member of Parliament has never visited the project ever since it started. The councillor has been encouraging us to even work hard and apply for more projects since we have worked well in this one. Even when we have challenges, we engage the councillor to come and offer leadership since the MP is never seen.

The findings of the study further established that the councillor was a regular visitor to the project site and was always encouraging the community to safeguard the infrastructure. The findings are supported by Mwenya (2011) who echoed that there was always miscommunication in most constituencies in Zambia because the Members of Parliament and councillors did not work together to fulfil the campaign promises they made to the people. If MP and councillors worked together, development would not suffer. When one is not present, the other one would represent the other and make decisions.

The study findings established that some communities were serious and ensured that the project was well implemented by the contractor within the

given timeframe. This was done through the close monitoring of the works by the committee, provision of effective labour based support to the project. These findings are amplified by Turner and Zolin (2012) who noted that the success of a project has been measured in a variety of ways. While the measurement of project success focused on tangibles, current thinking is that ultimately, project success is best judged by the stakeholders, especially the primary sponsor. The community participation in form of monitoring was instrumental. The daily issuing of material was one way of recording progress by the contractor and the community itself. This was evident that the community and the contractor had a good working relationship.

The forgoing findings and discussion supports the ideas of Afonso and Fernandes (2008) who revealed that an effective decentralised system of government is a system that is fine-tuned to satisfy local needs and is concerned with improving the well-being of the citizens that live in those communities. The duo add that a well implemented decentralisation theory ensures that the local governments should be able to promote social and economic development, and deliver public services such as water and sewage, transport, housing and healthcare among other projects. The way in which the community was engaging its members and the stakeholders was enough evidence on how decentralisation has worked well to support that rural community development through participation.

5.2.5 Interest and Interference from Leaders

The councillors and the Members of Parliament usually have had their areas of interest regarding the communities which should receive funding. They both aimed at developing their areas so that the people could see that they were working hard to better the lives of the communities. Different communities were funded because the MP and councillors worked hand in hand to ensure they distribute the funds to every corner of the constituency. It was therefore, noted that the civic leaders who worked together with the communities to mobilise upfront materials for communities in their areas, also pushed for funding and received it. The other areas were considered last in the selection meetings of project awarding because their civic leaders

were not proactive. The findings revealed that the community was in support of the Councillor and the area Member of Parliament with their plans and developmental agenda. One FGD participant said,

The councillor and the Member of Parliament in this area worked together with the people to ensure that developmental projects which were proposed came to reality. The two civic leaders also worked together with the community to implement the projects fully and see to it that they are completed.

The relationship between the contractor and the civic leaders was cordial. This also extended to the community who enjoyed good relationship with the contractor and their leaders. One FGD participant said,

If there was a challenge with a contractor, the councillor and the area Member of Parliament were usually communicating on how to help out with the issues at hand. The two leaders have usually come to the aid of the contractor and his employees when the payments are delayed.

It was learnt that the MP was only called if there was a problem and it took time for him to show up due to the busy schedules. This created a bad image to the community, and they thought they were neglected. One FGD participant said,

The councillor is a regular visitor to the project site, and he is always encouraging the community to safeguard the infrastructure under development. This creates a good relationship between the councillor and the community.

Another FGD participant said

Our project was not supported by the Member of Parliament because there was another person who challenged him in his position during the adoption. When we have challenges, the Member of Parliament does not respond to our concerns but delegates to the ward councillor who is very helpful. The community relation with the Member of Parliament was not sound

Another FGD participant said

The councillor is better placed to understand our problems and he is always at our service while the Member of Parliament has never shown up. The previous project was not given a second funding because he objected it in the selection committee just because he did not get enough voted from this area.

Findings from the local contractors revealed that the selection procedures on the projects were competitive since there were a number of contractors for the few projects. The CDF district committee usually published a list of contractors on the projects which they approve in their meeting in the various wards and the works to be done. In the process of application selection of contractors, one participant said that,

Some political cadres interfered in the process and wanted to get the contracts which had more funding and leave the contractors with less funding for others since they claimed that it was the policy of the party to award them such favours.

It was learnt that even some officers in civil service had some companies registered in other people's names and they also competed for CDF contracts. Despite the competition, the relationship amongst the leaders was sound. The councillor, the area MP and the district council officers all worked together to ensure that the projects were awarded to genuine contractor successfully.

The foregoing findings are supported by Okumu (2015) who revealed that project awarding for most of public funded projects are mostly influenced by political inclination. He adds that projects were given to politically inclined cadres who do a shabby workmanship or even abandon the site soon after the funds are released and shared upon themselves. Such mentality has left most of the African communities undeveloped despite the projects being funded. The findings are further supported by Kamau (2015) who argued that community development can be accelerated by the cordial relationship between the primary leadership and the Members of Parliament

if the two are able to work together without favouring some communities. This will even result in ensuring that the selection of the contractors for the projects in their communities is transparent and they should be those who are genuine and know the work. Such measures would help the development of most communities to accelerate since the community participation would be better than before.

The relationship between the council and the constituency was also good because there was never a conflict. Even when they went to inspect the projects, the council and the constituency officials worked together and were happy with the manner in which the materials were utilised on the projects. The community was not just satisfied with their MPs rare visit to his constituency. Further findings reveal that the community expressed mutual relationship with the council and the councillor while expressed disappointment with the MP as he never visited the people who voted for him.

One FGD participant said

We have been happy with the way the council and constituency officials come to praise us after inspecting the projects funded under CDF. The councillor and CDF committee of the project explains to them how we have worked and the materials at hand. This brings joy to them and us

Another FGD participant said

We have made our leaders proud because they have always found the projects were going on well despite the Member of Parliament not visiting our area and only visiting areas where he thinks he had supporters.

The councillors and the MP usually had their areas of interest regarding the communities which should receive funding. This finding of civic leaders having interest only for their areas as regard to CDF agrees with the Parliamentary Report (2014) which reported that CDF tends to provide grounds for corruption particularly in the area of procurement of services. It was noted that Councils who were managers of CDF on behalf of

communities seemed to be less transparent on the way they administer these resources. They don't spearhead sensitisation of communities to provide upfront materials; in instances where civic leaders don't take the lead communities suffer. In some cases, the distribution of the CDF funds unevenly resulted into the apathy from the communities since they did not provide a leading role for the project whose funding was given.

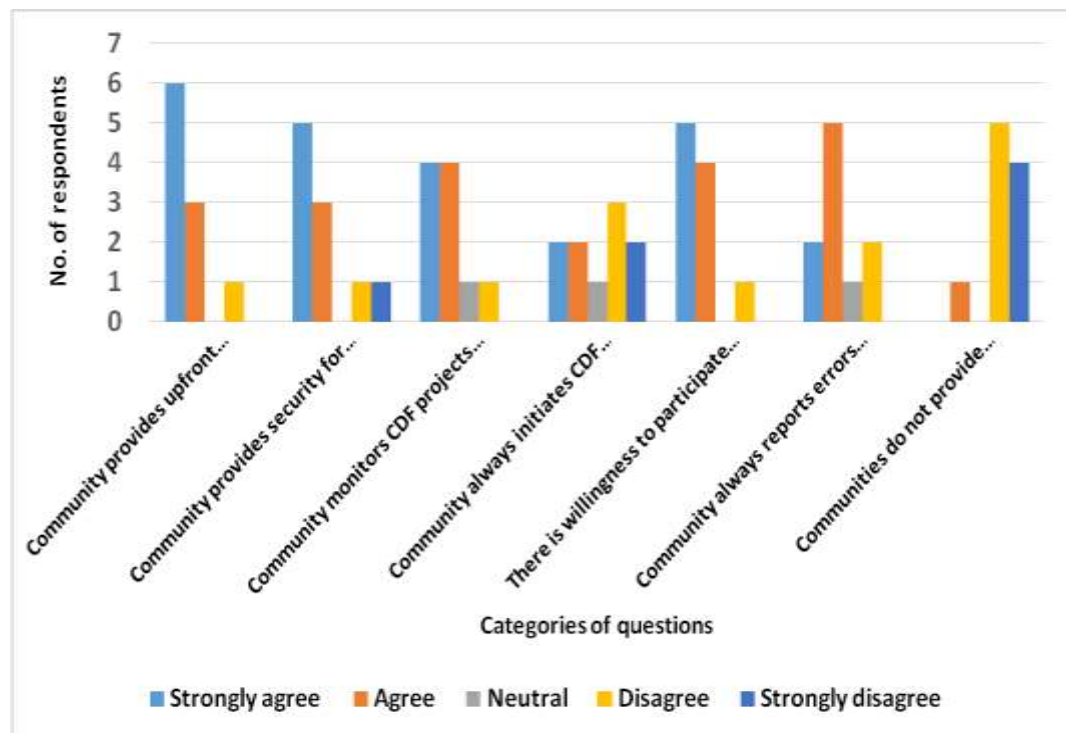
Further, the relationship between the Councillor, area MP, and local authority in constituency was also cordial. There was coordination when it came to inspection of the project. They all expressed happiness the way materials were well used. These findings are supported by Bretty (2003) who conceptualises these levels in terms of 'weak and strong participation'. According to his views, weak participation involves "informing and consulting" while strong participation means "partnership and control". He argues that, in practice agencies managing complex projects find it hard to move from the 'weak end' of the continuum and tend to assume that, intended beneficiaries will be consulted during the project design to take into account their felt needs and aspirations. The two forms of participation were practised by the communities of Chama District in which CDF projects were implemented. This made the projects be a success in the various parts of Chama District.

The foregoing discussion is in line with the decentralisation theory. The ultimate objective of decentralization is to transform people's livelihood and eradicate poverty by devolving political, administrative and financial powers to the people so that they can effectively control their own destiny and thus facilitate the whole process of sustainable development (Makhura, 2000). There was no conflict in the management of the projects within the political players hence there was smooth participation in decision making and financial management of funds from the community itself. Through decentralisation, development is being implemented by the people in their community.

5.2.6 Influence of community participation in CDF funded construction projects

The findings to determine the influence of community participation in Chama District were collected using a questionnaire from the key informants who take part in the administration of CDF in Chama District. The findings are presented in Figure 3 below.

Figure 3.0 Influence of Community Participation in Chama district



Source: 2017 Field Data

The findings in figure 3 show that community participation was positive because the measures which were used on the participants were positive. Therefore, it was evident that the communities where CDF projects were implemented provided upfront material before the project could take place and they participated by providing security for the materials. There was also community participation through monitoring of the progress of the project and that the community always initiated the projects. The errors in the implementation were also reported. The community willingly participated in the CDF funded project because they were owners of the project. There was also affirmation that the community participated in the CDF projects

through material provision. These measures provided an understanding that there was full community participation in the implementation of the CDF projects by the communities where these projects were implemented. Therefore, there was positive influence regarding community participation in the execution of CDF projects in Chama District.

The community participation was positive because the community and the public realised that they needed to play a role in public programs so that the performance of a project can be seen (Nduku, 2014). Her study cement the study findings when she explained that public participation in community projects brought about ownership as the communities themselves provided security for the projects monitored it and ensured the contractors did the required job for the community. Therefore, powers given to the community enabled them to make informed decisions of participating so that they live a better life.

5.2.7 Challenges

From the participation which the community members provided towards the CDF construction projects, there were some challenges which were encountered by the communities in which the projects were being implemented. The respondents revealed a number of challenges in the process of participating in the CDF funded projects in Chama District.

5.2.7.1 Lack of Sufficient Funding

Findings revealed that it was not easy for the CDF committee to fund the entire project at once because the funds allocated to a constituency were insufficient. A classroom block was not less than K50,000.00 at that time, to do the first phase. One respondent said,

With such an amount allocated to each project, more than ten small projects can be implemented in more than five areas using one allocation the district receives in a given particular year. This delayed the completion of the project whose bill of quantities submitted was more than the allocated amount of funds.

Another respondent added that,

It is difficult for us to choose projects to fund in a year because the funds are not enough for a constituency. This forces us to fund projects in phases according to priority although all the projects are very important for the development of the communities

Further findings revealed that funds that were allocated as labour for the projects was not enough looking at the period of the project and distance from town. One respondent said,

The construction tender was only lucrative if the project took less than four months because after that, it meant that the contractor used his own money to feed the people working at a given project.

Further findings revealed that materials were supplied in fewer quantities which were unable to finish the project and it took much time to replace them. This caused delays in project completion. One participant said

An example is the bags of cement which came late because the supplier did not have enough in stock at the time purchase and delivery was needed by the council urgently in order to start implementing the project before rain season

Regarding the period which the project was given to completion, the respondents established that all projects were not supposed to take more than five months because the funds were limited, and contractors worked on labour based contracts. However, in rain season, works are usually suspended commencement of projects because most parts are usually cut from the district due to poor state of roads.

The findings concur the views of Kengethe (2015) who indicated that most decentralised projects failed because the funding was not sufficient and it was not well allocated to enable the needed projects take place only. He adds that the politics which are involved in the selection of projects were not progressive as some local leaders will always want to please their electorate at the expense of the areas and projects which are progressive and

community building. In fighting also brought about delayed supply of goods and made the community for feel the contractor was incompetent when not. This was evident from the two phased projects which made the projects to take longer than expected in Chama district.

5.5.7.2 Political Interference

Responses from the District CDF committee members revealed that there was interference from the party members of the ruling party when contract awarding meeting was taking place. One respondent said,

The cadres usually wanted contracts to be awarded to their friends and themselves despite them not having valid contractual papers. They presented names of companies which they had interest in to be part of the companies to be awarded the contracts which was rejected and brought noise at times.

Another respondent said,

There were usually challenges with party cadres who wanted to share contracts before the tender meetings. However, those contracts given on political inclined did not satisfy the community members and most of them were abandoned. This led to the previous committee to be disbanded because of allowing such interferences

Another respondent said

When we saw that a politician was siding with a contractor, we would ask the person concerned to either declare interest or not to emphasise on awarding the contract to such a company. Such has resulted into the committee awarding contracts to genuine companies who have managed to do the right work on projects

The political interference seen in the award of contracts in Chama district regarding the CDF funding was not a new phenomenon in the Zambian ruling system. The findings agree with Tembo (2010) who found that political interference in the award of contracts in the government structures.

He noted that major contracts were usually awarded to politically inclined individuals or party members who did a shoddy work, yet they got paid. It was important to note that Chama District has managed to deal with such interferences and the projects were well implemented as a result.

5.7.7.3 Apathy towards Participation

On the other side, contractors expressed disappointment and regret that some community members never wanted to participate in the projects which were being implemented in their areas. One respondent said,

Some communities were very retrogressive, they may have a project which was not finished but they failed to mobilise local materials for the project to continue and be completed on time.

Another respondent said,

Even after the councillor talked to them, they could not just want to participate. They think the role of government is to provide everything. It was also noted that such communities applied for different projects, yet the political leaders awarded a project which was of their interest.

This finding is in agreement with Mwape (2010) who noted that civic leaders did not understand the proceedings and discussions in the chambers and ended up providing wrong information to the communities. This finding confirms Mwenya's (2011) study that most local government leaders fail to provide feedback to the electorate because they sleep, doze and go out of the room talking on phone for a longer period of time. When such leaders are asked on the resolutions, they fail to provide a concrete solution hence they mislead the communities.

Findings revealed that while some communities did not provide sufficient up front material, some councillors misinformed communities that the projects were fully funded without understanding what labour-based contracts entails. It was reviewed by local contractors that some communities thought that their project had more than enough money. One participant said

Even when you employ people to work on the project, they think they will be paid more money than expected. Imagine a bricklayer demanded to be paid five thousand kwacha in a month which was impossible. Even the portion for labour was less than that under the bricklayers for the whole period. This brought apathy.

These findings are similar to Kerote (2007) who revealed that relevant field methodologies that call for effective community participation and management of funds have been inadequate in allowing maximum utilization of local resources. Local resources are the main drivers to the successful implementation of the CDF projects. The community's participation in form of providing security for the material was key to the development of the area. The inadequacy of these materials coupled with theft was a drawback to the anticipated development.

5.5.7.4 Logistical Challenges by Council Officers

Another challenge was the lack of timely inspection by the engineers when a project was completed, or a phase was completed. This delayed payments to the contractor and the workers hence the local community lost confidence in the contractors. One respondent said,

The project may be completed two months ago but because the engineer had no transport to go and certify the works, it became a challenge. Some projects were in far places of about 200 kilometres away and the terrain was not good. This had delayed payment for the contractor and the workers too.

Transport challenge at the district council office was a reality because it hampered progress in the district. The CDF had no provision for the purchase of transport or motor vehicles for monitoring of projects in the two constituencies. One respondent said,

The council had a challenge of monitoring projects due to insufficient administrative funds which was K20,000.00 (twenty thousand kwacha). It was not possible to monitor the projects at every

stage effectively because these were not the only projects to utilise the administrative cost.

This made the office to depend on the information from the area councillors and the contractors on how the works progressed.

These findings are in tandem with Dale (2004) who recommended that community participation should be a communal responsibility and not a responsibility of the few people. He also noted that effective monitoring of community funded projects calls for the provision of sufficient and appropriate transport that should be monitoring the projects whenever need arises. It was then prudent that the need for transport would enhance the monitoring capabilities of the councils in the country and constituencies where CDF projects are being implemented.

5.6 Opportunities in CDF Construction Projects

There were a number of opportunities which were associated with the community participation in the implementation of the CDF construction projects in Chama District. These opportunities were in various forms as the participants established.

5.6.1 Political Interference and Inadequate Record Keeping

In investigating on the opportunities that were associated with the community participation in CDF administration in Chama district, the respondents established that they did not want to see political interference in the award of CDF contracts in the district. One respondent said,

The local contractors have to put their papers in place in readiness for bidding because the procurement procedures were nation-wide and not local only. They should also renew their papers and update their Zambia Revenue certificate among others for them to compete favourably.

These findings are similar to Folscher (2009) who mentioned that just making information available in the public domain is not enough to achieve transparency. Raw information in the public domain might just end up breeding opacity rather than transparency. If the community would

understand their role in the administering of CDF, it would be easy for them to participate effectively in the projects and they would also be transparency in the awarding of contracts. Community sensitisation on the types of projects was key in empowering the communities with the right information so that they do not demand unreasonable payments from the contractors. When this measure is taken into consideration, it will agree with the decentralization objective which involves democratization and participation of the people in their own way so as to bring about development (Crook and Manor, 1998).

The respondents also established that the councillors, MPs and the council should work together to sensitise communities which apply for projects to ensure that they understand what labour-based contracts meant. This would reduce the misconception of overcharging for labour and requesting payments on the materials which the community was responsible to supply. One responded said,

The civic leaders should take the responsibility of making the community realise that they are supposed to contribute their labour and the contractor has little appreciation of them. Such information will help the community work for an appreciation instead of thinking of a huge salary.

The findings also indicated that the council should make sure the contracts are awarded early enough to make the projects commence before the rain season. This is because the streams during rainy season are always full and there is no proper transportation which is used apart from boats since Chama is in plains.

Projects should be starting just after rain season so that the finishing time is consistent. This would help the engineers to have ample time to inspect and pay the contractors unlike in rain season. Such opportunities would help the administration of CDF funded projects to be effective in the district.

Further, the contractors in Chama district needed to be more skilled in order to make sure they read the soils and provide quality buildings in the

construction projects. The sandy and marshy areas needed soil testing before the projects could start.

The study further revealed that CDF projects in Chama needed contractors who were skilled because most of the marshy and sandy soils. This made it difficult for small contractors to do a good job. The study also proposed that government should consider awarding full contracts for CDF projects so that the contractors could do a better job. These findings were echoed by Kumar (2002) who proposed that construction projects are supposed to be awarded to companies that have experience and have skilled human resource to implement the work effectively. Indeed, marshy and sandy areas have been challenging to most contractors who are beginning to settle in the industry. Construction needs expertise and knowhow if the project is to be recommended. This is only possible if full contracts were awarded because they specify the type of work and knowledge needed to be done.

The foregoing discussion is consistent with the decentralisation principles which calls for promotion of accountability and transparency in the management and utilization of resources, development of the capacity of Councils and communities in development planning, financing, coordinating and managing the delivery of services in their areas and to build capacity for development and maintenance of infrastructure at local level (Ministry of Local Government and Housing 2014). Such will help bring about the communities together and make the councils with civic leaders realise the need to work together and influence community participation in the localised projects.

CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

The previous chapter has presented findings and discussions of the study. This chapter presents the conclusions and recommendations of the study on the influence of community participation in constituency development funds construction projects in Chama district.

6.2 Conclusions

Arising from the findings and discussions in the previous chapter, the following conclusions were arrived at.

The nature of community participation which the community was involved in CDF funded construction projects included; organising upfront material for the projects, providing security for the material when it is delivered, monitoring the project implementation, manning the store room and reporting on the progress of the project to the relevant offices.

Community participation was influenced by the community's zeal to implement a project which benefited them. Their contribution to the chosen projects was seen from the way they ensured that the project succeeded for their benefits.

The relationship between the stakeholders in the execution of CDF funded construction project was above average. The Councillors and Member of Parliament relied on the local CDF committees to oversee the works once the project has been awarded. The councillor visited the project more often than the MP.

Inspectors from the district CDF committee, the building office together with the local CDF committee gathered information on the progress of works and presented to the DDCC. Community participation in the implementation of the CDF funds construction projects was well executed since the projects were implemented without delays.

The major challenge was that some communities lack information on how to apply for CDF projects on their own. Councillors or Member of

Parliament helped their communities to mobilise upfront materials, apply and successfully implement once awarded. Political interference was also another challenge.

6.3 Recommendations

Arising from the foregoing discussion, the following recommendations were made.

The council and the district CDF committee should ensure that they should always provide funding to the communities which have applied and have organised sufficient upfront material so that the construction project does not fail.

The CDF committee at the district should ensure that they award contracts to the local contractors since they are part of the community unlike outsiders who needed much support in terms of mobilising and information about the area from the local community. This will enhance local participation and create more local employment for the local communities in Chama district.

Government should consider increasing allocation for major construction projects so that they are completed at once unlike the waiting for the next allocation. This would help projects to be completed faster in the year of funding.

6.4 Areas for Further Research

Given the absence of CDF legislation in Zambia, there is need to explore the provisions to be included in a CDF Act that will ensure all inclusive and holistic development. Research into an allocation formula based on accurate information for the 156 constituencies should also be carried out. Further, research into how CDF project plans fit into district and national plans can also be carried out in order to establish whether CDF fits into Zambia's Decentralisation Policy. Furthermore, the issue of continuing with CDF as a government policy for bringing about development versus improving funding to local councils can be conducted.

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APPENDICES

Appendix A: Focus Group Discussion with Community Members

Effectiveness of Community Participation in CDF Funded Construction Projects

Community member's participate in CDF funded construction project in Chama district

1. Which funding does your community receive for construction?
2. How do you take part in the CDF funded projects that take place in this community as in:
 - a. Schools
 - b. Clinic
 - c. Roads
 - d. Bridge and culvert making, etc
3. Do you know who funds these projects? How?
4. How do you ensure the right things are being done in these projects?
5. Why do you think it is important to monitor the CDF funded construction projects?
6. How have you ensured all CDF funded construction projects are finished?

Power relations in the execution of CDF funded construction projects in Chama district

1. Who usually informs you that there is a construction projects to take place?
2. Do they mention that it is from CDF funds that it will be made? Why?
3. Who comes to monitor and ensure that the construction project is going on as planned?
4. How do local people take responsibility of the construction project?
5. Have ever had a project that failed to finish?...how did we ensure it was completed?

6. For the completed projects, how did we ensure that the projects were completed successfully?

Opportunities and challenges associated with community participation in CDF administration in Chama district

a. Challenges

1. What challenges have we faced in participating in CDF funded construction projects in this area?
2. Where have we reported these challenges?
3. How have the authorities we reported to helped out in ensuring that we participated in the CDF projects until they were completed?

b. Opportunities

1. How has the community ensured that it is participating in the CDF construction funded projects?
2. How can the authorities ensure that community participation in monitoring CDF funded construction project is improved?

Appendix B: Semi Structured Interview Guide for CDF Committee Members

Effectiveness of Community Participation in CDF Funded Construction Projects

Community member's participate in CDF funded construction project in Chama district

1. For how long have you been in the CDF committee?
2. How do you select a community construction project for CDF funding?
3. How do you ensure the community takes part in the CDF funded projects that take place in their communities like for:
 - a. Schools
 - b. Clinic
 - c. Roads
 - d. Bridge and culvert making, etc
4. Do you disclose the funding of the project and how much is involved in the projects? Why?
5. How do you ensure the community ensures the right work is being done in the projects?
6. Why do you think it is important for the community to monitor the CDF funded construction projects through their participation?
7. How has the community ensured all CDF funded construction projects are finished?

Power relations in the execution of CDF funded construction projects in Chama district

1. Who usually has more powers in the selection of a construction project to be undertaken in a community? Why?
2. Who informs the community that your project will take place?
3. Do you mention that it is from CDF funds that this construction project will be made? Why?
4. Who monitors to ensure that the construction project is going on as planned?

5. How does your office ensure local people take responsibility of the construction project?
6. Have ever had a project that failed to finish?...how did you ensure it was completed?
7. For the completed projects, how did you ensure that the projects were completed successfully?

Kindly respond according to your preference of these questions

	Strongly Agree	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Does the community provide upfront material always?					
The community provides security for the CDF always					
The community monitors the projects funded by CDF always					
The community always initiates the CDF projects in their areas					
There is always willingness to participate in the CDF projects by the community					
Communities always report errors in the CDF project implementation in their areas					
Communities do not always provide upfront materials in most cases for CDF projects					

Opportunities and challenges associated with community participation in CDF administration in Chama district

a. Challenges

1. What challenges have we faced in awarding contracts for CDF funded construction projects in this district?
2. Where have we handled these challenges?
3. How have the authorities we reported to helped out in ensuring that the challenges in CDF projects were completed?

b. Opportunities

1. How have you ensured that the community is participating in the CDF construction funded projects in Chama district?
2. How can other authorities ensure that community participation in monitoring CDF funded construction project is improved?

Appendix C: Document analysis

Effectiveness of community participation in CDF funded construction projects in chama district

Project type	Amount spent	Status of project	Action taken
Schools			
A			
B			
C			
Clinic			
A			
B			
C			
Bridges			
A			
B			
C			
Roads (feeder)			
A			
B			
C			
Rehabilitations			
A			
B			
C			

Comments

.....

Appendix D: Semi structured interview guide for local contractors

Community members participate in CDF funded construction project in Chama District

1. For how long have you been a contractor for CDF construction projects?
2. How was your company selected for a CDF funded construction project?
3. How do you ensure as a contractor that the community takes part in the CDF funded projects that take place in their communities like for:
 - a. Schools
 - b. Clinic
 - c. Roads
 - d. Bridge and culvert making, etc
4. Do you disclose the funding of the project like how much is involved in the projects?Why?
5. How do you ensure the community ensures the right work is being done in the projects?
6. Why do you think it is/not important for the community to monitor the CDF funded construction projects through their participation?
7. How has the community ensured all CDF funded construction projects are finished because most of you contractors abandon works?

Power relations in the execution of CDF funded construction projects in Chama district

1. Who usually has more powers in the selection of a construction project to be undertaken in a community? Why?
.....
2. Who informs the community that your project will be undertaken by such a company?
3. Why are other companies not given construction contracts despite bidding?

4. Who monitors to ensure that the construction project is going on as planned?
5. How does your office ensure local people take responsibility of the construction project as approved on paper?
6. Have ever had a project that failed to finish?... how did you ensure it was completed?
7. For the completed projects, how did you ensure that the projects were completed successfully?

Opportunities and challenges associated with community participation in CDF administration in Chama District

a. Challenges

1. What challenges have you faced in scoping contracts for CDF funded construction projects in this district?
2. How have you handled these challenges?
3. What are the other challenges your company has faced in involving communities in the CDF construction projects in Chama District?

b. Opportunities

4. How have you ensured that the community is participating in the CDF construction funded projects in Chama district?
5. How can other authorities ensure that community participation in monitoring CDF funded construction project is improved?
6. How can the other challenges be solved in managing CDF construction projects?

Thank You So Much.