



EFFECT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION ON IMPLEMENTATION AND DEVELOPMENT OF GRIFTU WATER PROJECT IN WAJIR COUNTY

¹ Bulle Abdinassir Garane, ² Prof. Ondieki Florence

¹ Msc., Development Studies, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

² Professor, Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology

ABSTRACT

Availability of Water is very crucial element in any economic growth and community development. Over the years, Wajir County has undergone several economic challenges as a result of inadequate supply of water and draught resulting in massive death of livestock and poverty among the community members. There has been a concerted effort by the governments of Kenya and Non-government organizations operating in the County to improve the living standards of people through provision of adequate supply of water. These efforts have seen the initiation and implementation and development of Griftu Water project in Wajir under the spirit of devolution. This project was aimed at increasing water availability and security in the Wajir County. However, this can't be achieved without involving the community in identification of water catchment areas and policy formulation as they plays a pivotal role in water project implementation plan. Considering that the members of the community need to be engaged in development projects for their success, this study sought to establish the effect of community participation on implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County. The specific objectives focused at the effect of Community participation in communication, Community participation in Resource mobilization on implementation and development of Griftu water projects in Wajir County. The study was based on theories of participatory approach and stakeholder's theory. The study adopted a descriptive research design on a target population of 200 members of households around Griftu location. Stratified random sampling technique was used to come up with a sample size of 131 respondents who formed the key informants on aspects of community participation and their effect on project implementation and development. Primary data was collected through semi-structured questionnaires. Data analysis was done through descriptive statistics: mean, standard deviation, frequencies and percentages and inferential statistics: correlation analysis and multiple linear regression was used to determine the relationship between community participation and implementation & development of Griftu water projects in Wajir County in Kenya. The analyzed data was presented in table, graphs and charts. The study findings revealed presence of a strong positive correlation between community participation in communication and implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County, Kenya. Further, the study found that community participation in resource mobilization had a strong positive correlation with the implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County, Kenya.

Key Words: community participation, implementation and development of water project, Community participation in communication, Community participation in Resource mobilization,

INTRODUCTION

Community participation in project implementation and development is a concept that is highly embraced by most democracies in the world. It is seen as the epitome and measure of effective economic development of the country. Community participation has proved to be an effective mechanism in promoting effective project implementation and development. Experience has shown that community participation strengthens democracy and economic development; increases accountability; Improves process quality and results in better decisions; manages social conflicts; and enhances process legitimacy (Ministry of Devolution & Planning, 2016).

Community participation is the process through which stakeholders input and share control over development initiatives, decisions, and resources which affect project implementation and development (Odhiambo & Taifa, 2009). Okello and Chege (2008) on the other hand define community participation as a process whereby stakeholders impact policy formulation, alternative designs, investment choices and management decisions affecting their communities. Therefore, community participation is a process through which citizens actively participate in matters that affect their lives. Community participation involves techniques such as community hearings and sittings, citizen watchdog groups, social audits and citizen advisory groups (Yang & Callahan, 2005).

County project governance is one of the best mechanisms through which community participation in governance may be enhanced. Through devolution, selected functions are transferred from a central authority to the lowest feasible structure and state power of revenue collection and expenditure among others is ceded from a Central Authority to Local Authority and the state powers. County government projects has been closely linked to effective governance through the enhancement of community participation. Community participation in economic development enhances effective governance through: Citizen Empowerment; generation of new, diverse and innovative ideas and actions; enhancement of citizen government relations; appropriate prioritization of projects; improved delivery of community services; and government's responsiveness (IEA, 2015).

The current system of devolution in Kenya is an example of devolved governance. The system is composed of a centralized national government consisting of 47 county governments. Each of these Counties form the County Governments comprising of the County Assemblies with state powers of legislation and County Executives with state powers of implementing the laws and policies (Lubale, 2012). According to the County Public Participation Guidelines (2015), the members of the community are supposed to participate in: the legislative process/policy and law making; planning and budgeting for county public service delivery; implementation/delivery of county community projects; and performance management. Other areas are; oversight through monitoring, evaluation, reporting and learning; and vetting of public officers (Ministry of Devolution and Planning, 2015). The new system of governance was adopted following the promulgation of the current constitution in Kenya in 2010. The promulgation of the current Constitution has provided a strong legal foundation for the enhancement of community participation in economic development through devolved structures at county level. Article 1 of the Constitution vests sovereign power in the people of Kenya and is exercised at both the national and county levels; The Fourth Schedule of the constitution gives counties the power to ensure and coordinate the participation of communities and locations in governance at the local level and assisting communities and locations to develop the administrative capacity for the effective exercise of the functions powers and participation in the economic development at the local level (Constitution of Kenya, 2010). Other enactments that provide a framework for community

participation in development include the County Government Act, 2012 and the Public Finance Management Act 2012.

The County Government Act places an obligation on the County Governments to create an enabling environment for citizens' involvement in running the affairs of the Counties. The Public Finance Management Act 2012 requires the county executive member for finance to issue a circular setting out guidelines to be followed in the budget process. The circular should provide details on how community can participate in the county budget making process; while section 207 necessitates the cabinet secretary in charge of Finance to draft regulations to provide structures, mechanisms, processes and procedure for participation. However the concept of devolution is not new in Kenya. Over the years, Kenya has adopted various decentralization policies that aimed at enhancing community participation by bringing the government closer to the people. Consequently the country has progressively shifted from a centralized to a decentralized form of governance. This change came about due to the shortcomings that characterized the centralized system of governance, misappropriation of public funds, inefficiency among government officials, overlooking of local communities in development projects which led to failure of such projects. As a result the government adopted decentralization policies which were first devolved to the district (District Focus for Rural Development-DFRD); then to the local authorities (Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans-LASDAP) and finally to the Constituencies, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) (Legal Resources Foundation Trust, 2009). However these devolution systems and structures lacked a coherent or coordinating framework and were characterized by overlaps, duplication, and despite their multiplicity, it faced low community involvement (Omollo, 2010).

The District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) Strategy which became operational in 1983 was a bottom-up approach to development where the planning machinery was the district headquarters. Participatory development further evolved in 1996 through the enactment of the Physical Planning Act. The Statute unlike the District Focus for Rural Development provided an avenue for community participation in the preparation and implementation of physical and development plans. Later on the government introduced the Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plans (LASDAP) and the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) which formed the main vehicles of community participation on projects implementation at the local level. The LASDAP was introduced in 2001 through a ministerial circular while the CDF was established in 2003 through the CDF Act (2004). The decision making unit for LASDAP was at the ward level with three year rolling plans focusing priority areas in health, education and infrastructure (Kibua & Oyugi, 2006).

The CDF Act on the other hand targets constituency level development projects and provides an avenue for communities to participate in development through its various committees: the CDF Committee (CDFC) members who are selected by the local MP and the Project Implementation Committee (PIC) which is made of local stakeholders (Odhiambo & Taifa, 2009). However, its major failure has been the lack of clear mechanisms for the community to participate in decision making. This led to the subsequent adoption of the new system of devolution. Wajir County is one of the 47 counties in Kenya that lies in the former North Eastern province. It's divided into six sub-counties. The sub-counties are further sub-divided into locations and sub-locations. Community participation in economic development in the County takes the form of Public forums. In this case community receive prior invitation to the forums through print and broadcast media. Since its establishment has held such forums, the major one being the Finance Bill 2015-16 and the County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2018

In modern democracies, community participation is increasingly becoming a crucial condition in the implementation of programs and development projects. In this spirits, political leaders, human

right movements and social activists have increased their commitment to ensuring effective community participation in leadership and development projects implementation. The Wajir County residents have utilized various forms of community participation in their quest for the implementation and completion of Griftu Water Project. The most common forms of community participation employed by the residents has been traditional public hearing led by elders in the society. They have also utilized face to face deliberation, consensus building as well as public procedures. These forms have been basically concerned with involvement, informing and consulting the public particularly in planning and management of Griftu Water Project implementation.

Water is a vital resource for both survival and life sustainability of living organisms. The accessibility and adequate supply of water is crucial in the economic development of a region due to increased agricultural productivity and the improved standard of living. Considering that Wajir is a county characterized by inadequate water supply and drought, there have been concerted efforts by the government as well as other interest groups to ensuring better living conditions through adequate water supply and better management of Griftu water project. Griftu water project management comprises of needs assessment by the community, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation. These efforts are aimed at ensuring constant and effective water supply and its sustainability in the region. This move is expected to greatly improve and positively change the lives of the residents. Community water project in Wajir is a programme aimed at increasing the quality of life, better economic development, alleviating poverty as well as increasing water security among the community in Wajir County in Kenya.

Statement of the problem

Many projects that has been established around Graftu laocation in Wajir County have raised a lot of complains from the stakeholders and the community at large due to the services the projects provide to the community. However, Based on the positive expectations of community participation in implementation of Griftu water project, it anticipated that Wajir County would increase accountability and improve on project implementation as part of the economic development which has not been the case in many projects implemented by the Wajir County Government. Three years after the establishment of the devolved units, implementation of the projects in most of the counties has not improved significantly (TI, 2014); devolved units are characterized by high levels of corruption and embezzlement of public funds (EACC, 2015). This is because community participation has remained low and limited to merely giving opinions during public forums rather than actively participating in decision making as envisaged in the Constitution (IEA, 2015). However, while community has continued to use different forms of community participation such as tradition public hearing and consensus building, their concerns have not been effectively addressed in the policy formulation and the implementation of development projects. Additionally, the community has been distanced by the governments in participation and deliberations in matters of community development in Wajir County specifically. If communities are consulted in implementation of Griftu water project, and proposals for new services as well as about problems encountered while implementing these project, then it is likely to reduce embezzlement of the project funds, regardless of their socio-economic status. This is because the community is kept abreast of what is transpiring and may contribute to the solving of problems. As previously stated, this study focused on evaluating the effect of community participation on implementation and development of Griftu water project in wajir county, Kenya.

Objectives of the study

- i. To determine the effect of community participation in Project communication on implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya.

- ii. To examine the effect of community participation in resource mobilization on implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Review

Participatory Approach

Robert chamber participatory role revolve around organization of participation, or the establishment of a participatory culture, which we define as a structure and rules of engagement that allow diverse and heterogeneous actors to interact constructively over prolonged timespans in a project implementation. Given their complexities, uncertainties and evaluation activities, successfully addressing concerns such as climate change and other forms of environmental degradation requires the participation of scientists, local communities, consumers of resources and other vested populations (Dietz et al., 2003).

The greater the complexity and interdisciplinary of a challenge, the greater the number of Concerned stakeholders (Callon, 1998). This simultaneous emergence of concerns and stakeholders is consistent with Dewey's (1933) insight about the relationship between problems and solutions which is adopted in this project by engaging the community in the implementation. Complicating matters, evaluative criteria vary among diverse stakeholders and may well be contested. To initiate and maintain distributed action when stakeholder priorities and worldviews are likely to be unaligned is no easy task and given the long-term horizon that grand challenges require, participatory architectures must facilitate the engagement of diverse stakeholders in a series of temporally and spatially interconnected events, thereby setting in motion an ongoing process.

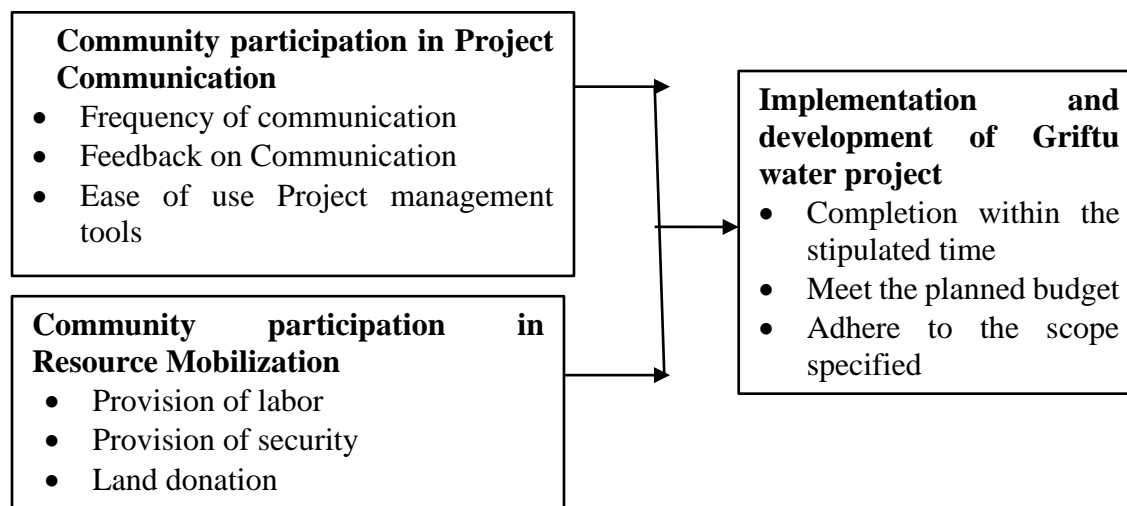
Many frameworks which potentially could inform current practice and thinking in the management of social impacts have been developed by various scholars and practitioners (Owen & Kemp 2012; Wörsdörfer 2014; Kabra 2016). Some of these notably the ideas of AK Sen, Cernea's Impoverishment Risks and Reconstruction (IRR) framework, and Asset Based Community Development (ABCD) have been much cited and are influential in various ways. However, in our professional experience, social performance practitioners generally don't use these frameworks to support their practice, because they are not particularly useful in practical application and because of their complexity. Instead, practitioners tend to utilize a range of bespoke tools and lists of themes to capture the social issues. These may be commercialized and are typically not subject to rigorous review. We feel there is some merit in the leading frameworks we identify, but we argue that they need to be much adapted to be easily applied to real life situations of actual projects implementation plan. Therefore, this theory is very helpful in evaluating the effect of community participation on implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County, Kenya.

Stakeholders Theory

Stakeholder theorists opine that communities comprise of chain of associations that enhance implementation and development of a project. It is composed of the beneficiaries, workers and corporate partners. Sundaram and Inkpen (2004) argue that the theory seeks to deal with the stakeholder meriting and involving administration's interest. According to Fontaine et al, (2006) perception, stakeholder's theory is a theory that is highly anchored on organizational management as well as ethics of business that addresses values and morals of the organizational management. Jonker & Foster (2002) study, assisted in conceptualizing the nature of any project to encourage going beyond the traditional pool of employees, customers, shareholders and suppliers to considering new external stakeholders. Additionally, Abdullah and Valentine (2009) describe a stakeholder as any party who is concerned by the attainment of organizational goals. Stakeholders

have inherent value, and their interests override everything. This theory is significant in this investigation in that, it is anticipated that the community will actively participate and back any plan that positively impacts implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya.

Conceptual framework



Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

Source: Author (2021)

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Community participation in Communication

Communication is the most essential tool in the project implementation and development. Community participation in communication helps in improving the coordination and collaboration in the advancement of the projects. Khalividzi (2015) argues that communication between the stakeholders is very important as it reduces the contradictions that may occur during project implementation and development thus ensuring the success of the project. According to Oferi (2013), participation of the community in communication makes the project easier to implement as the community feels they are part of the project hence enabling them to provide full support in order to meet the intended purpose within the planned schedule. Additionally, Gunatilake and Halwatura (2012) added that involvement of the beneficiaries in communication of the government projects reduces the negative attitude the community has towards the projects implemented by government hence providing the necessary assistance required to enhance the implementation and development of the project.

Community Participation in Resource Mobilization

Participation by resource distribution usually requires communities to contribute money, time and/or labour, according to Dube (2001) literature suggests that while the resources contributed by the community may be money, materials or labour, the contribution of money underpins the sustainability of most maintenance system after project support funds have run out.

According to Boru (2012), community involvement in provision of labor, locally available materials, and cash contribution influences community ownership of water projects. This can largely be attributed to the fact that having contributed money, the community sees itself as having

a stake in the development. Simply put, development projects in the communities require resources for implementation and operation of water projects (Munger et al, 2008).

DeGabriele (2002) observes that though most communities are poor and may not be able to make large financial contributions, their little contribution demonstrate their commitment towards the maintenance of the taps. He asserts that there should be involvement of users at every stage and that the users should assume as much responsibility as possible during the implementation and for the subsequent management of the water point.

Kanyanya, (2014) points out that a community member can choose to donate manual/physical labour, be a committee member or even offer skills to give services to the community members. This means that participation is not limited to money contributions but one can opt to provide labour or skills required to implement the water project.

Empirical Review

Community participation in Communication

Kumar (2002) carried out a study to investigate the influence of community rights on project implementation in the public sector. The study employed descriptive research design to carry out the research. The study findings revealed that involvement of the community in communication offers them a platform to air their views thus helping in developing a meaningful approach to facilitate project implementation and development. The study by Dukeshire and Thurlow (2002) investigated the effect community access to information on implementation of government programs. The study findings noted that there is need for community to access the information concerning government programs and services in a timely and understandable manner in order to boost the implementation plans and development.

A newsletter by Community Development Society (2000) sought to ascertain the effect of community awareness on the project implementation capacity. The findings of the study showed that sensitizing the community and increasing the level of awareness helps in promoting local level participation as well as the approaches used in implementation thus raising the capacity of the project implementation. Another study by Andrews et al (2006) examined the effect of community effort on project implementation and development. The study found that the community need to be made understand the benefit of their time and involvement on the project implementation and development. It also found that meetings and exchanges with community members can build into an ongoing and substantive partnership thus enhancing implementation and development of the project easy.

Community Participation in Resource Mobilization

Chitere (2012) noted that the means in which community acquires the resources, it needs and the sources of those resources determine how the services will be delivered. Feuerstein (2006) observed that in order for a project to survive, the community must understand the importance of identifying resources, particularly local resources. The sources of resources and resource mobilization strategies can help sensitize on service delivery of Graftu water project in Wajir County, and can lead to insight and inspiration. Identifying and mobilizing resources can reinforce and strengthen service delivered and lead it toward sustainability. Generally, resources mobilization that reflect low vulnerability, low sensitivity, low criticality, high consistency, substantial autonomy, and high compatibility are more desirable as they enable the clean water projects to be more agile and adaptive. According to Mala (2009) in Switzerland for instance, the first major strategic decision that community participation make in soliciting for resources is to focus on human resources, material resources or financial resources. In mobilizing financial resources, the community participation faces two immediate decisions namely: it can generate its

own financial resources which leaves it in greater control and the threat to autonomy reduced. Having autonomy also means less vulnerability to outsiders, less sensitivity, and the ability to replace critical resources because the community can decide where to put the surplus it produces (Edwar and Hulm, 2007).

According to Cole (2009) the other relatively unexplored area of source of resource mobilization is for Non-Governmental Organizations to actively pursue non-financial resources. Non-monetary contributions such as volunteer work from Community Based Organizations and linkages with other organizations should be explored and fully utilized. Often these options receive little attention in resource mobilization because they do not increase the organization's income. However, they are important options that have many advantages and provide other positive benefits. In addition to reducing costs, nonfinancial sources of resources can build networks, enhance information, create links to power holders, and enhance community awareness and organizational credibility. Applying such strategies can be of positive impact on the service delivery of Graftu clean water projects in Wajir County in Kenya.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This investigation adopted descriptive survey design to collect quantitative data. The study targeted a population of 200 members of the community living around Griftu Water project in Wajir County according to County Government data. The community was the key informants as they have sufficient information about the project. This formed the target population from which the study's sampling frame was developed. According to Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) if a target population is less than 10,000, the required sample size was smaller. Therefore, the sample size for the study was 131. This study adopted a stratified random sampling technique where the study population was grouped into villages around Griftu Water project in Wajir County.

The data was collected using semi-structured questionnaires. A sample questionnaire was administered to 13 individuals of Griftu Water project community members with a view to find out if the respondents will understand the questions and whether the respondents' interpretations of the question coincide with what the researcher intended to measure. The data collected was organized to facilitate analysis. In the data processing and analysis, the study used both inferential and descriptive statistics. SPSS version 20 and excel was used in data processing and presentation. Descriptive statistics was presented using mean, standard deviation and percentages. Results was displayed in terms of pie-charts, frequency tables and graphs. Quantitative report was generated using percentages, and tabulations. The study also conducted an inferential analysis using multiple linear regression models, correlation analysis was also conducted to evaluate the relationship between the community participation and implementation and the development of Griftu water project.

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

The targeted sample size was 131 respondents. The participants were the community members around the Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya. Only 105 respondents filled in the questionnaires representing 80.2% of the respondent. According to Mugenda & Mugenda (1999) argument, 50% is a good response rate for analysis and 70% is an excellent response rate to carry out analysis for a study. Therefore, 80.2% indicated that the response rate was excellent to carry out analysis for this study as well as to make good conclusions and interpretations. Bryman & Bell (2007) supported this argument by setting the minimum response rate to carry out statistical analysis to be 50%.

Descriptive Statistics of the Variables

The responses that were given by the respondent based on their opinion regarding the effect of each variable on implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County, Kenya are presented in this subsection.

Community Participation in Communication

The study established the level at which community participation in communication effect the implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County. The results recorded are as indicated by table 1 below.

Key: (5) -Strongly Agree (4) – Agree (3) - Neutral (2) – Disagree (1)-Strongly disagree.

Table 1. Community Participation in Communication

Statement	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	S.D
There is structured communication channels that allow community members to participate in the Griftu water project implementation and development.	78.7%	17.1%	3.3%	-	-	4.61	.681
Knowledge of the Griftu water project implementation and development is shared with the community members.	67.8%	30.4%	1.8%	-	-	5.52	.540
Information in the Griftu water project implementation and development is disseminated to the community members	81.4%	17.6%	1.0%	-	-	4.66	.613
Data collected during the griftu water project implementation and development was stored for the sake of community members.	66.9%	31.1%	2.0%	-	-	4.97	.645

Findings from table 1 show that the highest percentage of the respondents, 78.7%, strongly agreed that there is structured communication channels that allow community members to participate in the Griftu water project implementation and development with a strong mean of 4.61 and standard deviation of 0.681. However, those who moderately agreed represented 17.1%. Additionally, the findings showed that most of the respondents, 67.8%, agreed that Knowledge of the Griftu water project implementation and development is shared with the community members, with a mean of 5.52 and standard deviation of 0.540. On the other hand, 81.4% strongly agreed that information in the Griftu water project implementation and development is disseminated to the community members, with a standard deviation of 0.613 and mean of 4.66. Finally, 66.9% strongly agreed that data collected during the griftu water project implementation and development is stored for the sake of community members, with a standard deviation of 0.645 and mean of 4.97. One of the respondent stated, “*Involving community in project communication plays a pivotal role in ensuring the project officers understand the historical background of the project implementation site which makes execution of the project easier*”. These findings were consistence with the results obtained by Khalividzi (2015) who argued that communication between the stakeholders is very important as it reduces the contradictions that may occur during project implementation and development thus ensuring the success of the project. Further, participatory approach theory supported this by indicating that in order to address concerns such as climate change and other forms of environmental degradation requires the participation of scientists, local communities, consumers of resources and other vested populations (Dietz et al., 2003).

Community Participation in Resource Mobilization

The study established the level at which community participation in resource mobilization effect the implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County. The results recorded are as indicated by table 2 below.

Key: (5) -Strongly Agree (4) – Agree (3) - Neutral (2) – Disagree (1)-Strongly disagree.

Table 2. Community Participation in Resource Mobilization

Statement	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	S.D
There is adequate resources for implementation of the project	84.3%	15.7%	-	-	-	4.35	.455
The government is accountable to the citizens.	88.1%	11.9%	-	-	-	4.22	.580
There is improved security situation to spur development	85.7%	14.3%	-	-	-	4.74	.566
Government has initiated projects to empower citizens through community participation	86.9%	13.1%	-	-	-	4.88	.511
The government has created an enabling environment for economic development.	79.3%	20.7%	-	-	-	4.41	.528

From the table 2 above, the highest percent of the respondent (84.3%) strongly agreed that there is adequate resources for implementation of the project. A standard deviation of 0.455 and a mean of 4.35 indicated this. (15.7%) of the respondent also agreed on the same. Also majority (88.1%) of the participant strongly agreed that the government is accountable to the citizens. A mean of 4.22 and standard deviation of 0.580 supported this. There were 85.7% of the respondents who strongly agreed that there is improved security situation to spur development with a mean of 4.74 and standard deviation of 0.566. The respondent who strongly agreed that government has initiated projects to empower citizens through community participation was represented by (86.9%) with a standard deviation of 0.511 and a mean of 4.88. Finally, majority of the respondent strongly agreed that the government has created an enabling environment for economic development with standard deviation of 0.528 and a mean of 4.41. As stated by one of the participant, “*Project implementation cannot rely on purchased materials only, there is always a need to utilize the locally available resources in order to reduce the cost of the project. Therefore, it is important to involve the community in mobilization of the available resources in order to make work easier for the project implementation officers*”. This goes hand in hand with the study by Boru (2012), which found that community involvement in provision of labor, locally available materials, and cash contribution influences community ownership of water projects. This can largely be attributed to the fact that having contributed money, the community sees itself as having a stake in the development. In addition, stakeholders theory support the results of the study in that, it anticipate that the community will actively participate and back any plan that positively impact implementation and development of the project.

Implementation and development of Griftu water project

The study established the level at which implementation and development of Griftu water project improved. The results recorded are as indicated by table 3 below. **Key: 1 = Not At All, 2 = Low Extent, 3 = Moderate Extent, 4 = High Extent, and 5 = Very High Extent.**

Table 3: Implementation and development of Griftu water project

Statement	5	4	3	2	1	Mean	S.D
The community participation has improved the implementation and development of project	83.9%	16.1%	-	-	-	4.91	.489
The project has been completed within the scheduled timeframe	80.9%	19.1%	-	-	-	4.84	.537
There is high maintenance of the project thus improving water security in the area.	88.6%	11.4%	-	-	-	4.77	.540
Increased accountability in government projects.	85.5%	14.5%	-	-	-	4.94	.592

As shown in Table 4, the highest percent of the participants (83.9%) indicated that the community participation has improved the implementation and development of project to a very high extent. This had a standard deviation of 0.489 and a mean of 4.91. The project has been completed within the scheduled timeframe as considered by majority of the respondents (80.9%) with a standard deviation of .537 and a mean of 4.84. There is high maintenance of the project thus improving water security in the area has also considered by 88.6% of the respondents with a standard

deviation of 0.540 and a mean of 4.77. 85.5% of the respondents agreed to a very high extent that the increased accountability of the project reduces the cost of implementation and development with a standard deviation of .592 and a mean of 4.94. Further, one of the community member involved in the study stated, "Community participation in the implementation and development of Griftu water project has helped in achieving the quality of the project desired in a more effective and efficient manner". This results concurs with Stakeholder theorists who stated that communities are very crucial associations that enhances implementation and development of a project effectively.

Inferential Statistics

Correlations Analysis

Pearson correlation was also conducted to establish the association between the explanatory and the response variables applied to carry out the study. The results obtained are shown in table 4.9 below.

Table 4: Pearson's Correlations

	Improvement in implementation and development of water project	Community participation in communication	Community participation in resource mobilization
Improvement in implementation and development of water project	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	1	
Community participation in communication	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.795**	1
Community participation in resource mobilization	Pearson Correlation Sig. (2-tailed)	.769**	.742**
		0.000	0.000

*. Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The findings in the table 4 above shows a very significant value of 0.00 between improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya and community participation in communication, this was indicated by strong positive correlation of 0.795. This implies that improving community participation in communication leads to improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya. This research also established that community participation in resource mobilization and improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya are positively correlated with a strong value of 0.769.

Multiple Regression Analysis

The study sought to analyze the effect of community participation on implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County in Kenya. The investigated factors were: Community participation in communication, Community participation in resource mobilization where Y stands for the improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County, Kenya, X_1 is community participation in communication, X_2 is community participation in resource mobilization.

Table 5: Model's Goodness of Fit Statistics

R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
.914 ^a	.828	.825	.13466	0.689

- a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in communication, Community participation in resource mobilization.

From table 5, viability of 0.914 which is the correlation (R) coefficient reflects a good linear association between independent and dependent variables. The value of 0.828 which is adjusted R-square is used to measure the determination of coefficient indicates the relationship between independent and dependent variables.

Analysis of Variance

Table 6 Analysis of variance results is as indicated below.

Table 6: Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	21.178	3	7.059	470.600	.000 ^b
	Residual	1.489	101	.015		
	Total	22.667	104			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Community participation in communication, Community participation in resource mobilization

b. Dependent Variable: improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project.

Table 6 above shows analysis of variance (ANOVA). P-value of the analysis is 0.000 which is less than the test significant value of 0.05. This ascertains that the regression model was significant for the study.

Table 7: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	2.712	.271		7.243	.001
Community participation in communication	.563	.089	.241	6.491	.002
Community participation in resource mobilization	.411	.233	.159	2.213	.006

- a. Dependent Variable: improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project.

The following regression result was obtained:

$$Y = 2.712 + 0.563X_1 + 0.411X_2$$

The model indicates that all independent variables (Community participation in communication, Community participation in resource mobilization) were all statistically significant. Meaning that when all explanatory variables were at zero, the implementation and development of the Griftu water project was achieved at 2.712. However, holding all other factors constant, a 0.563 improvement in the implementation and development of Griftu water project was attained by improving community participation in communication during project implementation. Similarly, improvement in implementation and development of Griftu water project was realized as a results of improving community participation in resource mobilization by 0.411 on assumption that all other factors constant were kept constant.

Conclusion

In conclusion, based on the findings, it is revealed that community should participate in the implementation and development of Griftu water project in Wajir County, Kenya. Thus it important to embrace community involvement in all sectors, both government and non-government projects in order to improve the implementation and development of the projects.

The study also concludes that community participation in resource mobilization is very important in the implementation and development of the Graftu water project, since, it enhances the improvement in implementation and development of the Graftu water project.

Recommendations

The study recommends the Wajir County government together with the contracted company to ensure that the information of the project is shared with the community in order to ease the implementation and development of the project. Project managers are also recommended to give the community an opportunity to air their views since they are the ones who have background information of the area in order to be able to counter the challenges that may arise during the implementation and development process.

The study also recommends that Wajir County government should involve the community in the resource mobilization activity as this will offer the community a great chance to give full support needed in the implementation and development of the Graftu water project.

Areas of Further study

Further research and studies can be carried out with a major focus on the effect of community participation in other Wajir County government projects has this study focused on implementation and development of Griftu water project only. Further, studies on effect of community participation on implementation and development of project can be done in other Counties in order to find out if we can achieve the same results as with this study. The same study with same variables can be done also to donor funded projects in Wajir County.

REFERENCES

- Ahadiel E. Mbughu,(2015) Assessing the Influence Of ICT on Project Management Team Performance: The Case of Selected Tanzania Federation of Cooperative (TFC) Projects, Dar es Salaam; 24-33.
- Andrews, R., R. Cowell, J. Downe, and S. Martin. 2006. Promoting Effective Citizenship and Community Empowerment: A Guide for Local Authorities on Enhancing Capacity for Public Participation. London: Office of the Deputy Prime Minister.
- Boru A.J.(2012) Determinants of community ownership of water projects in Kenya , a case of central division, Isiolo County. Unpublished MA Thesis UoN
- Callon, M. (1998). An Essay on Framing and Overflowing: Economic Externalities Revisited by Sociology. In M. Callon (Ed.), *The Laws of the Markets* (pp. 244–269). Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
- Chitere, P. (2012) *Community Development: Its inception and Practice with Emphasis on Africa*, Gideon S. Were Press, Nairobi
- Cole, J. S. (2009) *Early Warnings on Factors influencing CBOs Status, Participatory Development Centre*, Nairobi.
- Community Development Society. (2000).“Principles of Good Practice. Vanguard. The Newsletter of the Community Development Society 32 (3): 1.
- Cooper, D. R. & Schindler, P. S. (2003). *Business Research Methods*. 10th Edition, Singapore: McGraw-Hill.

- Cooper, D., & Schindler, P. (2008). *Business research methods* (10th ed.). New York, McGraw-Hill/Irwin.
- DeGabriele (2002) observes that though most communities are poor and may not be able to make large financial contributions, their little contribution demonstrate their commitment towards the maintenance of the taps
- Dewey, J. (1933). *How we think*. Boston: Heath & Co.
- Dietz, T., Ostrom, E., & Stern, P. C. (2003). The Struggle to Govern the Commons. *Science*, 302, 1907–1912.
- Dube, N. & Everatt. D. (2001). *A process Evaluation of the Winter veldt Youth alliance*. Commissioned by the Nelsen Mandela Children’s Fund. Johannesburg: Strategy & Tactics.
- Dukeshire, S. & Thurlow, J. (2002). *Rural Communities Impacting Policy challenges and Development Management Perspective*. Pretoria: Van Schaik Publishers
- Edward, M. and Hulme, D. (2007) *Making a Difference: NGO and Development in a Changing World*, earth scan Publications Ltd, London
- Feuerstein, M. (2006) *Partners in Evaluation, Evaluating Development and Community Programmes with Participants*, London, Macmillan Education Ltd.
- Gunatilake, R.K.P.S. and Halwatura, R.U. (2012). *Socio-Economic Impacts of Rural Electrification*, Annual Transactions of Institution of Engineers, Sri Lanka, 2012.
- Hunt, C. (2009). A long and winding road: A personal journey from community education to spirituality via reflective practice. *International Journal of Lifelong Education*, 28(1), 71-89
- Ihual, A. and Kakulu N. (2014), *Rural Water Supply and Sustainable development in Nigeria*, “*Journal in Sustainable development in Africa. (Volume 16. No.1.2014)*”, pp. 56-68. Clarion University of Pennsylvania, Clarion, Pennsylvania.
- Kabra A. (2016). Assessing economic impacts of forced land acquisition and displacement: a qualitative rapid research framework. *Impact Assess Project Appraisal*. 34:24–32. 10.1080/14615517.2015.1096037.
- Khalividzi, D.A. (2015) *Factors influencing loan effectiveness in donor projects in Kenya: A case of rural health III project*, University of Nairobi, Doctoral Thesis.
- Kanyanya, (2007) points out that a community member can choose to donate manual/physical labour, be a committee member or even offer skills to give services to the community members
- Kohli, U. T., & Chitkara, K. K. (2008). *Kohli, U. Project management Handbook*. New Delhi, India: Tata McGraw-Hill Publishing Company Limited.
- Kothari, C. R. (2008). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Kombo, D. K., & Tromp, L. A., (2006), *Proposal and Thesis Writing: An Introduction*, Nairobi: Paulines Publication Africa.
- Kothari, C. R. (2008). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*. New Delhi: New Age International Publishers.
- Kumar, S. (2002). *Methods for community participation. A complete guide for practitioners*. London: ITDG. MCgeham.
- Lawton, A., and Macaulay, M. (2014). Localism in practice: Investigating citizen participation and good governance in local government standards of conduct. *Public Administration Review*, 74(1), 75-83.
- Luecke, R. (2003). *Managing Change and Transition*. Boston: Harvard Business School Press.
- Maina, B. M. (2013). Influence of stakeholders’ participation on the success of the economic stimulus programme: a case of education projects in Nakuru County, Kenya

- Mala, S.M. (2009) the role CBOs in Improving Livelihoods Of Local Communities inTanga District. Unpublished M A Thesis,University of Dar es salaam.
- Munger, F., Schmid,R. Burgi, A. & Zurburg, C. (2008) *Promising Management models of rural water Supply Services*; Outcome of the 24th AGUASAN Workshop GWATT, Swizerland, 13-17 October, 2008.AGUASAN Workshop
- Mattessich, P. & Monsey, M. (2004) *Community Building: What Makes It Work*, St. Paul, MN: Wilder Foundation.
- Montgomery, M.A.; Bartram, J.; Elimelech, M. (2009): Increasing Functional Sustainability of Water and Sanitation Supplies in Rural Sub-Saharan Africa. In: *Environmental Engineering: Volume 26*, 1017-1023. URL [Accessed: 26.07.2012]
- Morse, R. S. (2012). Citizens academies: Local governments building capacity for citizen engagement. *Public Performance and Management Review*, 36(1), 79-101.
- Mugenda .& Mugenda, (2003). *Research methods; quantitative and qualitative approaches*: Africa Center for Technology (ACTS), Nairobi Kenya.
- Nyakundi, A. (2014), ‘Factors influencing implementation of monitoring and evaluation processes on donor funded projects; a case of Gruppo per Le Relazioni Transculturali - GRT project in Nairobi, Kenya’. *A Research Project Report Submitted In Partial Fulfillment For The Requirements of the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts In Project Planning and Management of The University of Nairobi* <http://hdl.handle.net/11295/75202>, accessed on 27th March 2015.
- Oakley, P. (2011). *Projects with people: The practice of participation in rural development*. Geneva: International Labour Office.
- OECD Studies on Public Engagement, Focus on Citizens: Public Engagement for Better Policy and Services, 2009. (Online) Available on <http://www.oecd.org/cleangovbiz/toolkit/50101671.pdf>. (Assessed 22 February 2017).
- Oso, W.Y & Onen, D. (2009). *A general guide to writing research proposals and reports*, The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation, Nairobi.
- Owen JR, Kemp D. 2012. Assets, capitals, and resources: frameworks for corporate community development in mining. *Bus Soc.* 51:382–408.10.1177/0007650312446803
- Puthamont, S., & Charoenngam, C., (2004). Strategic project selection in public sector Construction projects o the Ministry o De ense in hailandl. *International Journal of Project Management, Vol. 25, Issue 2, pp.178–188*.
- Rahman, M. H. (1995). “Decentralization, Access and Bureaucracy: A Framework for Discussion” in *Journal of Administration and Diplomacy* Vol-3, No.-1 & 2, January December, 1995.
- Tadesse, A., Bosona. T. and Gebresenbet, G. (2013) ‘Rural Water Supply Management and Sustainability;The case of Adama area, Ethiopia’.*Journal of Water resource and Protection,2013,5,PP.208-221*. Department of Energy and Technology, Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences (SLU), Uppsala, Sweden,Available online <http://www.scirp.org/journal/jwar>, accessed on 28th February 2015.
- UNDP, (2009). *A Handbook for Planning, Monitoring and Evaluating for development results*. New York: United Nations Plaza
- UNDP (1997), *Governance for Sustainable Human Development*, United Nations Development Programmes
- Wörsdörfer M. 2014. ‘Free, prior, and informed consent’ and inclusion: nussbaum, ostrom, sen and the equator principles framework. *Transnational Legal Theory.* 5:464–488.10.5235/20414005.5.3.464