



The influence of Community Participation Practices on Sustainability of Community Cattle Dip projects in Moiben Sub-County, Uasin-Gishu County, Kenya

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to assess the Influence of Community Participation Practices on Sustainability of Community Cattle Dip projects in Moiben sub-county, Uasin Gishu County, Kenya. The target population for the study was all Committee members of the community cattle dip who are directly involved the decision-making process of the project. These include chairpersons, Treasurers and secretaries. Moiben Sub county veterinary officer and 5 ward administrators were key informants in the study. The total target population in this study was 222 respondents from the 72 cattle dips in Moiben Sub County. The study employed simple random sampling in selecting the respondents as recommended by Kothari (2004). Consequently, the sample size included the 68 respondents. Data for the study was collected through the use of questionnaires. Both open-ended and closed questionnaires were administered to the project committee. The data collected from questionnaires were summarized according to the study objectives being factors influencing project sustainability. The findings from the study revealed that that the community in Moiben Sub county were involved in participation on Cattle Dip Projects. Community participation has an effect on every project sustainability. This is because the community are the primary stakeholders and they have the power to approve projects during the initiation stage of the project and also during decision-making process in terms of allocation of funds. The findings from the study will be useful to the Project managers and coordinators of the Community Based Organizations. It will further outline and discuss the extent to which the factors influence the sustainability of community-based projects and effectively let the project coordinators in programs geared towards community development have a grip of how they can be able to achieve maximum sustainability of their projects.

1.0 Introduction

Communities have spent billions of shillings globally to improve the improve people's living standards. Recently, there has been focus on education's efficient aid delivery by the development practitioners. However, evidence of true impact of the programs that are funded on Kenyans that live below the poverty line has been minimal. While the beneficiaries appreciate their ownership role, reaping of dividends as well as their participation in the project, the most critical obstacle in the project is the extent of persistence after the exit of donors. Actually, there

is little or no evidence that specifies that the difference between failure and success of the community-based projects is a result of sustainability. Sustainability concept can be viewed within time and ever evolving economic, political and social contexts. The capacity of the community to adapt and change to new situations is reflected on the sustainability (Williams, 2003). Due to fast changing world, a project that is deemed worth sustaining may not be worthy in the future.

Nevertheless, substantial resources allocated to maintaining and developing community-based for youth, children and families have failed, this is for the reason that little is known about these programs on how they are sustained. Schorr (1997) stated that after expiration of funding, a community-based program is short lived. Various researches have emerged as a result of understanding and inadequate information of what sustains these programs beyond their funding base as well as increasing their durability in tackling community needs. The Livestock subsector in Kenya accounts for 10% of the entire GDP and 42% of agricultural GDP. The subsector employs 50% of the agricultural sector Labour force (National Livestock policy Kenya, 2008). Evidently, it is sustainability that differentiates between cattle dip projects that have succeeded and ones that have failed. Espinosa (2000) defined sustainability as the ability to keep its growth momentum and existence throughout its life cycle. According to the World Bank (1986), continuity is termed as maintaining the benefits at its optimum level through its financial sequence. In terms of institution building and technology transfer, the course may be in measureable terms consisting of benefits or qualitative terms or the financial return rates. A community based project's success level is measured its output level. Therefore, the total commitment of all stakeholders and the players' responsibility as well as the spirit of the project is fully tasted. According to IFAD (2006) the following factors may contribute to deterring the project sustainability achievements: political interference and interest of the stakeholders; institutional and social support; sound policies enactment through the political climate; staffing; policy implementation; recurrent expenditure; financial returns, economic rebound, technical trainings for maintenance and operations. Uasin-Gishu County like other counties in Kenya are is faced with a myriad of challenges in development projects.

2.0 Literature Review

Most producers see Sustainable Community Based Development Project in a surprising way. Roy (2003) saw progress concerning the general open and by the comprehensive network. His

debate was that, the substance of productive movement is overseen by the general open, which can be credited to change of peoples' mentalities, prompting an adjustment in their tendencies. It took different huge bunches of concentrated work to achieve a general accord on the fragments of practical improvement, in any case it was at long last developed in 1995 at the World Summit on Social Development. This definition joined what is recognizably known as the three E's Environment, Economy and Equity. In this exceptional situation, the fundamental worry in depicting a down to earth movement was what it had an ability to enable the poor to keep up and improve their trademark capital (essential assets), while stirring up their human capital (human asset improvement). Sound judgment is normally picked an imperative standard: Everything that we essential for our survival and succeeding depends, either unquestionably or in a backhanded way, on our indigenous living space. Reasonableness makes and keeps up the conditions under which people and nature can exist in strong recognition, that grant satisfying the social, cash related and different necessities of present and who and what is to come (Muungano ladies umbrella Group, 1990). Supportability is fundamental to ensuring that we have and will keep having, the water, materials, and central focuses for secure human prospering and our condition. CBOs need supportability of their activities in all districts they exist (Wanjohi, 2010). In any framework movement there is essential for enthusiasm between the association and the framework. The greater part of the frameworks which framework errands works in are delineated by social issues, which join urgency, joblessness and other social obscenities. In setting on the unavoidable of the cash related issues and geo-physical qualities, the general open in these frameworks have constrained choices for their improvement needs. Subsequently these individuals stay in reverse and the mass living in these retrogressive pockets are affected socially and physically. This has understood the encircling of their direct to the extraordinary conditions. Poplins (2009).

Active participation of project participants is necessary and important for a number of reasons. Only the beneficiaries know and understand their needs and priorities best. It is therefore necessary for the success of the project to involve the intended beneficiaries at every stage of the project life cycle, from identification to evaluation. Related to the issue of participation are issues of ownership and sustainability. Before these concepts came into the mainstream of development discourse and practice, development organizations would 'deliver' pre-packaged development to recipient and passive communities with they (the communities) themselves having nothing to contribute. For example based on their own judgment as experts, they would drill and install

boreholes for the local community and expect the local community to catch on at the flick of a switch (as it were), and start to benefit from the project. And when they left, they expected the infrastructure to remain in a state of repair and to continue serving the community. In most cases, however, neither did the communities benefit nor did the infrastructure survive the end of outside involvement as the local community did not own the project. Hence, lack of beneficiary participation in the projects affects project sustainability (Wanjohi, 2010). The achievement of the system headway exercises to a colossal degree may depend upon system commitment and initiation of neighborhood resources. All around in many making headway workplaces are upholding for point of confinement improvement, setting up sound system progression structures and ensuring dynamic enthusiasm for assignments the administrators. In any case, anyway adventure the administrators is acknowledged to be maybe the best vehicle for passing on system improvement targets, there are charges that system limit, fragile headway structures and poor participation progression exercises is scrappy disregarding massive enthusiasm for making countries (World Bank, 2009 & ILO, 2012 & Adhiambo, 2012).

2.1 Community Cattle Dip projects

Most Kenyan social referencing have normally kept arranged animals for subsistence, refinement, and as a kind of check against dry season. The creatures in like way served other social needs like paying the wedding cost and standard explanations behind confinement. Among the standard breeds kept were East Africa zebu, the Boran steers, East Africa goats, the Galla goats, Red maasai sheep, Black Head Somali sheep, the one projection camel (the Rendille, Gabbra, Turkana, and Somali breeds) and indigenous poultry. Stunning animals breeds were showed up in Kenya by the European pioneers in the year 1902. Notwithstanding, the Africans were obliged to get-together indigenous dealt with animals, until the Swynnerton Plan of 1954. Beginning there, the Dairy Industry Ordinance of 1958 and different laws were gotten a handle on to help the European improvement and power unfathomable conditions for the African ranchers. With the landing of the western culture and suffering interest with the general economy, checked animals exchange Kenya picked enterprisingly cash related tremendousness. The relationship of the prepared animals subsector began in 1898 with the formation of the veterinary office headed by the veterinarians in the British Army. In 1987 the bit of controlled animals age was made. Before 1980 the checked animals sub-part was under the referencing of the Ministry of Agriculture, notwithstanding begin there A Ministry of Livestock Development was made. Regardless, there have been parts and mergers between the two Ministries various

occasions beginning now and into the not extremely expelled. This has had a negative contact concerning execution of the animals sub-zone, in that utmost occasioning changes in the fundamentals. As a huge piece of the Swynnerton Plan, the Livestock Marketing Division (LMD) was set up as the African arranged animals relationship, with the goal to engage the African, in close essentialness with outlining specialists, to offer their creatures so as to keep up a fundamental superior to typical ways from over-stocking.

The Kenya Meat Commission (KMC) was set up in 1950 by an Act of Parliament (Cap 363), to buy animals and to check, set up and work abattoirs in the nation. In any case, KMC finished activities in 1986 by virtue of poor connection and firm test moving out of market advance. Creature torments and aggravations control is monster for the reasonableness and supportability of the prepared animals sub-bundle. Creature sicknesses and vermin contribute totally to low limit of home creatures and effect on the other hand on both neighborhood and by and large built animals exchange. The most fundamental notifiable issue in Kenya are Foot and Mouth Disease (FMD), Anthrax, Contagious Bovine Pleuropneumonia (CBPP), Rabies, Lumpy Skin affliction, Contagious Caprine Pleuropneumonia (CCPP), New Castle Disease, East Coast Fever, Rift Valley Fever Trypanosomosis, and returning contaminations. To ensure a huge extent of Kenya has been accounted for rinderpest free, close to a little territory along the Kenya/Somalia outskirts. There are, regardless, rising notifiable torments, as Avian Influenza, which are of grand budgetary and general thriving enormity. Of increasingly significant centrality other than are the non-notifiable sicknesses like worms, regenerative disarranges, mastitis, scours, zoonotic and tick borne corruptions that effect huge number of sorted out animals in the nation and which need continued with watchfulness and wisdom so as to control.

To address these heaps, the association sees how to scatter connecting with focal obsessions for the critical divisions for the control of notifiable degradations and for pay of ranchers where wandering out errands are finished. Towards this end, the Animal Diseases Act (Cap 364) was investigated to oblige interventions, for example, foundation of Disease-Free zones which is the Ministry head for Vision 2030 where money related errand will be set up on the sub division bothers, for example, torment weight and pay for rancher fiascoes. The Ministry will build up an animals fortress extra to manage formed animals related catastrophes. One of methodology for paying special character to the starter of vermin in animals is financing structure dairy creatures ricochets. Beginning at now, vector control affiliations are to a specific point under the twin

relationship of the locale frameworks and the chamber i.e., close structures give steers skips and supply of acaricides, while the affiliation is associated with quality control and improvement affiliations. A cattle dip is a facility used to eliminate ticks from cattle in order to control ticks and tickborne diseases. The dip have a tank which is filled with water and charged with acaricide where cattle are completely immersed during dipping.

2.2 Community participation and project sustainability

Framework support can be portrayed as a strategy by which local people and other put individuals share in the control of progress practices and the choices and assets that impact these activities. Framework enthusiasm for the association of open undertakings can come as fuse in perceiving check of issues, structure and utilization of game-plans, seeing of results, or evaluation of execution (Boon, Bawole and Ahenkan, 2013). Frameworks can besides share in open activities by giving assets. An open undertaking is one that is financed utilizing open assets or gathered for open utility; while reinforce approach infers a specific course by which associates share in activities which can be top-down, base up, consultative, and so on. Forming uncovers that framework support in open activities in Kenya today is more isolated than what it was during the pioneer timespan that finished with Kenya's independence in 1963.

During the backcountry timespan in Kenya, social request support in open progress attempts was very restricted like the case in different other colonized locale of the world by at that point, since it was average for pioneer governments to force the rights and odds of those whom they had colonized (Rodney, 1981). All around, sort out hypothesis would overwhelmingly show up as game-plan of inconvenient work and other material assets - especially land - by the nearby frameworks to experiences by strategies for a top-down methodology since this sort of neighborhood framework support was impossibility gainful to the voyager chiefs (Rodney, 1981). Up to the mid of the twentieth century, the top-down way to deal with oversee framework energy for errands was the favored method for undertaking movement experiences (Smith, 2008). This was not by any stretch of the imagination in light of the way that different examiners and scholastics persuaded in the top-down based understanding that ace researchers were the ones who recognized how to handle undertakings (Carr 2002). By the by, from mid twentieth century, there was broadened examination of the top down way of thinking (Barron, A. and Barron, M. 2013)

In the general north, around the nineteenth century, made by the Welsh early communist analyst, Robert Owen (1771–1851), would have liked to make a verifiably immaculate framework. At New Lanark, and at later frameworks, for example, Oneida in the USA, and the New Australia Movement in Australia, get-togethers of individuals got together to make immaculate world or generally speaking flawless world frameworks, with in every way that really matters no achievement. In his diary, *The Peaceful Revolutionist*, Josiah Warren (1798 – 1874), attributed this to nonappearance of commitment with respect to total exercises. Frameworks were amassed, undertakings perceived for them and use passed on, with no energy for major organization when operationalizing the task the authorities structures. Meredith and Mantel (2006) describes the importance of various stages of the project initiation process in the accomplishment of a project. The first stage for a formal participatory process for projects identification is the needs assessment. Prior to this community involvement exercise, a situational analysis is done, mostly by a person outside the community. The situational analysis aims at describing the community situation as it is currently, identifying and listing pressing problems being encountered by the community. Needs assessment follows immediately after this; needs assessment deals with the question: Who needs what as defined by whom. The inclusion of community development is significant and major contributions linked to leadership and community participation incorporate professional communities and communities of practice.

3.0 Methodology

The target population for the study was all Committee members of the community cattle dip who are directly involved the decision-making process in the project. These include chairpersons, Treasurers and secretaries. Moiben Sub county veterinary officer and 5 ward administrators were key informants in the study. The total target population in this study therefore were 222 respondents from the 72 cattle dip in Moiben Sub County. The study employed simple random sampling in selecting the respondents as recommended by Kothari (2004). Consequently, the sample size included the 68 respondents. Data for the study was collected through the use of questionnaires. Both open-ended and closed questionnaires were administered to the project committee. Quantitative data was analyzed through using Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 20 where inferences were drawn and descriptive statistics like mean, mode, median and frequencies of responses was used to give the results of the analysis which was then presented inform of charts and tables. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically in line with the

objectives of the study. Pearson correlation Coefficient was used to test the relationship between the variables

4.0 Results

Community Participation and project sustainability

Statement	SD		D		U		A		SA	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
Members of the community took active role in initiation of project	0	0.0	10	16.9	0	0.0	25	42.4	24	40.7
Members of the community were involved in planning	0	0.0	10	16.9	5	8.5	25	42.4	19	32.2
Members of the committee are involved in implementation of the project	9	15.3	8	13.6	0	0.0	27	45.8	15	25.4
Members of the community are involved in monitoring and evaluation	8	13.6	12	20.3	0	0.0	22	37.3	17	28.8
The community plays a critical role in ensuring water is adequate for use in cattle dip	9	15.3	7	11.9	2	3.4	25	42.4	16	27.1
The community contributed resources for the construction of cattle dip	5	8.5	10	16.9	4	6.8	29	49.2	11	18.6
The community participate in providing acaricides for the cattle dip	5	8.5	6	10.2	4	6.8	39	66.1	5	8.5

KEY: SD: Strongly Disagree, D: Disagree, U: Undecided, A: Agree, SA: Strongly Agree

From the table 25(42.4%) respondents agreed with the statement that members of the community took active role in initiation of project, 24(40.7%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement while 10(16.9%) respondents were in disagreement with the statement. The study

findings showed that majority (83.1%) of the cattle dip management staff in Moiben Sub County reported that members of the community took active role in initiation of project. To enhance decision making, participation of key stakeholders is important. One advantage of participatory decision-making process as outlined by Somech (2010) is that each stakeholder has the opportunity to share their perspectives and voice their ideas to improve overall management of projects.

Similarly, 25(42.9%) respondents agreed with the statement that the Members of the community were involved in planning, 19(32.2%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 10(16.9%) respondents disagreed with the statement while 5(8.5%) respondents were undecided on the statement. From the responses, it emerged that majority (74.6%) of the respondents believed that the Members of the community were involved in planning. Further, 27(45.8%) respondents agreed with the statement that Members of the committee are involved in implementation of the project, 15(25.6%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement while 9(15.3%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. The findings showed that majority (71.2%) of the respondents believed that Members of the committee are involved in implementation of the project. Participatory decision making ensures that all values and views of an individual are tapped as noted by Bartol and Srivastava, (2002).

Moreover, 22(37.3%) respondents agreed with the statement that Members of the committee are involved in implementation of the project, 17(28.8%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 12(20.3%) respondents disagreed with the statement while 8(13.6%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement. From the responses, it emerged that majority (66.1%) respondents reported that members of the committee are involved in implementation of the project. This agrees with the suggestion by IFAD (2006) that participation in projects helps in project sustainability.

Furthermore, 23(39.0%) respondents agreed with the statement that the community plays a critical role in ensuring water is adequate for use in cattle dip, 16(27.1%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 9(15.3%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement and another 7(11.9%) respondents disagreed with the statement while 2(3.4%) respondents were undecided on the statement. From the responses, it emerged that majority (69.5%) of the cattle

dip managers noted that the community plays a critical role in ensuring water is adequate for use in cattle dip.

Moreover, 29(49.2%) respondents agreed with the statement that the community contributed resources for the construction of cattle dip, 11(18.6%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement, 10(16.9%) respondents disagreed with the statement and 5(8.5%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement while 4(6.8%) respondents were undecided on the statement. The study findings showed that majority (67.8%) of the cattle dip managers believed that the community contributed resources for the construction of cattle dip. Similarly, 39(66.1%) respondents agreed with the statement that The community participate in providing acaricides for the cattle dip, 6(10.2%) respondents disagreed with the statement, 5(8.5%) respondents strongly disagreed with the statement and another 5(8.5%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement while 4(6.8%) respondents were undecided on the statement. The study findings suggested that majority (74.6%) of the cattle dip project managers believed that community participate in providing acaricides for the cattle dip.

Similarly, 25(42.4%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the community meet to address emerging issues in cattle dip project, 18(30.5%) respondents agreed with the statement, 12(20.3%) respondents were in disagreement with the statement while 4(6.8%) respondents were undecided on the statement. It seems therefore that majority (72.9%) of the cattle dip committees who are in charge of management believed that the community meet to address emerging issues in cattle dip project. It is believed that teamwork strongly supports the notion that effective information-sharing between team members increases both performance and productivity through interaction (Mesmer-Magnus et al., 2009). In addition, 32(54.2%) Community active participated in financial management of projects has forced project managers to be more accountable and transparent in their operations, 15(25.4%) respondents strongly agreed with the statement and 9(15.3%) respondents were in disagreement while 3(5.1%) respondents were undecided on the statement. from the responses, it can be deduced that majority (79.6%) respondents believed that Community active participated in financial management of projects has forced project managers to be more accountable and transparent in their operations. In support of this argument, Barasa (2007), Moller et al (2005) and Moos (2008) aptly point out that in order to achieve sustainability of projects the process should be based on democratic

principles and project managers should serve the functional role of inculcating the virtues of leadership, democracy and participatory processes in their projects.

On interviewing the ward administrators, it was found out the community were engaged in initiation, implementation and monitoring and evaluation processes. When funds for renovation and maintenance functions were allocated by the county government, the ward administrators would call for a meeting of the community concerned and discussions were made to deliberate on the matter and decision-making process was inclusive and satisfactory to majority of the stakeholders. The ward administrators also added that that management matters were only left for the community to decide on who to manage the project. The interview by the veterinary officer revealed that community cattle dip were sustained through corporation from the community participation and that the community being the major stakeholders played a big role in sustainability of the project.

5.0 conclusion and recommendations

The study concluded that community in Moiben Sub County were involved in participation on Cattle Dip Projects. Community participation has a great effect on every project sustainability. This is because the community are the primary stakeholders and they have the power to approve projects during the initiation stage of the project and also during decision-making process in terms of allocation of funds. The study therefore recommended that there is always need to engage the community on public participation before any project is initiated.

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