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## **Role of Community Participation in Sustainability of Government Funded Food Security Projects, Case Study of Njaa Marufuku Kenya Msambweni Sub County**

Okinyi Caroline Auma<sup>a\*</sup>, Mary Mulonzi<sup>b</sup>

<sup>a,b</sup>*Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology, (JKUAT), Kenya*

### **Abstract**

More than one billion people nearly one-sixth of the world's population suffer from chronic hunger. The Millennium Development Goals(MDGs) were established in 2005 in order to address the world governments to improve the human condition by 2015, however, this has reduced the poverty and food security conditions to a just a minimum level! Kenya is one of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa that is not able to feed its population sufficiently .Many food security projects have been funded by both the Kenyan Government and other development partners such as FAO, IFAD, JICA , SIDA etc. in an effort to reduce hunger and poverty however such projects have left very little impact.Community participation has been highly emphasized in the Chapter 6 of the Kenya's new constitution as means to ensure that the development projects carried out by the county governments are demanded by the people. However community should understand this role, be capacity built in this area and be actively involved to make participation be active and not passive. The study focused on the role of the community participation on sustainability of the food security projects, a case study of NJaa Marufuku Kenya, component 1 in the Sub County of Msambweni, Kwale County.

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\* Corresponding author.

The three objectives were, to establish how community involvement in decision making affect sustainability of Government funded food security project ,to investigate the influence of community resource mobilisation on sustainability Government funded food security project and to determine how stakeholder analysis affects sustainability of Government funded food security project.The study involved desk research on the food security projects implemented by the Ministry of Agriculture from 2005 to 2012 , the literature review of the NMK project , the related policies and the NMK group project documents in order to obtain secondary data. The sample was drawn from NMK 15 groups with at membership of 20 hence total population of 300 members .By applying the rule of thumb 60 members were interviewed through guided questionnaire. Purposive sampling method was used to select 13 key informants i.e. stakeholders (DCU and CGFs) administered with self questionnaire . Data were processed and analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 and presented in frequency counts, percentages ,correlation, ANOVA and multiple regression. Validity of the instruments was done through experts in research and piloting. The results of pilot study was analysed using Cronbach alpha with a lower set of acceptability of 0.7 Multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the role of community participation in sustainability of government funded food security projects and the three variables (Stakeholder analysis, Resource mobilization, Decision making)., the equation ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \epsilon$ ) became  $Y= 1.286+ 0.388X_1+ 0.136X_2+ 0.135X_3$ . The findings shows that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in Decision making will lead to a 0.388 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects; a unit increase in Resource mobilization will lead to a 0.136 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects and a unit increase in Stakeholder analysis will lead to a 0.135 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects. The study recommends that community involvement in decision making should be upheld to ensure ownership and accountability , resource anlysis should be done to identify the resource gaps to be filled to ensure project delivery and stakeholder analysis should be also conducted at project initiation to get right stakeholders while on sustainability the project objective and group mission should be well understood and internalised by the members to ensure project ownership.

**Keywords:** Community involvement; community resource mobilization; Stakeholder; Marufuku.

## **1. Introduction**

### **1.1 Background information**

Participation is as old as democracy and has existed in many different cultures throughout history in the world [44]. Many world communities recognised this voluntary team effort during harvesting, hunting, building settlements and makeshift bridges to address their needs as a community [64]. According to [62] World governments and private organisations have addressed community challenges by introducing participatory approach. This approach enhances the capacity of individuals and groups to respond adaptively to new information and circumstances [2]. It has also been known to increase sustainability and adaptability of conservation programs [18].

The pace of deforestation is down by 19 percent to 13 million hectares annually in the first decade of the 2000s

through community effort to protect forests while boosting local economies and livelihood globally [8]. Various Non Governmental Organisations have involved community in food security, environment conservation, agriculture resource management, use of modern technologies, value addition programmes. IFAD has supported community driven food security projects by issuing grants and loans to millions of people in developing countries to break out of poverty. World bank has applied Community-driven development as an approach to community development in building local level climate resilience to sustain resources and fight against poverty [4]. (Vision 2030, 2008)Agricultural production is hampered by numerous challenges ranging from the harsh climatic conditions, erratic rainfall, lack of modern farming technology and poor marketing structures that lead to low production and low income returns (SRA, 2005-2014) In order to address the food insecurity and poverty Njaa Marufuku Kenya Programme was introduced in 2005. It's objective was to empower community groups through capacity building and provision of small grants for up scaling agricultural activities of their choice [57]. This programme was managed by the stakeholders consisting of the farmer representatives and the line ministry staff i.e. at the District level, District Coordinating Unit (DCU), regional level Provincial Coordinating Unit (PCU).Farmer groups applied for the consideration for the grant by filling a proposal form. The proposals were vetted at different levels by the coordinating unit's i.e. DCU, PCU and finally by the Secretariat in Headquarters Nairobi who awarded the grant to the best farmer groups [57].

### ***1.2 Problem statement***

The Millennium Declaration aim was to ensure that the governments put in place policies and procedures that will see visible improvements in the human condition by 2015. (MDG, 2005) The achievement of these improvements is dependent on the level of commitment of the community in the decision making and their demand on what is actually best for them. The constitution of Kenya (2010) gives powers of self governance to people and enhance their participation in the exercise of powers of the state and in making decisions affecting them. The constitution however does not give details on the level and the kind of community participation in the development. In 2005 the Government of Kenya through the NARC government initiated various programmes and projects in different ministries with an aim of uplifting the life of its citizens. The government through the Ministry of Agriculture came with a home grown approach known as Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK) to address food insecurity and poverty. Njaa Marufuku Kenya is a Kiswahili term which means to eradicate hunger in Kenya, [57]. It was a government funded programme in the Ministry of Agriculture developed by the agriculture sector ministries in collaboration with other development partners. The programme implementation was a top down approach that is planned nationally and implemented at the community level. The Njaa Marufuku Kenya that was initiated from the Millennium Development Goal (MDG, 2005) with main objective as to reduce Kenya's population by 50% in the year 2015.NMK was to fast tract the implementation of the MDG 1.

The programme [57] was meant to target the extremely poor and vulnerable members of the Kenyan communities and empower them through capacity building and provision of sustainable resource support that would enable them to participate fully in economic activities. The resource poor farmers were expected to adopt various innovations upon being capacity built and given resources. The projects or the innovations once adopted were to be sustained by the farmers as a means of ensuring that there was household income as well as food availability, hence hunger and poverty eradication. The NMK programme was phased out in 2014; due to lack

of funds however poverty reduction on the targeted groups has not been achieved. Kwale County has 74.9% poverty rate as per the KHIBS District poverty data [35]. The study is conducted to find out the reason why the component I projects initiated through this programme could not be sustained despite the fact that the community were capacity built and given grants This study paper therefore seeks to address the gaps that hinder community participation and emphasize role of community participation to ensure sustainability of government funded food security projects

### ***1.3 Objectives of the Study***

#### ***1.3.1 General Objective***

To determine the role of community participation in sustainability government funded food security project in Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County

#### ***1.3.2 Specific Objectives***

1. To establish how community involvement in decision making affect sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County
2. To investigate the influence of community resource mobilisation on sustainability Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County
3. To determine how stakeholder analysis affects sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County

#### ***1.4.2 Research Questions***

1. How does community involvement in decision making affect sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County
2. What is the influence of community resource mobilisation on sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County
3. To what extent does stakeholder analysis contribute to sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County

#### ***1.5.2 Justification of the study***

The Kenya government has many times initiated many food security projects implemented at community level in order to ensure food security at the household level however, most of these projects have been phased out without achievement of the objective . The research is being conducted to find out whether the role of community participation in government funded food security projects can result into extended community benefits. The findings will be beneficial to the government departments, the NGOs, the religious organisations, donors, the policy makers involved in project planning, making decisions, implementing and funding food security projects.

### ***1.6.2 Scope of the Study***

While there are other factors that affect sustainability of food security projects, the study is limited to role community participation on government funded food security projects, a case study of NMK component one programme particularly in Msambweni in Kwale County.

### ***1.7.2 Limitations of the Study***

The limitation of the study was that the researcher was not able to control the respondents' attitudes towards responding to the questionnaires however the respondents were requested to give true information to the best of their knowledge. The study was also limited to community participation although there could be other factors that influenced their role on sustainability of food security projects which were beyond the scope

## **2. Literature review**

### ***2.1 Theoretical Review***

#### ***2.1.1 Theory of Participatory Democracy***

Theory of participation dates back from 1960s and has risen over in the past decades. [66]. in her theory of participatory democracy asserts that individuals and their institutions cannot be considered in isolation from one another.

She further explains that the existence of representatives institutions at national level is not sufficient for democracy for maximum participation by all the people but democracy must take place in other spheres in order for necessary individual attitudes and psychological spheres to be developed. This development takes place through participation.

The major function of participation in this theory is educative making the system self sustaining as participation develops and fosters the very qualities necessary for it. From the theory it is evident that community participation is democratic and that it is exercised within the levels of patterns of authority which determines the kind of participation [34]. Kenya's constitution (2010) chapter 6 encourages citizen participation in decision making in the development.

According to [66]; institutional structures are important as they give platform for individual participation which empower and educate individuals to be effective. In Kenya these structures can be equated to cooperative societies, committees, groups such as women groups, youth groups disabled groups and CBOs through which the government policies are implemented at the community level, reference [66] also emphasizes that substantive measure of economic equality is required to give individuals independence and security necessary for equal participation which calls for economic empowerment, capacity building and resources building to ensure individual independence.

This translates to power and influence over decision making as opposed to top down approach method usually used by the structures of authority or national government in the implementation of the projects. The community institutions should be transformed into active and influential structures in determining and the implementation of food security programmes or projects in order to achieve continuous benefits.

### ***2.1.2 Theory of Change***

Reference [59] refer to theory of change as a road map in the change process that starts by a participatory process with communities, government, NGOs and other partners to provide a foundation in the long term change processes .

This theory is a coherent set of ideas that describes what the change should be, how a change process occurs, what makes it happen, what has to happen for the intended result or outcome to be reached, who needs to be involved, whose interests are at stake, and what the result or outcome of a change process should be [65]. whose idea is related to [59]. Also explains this theory as one that clearly articulates the intended activity and the expected change it will bring about hence offers a clearer picture of the intended result from an action. In this case the community being involved should be aware of the changes or impacts that are expected as they participate in decision making, mobilisation of resource, analysis of stakeholders and finally as the project is phased out in the project cycle [54].

Recommends that good participation should lead to change for the better and therefore need for principles such as commitment to the change ,voluntary participation,honesty,clarity of purpose ,good management of resources to deliver the results [65]. points out that this theory has limitations such as gathering the evidence for change which may be past project life span and does not satisfy the donor preference such as project design and monitoring and evaluation however in the case study a change in the livelihood is expected to propel the community to participate more because of sustained benefits.

### ***2.1.3 Theory of Ladder of Participation***

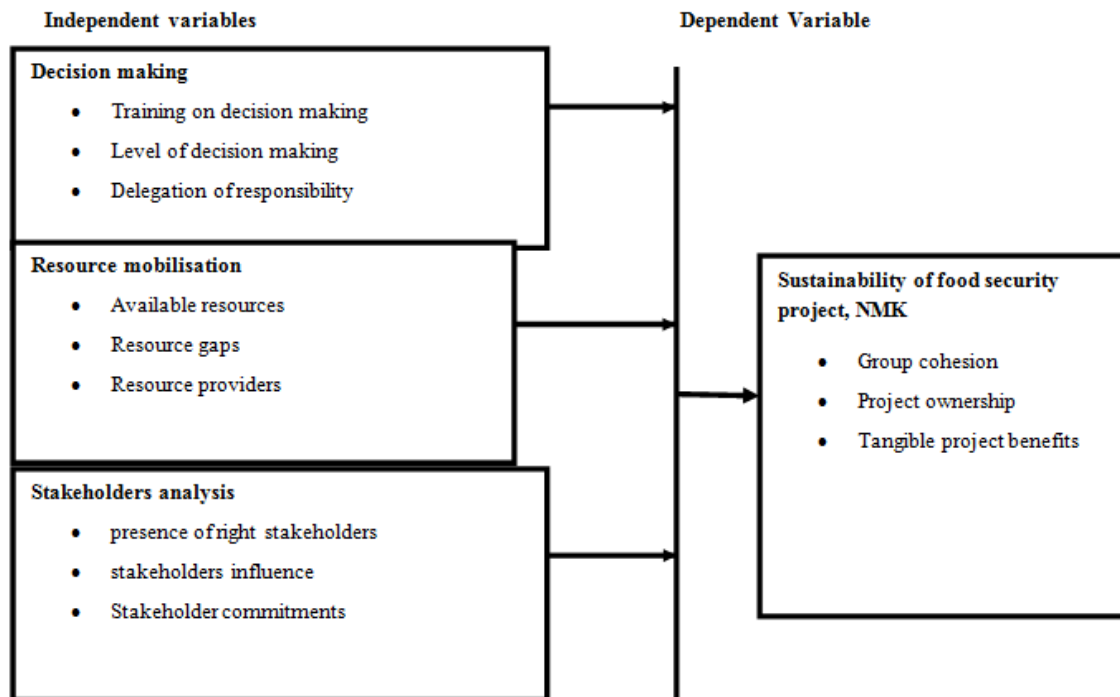
Theory of participation can be explained through [35]; which is the most famous articulation of participation in terms of the degree to which power is devolved to participants.

The seven levels of the ladder are manipulation, education, information, consultation, involvement, partnership, delegated power and citizen control [66], however share a common idea that there is a progression from poor to good participation, depending on the levels of power devolved to citizens as shown by the arrow .

A summary from the three theories shows that participation should be democratic that is on voluntary basis, the community should be aware of the change they should attain from their situational analysis and there should have power to influence the decisions over the community projects to their own advantages which should be sustained. Community participation has great benefits and therefore participation should be well understood and enhanced to ensure the level of commitment is optimised for sustained benefits.

## 2.2 Conceptual Framework

This is an illustration showing the relationship between independent variables and the dependent variable. The independent variables are decision making, resource mobilisation, stakeholder analysis and the dependent variable is the sustainability of the food security government funded project .



**Figure 1:** Conceptual framework

## 3. Materials and Methods

### 3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes specific research procedures for the purposed study such as research design, population, sampling procedures and sample size, instrumentation, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques

### 3.2 Research Design and target population

The descriptive survey research design was used in the study for it is a sociological method of investigation study concerned with specific predictions, with narration of facts and characteristics concerning individual, group or situation [40]. It also ensured accurate description of the study purpose and association between the variables [40]. Descriptive design was relevant to this study because the study sought to obtain information from community farmers from the NMK groups scattered in the Sub County hence provided an accurate and valid representation of the variables that were relevant to the research question The target population were the 15 NMK funded groups who implemented the NMK component one food security projects [57]. Each group developed a proposal on food security projects which was considered for funding by NMK secretariat after

vetting at the former DCU and PCU levels . Individual group funding level was between 68,000-150,000ksh. Each group has a minimum of 20 active members i.e. 300 farmers [57]. The sample was drawn from NMK 15 groups who implemented the project. (NMK 2007) in Msambweni Sub county, Kwale County. A sample was drawn from the 300 community members who implemented the NMK project . According to [80]. Use of Gay’s Sample Size Rule of Thumb suggests 10% of large populations and 20% of small populations as minimums. Referring to the study, 20% of 300 community is 60 members. From each of the 15 groups 4 members were interviewed. One group official specifically the secretary was selected while 3 group members were randomly sampled from the list of active participants. Purposive sampling method was used to select key informants from stakeholders, the DCU and CGFs

**Table 1:** Number to be interviewed

	Population	Sample
<b>Community Groups</b>	300	60
<b>Key Informants</b>	13	13
<b>Total</b>	313	73

### **3.3 Data Collection, process and analysis**

Data was collected through questionnaire a set of questions to 13 key informants from the DCU and CGF and questionnaire (schedule) for 60 group members who were filled by 3 research assistants. The research assistants helped the respondents interpret the questions in the schedule while they record their responses [40]. The questionnaires are widely used to collect information that takes into account of level people’s knowledge, attitude, personalities, beliefs, or preferences [40].

Both closed and open ended questionnaire were used to capture the responses of the respondents. After data collection the researcher did data analysis that involved a number of closely related operations such as establishment of categories application of categories to raw data through coding tabulation and drawing statistical inferences.

The statistical package for social sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used for data analysis, whereby frequencies ,percentages, correlation efficiency ,ANOVA and multiple regression model were generated from the various data categories were computed and represented in different tables.

Specifically, the researcher used multiple regression model to establish if the relationship between the independent variables and the dependent variables were statistically significant [40]. The model : equation ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \epsilon$ ) = Sustainability of food security project

X1= decision making toward the projects



X2=community resource mobilisation

X3= Community participation in Stakeholder Analysis

$\epsilon$  =error term.

#### 4. Results and discussion

##### 4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents research findings derived from the analysis of the collected data. The main objective of the study was to determine the role of community participation in sustainability of government funded food security project in Njaa Marufuku Kenya Msambweni Sub county .The chapter provides analysis ,presentation, interpretation and discussion of the findings from the data collected for the research study.

##### 4.2 Correlation Analysis

The results in table shows that the relationship between decision making and resource mobilization is 0.731 (sig. level 0.000) and stakeholders analysis is 0.507 (sig. level 0.000) respectively. Relationship between Resource mobilization and Stakeholders analysis is 0.313 (sig. level 0.018)

**Table 2:** Correlations

		Decision making	Resource mobilization	Stakeholders analysis
Decision making	Pearson Correlation	1	.731**	.507**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.000	.000
	N	57	57	57
Resource mobilization	Pearson Correlation	.731**	1	.313*
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000		.018
	N	57	57	57
Stakeholders analysis	Pearson Correlation	.507**	.313*	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.018	
	N	57	57	57

##### 4.3 Multiple Regression Analysis

In this study, a multiple regression analysis was conducted to test the role of variables (independent) on Sustainability of food security project. The research used statistical package for social sciences (SPSS V 20.0) to code, enter and compute the measurements of the multiple regression. The three independent variables that were studied, explain 67.0% of the sustainability as represented by the adjusted R Square. This therefore means that

other factors not studied in this research contribute 33.0% of the sustainability. Therefore, further research should be conducted to investigate the other roles (33.0%) on sustainability of food security project.

**Table 3: Model Summary**

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.819 <sup>a</sup>	.670	.652	.275

a. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder analysis, Resource mobilization, Decision making

**4.4 Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)**

**Table 4: ANOVA<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	8.179	3	2.726	35.925	.000 <sup>b</sup>
Residual	4.022	53	.076		
Total	12.201	56			

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

b. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder analysis, Resource mobilization, Decision making

The significance value is 0.000 which is less than 0.05 thus the model is statistically significant in predicting the role of various factors on sustainability of Government funded food security project. The F critical at 5% level of significance read in the table is less than 35.925. Since F calculated is greater than the F critical (value = 35.925), this shows that the overall model was significant.

**Table 5 : Coefficients<sup>a</sup>**

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficient	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	
(Constant)	1.286	.353		3.644.001
Decision making	.388	.042	.776	9.293.000
Resource mobilization	.136	.062	.181	2.215.031
Stakeholder analysis	.135	.053	.205	2.538.014

a. Dependent Variable: Sustainability

Multiple regression analysis was conducted to determine the role of community participation in sustainability

of government funded food security projects and the three variables (Stakeholder analysis, Resource mobilization, Decision making). As per the SPSS generated table above, the equation ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \epsilon$ ) becomes:  $Y = 1.286 + 0.388X_1 + 0.136X_2 + 0.135X_3$ . The regression equation above has established that taking all factors into account (Decision making, Resource mobilization, Stakeholder analysis) constant at zero, sustainability of government funded food security projects will be 1.286. The findings presented also shows that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in Decision making( $X_1$ ) will lead to a 0.388 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects; a unit increase in Resource mobilization( $X_2$ ) will lead to a 0.136 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects and a unit increase in Stakeholder analysis( $X_3$ ) will lead to a 0.135 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects.. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence, Decision making had a 0.000 level of significance; Resource mobilization showed a 0.031 level of significance and Stakeholder analysis showed a 0.014 level of significance

#### ***4.5 Discussions***

##### ***4.5.1 Community involvement in decision making***

The study deduced that community involvement in decision making affect the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent. The aspects of community involvement in decision making that affect the sustainability of Government funded food security project to some extent include community group decision to undertake the NMK project as a food security intervention, the group members decisions on the project design, group members decisions made on project during the implementation stages, the group officials duties delegated to the members and the group members empowerment on decision making. This is in agreement with [74], who concurs that use of relevant and up-to-date information helps prevent mistakes, enable intuitive leaps in decision making hence reduce the possible disagreement about the problem definition, requirements goals and the criteria of the decision making. Rational and purposeful decision making involves a cycle of activities such as framing the problem common to the community; analyzing the difficulties; considering alternatives and their consequences; selecting a strategy or a sequence of alternatives implementing that strategy; and evaluating the success of the strategy [77].

##### ***4.5.2 Community Resource Mobilisation***

On Community Resource Mobilisation, the study found that the drivers for Community include sufficient resources throughout project implementation, some groups other sources of funds to supplement the government funds and other resource providers(donors) needed to contribute to the food security project. This is in line with, [64], who states that communities who are the beneficiaries of the projects should not be seen as targets of poverty reduction efforts but should be seen as assets and partners in the development process. These on-the-ground social structures can, when the need arises, rather quickly transform themselves into resource-mobilization structures in the face of food insecurity. The value of social networks and the increased willingness of individuals and organizations to help one another as a result of these relationships should be embraced [55], This further agrees with [69], who stated that community resource mobilisation helps in diversification and

expansion of resources which encourages independent and flexibility to implement the activities targeting their needs without external interference and therefore limits total reliance on government funds.

#### **4.5.3 Stakeholders Analysis**

The study further found that stakeholders analysis affects the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent. This agrees with [9] who suggest that analytical and intuitive skills are required to identify stakeholders and work with them to understand their expectations and influence upon project success .It's a process that maximises stakeholder positive input and minimises any potential detrimental impact in order to tap their potentials. The aspects of stakeholders analysis that the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent include the stakeholders group(DCU) being established after the project initiation, the community groups involvement in identification of the right stakeholders throughout the project, the stakeholders linkage with NMK groups to markets and the stakeholders mobilising resources. This agrees with Stakeholder analysis [67]. such powerful decision makers who are influential should be embraced so that their support for the project can be won. They should be given opportunity by the power holders to exercise their various roles [11]. cites Arstein 1969 participation without redistribution of power is an empty and frustrating process for the powerless as the power holders maintain the status quo.

#### **4.5.4 Sustainability**

The sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent is affected with the factors such as the mission statement of the community groups ,members meeting attendance, responsibility assignment ,trainings, transparency in management of group finances and proper recording of the members contributions. All these contribute to the project outcome that should be well defined as its the deliverable target the whole team is committed to work towards. Definition of expected project outcomes will lead to a shared project vision which addresses the elements of clarity, continuity and consistency of the project activities [37].

The three independent variables that were studied, explain 67.0% of the sustainability as represented by the adjusted R Square. This therefore means that other factors not studied in this research contribute 33.0% of the sustainability. Therefore, further research should be conducted to investigate the other roles (33.0%) on sustainability of food security project. The findings presented in the model ( $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \epsilon$ ) becomes:  $Y = 1.286 + 0.388X_1 + 0.136X_2 + 0.135X_3$ . also shows that taking all other independent variables at zero, a unit increase in Decision making ( $X_1$ ) will lead to a 0.388 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects; a unit increase in Resource mobilization( $X_2$ ) will lead to a 0.136 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects and a unit increase in Stakeholder analysis( $X_3$ ) will lead to a 0.135 increase in sustainability of government funded food security projects.. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence, Decision making had a 0.000 level of significance; Resource mobilization showed a 0.031 level of significance and Stakeholder analysis showed a 0.014 level of significant

## **5. Conclusion**

The study concludes that community involvement in decision making such as community group decision to undertake the NMK project as a food security intervention, the group members decisions on the project design, group members decisions made on project during the implementation stages, the group officials duties delegated to the members and the group members empowerment on decision makings affect the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent. The study further concludes that the drivers for Community Resource Mobilisation that affects the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent include sufficient resources throughout project implementation, the groups other sources of funds to supplement the government funds and other resource providers(donors) to contributed to the food security project. The study also deduced that the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County to some extent is affected with the factors such as the stakeholders group(DCU) being established after the project initiation, the community groups involvement in identification of the right stakeholders throughout the project, the stakeholders linkage with NMK groups to markets and the stakeholders mobilised finances for NMK project activities. The study finally concludes that community decision making contribute most to the sustainability of Government funded food security project of Njaa Marufuku Kenya in Msambweni Sub County followed by Community Resource Mobilisation then Stakeholders Analysis.

## **6. Recommendations**

These recommendations will be beneficial to the government departments, the NGOs, the religious organisations, donors, the policy makers involved in project planning, making decisions, implementing and funding food security projects.

In the view of the above findings of this study and conclusion drawn, the following recommendations were made.

1. Community decision making should be upheld from initial stages of food security projects. They should be sensitized and capacity built in this area to ensure project ownership and accountability to ensure sustainability.
2. On community resource mobilisation,there is need for resource analysis in considering the food security project so that the community participants are aware of their contibution to the project ,the government contribution and the right stakeholders sourced and contacted to help close the resoucre the gaps.
3. Project and community need based stakeholder analysis is mandatory to ensure right stakeholders are obtained to play important roles in the food security interventions.
4. On sustainability ,there should be clearly set indicators in the project to measure the performance in relation to the community baseline, project preparation exit and proper monitoring of group resources to ensure accountability and trust

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