

JARAMOGI OGINGA ODNGA UNIVERSITY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS 2013/2014

FOURTH YEAR FIRST SEMESTER EXAMINATION FOR THE DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
COMMUNITY HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENT

CODE3411: COMMUNITY CAPACITY BUILDING AND EMPOWERMENT

DATE: AUGUST 2013

PERIOD 3HRS

INSTRUCTIONS:

Answer **ALL** questions in **SECTION A** and **ANY TWO** from **SECTION B**.

SECTION A: Answer ALL Questions in this Section

- Q1. Briefly define the following terms
- a). Community capacity *(1 marks)*
 - b). Empowerment *(1 marks)*
 - c). Stakeholders *(1 marks)*
- Q2. What are the main **THREE** indicators of community empowerment *(3 marks)*
- Q3. Give **THREE** reasons why it is important to ensure stakeholders participate in community

- Building empowerment process. *(3 marks)*
- Q4. What are the **SIX** principles of community capacity building and empowerment? *(3 marks)*
- Q5. Briefly describe the following types of communities that require capacity building and empowerment initiatives;
- a). Full-tilt communities *(1 marks)*
- b). Gridlock communities *(1 marks)*
- c). Trojan horse communities *(1 marks)*
- Q6. With appropriate illustration discuss the power/interest grid used for stakeholder analysis. *(3 marks)*
- Q7. Community capacity building is a process and not an event. With illustrations discuss community Empowerment cycle. *(3 marks)*
- Q8. List **SIX** domains for community Capacity Building and Empowerment *(3 marks)*
- Q9. Briefly describe **THREE** indicators of community empowerment *(3 marks)*
- Q10. What are the necessary steps for community capacity building process? *(3 marks)*

SECTION B: Answer ANY TWO Questions in this Section.

- Q1. Kisumu County government is in the process of rolling out its development programs for the next five years. The governor has invited you as an expert to spearhead stakeholder mapping and engagement process. With examples, briefly describe the steps you will follow for this assignment. *(20 marks)*
- Q2. Communities are organized into formal and informal organizations. These structures on their own have not accelerated development due to limited capacities. Assume that you are undertaking capacity building initiatives for groups in rural Kenya, discuss the techniques you will use for capacity building and what factors will you consider when selecting the appropriate capacity building techniques. Discuss the challenges you are likely to encounter with each of those techniques. *(20 marks)*
- Q3. Community capacity building and empowerment not only entails imagining how things might be, but realizing what it takes to get there and then translating plans into action. It involves

challenges to the status quo, and in some cases, conflict with the established modes of behavior and governance. It largely addresses the power relation imbalance through disbursement and reallocation of power from one segment of the society to the other. In other words some groups gain power while others lose that power gained in equal measure. Discuss the elements of community empowerment and challenges in community empowerment programs. *(20 marks)*

Q4. An underlying idea informing community capacity building is that improvements and solutions to 'community problems' can, and should be, 'unleashed' from within communities rather than imposed from outside- whether through the market, state institutions, or 'experts' with little affinity to the issues facing the community. The concept of capacity building (as opposed to 'development') is also predicated on the conviction that all communities - whether geographic communities or communities of interest - have strengths or 'assets'. The assets approach challenges the paternalism inherent in many public policies and programs and in the ways that 'professionals' often work with communities. It also recognizes that 'interventions which take into account and build upon existing community capacities are more likely to be successful in accomplishing desired change than those which are adopted in a more traditional top-down manner'. Discuss likely assets/strengths existing among rural communities in Kenya and how a development agency should make use of these strengths in capacity building initiatives.

(20 marks)