

**FACTORS INFLUENCING COMMUNITY PERCEPTION
ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF CONSTITUENCY
DEVELOPMENT FUNDS IN DUJIS CONSTITUENCY, GARISSA
DISTRICT. KENYA**

BY

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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning
and Management, of the University Of Nairobi**

2010



DECLARATION

This Research Project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university

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This Research project is submitted with my approval as the University Supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This Study Is Dedicated To My Ageing Mum. Mako Farah. My Wife Mrs. Halima (Ron) Hassan. My Sons. Abdirahim (Assad) and Abdijabar (Jabu)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The preparation of this project took the effort of various persons. First many thanks are due to my supervisor Dr. Harriet Kidombo for ensuring timely guidance whenever I needed it. I am very grateful to her. I am especially indebted to my family members for their invaluable support spiced with splendid encouragement both emotionally and financially where necessary.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study was to find out community's perception on the effectiveness of Constituency Development Fund in Dujis Constituency. The specific objectives of the study were to explore the influence of community participation/involvement and perception, influence of prioritization of projects on community's perception, influence of management committee on community's perception and also the relationship between the distribution of projects and the community's perception. These variables were assessed in relation to the effectiveness of the implementation of the fund. Research questions were framed to assist the researcher in collection of data, while the significance of the study was established.

Literature review was done to help the researcher have an in-depth knowledge of the subject matter. Research design was a descriptive survey. The target population was all the inhabitants of Dujis Constituency and the sample size was 390 respondents spread across all the 13 wards of the vast constituency. Data collection instrument was the questionnaire and was randomly distributed to both the constituents and members of the CDF committee. The data provided information that formed the basis for discussions and interpretation of the results. The data collected was analyzed and presented in tables, frequencies and graphs etc. The findings showed serious lack of clarity on the roles of the Member of Parliament on the management of CDF and the selection of the committee members. The findings further revealed that there is poor awareness by the community members on the projects been implemented at their localities.

From the findings it's concluded that the selection of the committee members was skewed towards male. Similarly the findings concluded that majority of respondents were male. Based on the findings of the research, it is concluded that majority of the ordinary constituents who took part in the study were adults and their jury of expert could be relied on while there was equally clear indicators that most of the respondents were knowledgeable with matters of local developments.

The findings also concluded that the political considerations overweighed economic consideration in both the identification or prioritization and subsequent implementation of the CDF projects. On the ranking of the CDF project in the constituency, both the committee members and the ordinary constituents were in agreement that projects related to education got a lion share of the fund while water sector got the least during the period of the study. The finding further revealed that majority of the management committee members did not attended any training and the few who attended acknowledged that areas covered during the training were vogue showing clearly that the CDF was managed by :people who had no management skills.

Going by the findings of the study, it is concluded that the projects undertaken by CDF in Dujis constituency were shrouded in secrecy and hence highly upgraded conduit for corruption.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Like other developing countries, the issue of equity in resource redistribution has haunted Kenya. Since independence in 1963, the Kenyan Government has formulated an array of decentralization programs, among them the District Development Grant Program (1966), The Special Rural Development Programme (1969/1970), District Development Planning (1971), the District Focus for Rural Development (1983/84) and Rural Trade and Production Centre (1988-89). These levels of decentralization have increased considerably attracting more than Ksh40 billion budgets in fiscal year 2007/08. The money is disbursed through various decentralized institutions including Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMCF), Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF), Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), Youth Development Fund (YDF) and Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) among others. Though ingenious, these programs suffer the same fate – a lack of funding and excessive bureaucratic processes by central government (Ogutu, 1989; (Khadiagala and Mitullah, 2004). A research by University of Oxford (2009) observed that most members of constituency development fund are using the fund to satisfy voters' needs through the project money.

The Constituency Development Fund being one of the programs to promote poverty eradication through decentralization was formed in 2003 through an Act of Parliament. The main aim of its establishment was to correct out imbalances brought about by patronage politics by providing funds to parliament jurisdictions (Constituencies) to fight poverty. The programme is designed to fight poverty through the implementation of development projects at the local level and

particularly those that provide basic needs like education, health care, water, agricultural services, security, electricity and food security.

The CDF program comprises of an annual budget allocation equivalent to 2.5% of the total national revenue. Allocation to the 210 parliamentary jurisdictions is clearly spelt out in the CDF Act, where 75% of the funds are allocated equally among all 210 constituencies. The remaining 25% are allocated based on constituency poverty index levels, population size and the size of the constituency. A maximum of 15% of each constituency's annual allocation is used for education bursary scheme and 3% for administration.

Since its inception, the CDF kitty has grown from a paltry Kshs.126 million for year 2003/04 to Ksh10.3 billion for year 2007/2008 fiscal year. Although these yearly allocation may not appear to be much. Its impact both physically and socially at the community level has been phenomenal. For instance through CDF funds, many schools have been built and equipped. This aided the government's policy of providing free primary school education (Bagaka, 2008). In the health sectors, many hospitals, dispensaries, maternity wings within existing health facilities and clinics have been built in record time. This helped in decongesting hospitals at district level. Additionally, the CDF has helped crime prone areas to construct police posts, which the central government has been quick to bring into operations to reaffirm its commitment to public safety. Given the mosaic of expenditure decisions on a myriad of local projects and because of the relaxed rules on how and where expenditure is to be incurred, the CDF can be construed as a delegated form of fiscal decentralization. This is because the program allows local people to make their own expenditure decisions that reflect their taste and preferences and maximizes their welfare.

A look at the implementation of CDF in recent years reveals a mismatch between the local nature of capital expenditure decisions and financing for the operations and maintenance of such projects with local benefits. Such mismatch, however, are no accidents given the politics and discretion of capital spending. Politically; the symbolism attached to ribbon – cutting ceremonies at the opening of new projects like hospitals, schools, roads, police stations and water boreholes enable politicians showcase their accomplishment at the local level. Given the discretionary nature of capital spending and the intrinsic value attached to such political symbolism, more often, new projects are undertaken while the existing ones are either left to deteriorate or are inadequately funded, hence misplacing the projects (Tanzi and Davoodi, 1998).

Furthermore, when local politicians are voted out and new ones elected, the new leaders may take advantage of section 21(3) of the CDF Act to avoid “bending” the CDF rules and sideline funding for new capital project or funding for maintenance of projects initiated by their opponents because the legislators use their powers to make a political statements by starting new projects to showcase their ability or use their power to initiate projects that reward their supporters while ignoring projects started by their opponents which they associate with their opponents’ political downfall.

Given this kind of mismatch, this study therefore will seek to establish community perception on the effectiveness of Constituency Development Fund in Dujis constituency in Garissa District.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Decentralization as a means of fostering development has been a focus of intense academic, policy and even popular debate in Africa in general and Kenya in particular on the policy front. The government has formulated a series of decentralization programs, although their implementation has in all cases fallen far short of expectation.

The most decentralized programs that have been tried in the past include Majimbo System 1955, Development Grant Program (1966). The Special Rural Development Program (1967/1970, District Development Planning (1971), the District Focus for Rural Development (1983/1984) and lastly the Constituency Development Fund which, is the new kid on the block in terms of attempts in decentralize decisions. All these programs are geared towards enhancing speedy development and “provision of social and economic services”.

Since its inception in 2003 when CDF was formed through the Act of the parliament, its main goal was to fight poverty at the grassroots level. This is evidenced by the Government of Kenya spending enormous amounts of money towards the project. In the financial year 2003/2004, the government allocated 19 USD Million. This kept on increasing every financial year in 2004/2005 it was 83 USD Million in 2005/2007 107USD Million, 2006/2007, 147 USD and 2007/2008 149 USD. This is as in figure1.

Figure 1. Government allocation of CDF from 2003-2008

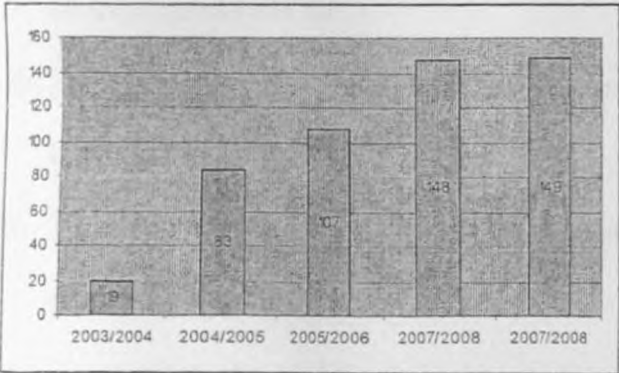


Figure 1 shows the government commitments towards eradicating poverty through decentralization.

Collectively therefore, it appears that most of

CDF initiated projects contribute towards the growth of central government in operating budget in Kenya. Given its popularity among the Members of Parliament as a tool of campaign and its elaborate usefulness at grassroots level. In Dujis Constituency government allocation through CDF

has also been increasing from Ksh 6 million in 2003/2004 to Ksh 45.7 million in 2007/2008. This fund goes to different projects. Despite the immense government spending in constituency projects through CDF little research has been done on community perception on effectiveness of CDF and this research or study seeks to fill that void.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish community perception on effectiveness of constituency development fund in Dujis constituency of Garissa District. This was triggered by political patronage attached to the funds and the mixed reaction on the part of the public on the use of the funds

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This study was guided by the main objective, which was to establish community perception on effectiveness of constituency development fund.

1.5 Specific objectives

- 1) To establish the influence of community participation/involvement on community perception of effectiveness of CDF
- 2) To explore the influence of prioritization of projects on community perception of effectiveness of CDF
- 3) To determine the influence of management committee on community perception of effectiveness of CDF
- 4) To establish the relationship between distribution of projects and community perception of effectiveness of CDF

1.6 Research Questions

To achieve the stated objectives, the researcher used the following research questions

- 1) How do you establish the community participation/involvement on community perception of effectiveness CDF?
- 2) How is the influence of prioritization of projects on community perception of effectiveness of CDF explored?
- 3) How is the influence of management committee on community perception of effectiveness of CDF determined?
- 4) How is the relationship between distribution of projects and community perception of effectiveness of CDF established?

1.7 Significance of the Study

Constituency Development Fund was established by the Act of parliament in 2003 as a decentralization process aiming at fighting poverty at grassroots level. Since this program has been there for seven years. The study established community perception on its effectiveness.

The empirical data obtained by the study may be useful to institutions and individuals in particular. The government will benefit through this study by knowing how community perceive the constituency development fund. This will make government to adjust and through constituency committee offer relevant projects/services to the people.

The international funding bodies that come in to supplement the national budget will be informed on the usefulness of the projects initiated through their funding. The non-governmental organizations in Dujis constituency will also use the information from the study to establish the

gaps in terms of projects carried out in the area so that they can come up with different projects to avoid duplication of projects hence wasting available meager resources.

The community members will also benefit from this study by knowing their role in CDF management so that they can offer criticism with the aim of coming up with good projects hence eradicating poverty in the area.

1.8 Limitation of the Study

The major limitation of the study was that, there is limited literature on research concerning community perception on effectiveness of CDF program in Kenya. This prompted the researcher to extensively cover many locations in order to get required data meaning that more time will be required. This also marked the researcher spend a lot of money for traveling considering pastoralist community inhabits Dujis constituency.

The other limitations were that the researcher did not easily get the respondents because many of them are pastoralists. Some respondents may also shy-off from indentifying weaknesses of the projects because of their inclination to the area member of parliament while on the other hand, those who voted against him/her will contrastingly offer extremely negative view point Lastly, the study covered a small area and therefore the finding, cannot be generalized since CDF funded projects in other areas are different and/or that some other constituencies are more economically developed.

1.9 Delimitation of the Study

This study only focused on people in Dujis constituency from sampled Wards. The researcher restricted himself to responses given by people of Dujis constituency.

1.10 Basic Assumption

The research assumed that there are projects initiated through CDF in Dujis constituency and that these projects have a socio-economic impact on the people of Dujis constituency.

The researcher also assumed that the people of Dujis constituency gave genuine answers on their perception on efficiency of CDF in their area.

1.11 Definition of Significant Terms

- Constituency – It's an area of jurisdiction under a member of parliament.
- Constituents - Citizens from a particular constituency
- Development – The gradual growth of something.
- Perception – The way of looking into a situation.
- Policy – Refers to written form of purpose activity providing major
Guidelines or framework for action.
- Nomadic pastoralists – Refers to members of ethnic group that moves with their
Animals from place to place in search of pasture and water.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in five chapters. chapter one focus on background of the study, statement of the problem. purpose of the study. objectives of the study, research questions significance of the study. basic assumptions of the study. definitions of significant terms and organization of the study.

Chapter two dwells on literature review of the study. It gives in a detailed manner the decentralization process that gave birth to CDF. and then gives historical development of CDF together with its mission, core values and vision and its operations. It also outlines the effectiveness of the CDF projects in areas of education. health and roads among others.

Chapter three will cover the research methodology; this chapter describes the research design, the target population. sampling technique, sample size. research instruments, instruments validity and reliability, data collection procedures and data analysis techniques.

Chapter four reports the data obtained from the respondents and interpretations of the research findings. chapter five is concerned with the summary, discussions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Literature review in any research provides one with means of getting to frontier in one's particular field of knowledge. According to Borg and Gall (1989) unless one knows what has been done by others in area of his study, one may not develop a project that would contribute to further knowledge that forms fundamentals upon which all future work must be built.

This chapter present literature review, the content of the review is grouped into various categories as the concept of decentralization on which the CDF is based. community awareness on decentralization, an overview of historical development of CDF, the operations and the structure of CDF. the CDF projects in Kenya and community perception on CDF.

2.2 The Concept of Decentralization

Decentralization is the distribution of decision making responsibility between the central levels of an organization. In government, it would involve redistributions of decision-making authority between the headquarters of the national government (the central government) with units such as regions, provinces, district or local councils. It can take two broad models: deconcentration and devolutions. Deconcentration is distribution of power from the centre to the subordinate levels within the same organization, which is effected through internal and administrative procedures and does not involve legislation. It can be reversed without the need to change or breach the law (the African executive, 2009).

Devolution on the other hand, involves redistribution of decision-making power and authority in legislation and characteristically involves the creating of decision making unit, mostly elected councils.

According to Mwangi (2005), the theory of decentralization teaches that the heterogeneity of preference is a key determinant of the efficiency of the public goods. The decentralization literature suggests that devolved spending powers encourage local people to fund projects that fit their tastes and preferences. The decentralization literature further suggests that citizens often suffer from fiscal "illusions" when they engage in public policy decisions, which blind them from seeing the collective financial costs of their expenditure decisions on the central government's general fund. Fiscal illusion refers to the inability of local decision makers to grasp the collective financial costs of their independent expenditure decision on the overall financial standing of the central government (Brennan & Buchanan, 1980).

The literature on decentralization points out that decentralization involves the establishment of an arena of decision making that lies outside the influence of the central government in which the central government delegates some of its power to local or regional administrators, which carry out certain functions on their own (Kjalaycioglu, 2000). In his view Smith (1985), sees decentralization as the delegation of power to lower levels in a territorial hierarchy whether the hierarchy is of governments within a state or offices within a large-scale organization. Further, Smith notes that decentralization can occur in all geographical areas like neighborhoods, field personnel in the area of a central department or within a large organization.

From a fiscal perspective, decentralization refers to a set of policies designed to increase the revenues or fiscal autonomy of sub-national government (Falleli, 2005). Tanzi (2000) notes that fiscal decentralization exists when sub-national governments have power given to them by constitutions or legislative laws to raise taxes and/or carry out spending activity within clearly established legal criteria.

According to Rondineili and Nellis (1986), decentralization can take three forms, deconcentration, delegation and devolution. Under deconcentration, the central government shifts some task to the local administrative unit without allowing local discretion. Under delegation, local jurisdiction has a certain degree of discretion in the provision of public services but they still follow the central government's direction and requests. Under devolution, local jurisdictions are independent decision makers that respond to their residents preferences and needs in the provision of public services (Kwon, 2003). Though one of these three designs works better compared to others in terms of satisfying people's needs, scholars agree that different decentralization designs produce different outcomes depending on the existing political and economic institutions in a country (Kumar, 2006). Thus, "success" of any fiscal decentralization design can be argued well depending on how well it serves the presumed national policy objectives.

In most developing countries, Fiscal decentralization is promoted as a panacea for the ills of centralized structures and its potential benefits. For one, Fiscal decentralization is associated with improvement in performance of the public sector through a locative efficiency (Oates, (1972, Ebel & Yilmaz, 2002). Second, decentralization is associated with improved performance on measures of basic needs such as healthy and education in developing country (Lindaman & Thurmaier, 202). Third, fiscal decentralization is associated with equity, when recourses are allocated based on an agreed upon formula, all local jurisdiction are guaranteed a minimum level of per capita expenditure for essential services (World Bank report, 1999/2000). Lastly, decentralization brings public services closer to the people unlike centrally planned service, located in capital cities. Close proximity, it is argued to enhance accountability, authority and participation (Turner & Hurler, 1977).

Based on this concept of decentralization, the Kenyan government since independence embraced decentralization programmes, especially after NARK government was formed in 2003. There are several decentralized institutions, which were formed, they include Constituency Development Fund(CDF).Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF), Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), Youth Development Fund(YDF), Women Development Fund(WDF) and Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) among others. The establishment of these institutions attracted various researches to establish which of these is more popular to citizens.

2.2.1 Community awareness of decentralized institution.

According to KIPPRA (2009), poor awareness by community members and fund managers as well as lack of clarity of the roles of the Members of Parliament has contributed to poor performance and in some cases a complete failure of the projects due to poor prioritization of projects and exclusion. The research carried out by Kippra on some decentralized financial institutions is as indicated in table 1.

Table 1.community awareness on government spending on various projects

Project	% of community awareness
Free Primary Education	90.1
Rural Electrification	63.4
Secondary Bursary Fund	49.3
HIV/AIDS	51.9
Road maintenance levy Fund	49.8
Local Authority	59.4
Cdf	48.9

Source: Kippra 2009

Table 1 indicates that the programs, which are well implemented, are very popular with the people. For instance, Free Primary Fund is highly known by more people 90.1% and CDF, which is highly hyped by the Members of Parliament, is known by 48.9% meaning that its impact is not well felt by the local citizen. This triggers the researcher to establish the community perception on the effectiveness of the CDF in Dujis constituency.

2.3 Historical development of CDF

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was established in 2003 through Gazette supplement no.107 (act no.11) of 10th January 2004. The fund for regional development brought about partisan politics. It targets all constituency projects, particularly those aiming to combat poverty at the grass root. It attracts budgetary allocation equivalent to 2.5% of the government's ordinary budget.

The CDF is guided by core values like transparency, accountability, equity in resource distribution and participatory approaches by all stakeholders. Its mission is to ensure that specific proportion of the annual government ordinary revenue is devoted to constituency for the purpose of development and in particular the creation of wealth at the grassroots level. It also ensures that the fund is spent prudently and in a transparent and accountable manner (gazette supplement, 2004).

The vision of CDF is to be the most effective and efficient institution in the delivery and utilization of public resources.

2.3.1 The structure and operation of CDF

The highest body that manages the CDF is Constituency Fund Committee of Parliament (CFC). It is a select Committee of the National Assembly and draws its membership from sitting members of parliament. The committee is charged with the responsibility of considering and recommending to parliament matters relating to the Fund that requires the action of the National Assembly. In

addition, its other functions include utilization of unspent funds intended for use by the Board, overseeing the implementation of the CDF Act and overseeing the policy framework and legislative matters that may arise in relation to the Fund.

The national administrative committee within the CDF structure is called the CDF Board and it is charged with the prudent management of the Fund. The Chief Executive Officer who reports to the Board manages the day-to-day operations of the fund

There is also the CDF Committee at the constituency level, which is charged with deliberation on, and prioritization of project proposal submitted from all locations within the constituency and any other project the committee may consider beneficial to the constituency. These include joint effort with other constituencies. The Board seconded to every constituency or the CDFC a Fund Account Management as ex-officio members of the committees. The managers are the custodian of all records and equipment for the constituency, and are responsible for the preparation and submission of books of accounts and other operational and financial reports to the Board. They prepare Community Action plans, Annual work plan and Budgets, as well as strategic plans through participatory approaches. In addition, they guide the CDFC and communities on project management.

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The District Project Committee (DPC) also plays a role in the CDF kitty. Their main function is to coordinate the implementation of projects financed through the Fund as well as keep the CDF committee abreast of Government allocations for various projects within the district. The DPC also ensures that there is no duplication of both resources and roles.

2.4 The Choice of CDF Projects

The choice of CDF projects has been a nightmare to the CDFC (Mwangi, 2005). This is because the choices are influenced by politics, interest groups, diversity of preferences or socio-economic characteristics, strategic choice of projects to internalize benefit and size of constituency or population density and dispersion. The problem starts with the appointment of the CDF committee where the MP has free hand in the appointment the members of the committee and therefore the committee works under the directives of the Member of Parliament. According to Mwangi (2005), these factors highly influence the choice of projects and due to diversity of the factors, sometimes some projects take long to take-off.

2.4.1 Size of constituencies/population density of dispersion

On size of Constituency, Mwangi (2009) argues that some projects that could serve a large number of people in high-density areas may not be optimal where population is widely dispersed. The results of such differences may be reflected in the scale of projects (few large dispensaries versus many few clinics). Likewise, while a day secondary school could serve a large number of people in dense areas such may not be ideal for low-densely populated areas like Dujis constituency where a boarding school could be ideal. According to Mwangi (2005), even though different communities prioritize provision of water, the mode of service delivery is expected to vary depending on the constituency characteristics concerning the population served by a particular CDF project.

2.5 Strategic choice of projects to internalize benefits

An important aspect of project choice under CDF concerns the internalization of benefits. According to Mwangi (2005) from theoretical standpoint, one would expect that choice of projects is motivated by making sure that benefits are internalized by members of the constituency as much as possible. That is, those that benefit people more are given the first priority. For example, a project which would have a spillover effect to other constituencies like road are not prioritized regardless of the benefits it would bring, therefore there is a tendency to invest in projects whose benefits accrue generally to residents.

2.5.1 Diversity of preferences/socio-economic characteristics

There are parameters like income, economic activities and education among others that make a community heterogeneous. This diversity influences the scope of project choice. However, in homogenous communities projects could be few but much larger in scope. Community involvement is also much higher in more homogenous communities.

On the other hand, heterogeneous communities are likely to select many diverse projects to cater for the diversity of preferences. Measure of community heterogeneity is therefore necessary in order to capture variations in the characteristics of population that may influence projects choices across constituencies.

Socio-economic characteristics of a constituency have a bearing on community participation. A key factor is those factors that influence social capital. The average level of education in a constituency is expected to influence the involvement of the community and the extent to which

they are able to monitor the utilization of funds. The CDF projects are more in line with priority in areas where the average level of education is higher. Likewise, religion may also influence the choice of projects and cohesiveness of community. Dujis constituency being predominated by Islamic religion is expected to have projects, which are supported by all people, but this is an interest of this study.

2.5.2 Interest groups

The interest group theory of government suggests that well organized producer and consumer interests often influence the spending choices of government (Mwangi, 2005). In this respect, the CDF projects are expected to be subject to interest group competition and that resources are likely to benefit well-organized interest groups. Dujis constituency is a heterogeneous community and therefore it is expected that there are organized interest groups that influence the project to be undertaken in their areas. More particularly the presence of many NGO's in the area may influence some projects for there to appear as if they are working to the interest of citizens. This study will also establish the same.

2.6 Constituency Development Projects in Kenya

Despite the disparity in the choice of projects to be undertaken, there are some projects that have been initiated. According to government of Kenya (2009) on its report on CDF projects in Kenya, the number of projects that each constituency can be approved per financial year is a minimum of five and a maximum of 25, figure 3 shows the total number of projects run by all the 210 constituencies over the period 2003-07. In 2003 a total of 1,970 CDF project was run and by 2006-2007 the number increased to 20,361 CDF. The number of CDF projects increased as the

CDF total allocation did. However, in the elections year of 2006/2007 there was a particular notable increase of CDF activity.

Table 2: Number of CDF Projects from 2003-2007

Year	Number of Projects
2003/2004	1,970
2004/2005	3,411
2005/2006	9,285
2006/2007	20,361

Table 2 shows that there was a significant increase of 119% of project between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007. In Dujis constituency there was increase of projects undertaken between years 2003-2007. This projects range from education, health, water, security, infrastructure among others.

According to the government of Kenya report on CDF (2008), since 2003 the majority of projects 55% were dedicated to education, followed by water 11%, health 10% and various other projects like road, infrastructure and sports. This is as shown by figure 3

Table 3: community projects from in Kenya 2003-2008

Type of project	Number of projects
Education	19,430
Health	3,558
Water	3,941
Others	8,109

Source Government of Kenya 2009

According to Dujis constituency strategic plan (2008-2012), since 2003 the CDF allocations cut across many projects. The education sector got the loins share with 54% followed by Health at 18% then water at 14%, bursary 13% and agriculture gets 1%. The concern is whether the programmes are designed to meet the desired needs of the constituents.

2.7 Factors influencing Community Perception of CDF projects

Poor awareness by community members and fund managers of their role on the projects contributes to poor performance and in some cases a complete failure of projects. This is because of poor prioritization of projects.

Lack of involvement of community members also affects the implementation of the project. A survey carried out by National Tax Payers Association in 2009 indicated that, 88% of respondents believe that their communities were not involved in the decision making regarding both identification and implementation of projects even those at their localities at the CDFC or meeting and 56% of respondents believe that the fund was not being used for the purpose intended in its

establishment. However, 60% of respondents think that CDF helped to reduce poverty and 77% think that CDF improved services like education and health in their community.

Although the majority of respondents think that the CDF helped to reduce poverty, also roughly half of the respondents think that the CDF has benefited mainly people of specific political party or to buy votes. These perceptions suggests that there are mixed evaluation on how the CDF has been used.

Much of research has been done on the number of projects and prioritizing process. This study takes a different direction by establishing the community perception on the effectiveness of the CDF projects in Dujis constituency.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

FIGURE 2: Conceptual framework

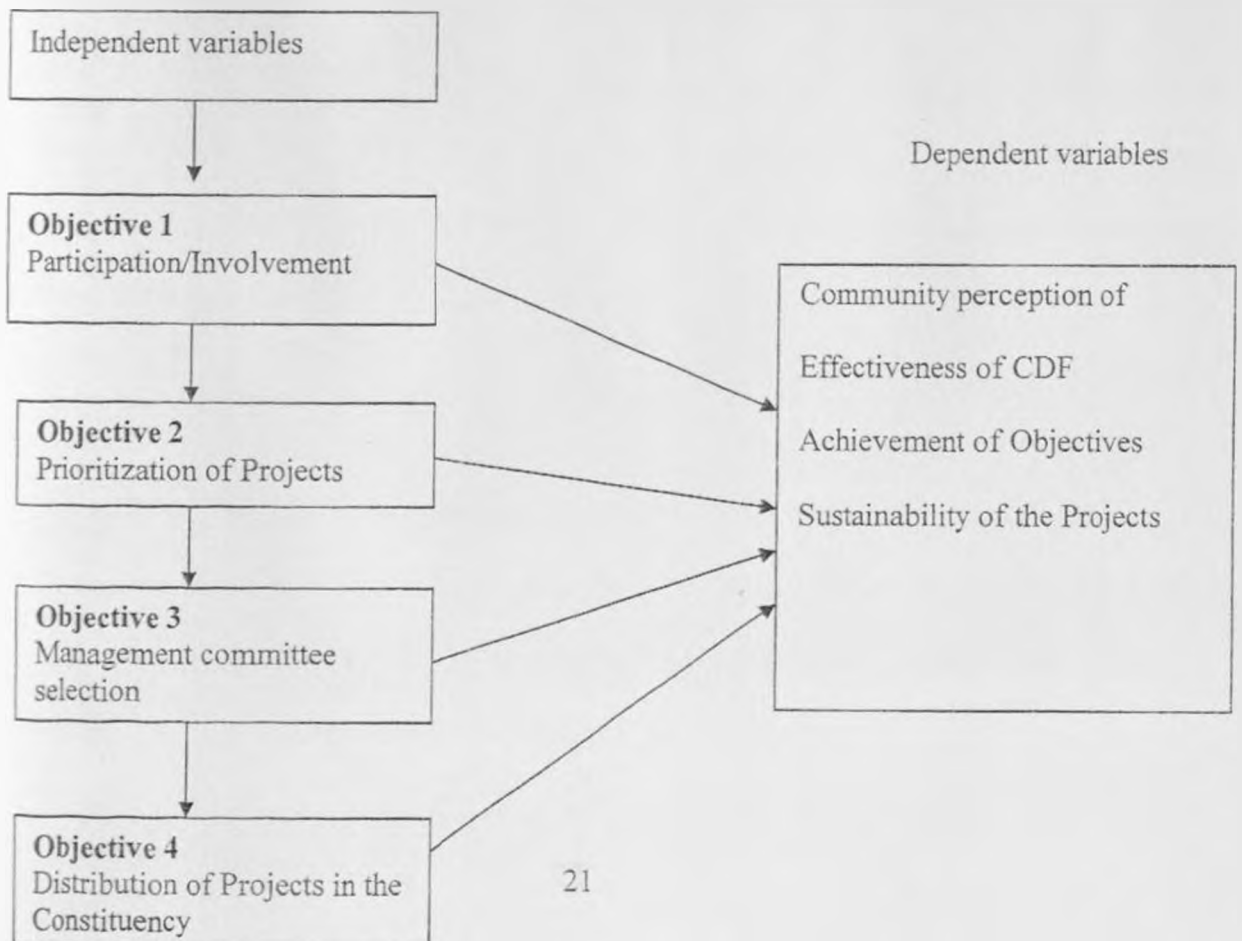


Figure 2 shows the conceptual framework for the study. It shows that community perception on the CDF projects depends on the level of community participation or involvement through being involved in prioritizing for the projects, management of committee selection and distribution of projects in the constituency. When all these are followed, the community will have a positive perception and they will highly support all the projects in the constituency hence making the objectives of the fund be achieved as well as making the projects sustainable which is in line with the government policy on the CDF. When the community is not involved, the level of participation towards the implementation of the project is very low; hence the objectives of the formation of CDF kitty will not be achieved.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter explains the methods applied in carrying out this research study. This chapter contains the following section: research design, study area, target population, sample and sampling procedures, research instruments, pilot study, validity of the instruments, reliability of the instruments, administration of the instruments and data analysis techniques.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is a process of creating an empirical test to support or refute a knowledge (Borg and Gall 1989). This study adopted a survey design. According to Cohen and Manion (1989), a survey gathers data at a particular point in time with the intention of describing the nature of existing conditions identify standards against which existing conditions can be compared and determines the relationships that exist between specific events. This design was suitable for this study because the researcher collected data at a particular point in time when events had occurred with intentions of describing the community's perception on effectiveness of Constituency Development Fund.

3.3 Area of Study

Data on community perception on effectiveness of CDF was collected from Dujis constituency, which is now Garissa District in North Eastern Province Kenya. The constituency is one of the three constituencies in the district and it has four Divisions, which are Balambala, Sankuri, Danyere and Central Divisions. Other constituencies include Fafi and Lagdera and the dominant tribal group is Somali.

Dujis constituency is an Arid/Semi Arid area that supports pastoralism as the main economic activity. Due to the nature of the economic activities in the constituency, people are highly mobile with their animals in search of water and pasture for their animals. This is triggered by little and unreliable rainfall in the area.

3.4 Target population

According to Borg and Gall (1989), target population refers to all members of a real set of people, events or objects to which we generalize hypothetical results of the research. For this study, the target population comprised all the people of Dujis Constituency.

3.5 Sample and Sampling technique.

A sample is a subject of the population to which research intends to generalize the results (Wiersma, 1986). For the purpose of this study, the researcher used the table for determining the sample size from a given population designed by Krejcie and Morgan (1970). According to Krejcie a sample of 390 should be selected from a population of over 10,000 people. The researcher therefore will select 390 people from Dujis constituency that has a population of 200,000 people according to 1999 census.

The researcher used stratified random sampling method where people were grouped according to their Wards, which are 13 in number. In every Ward 30, people were randomly sampled. This totaled to 390 respondents. With the aid of the area Councilor, the researcher listed all the households in the ward and then interviewed one member of the household from every sampled household.

3.6 Research Instruments

The researcher used questionnaire to obtain data. There were two sets of questionnaires. one for ordinary people and the other one for constituency development fund Committee that is comprised of 15 members including the Member of Parliament. The researcher was able to compare the projects, which was outlined by CDFC with those outlined by ordinary citizens.

Both questionnaires had two sections. Section A tried to seek demographic information on CDFC members and ordinary citizens. The demographic information sought was in aspects of age, sex, occupation and levels of education but the questionnaire for CDFC captured data on time when one has been in the committee and their designation.

Section B gather information regarding the number and type of projects undertaken under constituency development fund and the perception of committee members and citizens on the effectiveness of those projects and their impact on socio-economic status of Dujis constituents.

3.7 Validity of the Instruments

Validity shows whether the items measure what they are designed to measure (Borg and Gall 1989). Pre-testing was conducted to assist in determining accuracy, clarity and suitability of the research instrument. According to Borg and Gall (1989), three cases are sufficient for the pilot study therefore, the researcher carried out pilot study on three CDFC members in Dujis town to check the validity of instruments. Since the subjects in this research were homogenous, three cases were reasonable. The purpose of pre-test was to assist the researcher to identify the items, which are inadequate to make necessary corrections and examining responses to determine the level of ambiguity of the questions.

The study used the content validity to examine whether the instruments answers the research questions Borg & Gall (1996). Adjustments and additions to the research instruments, consultations and discussion with the supervisor will be done to establish content validity.

3.8 Instrument reliability

Reliability refers to the consistency of the research and the extent to which studies can be replicated (Wiersma, 1986). To ensure that the instrument was reliable pilot study was carried out through administering the questionnaire to three employees. Later some questions were modified and others discarded to improve the consistency of the items.

3.9 Data collection procedures

The data was collected from the sampled cases. A brief introduction was made to the respondents before administering the questionnaires with the aim of explaining the nature and importance of the study to the respondents. The researcher took the questionnaires to the respondents during pilot and main study and later picked them immediately after they are completely filled up. Confidentiality was assured to the respondents.

3.10 Data Analysis Technique

Data analysis was based on the research question design at the beginning of the research. It was done by use of frequency tables, percentages and means, responses in the questionnaire was tabulated coded and processed by use of a computer. The S.P.S.S. (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) programme was used to analyze the data.

Responses of open headed questions were reported by descriptive narrative and the results of the study were compared with literature review to establish the community perception on the effectiveness of CDF in Dujis constituency.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the data collected by the use of questionnaire. The data collected has been edited, coded, tabulated and expressed in percentages for ease of interpretation based on the research questions. It highlights response rate, demographic information of the respondents, presentation, interpretation and discussion of findings.

4.2 Response rate

Response rate is the rate of return for the filled questionnaires by the respondents who participated in the survey. Out of the 390 respondents, 315 returned the filled questionnaires, which translated to 81% of the total respondents. On the basis of the above findings, it can be deduced that the response rate was good. Those who did not fill the questionnaire were reported to have moved away, as they led a nomadic way of life

4.3 Demographic information of the respondents

This section highlights the demographic information of the respondents who constitute all respondents who are above 15 years of age and spread across all the 13 wards of the Dujis constituency and also a section of members of the constituency development fund committee.

4.4 Demographic information of the committee members

As it can be observed from Table 4.1 below, the respondents were asked to state their gender. This was aimed at ensuring that there was no bias on gender representation in the survey

Table 4.1 Gender proportion

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	12	80
Female	3	20
Total	15	100

As illustrated above in table 4.1 the number of male respondents in the constituency development fund committee was 12, a rate of 80% of the total respondents, whereas the number of female respondents were 3, that is, 20% of the respondents. Based on these findings it can be deduced that selection of the committee members was skewed towards male.

4.1.1. Demographic information of ordinary respondents. The gender of the ordinary respondents from Dujis and who participated in this survey is illustrated below in Table 4.2

Table 4.2 Gender proportion of the ordinary respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	270	90
Female	30	10
Total	100	100

The findings on the gender of the ordinary respondents from Dujis are depicted in Table 4.2 above, whereby, the number of male respondents was 90% of the total respondents. This is a frequency of 270 male, while there was only 30 female a rate of 30%. From these findings, it can be conceded that a majority of the respondents were male. This can be attributed to the culture which has a bias against females who are disadvantaged in many spheres of life including education and equal opportunities.

4.1.2. Age of the members of constituency development fund

Committee members

Table 4.3 below depicts the age group of the respondents from the constituency development fund committee group.

Table 4.3. Age of members of the C.D.F Committee

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1-15	0	00
16-25	4	24
26-35	5	30
36-50	1	16
51 and above	5	30
Total	15	100

The findings in Table 4.3 above, reveals that 4 respondents, that is, 24% were aged between 16 to 25 years, 5 were aged between 26-35 years which is 30% of the total respondents, while 1 respondent, which represents, 16% of the total respondents were aged 36-50 years and above. 5 respondents, a rate of 30% were aged 51 years and above, it can be concluded therefore, that the majority of the respondents were mature and responsible members whose information on the operations of the constituency development fund could be relied on.

4.2.3.1 Age of the ordinary respondents.

The age of the ordinary constituents who took part in the survey is illustrated below in table 4.4

Table 4.4 Age of ordinary respondents.

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1-15	3	1
16-25	90	30
26-35	75	25
36-50	45	15
51 and above	87	29
Total	300	100

It is evident from the above presentation in Table 4.4. That 1% of the total respondents or frequencies of 3 were aged between 1-15 years, whereas those aged between 16-25 years of age were 30% of 90 respondents. Those aged between 26-35 years were 75 respondents, a representation of 25%. Those aged 35-50 years were 45 or 15%. Those aged 51 and above were 87 respondents a rate of 29%. Based on these findings it can be concluded that the majority of the

ordinary constituents who took part in this survey were adults and their jury of expert could be relied on.

4.1.3. Occupation of the CDF committee

The occupation of the members of the CDF committee is demonstrated on the Table 4.5 below

Table 4.5 Occupation of the CDF committee

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Farmer	4	24
Civil servant	1	1
Business person	9	60
Teacher	2	15
Total	15	100

It can be observed from table 4.5. Above, on the occupation of the CDF committee members that, 4 respondents, a representation of 24% were farmers. 1 member or 1% of the total respondents was in civil service while 60% of the total respondents, or 9 respondents were in business. 15% and 2 respondents were teachers. This is a clear indicator that most of the respondents were knowledgeable with the matter of local development.

4.2.4. Occupation of the ordinary respondents.

The occupation of the ordinary respondents from Dujis constituency is depicted below in table 4.6

Table 4.6 Occupation of the ordinary respondents

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Farmer	100	33
Civil servant	37	12
Business person	50	17
Teacher	100	33
Other	13	5
Total	300	100

According to findings depicted in table 4.6 on the occupation of the ordinary respondents, 100 or a rate of 33% of the total respondents were farmers. 12% or 37 respondents were civil servants whereas 50 respondents or 17% were in business. 33% or 100 respondents were teachers. Only 13, representations of 5% were local councilors. This is an indication that the data can be relied upon as it is from people from varying backgrounds and perception also differs.

4.2. Designation of CDF Committee members

Below in Table 4.7 is an illustration of the designation of CDF committee members.

Table 4.7 Designation of CDF committee members

Respondents designation	Frequency	Percentage
Chairman	1	2
Treasurer	1	6
Secretary	1	6
Committee member	12	82
Total	15	100

It can be seen from the findings presents in Table 4.7 above that 81% or 12 respondents were committee members, whereas the rest of the respondents, were the chairman, treasurer and secretary each representing a rate of 6% of the total respondents.

4.3. The length of service for committee members

The length of service for committee members is shown on Table 4.8

Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 1 year	-	-
2 years	2	13.3
3 years	13	86.7
4 years	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	15	100

According to the findings shown on table 4.8 a majority of the committee members had served for duration of 3 years. This is a representation of 86.7% or 13 respondents. 2 respondents or 13.3% of the total respondents had served for duration of 2 years. This shows that most respondents can authoritatively comment with accuracy on matters of the CDF management.

4.4. Whether therefore CDF funded projects in Dujis constituency

Both the CDF committee members and the ordinary constituents were asked if there were CDF funded projects in Dujis constituency and their response is depicted in Table 4.9 and 4.10 below.

Table 4.9 Existence of CDF funded projects in Dujis (CDF members)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	14	90
No	1	10
Total	15	100

Table 4.10 Existence of CDF funded projects in Dujis (Ordinary constituents)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	75	25
No	225	75
Total	300	100

As depicted above, in table 4.10, 90% or 14 respondents among the CDF committee members, indicated that there existed projects funded through CDF. Only 1 respondent among this group were negative on the issue. This compared to the ordinary citizenry, as shown in table 13 whereby 75% or 225 respondents indicated that there were no CDF funded projects in their areas. Only 25% or 75 respondents were positive on the issue. This can be interpreted to mean that political considerations outweighed economic considerations implementation of CDF projects

4.5. The Ranking Order of CDF Projects

Table 4.11 below shows the response rate on the ranking order of CDF projects.

Table 4.11 Ranking order of CDF projects (CDF Members)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Educational	8	54
Infrastructural	2	13
Health	3	18
Security	1	5
Other: water	1	10
Total	15	100

On the order of ranking of CDF projects, respondents were asked to rank the projects in order of numbers. The response by the CDF committee members were as indicated in Table 4.11 and Table 4.12 for ordinary constituents.

Table 4.12 Ranking order of CDF projects (Ordinary constituent)

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Educational	162	54
Infrastructural	39	13
Health	54	18
Security	15	5
Other: water	30	10
Total	300	100

It is evident from Table 4.11 and Table 4.12 that both groups of the respondents, that is, CDF committee members and ordinary constituents were in agreement on the ranking order of the projects. Educational projects had the support of 54% or 162 respondents of the ordinary constituents and 8 respondents of CDF committee. Health projects were second at 18% of the total respondents, that is, 3 CDF members and 54 constituents that was followed by infrastructural projects at 13%, which is equivalent to 2 CDF members or 39 constituents. Security was at 10%, a representation of 30 constituents or 1 CDF member. Water came last, in the ranking order with 10%, that is, 30 constituents or 1 CDF member.

4.6 Opinion of the citizens before undertaking any project

Table 4.13 below illustrated the response on whether CDF committee seek the opinion of the local citizens before undertaking any project

Table 4.13 Whether CDF members seek opinion citizen

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	264	88
No	36	12
Total	300	100

It is clear from the above respondents that the CDF members did not seek the opinion of the local residents when designing or implementing new projects. This is revealed by a majority of 88% which is 264 respondents. Only 36 respondents, a rate of 12% indicated that CDF members would seek the counsel when implementing new projects.

The minority gave reasons such as being in the same clan or political party with the local Member of Parliament which was contrasted by the majority. This is a clear indicator that CDF projects in Dujis constituency were politically oriented rather than economic.

4.7 How the CDF committee determines the projects to be undertaken

The response regarding how the CDF committee determined the projects to be undertaken is shown below in table 4.14.

Table 4.14 How new projects are determined

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Seek opinion from community	15	33
Decide on their own	10	67
Government policy	-	-
Other	-	-
Total	15	100

As per the result presented in table 4.14 on how new projects are determined. Majority of the CDF members, that is, 10 which is a representation of 67% revealed that members decided on their own on which projects to undertake. Only 15 respondents or 33% of the total respondents indicated that, members did seek the opinion from local community. Going by these findings it is clear that these projects were shrouded in secrecy and there could be corrupt practices involved.

4.8 Whether CDF members have attended seminary/training on CDF management

Table 4.15 below shows the response on whether CDF members had attended seminar/training on CDF management

Table 4.15 Whether members have attended training on CDF management

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	3	20
No	12	80
Total	15	100

As per the above results, depicted in Table 4.15, 80% of the total respondents or 12 respondents had not attended any seminar or training on CDF management. Only 3 respondents indicated that they had attended. A seminary initiated by the local Member of Parliament. Those who had attended the seminar were vague on areas covered, showing clearly that CDF was being managed by people who had no management skills

4.9 How citizens perceive implementation of various projects

Table 4.16 below shows the perception of the local constituents on the implementation of various projects.

Table 4.16 Constituents' perception on the implementation of projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Good	162	54
Satisfactory	69	23
Not acceptable	69	23
Total	300	100

According to the results depicted in table 4.16, 54% of the total respondents or 162 constituents indicated that their perception on the implementation of educational projects was good. 23% or 69 respondents said that their perception on the implementation of health projects needed improvement while another 23% or 69 respondents indicated that their perception on security and also infrastructural projects was not acceptable.

4.10. Respondents contribution in any way towards the implementation of the projects

Table 4.17 and 4.18 below shows the response of both the CDF members and ordinary constituents on whether they contributed in any way towards the implementation of projects

Table 4.17 Contribution by CDF members to implementation of projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	87
No	2	13
Total	15	100

Table 4.18 Contribution by ordinary constituents to implementation of projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	270	90
No	30	10
Total	300	100

It is evident from the responses shown on Tables. 4.17 and 4.18, 87% or 13 members of the CDF committee contributed towards the implementation of projects as compared to 2 or 13% who did not. Similarly 90% or 270 ordinary constituents responded by saying that they also contributed towards various projects as compared to 30 respondents or 10% who did not do any contribution. CDF committee members indicated that they would provide materials towards the implementation of various projects which conflicted with their interests as members of the CDF ordinary constituents indicated that they only offered labour towards these projects.

4.11. Whether CDF projects improve the people's lives in any way

Table 4.19 below depicts the response on whether CDF projects improved the lives of the local people

Table 4.19 Response of whether projects improved lives

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	231	77
No	69	23
Total	300	100

As it can be observed above in Table 4.19 regarding the response on whether CDF projects improved local people lives, 77% or 231 respondents indicated that these projects improved people life citing various projects such as education and health in their community and also good infrastructure. 23% or 69 respondents said that these projects did not impact in their lives in any way.

4.12. What could be done to improve the effectiveness of the projects

Table 4.20 and 4.21 shows both the responses of committee members and also the local constituents on what could be done to improve the effectiveness of the projects

Table 4.20 CDF members on what could be done to improve effectiveness

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Trained committee members	14	93
Involve committee members in identifying projects	1	7
Total	15	100

Table 4.21 constituents on what could be done to improve effectiveness

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Involve the community	75	25
Divorce CDF from politicians	150	50
Recruit specialist	75	25
Total	300	100

From the statistics in table 4.20 and 4.21, it is clearly that CDF members are self-seeking by their response. that is, 93% or 14 respondents indicated that they should be trained in order to improve the efficiency of the fund. 1 respondent or 7% of the total respondents indicated that committee members should be involved in identifying projects. This contracted with what citizens thought should be done to improve efficiency, that is, 50% or 150 respondents thought that CDF should be divorced from politicians. 25% or 75 respondents indicate that the fund should be managed by specialist who should involve the community in identifying and implementation of these projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of the study was to assess community's perception on effectiveness of constituency development fund, from the general objective of the study. The researcher came up with the specific objectives of the study, namely, to establish the influence of community participation/ involvement and perception on the effectiveness of the CDF programmes to explore the influence of prioritization of projects on community perception on the effectiveness of the fund, to determine the influence of management committee on community perception on the effectiveness of the fund and also to establish the relationship between distribution of projects and community perception on the effectiveness of the fund. In order to achieve the objective the researcher formulated research questions, namely: how do you establish the community participation/ involvement on community perception of effectiveness of CDF? How is the prioritization of projects influences on community perception on the effectiveness of CDF? How the management of projects by the committee is influences the community perception on the effectiveness of CDF programmes? How is the relationship between distribution of projects and community perception on the effectiveness on CDF established?

The questionnaires were used as the instrument of data collection. This helped in gathering data on the respondents, which are CDF committee members and ordinary constituents' demographic information and community's perception on CDF effectiveness in Dujis constituency. The study applied survey design as it is suited in investigating phenomenon that has already taken place without bias. The target population for the study was all the constituents living in Dujis. The sample spread all over the 13 wards in the constituency and 30 respondents from each ward were randomly identified. All but 75 respondents returned the filled questionnaires

5.2 Summary of Findings

From the findings, there is a contrast of view and perceptions from the ordinary constituents on the matters of CDF. For example 90% of the CDF committee members were positive on the existence and implementation of CDF projects while a majority of the ordinary constituents, that is, 75% indicated that these projects did not exist. This indicates that there was political expediency in prioritization and implementation of the projects. A majority of the respondents, which is 54%, indicated that education projects were being highly prioritized. This was corroborated by both the CDF committee members and the constituents.

From the findings, 88% indicated that CDF committee members did not bother to seek the opinion of the residents on the projects that have failed to take off all over the constituency. The same majority also indicated that political affiliation, clanism and blood relation were major factor in the CDF management. The findings revealed by a majority of 67% that CDF committee members determined the projects that were to be undertaken. This could be corroborated by skeweness of the projects towards the areas the local politicians has the support and a lack of it where they did not have political support.

The analysis also revealed by 80% majority that CDF committee members have not undergone any seminar or training on CDF management. The lack of management skills had brought about lack of proper information including poor awareness on their roles and encouraged corruption. Most of the committee members tend to conceptualize an impression that the opinions of the sitting Member of Parliament cannot be challenged. Indeed they further think that a difference of opinion to that of the Honorable Member of Parliament will constitute a serious breach of trust and will finally be seen as a challenge to his/her authority. Most respondents, that is, 54% of the total respondents indicated that their perception on the implementation of educational projects was good. This can be corroborated by the good performance of the local school as compared to the neighboring Fafi constituency .The survey also revealed that both the CDF members and the constituents contributed to implementation of local projects, for example 87% of CDF members said that they contributed materials to these projects while 90% of the citizens contributed as laborers. This can be seen as a conflict of interest to the CDF committee members as they played the role of management and suppliers.

The findings revealed by a majority of 77% that these projects improved the lives of local as they cited various projects such as education, health and improved infrastructure. The survey had varying views of how effectiveness of the fund could be improved by 93% committee member indicating that it could be improved by training committee members. Most constituents who participated in the survey, that is, 50% said that the effectiveness of the fund could be realized through divorcing CDF from politicians. This shows that the CDF members were self-seeking and were not interested in the development of the constituency.

5.3 DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

The literature on decentralization points out that decentralization involves the establishment of an arena of decision making that lies outside the influence of the central government in which the central government delegates some of its power to local or regional administrators, which carry out certain function on their own (Kjalaycioglu, 2000). In his view Smith (1985), sees decentralization as the delegation of power to lower levels in a territorial hierarchy whether the hierarchy is of governments within state or offices within a large-scale organization. Further, Smith notes that decentralization can occur in all geographical areas like neighborhoods, field personnel in the area of central department or within a large organization. This study reveals that the government of Kenya adopts the decentralization system where funds are allocated to local communities through the CDF.

On community awareness on the existence of the CDF projects, the study is consistent with the literature review. For instance According to KIPPRA (2009), there is poor awareness by community members on the projects being implemented in the community, this is revealed by the study where by 75% of the respondents said that they are not aware of the projects carried out in the community. The constituents also said that there is no clarity on the roles of the Members of Parliament on management of CDF and selection of the CDF committee members. This has

contributed to poor performance and in some cases a complete failure of the projects due to poor prioritization of projects and exclusion. This echoes the study by KIPPRA that revealed that there is no clear role of the members of parliament on the implementation of the CDF kitty.

According to the available literature, the choice of CDF projects has been a nightmare to the CDFC (Mwangi, 2005). This is because the choices are influenced by politics, interest groups, diversity of preferences or socio-economic characteristics, strategic choice of projects to internalize benefit and size of constituency or population density and dispersion. The problem starts with the appointment of the CDF committee where the MP has free hand in the appointment of the members of the committee and therefore the committee works under the directives of the Member of Parliament. According to Mwangi (2005), these factors highly influence the choice of projects and due to diversity of the factors, sometimes some projects take long to take-off. This is replicated by this study. For example, 88% of the respondents said that they are not consulted when prioritizing the CDF projects. The CDF committee members also said that they have never undergone any training on project management. This aggravates the problem of project choice and implementation.

5.4 Conclusions

From the analyzed data, it was revealed that all the independent variables had a huge impact on the dependent variable. This is revealed by 75% of the constituents who were not appreciative of the existence of CDF funded projects and also the 88% who indicated that they were not consulted on implementation of local projects. These respondents are supported by the many projects that have been implemented by the CDF committee without a cost benefit analysis. The underlying reality of the existence of either stalled or unutilized structures across the constituency is testimony to this fact.

Since most of the CDF members were politically appointed and they were the determinant of the projects that were to be implemented, most constituents said that their areas were being neglected due to their voting patterns. This is supported by a majority of 67%. The analysis also found out by

A majority of 80% believe that the fund is grossly mismanaged and therefore a conduit for corruption. This can be supported by the conflicting roles of CDF Committee Members.

5.5 Recommendations

From the foregoing discussion, it is clear that the implementation of the CDF by the CDF committee does not correspond with constituent's expectations. This is because the constituents are not always consulted when the projects are being prioritized. The constituents also had a feeling that selection of the CDF committee member is political rather than meritorial, meaning that people are not considered on merit basis and this severely affects the selection and implementation of the projects and the general management of the fund. It further greatly influences the perception and attitude the community members have towards the cdf programmes.

In light of the research findings the researcher therefore makes the following recommendations;

1. The government should pass relevant laws in parliament that will seek to improve the election/appointment, composition and management of the CDFC taking into consideration all the professions to ensure that all sectors are well represented. The findings the recently concluded cdf task force should be made public, validated and used as a basis for the enactment of appropriate legislations.
2. Local politicians should be divorced from this development fund as it is evident that they use the funds to reward their supporters or their role should be checked by enacting relevant laws.
3. Any project that is being conducted should undergo a cost/benefit analysis that should be approved by experts this would be useful in establishing whether the project is useful to the community and its benefits are more than its cost.
4. The government should strictly subject both financial and procurement procedures to CDF programmes since the source of the fund is taxes from the citizens.
5. Suppliers to these projects should be vetted to make ensure that the committee members and their cronies were eliminated as this was bringing about corruption.
6. The CDF Committee members once selected should attend a seminar/workshop in order to get some training on how to prioritize and implement the CDF kitty. This will bridge the

gap between the CDF committee and the constituent's expectation because the CDF committee will come up with viable projects.

5.5 Suggestions for further study

Based on the findings of the study, the researcher makes the following suggestions for further researches;

- 1 A study to establish the role of local politicians in the implementation of projects in the constituency.
- 2 A study on efficiency and effective utilization of bursary fund within CDF kitty
- 3 Further research to compare and contrast the Constituency Bursary Fund under District Education Offices and CDF bursary with a view to harmonize them for effective utilization.
- 4 A study to establish general management of CDF kitty require researchers to look into them urgently.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1- Letter to the respondents

Department of extra-mural

Garissa extra Mural – Centre

University of Nairobi

P.O. Box 30197

Nairobi

Dear Sir/Madam,

I am a postgraduate student at the department of Extra-Mural University of Nairobi. I am currently carrying out a research on “The community perception on the effectiveness of Constituency Development Fund CDF in Dujis Constituency Garissa District”. You are kindly requested to take part in the study. All information given will be treated confidentially. Thank you for your cooperation in the study.

Yours Sincerely,

Abdi Haji Gedi

APPENDIX 2- Questionnaire for constituency development fund committee

The purpose of this questionnaire is to enable the researcher obtain information about community perception on effectiveness of constituency development fund. You are kindly requested to answer all the questions. Your responses will be used only for the purpose of this study. Confidentiality is guaranteed. You are requested to tick the spaces [] for appropriate answer or give your opinion where explanation is required. The information which you give could be used to improve or come up with appropriate projects according to the whims of people in Dujis constituency.

SECTION A TICK [√] APPROPRIATELY

1) Please indicate your gender

Male []

Female []

2) Tick your appropriate age bracket

1-15 years []

16-25 years []

26-35 years []

36-50 years []

Above 51 years []

3) What is your occupation

Farmer []

Civil servant []

Business person []

Teacher []

Any other specify _____

4) What is your designation in CDF

Chairman []

Treasurer []

Secretary []

Committee member []

Any thither specify _____

5) For how long have you been in the committee

Less than 1 year []

2 years []

3 years []

4 years []

Any other specify _____

SECTION B

1) Are there projects in Dujis constituency funded by CDF

Yes []

No []

2) If yes rank them in order of their numbers (majority)

Educational projects []

Infrastructural projects []

Health projects []

Security projects []

Any other specify

3) a) Does committee seek opinion on from citizens before undertaking any project

Yes []

No []

b) If yes to 3 above give reasons

.....
.....

c) If no to 3 above give reasons

.....
.....

4) How does the committee determine the projects to be undertaken

Seek opinion from the community []

Committee decides on their own []

Follow government's policy guidelines []

Any other specify []

5 a) Have you attended seminar training on CDF Management?

Yes []

No []

b) If yes which areas were addressed

Project prioritizing procedures []

Auditing of the funds []

Report writing []

Need assessment []

Any other specify []

6) In your own opinion how do citizens perceive implementation of the following projects(Tick appropriate column)

Project	Perception excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Need improvement	Not acceptable
1) Educational					
2) Health					
3) Security					
4) Infrastructure					

7) a) Do community members make any contribution in implementation of the projects

Yes []

No []

b) If yes how do they contribute

Providing with labour []

Giving ideas []

Providing with materials/equipments []

Any other specify []

What do you think can be done to improve the effectiveness of the projects

Diverse politicians from projects []

Train committee members []

Recruit highly qualified committee members []

Involve committee members in identifying projects []

Thank you

APPENDIX 3- Questionnaire for citizens

The purpose of this questionnaire is to enable the researcher obtain information about community perception on effectiveness of constituency development fund. You are kindly requested to answer all the questions. Your responses will be used only for the purpose of this study. Confidentiality is guaranteed. You are requested to tick the spaces [] for appropriate answer or give your opinion where explanation is required. The information which you give could be used to improve or come up with appropriate projects according to the whims of people in Dujis constituency.

SECTION A

SECTION A TICK [] APPROPRIATELY

1) Please indicate your gender

Male []

Female []

2) Tick your appropriate age bracket

1-15 years []

16-25 years []

26-35 years []

36-50 years []

Above 51 years []

3) What is your occupation

Farmer []

Civil servant []

Business person []

Teacher []

Any other specify []

SECTION B

1) Are there projects in Dujis constituency funded by CDF

Yes []

No []

2) If yes ranks there in order of their numbers(majority)

Educational projects []

Infrastructural projects []

Health projects []

Security projects []

Any other specify []

3) a) Does the committee seek your opinion before undertaking any project

Yes []

No []

b) If No to 3(a) above give reasons

.....

.....

How do you rate the implementation of the following activities (Tick appropriate column)

PROJECT	RATING SCALE				
	Perception excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Need improvement	Not acceptable
1 Educational					
2 Infrastructure					
3 Health					
4 Security					
5 Any other specify					

5) a) Do you contribute in any way towards implementation of the projects?

Yes []

No []

b) If yes to 5(a) what kind of contribution?

Provide with labour

Provide with materials

Giving ideas

Any other specify

6) a) Do you think CDF projects improve your economic life in any way?

Yes []

No []

b) If yes how?

.....
.....
What do you think can be done by the government to improve effectiveness of the projects?(number them according to their strength or priority)

- Involve community members in identifying the projects []
- Divorce CDF from politicians []
- Train committee members []
- Recruit highly qualified/specialists in CDF committee []
- Any other specify []

Thank you

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Appendix 6: Table for determining sample size from a given population

	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	220	140	1,200	291
15	14	230	144	1,300	297
20	19	240	148	1,400	302
25	24	250	152	1,500	306
30	28	260	155	1,600	310
35	32	270	159	1,700	313
40	36	280	162	1,800	317
45	40	290	165	1,900	320
50	44	300	169	2,000	322
55	48	320	175	2,200	327
60	52	340	181	2,400	331
65	56	360	186	2,600	335
70	59	380	191	2,800	338
75	63	400	196	3,000	341
80	66	420	201	3,500	346
85	70	440	205	4,000	351
90	73	460	210	4,500	354
95	76	480	214	5,000	357
100	80	500	217	6,000	361
110	86	550	226	7,000	364
120	92	600	234	8,000	367
130	97	650	242	9,000	368
140	103	700	248	10,000	370
150	108	750	254	15,000	375
160	113	800	260	20,000	377
170	118	850	265	30,000	379
180	123	900	269	40,000	380
190	127	950	274	50,000	381
200	132	1,000	278	60,000	382
210	136	1,100	285	100,000	384

N is population size, S is sample size

Source: Krejcie R.V. and Morgan D. (1970)