

[[FACTORS INFLUENCING CONTRIBUTION OF
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND TO ECONOMIC
GROWTH IN KENYA: A CASE OF NYERI TOWN
CONSTITUENCY.

BY

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A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE
DECREE MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND
MANAGEMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI

DECLARATION

This project report is my original work. The work has not been presented for any award in any other university.

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This project report has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my family. Special dedications to my wife Kmma, my daughter Ann, my Mum and Dad as well as to my three sisters: Grace, Mercy and Peris. You are the pillars of my strength. May the Lord grant you peace, good health and long life.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I am very grateful to Dr. Harriet Kidombo, my project supervisor for invaluable guidance and advice through the project. My own efforts may not have yielded much without your assistance.

Thanks to the University of Nairobi for providing an opportunity to pursue this degree in our locale. Special thanks to the lecturers and the non teaching Staff of Nyeri Extra Mural Center for the tireless efforts and dedication during the course.

Many thanks to my fellow classmates for your cooperation, support and commitment throughout the course. Finally, thanks to Mr. Onesmus Muriithi Mugo for your unwavering support and encouragement.

To all, may the Almighty Lord shower you with his blessings.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDF	• Constituency Development Fund
ERS	-Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation
FPE	-Free Primary Education
GDP	-Gross Domestic Product
GOK	-Government of Kenya
HIV	- Human Immunodeficiency Syndrome
IPRSP	-Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
KANU	-Kenya African National Union
KNBS	- Kenya National Bureau of Statistics
LATF	- Local Authority Transfer Fund
MDG	- Millennium Development Goals
MP	-Member of Parliament
NARC	-National Alliance Rainbow Coalition
NCCK	-National Council of Churches of Kenya
NGO	- Non Governmental Organisation
NTA	-National Tax Payers Association
REPLF	-Rural Electrification Program Levy Fund
RMLF	- Road Maintenance Levy Fund
UN	- United Nations

ABSTRACT

In an attempt to stimulate and hopefully achieve sustainable economic growth in the country, successive post independent governments in Kenya have over the years employed various resource distribution models. One such model is the constituency development fund (CDF). However proper utilisation of the funds allocated to CDF is often doubted. Questions have been raised on the capacity of CDF management committees to manage such huge funds efficiently and the ability of the communities to participate in the project cycle effectively. The study endeavoured to make an assessment on the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth in the country.

For the purpose of this study a case of Nyeri town constituency was considered. Descriptive survey design was used. A sample of CDF projects was selected through stratified and simple random sampling methods. Primary data was collected using Questionnaires and interviews which were administered to respondents from selected projects. Documented facts also served as a source of secondary data. The data collected was analysed using descriptive statistics.

The findings of the study were that the CDF management staff in the constituency was fairly qualified academically with a majority (53%) having tertiary college education. A good proportion of the staff (55%) had little work experience of less than three years. A significant number (24%) of the staff had not attended any seminar or workshop on project management. There was a preference for projects in Education sector which had 50% of the projects funded. Only 4% of the CDF funded projects had stalled. Most of the respondents felt that the CDF funds were not adequate. The stakeholders level of awareness and commitment on CDF projects was found to be high. There is Gender inequality in favour of the male gender

from the findings of the study, it is recommended that in-service courses in terms of workshops and seminars should be mandatory for CDF staff members. The amount of funds reserved for CDF should be increased by up to 15% for the fund to have a significant contribution to economic growth. Sensitization and affirmative action may be necessary to bridge the gender and age structure imbalance in CDF staff appointments.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the study

Economic growth refers to an increase in real output over time. This is normally measured by the change in Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of a country over one year. Economic growth leads to an improvement in the standards of living in the country. More schooling, better healthcare, better diet, better infrastructure and better housing e.t.e. are all positive aspects of economic growth (Henderson and Poole 1991)

The propensity to attain economic growth in a country depends on how the country utilises the available economic resources. The nation using a larger portion of its resources for capital goods is likely to experience more rapid economic growth than the nation using more of its resources for consumer goods (Ogutu 1990).

The Kenyan government has since independence adopted various models of distributing resources in an attempt to attain rapid economic growth. One of these ways is the decentralisation of resources, through this system, there have been programmes such as the District Development Grant (1966), the Special Rural Development Programme (1969/1970), the Rural Development Fund (1975), District Development Planning (1971) and the District Focus for Rural Development (1983/1981). Though ingenious these programs suffered the same fate - a lack of funding and excessive bureaucratic capture by the central government (Bagaka, 2008). The involvement of stakeholders in the choice and implementation of the projects was also wanting.

The failure of the above programs to achieve their objectives as desired has provided invaluable insights to the government. These have been incorporated in the formulation of subsequent programmes which are currently in operation. Such programmes include the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Free Primary Education (FPE), Secondary School Education Bursary Fund, Road Maintenance Levy, Rural Electrification Programme Levy-Fund, Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), and HIV/AIDS fund. Others are the Youth Enterprise Fund and the Women Fund.

The most popular of all the decentralisation programmes is the CDF. CDF was introduced in year 2003 through an Act of parliament which has since been amended through the CDI amendment Act of 2007. Unlike other government development funds that filter through many layers of administrative bureaucracy, CDF goes directly to the local level. It allows individuals at the grassroots level to make decisions as to which projects they would like to undertake and which ones to take priority over others.

The government has committed 2.5% of its ordinary revenue to this fund. This is a big pool of resources running into billions of Kenya shillings annually as shown in Table I.I below. A proposal to raise this to 7.5% was passed in the 2007 amendment Act. However, the implementation is not yet done.

Table I.I: Amounts allocated to CDF nationally since inception (2003/2004)

Year	Amount allocated to CDF nationally (Ksh)	Percentage increase (2003/2004 as the base year)
2003/2004	1,260,000,000	100%
2004/2005	5,341,999,997	424%
2005/2006	7,028,614,994	558%
2006/2007	9,736,860,002	773%
2007/2008	9,797,000,000	778%
2008/2009	9,797,000,000	778%
2009/2010	12,300,000,000	976%
Total	55,261,474,990	

SOURCE: CDF Board statistics (2009/10)

The trend as observed in Table I.I above shows that the amounts are increasing every year from Ksh 1.2 billion in 2003/2004, to Ksh 12.3 billion in 2009/2010. The materiality of the funds involved in terms of quantity and the annual increasing trend endears the fund to critics of government fiscal spending.

The intention of this study was to establish whether the large resources allocated to CDF had led to an improvement in the welfare of Kenyans as measured in terms of economic growth. A case of Nyeri town constituency was used and the various factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth were analysed.

1.2 Statement of the problem

The CDF has been hailed as one of the important strategies of attaining rapid economic growth in Kenya. It has also been marked as one of the tools through which the much cherished Kenya Vision 2030 will be achieved. However, since inception in year 2004, the success of CDF contribution to economic growth has been a subject of contention.

Indications are that though the fund has achieved some progress, the performance is not to the expected standard. There have been questions as to whether the fund is meeting the objectives for which it was set up, whether the fund is assisting in attaining economic growth and whether it is assisting in uplifting the living standards of the Kenyan people.

The National Tax Payers Association (NTA) in November 2008 carried out a research focusing on how well the CDF funds for financial years 2006/2007 were utilised in Nyeri town constituency. The findings were that only about 46% of the allocated funds were properly utilised. 38% of the funds were spent on badly built projects while 16% could not be accounted for (NTA, 2008).

At the national level the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCCK), in year 2005 issued a manual on decentralised funds. The NCCCK observed that there is extremely low public awareness on decentralised funds, poor community involvement in decision making, lack of transparency in funds allocation and prevalent poor coordination of projects within an area (NCCCK, 2005).

From previous studies and casual observations, several factors have been seen to influence the contribution of CDF to economic growth. These include the competence of management staff, amount of funds disbursed, projects chosen and stakeholder's participation. Others are the government support and the demographics of the management staff.

While the earlier studies by NTA and NCCCK focused on prudent utilisation of CDF funds and community participation in the management of decentralised funds, this study sought to go further and establish whether the CDF was contributing to the economic growth in Nyeri town constituency. The study also differed from the earlier studies in that the demographic factors of the CDF management staff were one of the independent variables. In this case,

gender parity as well as age structure of the CDI staff, factors whose influence on the contribution of CDF to economic growth had hitherto not been studied were looked into.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The purpose of this study was to analyse the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth and suggest ways in which the same can be improved.

1.4 Objectives

The study was guided by the objectives listed below.

1.4.1 Broad Objective

To analyse the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth in Nyeri town constituency.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

1. To establish how the competence of the management staff in CDF projects influenced economic growth in Nyeri town constituency
2. To determine to what extent the amount of money disbursed through CDF influenced economic growth in Nyeri town constituency
3. To assess the relationship between the projects chosen for CDF funding and economic growth in Nyeri town constituency
4. To evaluate the influence of stakeholders participation in CDF projects on economic growth in Nyeri town constituency.
5. To establish the extent to which the demographic factors of CDF management staff influenced economic growth in Nyeri town constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following research questions

1. To what extent has the competence of CDF management staff contributed towards economic growth in the constituency?
2. How does the amount of money disbursed through CDF influence economic growth in the constituency?

3 What is the relationship between the projects chosen for CDF and economic growth in the constituency?

4 To what extent does stakeholders* participation in CDF projects influence the economic growth in the constituency?

5 How do the demographic factors of CDF management Mart'influence economic growth in the constituency?

1.6 Significance of the study

It was hoped th.it the study would help to analyse the factors that influence the contribution of C'DF to economic growth in Nycri town constituency. Together with other studies in other areas, it was hoped that the findings would help to analyse the factors that influences the contribution of devolved funds to economic growth in Kenya. This way, it was hoped, the study would inform the government policy formulation process to ensure that the right procedures are adopted in the management of development funds to attain higher economic growth in the country. The study would also add to the body of knowledge in the field of dccentralised funds.

1.7 Limitations of the study

Time and financial resource constraints could not allow for a country wide study. The study was thus conflned to Nycri town constituency. Another limitation was that the respondents would hold back some information which they may regard as sensitive and confidential. The researcher assured the respondents of strict confidentiality for any information given and that such information was for the purposes of the study alone.

1.8 Delimitation of the study

To succeed in this study the researcher identified Nycri town constituency as the area of study. The familiarity gained in the area by the researcher while working there for over five years boosted the success of the study. The CDF projects for government financial years 2003/2004 to 2009/2010 constituted the sampling frame. Since CDF was started in year 2003/2004 reliable data on CDF projects covering this period was available.

The data collected was corroborated through triangulation. Different instruments of data collection were employed including the questionnaires, interviews and document/record

analysis. This helped to ensure accurate data was captured which was reliable for making conclusions.

1.9 Assumptions of the study

The study assumed that the respondents would provide reliable and valid data that was useful in making conclusions in relation to the study. Another assumption was that the management staff of various CDF projects had kept proper records that would provide the information required in the study.

1.10 Definitions of significant terms as used in the study

Economic Growth:	An improvement in the living standards of people living in an area.
Gross Domestic Product (GDP):	Total value of goods and services produced in a country over a given period of time usually one year
Decentralisation:	Process of disbursing decision making closer to the people. Delegating decision making authority down to lower levels in an organisation relatively away from a central authority.
Stakeholders:	All those who have an interest in a project. These includes the project beneficiaries, the government. NGOs*. suppliers, workers, religious and other organisations whose contribution or lack of the same can affect the success of the project positively or negatively.
Project:	A definite task with a clear timeline and budget intended to improve the welfare of the community.
Programme:	A set of structured activities aimed at achieving a specific goal.
Fund:	A pool of financial resources set a side for a specific purpose. E.g. the CDF
Management staff:	Individuals occupying leadership positions in the CDF projects or offices.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter aimed at looking at what others had done in the area of economic growth and decentralised funds. The intention was to broaden the understanding in this area from past studies, utilise the findings in such past studies and avoid pursuing approaches that had failed in the past. To this end the chapter looked at economic growth in Kenya since independence and various programmes under decentralised funds system with special emphasis on the operations of CDI. The influence of devolved funds on economic growth was also explored.

2.2 Economic Growth in Kenya

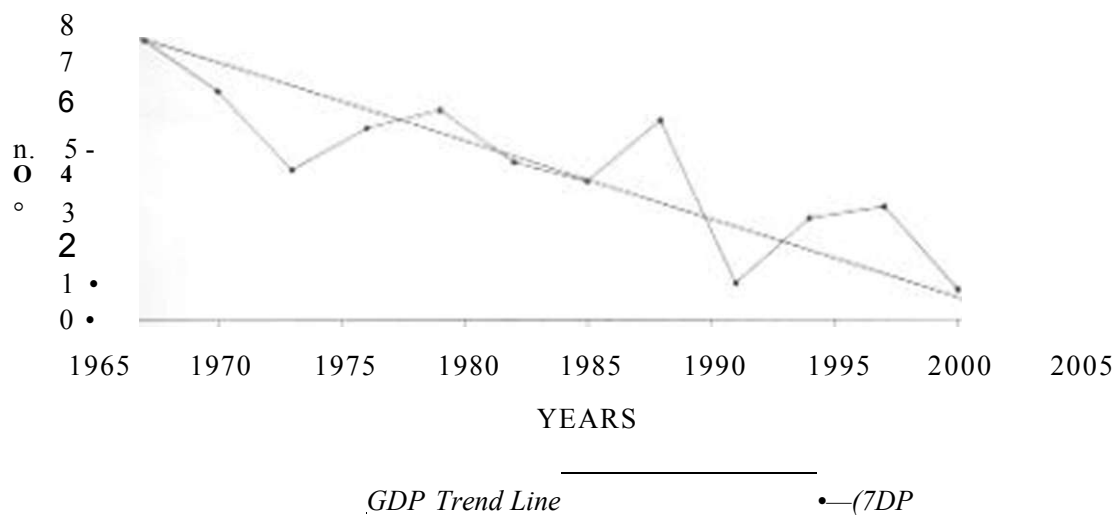
Rapid economic growth has received precedence in Kenya and elsewhere in the world as a means of alleviating poverty and decreasing human suffering. This policy among others has been adopted in various Government sessional papers as well as the five year development plans as main goals of attaining economic development. The economic growth policy has been variously pursued in post independent Kenya. The sessional paper No. 1 of 1986 recommended measures that included rapid economic growth led by the private sector with support from a more efficient public sector. The economic growth strategy is based on the implicit assumption that the "trickle down" process would take place therefore redistribution of growth. Kenya's development strategy has been based on the idea that poverty would be alleviated through rapid economic growth as the poor would also benefit from sustained growth (Nafula et al. 2005)

2.2.1 History of Economic Growth in Kenya

The period from independence in 1963 to 1973 witnessed the most rapid economic growth in Kenya's history. GDP grew at an average of 6.6% per annum and per capita income remained positive despite high population growth rates. The 1960's and 1970's were predominantly characterised by controls in virtually all key sectors of the economy, this approach seems to have worked well as evidenced by the remarkable growth. There was expansion of output and employment propelled by expansionary fiscal policy. By 1980's

Kenya had achieved a reasonable level of industrialisation by regional standards (Lall and Pietrobelli. 2002).

However, with a series of external shocks in 1970's economic performance started to dwindle, for instance, the oil shocks of 1970's, the 1976 to 1977 coffee boom and the collapse of the East African Community in 1977. caused acute balance of payment problems in Kenya (Were et al. 2005). The Economic growth rate started declining in the late 1970's and 1980's as illustrated in figure 2.1 below. The decline in economic growth was accompanied by increasing levels of unemployment, underemployment and poor income distribution. The government had large balance of payment deficits, inflation was high, meeting the recurrent expenditure was a challenge while spending on development projects almost stalled. The economy was in a crisis demanding action (Were et al. 2005).



Source Kenya National Bureau of Statistics

Figure 2.1: Trend in GDP growth 1966-2001

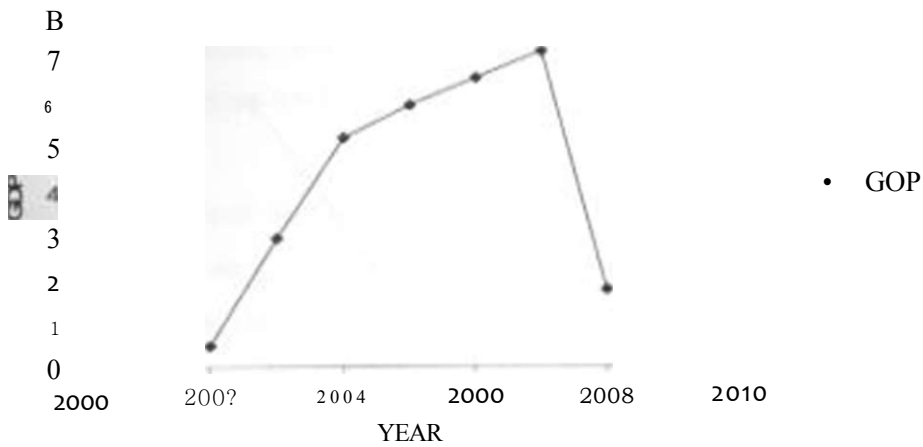
With the support of the Breton wood institutions substantial economic reforms were implemented in the 1980's. The reforms included the dismantling of the controlled economy otherwise known as Liberalisation. Other measures included the Structural Adjustment Facility (ESAF), Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAP'S) 1980-1990. Structural Adjustment loans (SAL'S) 1983. and Export Compensation Scheme (FCS) 1984.

The implementation of the reforms was however patchy and marked by many episodes of policy reversals. The reforms were largely driven by extreme pressure from donors. The political structure was not supportive of the reforms because of vested interest (Were et al, 2005). The donors also lacked a clear focus, preoccupying themselves with short term targets, therefore failing to view reforms as a whole. They also took institutional capacity and political constraints for granted. Despite the reforms economic growth continued to slide downwards in the 1990's as shown in figure 2.1. The worst decline in economic growth was recorded in year 2000 at -0.3%. (Were et al. 2005).

The continued slide in economic growth contrasted by a rising population growth rate condemned many Kenyans to abject poverty. For instance, in year 2000, 52.8% of the population was estimated as poor as compared to 39% in year 1994 (Nafula et al. 2005). According to the Kenya participatory poverty assessment studies, the leading manifestations of poverty include begging, dependence on external assistance especially for food, poor shelter, clothing and health, engagement in odd jobs, dropping out of schools, child labour and idleness. Most of the households participating in the poverty assessment studies felt that poverty had worsened over time (Narayan D. 1996).

The year 2002 was marked by a regime change from KANU to NARC Government. The new government put up measures to arrest the declining economic growth trend. One of the ingenious innovations introduced by the new government is the CDF (Mwangi, 2005). An Economic Recovery Strategy (FRS) was also put into place. Among the objectives of FRS was to raise the real GDP growth rate from 0.6% in 2002 to 2.3% in 2003 and then to 7% by 2007. This seems to have been achieved as shown in figure 2.2 on next page.

Unfortunately, the 2007 post elections violence and its subsequent effects disrupted production systems and ultimately reversed the growth momentum. Consequently GDP growth shrunk to a mere 1.7% in year 2008. This is a clear testimony that gains made in economic growth can be wiped out within a very short time (FRS, 2003-2007: End Term Review, 2009).



Source: *Kenya National Bureau of Statistics*

Figure 2.2: Real GDP Growth 2002-2008

2.3 Decentralised Funds Model: A Global Perspective

In Latin America, there has been a steady movement towards decentralisation in the last decade. The movement often referred to as the "silent revolution" has led governments and donors to rethink the role that social fund should play in promoting local development. While social fund has been relatively successful in building local infrastructure, insufficient integration with public sector systems (both national and local) has raised well founded concerns about institutional and investment sustainability (Serrano, 2005).

During 1990s, fiscal decentralisation and local government reform were among the most widespread trends in development. Many of these extensive and costly efforts, however, have made only modest progress towards meeting their stated goals. Given this uneven performance, there has been considerable debate about the desirability of fiscal decentralisation and how to approach it (Smoke, 2001).

According to Vaillancourt (1998), interest in fiscal decentralisation has grown greatly all over the world in recent years. The public finances of many developed economies have to varying degrees become more decentralised as one way of attempting to accommodate the fiscal realities of the "post welfare state" era. Throughout Europe, new systems of local and intergovernmental finance are being established as part of the revolution away from the old central system. Finally, an increasing number of developing countries are

turning to decentralisation as one possible way of escaping from the traps of ineffective and inefficient governance, macroeconomic instability and inadequate economic growth in which so many of them have become mired in more recent years.

The debate on various forms and issues of fiscal decentralisation is thus in air more or less everywhere these days. Economic theorists are theorising about fiscal decentralisation, applied economists are attempting to measure its potential effects in various dimensions while policy economists are busily living around the world dispensing advice about it. In many developing countries, moreover, fiscal decentralisation is not only in the air but also, to varying degrees, already on the ground.

Smoke (2001), argues that the last decade has witnessed an extra ordinary proliferation of decentralisation and local government reform around the world, including in East and Southern Africa. Disappointing progress in meeting national goals through centralised processes has induced many developing countries to think beyond top down development strategies more seriously than they have in the past. Rapid economic and technological changes have fueled the trend to rely more heavily on lower levels of government. Good examples of this include the India's Members of Parliament Constituency Development Fund and Solomon Islands Rural Development Fund.

Together with the above reasons the adoption of decentralisation in Kenya has also served the governments wish to share responsibility on failure to attain desired development with the legislators and the citizens. As Ogola (2007). observes, with the devolved funds system, failure in the projects implementation is not only seen as an abdication of responsibility by the government of the day, but also a letdown on the part of the public in playing their rightful role of being the watchdog of the government. Most importantly, the devolved funds especially the CDF gives the Member of Parliament (MP), the opportunity to take development to the people and deliver on some of those well intended election promises.

2.3.1 Decentralized funds in Kenya

Henderson (2007) says that economic growth occurs whenever people take resources and rearrange them in ways that are more valuable than before. The Kenyan government has over the years employed several models to stimulate and hopefully achieve sustainable

economic growth in the country- One such model is decentralisation or the devolved funds system. In this system, government funds are allocated to specific regions which in turn determine their priority areas to employ the funds.

The devolved funds system utilises the bottom-up approach in project identification. This is an alternative to the top-bottom approach where the priorities are determined at the top and cascaded downwards to the grassroots. The paradigm shift in project identification was billed as better as it would enhance community participation, create a sense of project ownership, help to identify the priority areas as per the community and could address the regional disparities created by political marginalisation overtime. Devolved funds deployed in a more efficient and transparent manner is expected to play a key and enhanced role in correcting existing economic and social inequalities (Kenya vision 2030. 2007). This way, the devolved funds system was seen as a way of achieving economic growth in a sustainable way.

"The common goal of decentralised funds is to alleviate poverty by enhancing community participation in project identification, management, monitoring and evaluation, the participation of the community members in governance at their local levels will cascade into a culture where the good governance becomes the norm in the nation" (NCCK. 2005).

The devolved system in Kenya has been implemented in several ways. These include: the road maintenance levy, the local authority transfer fund (LA 11), the Free Primary Education, the Secondary School Bursary Fund, the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD), the HIV Fund, the Youth Fund, the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) among others. A look at several of these programmes will suffice to bring out how the concept has been implemented in Kenya.

2.3.2 District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD)

The District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) strategy was launched in 1983 with the main objective of allocating resources on a more geographically equitable basis. This strategy aimed at eliciting participation of the local people in the funded projects and help alleviate poverty (Nafula et al. 2005). However, due to poor preparation, unfamiliarity of

District stall with methods of participatory planning, the absence of monitoring and evaluation combined with the weak commitment of the sector staff to intersectoral initiatives a number of decentralised projects were poorly conceived and designed (Manda et al. 2001). Moreover, the target groups, the poor and the vulnerable groups were largely excluded from direct involvement in design and implementation. As a consequence the DFRD did not achieve much of the intended objectives.

2.3.3 The Constituency Development Fund (CDF)

The CDF was established in 2003 through an Act of parliament. The Act provides that there shall be paid into the fund an amount of money equivalent to not less than 2.5% of all government ordinary revenue collected in every financial year and any other monies accruing to or received by the national committee from any other source. The fund is divided among the 210 constituencies through a simple formula as follows: the first 75% is divided equally among all the constituencies while the remaining 25% varies depending on the poverty index of the constituency. This allows for poorer constituencies to receive a higher amount of money (Manda et al. 2001).

The CDF was created to be a channel through which the country would resolve the unbalanced development in different regions of the nation, through the Act, constituencies were identified as a viable theater at which money would be channeled from the consolidated account to a point where the communities themselves would determine the development projects that the money would support. The CDF is therefore the best opportunity for community members to participate in governance and decision making for their regions.

2.3.3.1 Objective of CDF

The objective of CDF is to take development projects to the citizens at the grassroots level within the shortest time possible in order to alleviate poverty (CDF Implementation Guide, 2003).

2.3.3.2 Management structure of the CDF

CDF is managed and controlled by two local and two national committees. These are the Constituency Development Committee (CDC) and the District Projects Committee (DPC) at

the local level and the Parliamentary Select Committee on CDF/ Constituencies Fund Committee (CFC) and the National CDF Management Committee (CMC) at the national level (CDF Act 2003).

The Member of Parliament (MP) is expected to convene locational development meetings once every two years to come up with priority projects to be submitted to the CDC. Within thirty days after the first session of a new parliament, each MP convenes the CDC. This comprises of the elected MP as the chairperson, 2 councilors, one District Officer, two representatives of religious organisations, two men's representatives and two women's representatives. Others are one youth representative and one nominee from an active NGO. All the members must be from the particular constituency (NCCCK, 2005).

The CDC receives the projects proposals from the locations and draws a priority list for the constituency to be submitted to the District Projects Committee (DPC). The CDC also holds appropriate consultations with the relevant government departments for their technical advice.

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A District Projects Committee is established in every District comprising of all MP's in the District, chairpersons or mayors of local authorities in the district, District Commissioner, and District Development Officer who acts as the secretary to the committee. Other members are the District accountant and other departmental heads who may attend as ex officios upon invitation. The chairperson is elected from amongst the elected MP's or councilors for a two year term (CDF Act 2003).

The DPC coordinates the implementation of the projects funded through the CDF. The DPC also scrutinises the list of projects submitted from each constituency to prevent duplication of efforts on projects that span across several constituencies. The DPC forwards the list of approved projects to the parliamentary select committee on CDF.

The parliamentary select committee on CDF also known as the constituencies fund committee is established under the parliamentary standing orders as a select committee. It is comprised up of the chairman and not more than ten members who are not members of the cabinet. Proportional representation of the parliamentary parties is ensured. This committee

considers the constituency project proposals received from the UPC and makes recommendations to the clerk of the national assembly. This committee oversees the general implementation of the CDF Act (CDI Implementation Guide, 2003).

The national CDF management committee (NMC) is comprised of the chair who is from the ministry of finance, permanent secretary's ministry of planning, regional development, agriculture, the clerk to the national assembly and other eight persons appointed by the minister for finance (CDF Act, 2003). A public officer who administers the fund is an ex-officio member of and secretary to NMC. The NMC ensures allocation and disbursement of funds to every constituency, ensures prudent management of the fund, receives and discusses annual reports and returns from constituencies.

2.3.4 Constituency Bursary Fund

In 1993 the GOK established a bursary fund to cushion households from impacts of poverty, unstable economy and the effects of HIV/AIDS, by increasing access, retention and completion rates in secondary schools. The bursaries were administered by the ministry of education. From year 2003 however, the government changed the system by establishing the constituency bursary committees to administer the fund.

The allocation to every constituency is based on the secondary school enrolment, constituency poverty index, overall national secondary school enrolment and the country wide poverty situation. In year 2004, national enrolment stood at 786,129 students while the poverty index showed 65% or 47,674 students were poor and needed bursary support (NCCK, 2005).

The fund targets children from poor households, from arid and semiarid areas, those affected by HIV/AIDS and orphans. Five percent of the allocation is set aside for the girl child and other children under special or difficult circumstances e.g. children with disabilities.

Parents or students obtain bursary application forms from the divisional educational officer in the area where they are resident free of charge. The filled forms are forwarded by the area education officer to the constituency bursary committee which deliberates, scrutinises and identifies those who qualify for assistance.

2.4 Competence of Management Staff

Dwivedi (2005) says that human resource of a country is the most crucial factor in its economic growth. The quality of labour force depends on the level of its education, training, skills and its inventive and innovative abilities. A competent workforce is a requisite for attainment of meaningful economic growth. The human capital is the main factor that combines the other factors of production to attain economic growth. There is a close correlation between the competence of staff and the ability of an organisation to attain its objectives. Odhiambo (2010) observed that concerns have been raised about the qualifications of the officials charged with the management of CDF and some quarters of the society are demanding for qualified accountants to take up the task.

2.5 Amount of Funds Disbursed

The financial resource at the disposal is another factor that can determine the pace of economic growth in a country. The resources available will not only determine the number of projects to be undertaken but also the extent or magnitude of such projects. Capital intensive projects may be necessary to transform the economic fortunes of a region. Odhiambo (2010) observed that financial allocations to projects through CDF in most cases are hardly enough to undertake high projects and in instances where such projects are initiated, there is always the risk of leaving them incomplete.

2.6 Projects Chosen

The choice of projects to be implemented can make a difference on the rate of economic growth of an area. As observed by Ogutu (1990), the nation using a larger portion of its resources for capital goods is likely to experience more rapid growth than the nation using more of its resources for consumer goods. The CDF policy guide (2004) provides that the funds should go to projects that benefit the community at large such as construction of schools, health centers, water projects, roads, chiefs and police posts. The training of CDF committees members can also be supported by CDF. The CDF doesn't fund private enterprises, merry go rounds, religious and political organisations as well as projects recurrent costs (Gikonyo, 2008). To address the diversity in community needs a variety of projects is necessary.

2.7 Stakeholders Participation

Mwangi (2005) noted that recent efforts to national planning in Kenya have sought to identify development priorities through a consultative process. The consultations are insightful in highlighting the priority rankings of development needs by the community. One of the lessons learnt from the various consultations conducted in Kenya is that while the country faces a number of cross cutting problems, there are significant differences on how communities rank the priorities (Mwungi. 2005). The stakeholders are the people, organisations and institutions that share a common environment with a project. The stakeholder* can affect or be affected by the project positively or negatively. For successful implementation of projects, deliberate efforts should be expended to ensure active participation of all stakeholders. This promotes the project acceptance and unlocks the community potential to the benefit of the project. Consequently, the projects contribution to economic growth is promoted. However, there is indication that stakeholders participation in CDF projects is wanting in many cases. Ogalo (2009) observed that the appointment of CDF committees doesn't allow for community participation in a free and fair election. As such, MP's exercise their own discretion in the appointment of people in the committees

2.8 Demographics of CDF Staff

The president of Kenya in December 2006 directed that all recruitments in public service would have at least 30% women. This was in recognition that gender imbalance that persisted in the public service was a hindrance to equitable representation and may have negative effects on economic growth in the country. For projects to be effective in addressing the community problems, equitable representation in terms of gender balance, age structure, social status and other societal attributes is necessary. The management of any organisation should reflect the composition of the community diversity as much as possible. Manthai (2006) observed that Studies in good governance indicates that good leadership should embrace participatory and democratic principles. Consequently, breaking barriers that exclude women and youth in leadership through affirmative action could improve managerial efficiency in the organisation. On review of the several national planning documents, Davies (1990), found out that reduction of inequality in the work place was a key consideration of most governments. However, most of these remain as policy documents while very few are implemented in practice. This could be a hindrance to

economic growth as some important groups are left out of the growth agenda thus excluding their contribution as well as ignoring their views and interests.

The three programmes analysed above bring out how decentralisation has been conceptualised and implemented in the Kenyan perspective. First, there is allocation of funds to specific administrative or elective units. Secondly, the units have some autonomy in determining their priorities on which to utilise the funds. The all inclusive approach where stakeholder's participation is a critical benchmark is emphasised.

The aim of the decentralised system is to address unique social-economic problems which are specific to a given region. By addressing these local problems with the input of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders it is hoped that the community economic potential will be unlocked. This will in turn improve the productivity of the available resources leading to higher rates of economic growth and sustainability of the projects undertaken. Ultimately, better living standards will be realised in the community. One of the desirable goals by the Government of Kenya will have been then attained. The other independent variables looked into includes competence of management staff, amount of funds disbursed, stakeholder participation and demographics of staff.

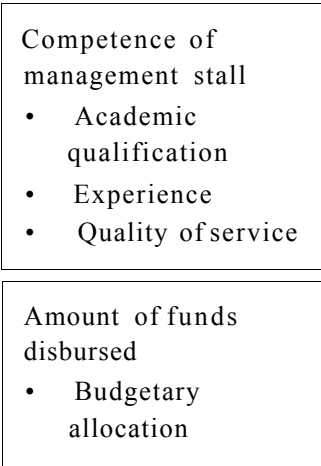
2.9 Conceptual Framework

This study was guided by the following conceptual framework explaining the relationship between the variables.

Figure 2.3: Conceptual Framework

Independent variables

Dependent variable



- Projects chosen
- Variety of projects
 - Sustainability of projects
 - Project deliverables

- Stakeholders participation
- Stakeholders sensitization forums
 - Stakeholders contributions
 - Stakeholders representation

- Demographics of CDF staff
- Gender equality
 - Age structure

- Economic growth
- Employment creation
 - Infrastructure development

- Government support
- GOK policy on CDI
 - GOK commitment to CDF projects

Moderating variable

2.9.1 The Relationship between the Variables

Economic growth was conceptualised for the purpose of this study as the dependent variable while the competence of CDF staff, amount of funds disbursed, projects chosen, stakeholders' participation as well as demographic factors of CDF staff were the independent variables. Government support was taken as the moderating variable. It was assumed that the independent variables affect the economic growth (independent variable) in the constituency.

The competence of the CDF management staff was one of the variables that was assessed to establish how it affects economic growth. The competence of the management staff in terms of academic qualifications, training, experience and past performance were looked into, these are important human capital attributes that can help the CDF contribute towards economic growth.

The amount of funds disbursed is another independent variable that was evaluated in the study. The quantity of money, when it is disbursed, the procedures of disbursement and to whom the funds are released are important factors that may determine whether any economic growth will be attained.

The choice of projects to be funded through the CDF has an effect on the economic growth to be attained. Projects that are sustainable and which support income generation and capacity building are better as opposed to consumption oriented projects. Stakeholders' participation was another independent variable that may have an effect on the economic growth achieved through the use of CDF funds. Stakeholders' participation creates a sense of ownership and opens the projects to a wide range of resources, ideas and goodwill. This is vital for project success and sustainability.

The demographic factors of the CDF staff may also influence the contribution of CDF funds to economic growth. A staff that is fairly representative of the community in terms of gender equality, age structure and even social class is vital for effective implementation of development projects.

The government may support the implementation of CDF projects in several ways. A policy guideline on how the CDF projects are to be integrated in the government plans is vital. Technical advice through the line ministries, monitoring and audit during project implementation, provision of personnel and equipment are important measures that may go along way in ensuring that the CDI funds contribute to the economic growth of an area. This was taken as the moderating variable for the study as its influence pervades through all of the independent variables.

2.1« Summary of Literature Review

From the foregoing review, the importance placed on economic growth as one of the major goals consistently pursued by the successive post independent governments in Kenya has been underscored. The path of economic growth as measured in terms of GDP was well presented. The declining trend in GDP over the years has necessitated a paradigm change in the determination of priorities on government spending. One of the approaches adopted in this line is the decentralisation of resources or the devolution model. This model attempts to incorporate the views, interests and resources of the beneficiaries and other stakeholders while formulating and implementing projects in the country. Several decentralisation programmes were looked into to give an understanding of how the concept applies. In great depth the operations of CDI were analysed as the major decentralisation programme for this study. A conceptual framework with the independent and dependent variables was diagrammatically presented.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The chapter gives a detailed outline of how the study was carried out. It describes the research design, the target population, the sample and sampling procedure, research instruments, data collection and analysis procedures that were used.

3.2 Research design

The study adopted descriptive survey research design, Descriptive survey design is used in preliminary and exploratory studies to allow the researcher gather information, summarise, present and interpret it for the purpose of clarification (Orodho. 2002) Kothari. (2003) also recommends descriptive research design as it allows the researcher to describe, record, analyse and report conditions that exist or existed. This design was ideal for this study as the researcher was assessing the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth as they existed on the ground.

In this study, both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used. Qualitative research seeks to describe and analyse the culture and behaviour of humans and their groups from the point of view of those being studied (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). It is flexible, interactive and uses the natural setting. Qualitative research includes the use of questionnaires, in-depth interviews, case studies and focus groups. For this study questionnaires and interview guide were used as instruments of data collection.

Quantitative research on the other hand relies on the principle of verifiability. That means confirmation, proof, corroboration or substantiation. The researcher's values, interpretation and feelings are not considered. Objectivity is reinforced. In quantitative research the researcher tries as much as possible to be detached from the subject of study or respondent (Kombo and Tromp, 2006). This research focuses on measurement i.e. the assignment of numerical events according to rules. Quantitative data from Project records was collected using this approach.

This design allowed the researcher to generate both numerical and descriptive data that was used in measuring relationships between the variables. Descriptive design involves measurement, classification, analysis, comparison and interpretation of data (Kombo and Tromp. 2006). Statistical information about the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth was generated.

3.3 Area of Study

The study was conducted in Nyeri town constituency in Nyeri Central District in Central Province of Kenya.

3.4 Target Population

A population is a group of individuals, objects or items from which samples are taken for measurement (Kombo and Tromp. 2006) The target population consisted of all CDF projects carried out in Nyeri Town Constituency in Central Province of Kenya between government financial years 2003/2004 to 2009/2010. The project officials, beneficiaries as well as CDF management staff constituted the subjects of the study.

3.5 Sampling Si/c and Sampling Tecltniqui-

According to Orodho and Kombo (2002). sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals or objects from a population such that the selected group contains elements representative of the characteristics found in the entire population. Sampling is the process of obtaining information about the entire population by examining only part of it (Kothari. 1985)

Stratified random sampling method was used to identify the projects to make up the sample. To avoid double counting, any project that had been funded severally in subsequent years was included only once in the sampling frame. The CDF projects were grouped into five thematic areas of education, water, health, security and others. This gave each and every project a fair chance of being included in the study. Stratified random sampling technique is preferred because it produces a gain in precision in the estimates of characteristics of the whole population (Corchran. 1977).

A look at the various strata as shown in table 3.1 below shows that education constituted 58 out of the 98 projects to be sampled. This is 58% of the sampling frame. A sample of 10% was selected in this stratum. For descriptive studies, a sample of 10% of the accessible population is enough (Mugenda, 2003). For the other strata's, a sample of 20% was selected randomly. This disproportionate random sampling approach gave the other strata's some relevance in the study. In cases where strata differ not only in size but also in variability and it is considered reasonable to take larger samples from the more variable strata and smaller sample from the less variable strata, we can account for both using disproportionate sampling design (Kothari, 2005)

Table 3.1: Procedure of Sampling CDF projects

Thematic area	Number of CDF Projects included in projects (2003-2010)	the sample	Respondents (4 per project)
Education	57	6	24
Water	8	2	8
Health	5	1	4
Security	14	3	12
Others	14	3	12
Total	98	15	60

To get appropriate information on CDF projects, all chairpersons and secretaries of the selected projects were purposively picked as respondents. These were best placed to understand the project matters. Purposive sampling is appropriate when the information required can only be obtained from a specific source (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999). In addition, two project beneficiaries were picked randomly from each of the identified projects to make a total of four respondents from every project.

The CDC members were taken as another cluster to be sampled. A 30% sample was chosen through simple random sampling. Each member of the CDC was given a number. These numbers were placed in a container and picked at random to make 30% sample. The four constituency CDF staff were considered as information rich cases and incorporated in the study as another stratum. Kombo and Tromp (2006) observes that the power of purposive

sampling lies >> selccing information rich cases lor indepth analysis related to the central issue being studied.

The sampling procedure finally yielded a sample si7C of 68 respondents as shown in table 3.2 below.

Tiihlc3.2: Number of targeted respondents

Stratum	Population	Sample	No. of respondents	% in the sample
Education	57	6	24	35%
Water	8	2	8	12%
Health	5	1	4	6%
Security	14	3	12	18%
Others	14	3	12	18%
CDC	15	4	4	6%
Stall'	4	4	4	6%
Total			(o)S	100%

3.6 Research Instruments

The researcher used questionnaires for the purposes of gathering information from the project beneficiaries, project management committee and the CDC members. The researcher also enriched the responses and tilled any information gaps through observations done in the constituency. For the constituency staff, a structured interview guide was used.

3.7 Validity and Keliabilit) of instruments

This section looks at how validity and reliability of the data collected will be attained for the findings to be relevant in achieving the objectives of the study.

3.7.1 Validity

Validity is the degree to which a test measures what it is intended to measure (Gray and Afrasian, 2003). A pilot study was done where the questionnaires and the interview guide administered to a small group of respondents in advance. The pilot group was selected from the neighboring Ictu constituency which has similar attributes to Nyeri town

constituency. This helped to make adjustments to ensure the data collection tools did actually measure what was intended. Test re-test was carried out later to confirm whether the changes had achieved the desired results. Triangulation which is the use of different data collection methods to gather the same information also came in handy. In this case, the researcher used the interview guide, questionnaires, observations, and documented records to get the same information.

3.7.2 Reliability

Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), defines reliability as a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. The pilot study helped to make necessary changes in the research instruments to be better understood. The necessary instructions in simple language were used to ensure correct interpretations were made. The researcher also used consistent and systematic questions in both the questionnaire and the interview guide.

3.8 Data Collection Procedure

Both primary and secondary data were collected for this study, the primary data was collected through questionnaires and interview guide while secondary data was collected from records at the constituency CDF office and national CDF office in Nairobi.

The questionnaires had both open ended and close ended questions. The open ended questions served to get in-depth information from the respondents. The questionnaires with adequate instructions and drafted in a clear language were hand delivered to the respondents by the researcher and /or assistants. The dates for collecting the filled in questionnaires were agreed upon the point of delivery and follow up made by phone during the process. The researcher made observations across the constituency while traversing the projects sites. This enriched the study and helped to fill some information gaps.

An interview guide was prepared for the CDF staff. An interview guide is a written list of questions or topics that need to be covered during the interview (Kombo and Tromp. 2006). This allowed the researcher to be flexible and interactive with the respondents while at the same time avoid veering off the interview course. The researcher interviewed the CDF staff at their office at an agreed time.

The researcher also examined available data on the projects. These documents included funding records available from the constituency CDF office and at the CDF national office in Nairobi. Documents/record analysis assisted the researcher to obtain pertinent information that might not be obtained through interviews or questionnaires.

3.9 Operational Definition of Variables.

The variables were operationalised by looking at their behavioral dimensions, indicators or properties denoted by the concept. This rendered the variables measurable.

Table 3.3: *Operational Definition of Variables*

Variable*	Indicator	Measure	Scale	Tool of analysis	Type of analysis
1. Economic growth	•Employment creation -Infrastructure development	-Beneficiaries sentiments	Nominal	Mode	Descriptive
		-Number of jobs created	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		•Kilometers of road improved	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		-Number of classrooms constructed	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		-Number of water pipes laid down.	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		•Number of rooms constructed in health centers.	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
2. Competence of CDF management staff	•Qualifications Of CDF staff -In service training of CDF staff -Experience of CDI staff -Complaints by beneficiaries	Academic qualifications	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		Workshops attended by CDF staff	Nominal	Mode	Descriptive
		-Number of years worked	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		-Comments by the beneficiary	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
3. Projects chosen	-Variety of projects -Sustainability of the projects	-Types of projects chosen	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		-Number of projects completed	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		-Projects giving the expected deliverables to the beneficiaries	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
		•Quality of project deliverables	Nominal	Mode	Descriptive

r Amount of funds disbursed	-Uudgetary allocation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Ainounl of money allocated to ilic constituency. • A mount of money alliKUTed to each project -Adequateness of funds received from CDF 	Nominal	Mode	Descriptive
			Nominal	Mode	Descriptive
			Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
5. Stakeholders participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Sensitisation programs -Stakeholders identification process •Forums with stakeholders -Degree of stakeholders involvement 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Stakeholders degree of awareness -Number of stake holders •Projects identification procedures -Minutes of stakeholder meetings -Level of stakeholders commitment 	Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
			Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
			Ordinal	Median	Descriptive
			Nominal	Mode	Descriptive
6 CDF stall' demographic factors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -(lender equality of CDF stall -CDF stall' age bracket mix 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Ratio of male to female among the CDF slalT -Age of CDF staff 	Nominal	Mode	Descriptive
			Ordinal	Median	Inscriptive

3.10 Data Analysis Techniques

Alter collecting the data, the researcher edited the raw data to free it from inconsistencies and incompleteness, litis involved a scrutiny of the completed instruments in order to detect and reduce as much as possible errors, incompleteness, misclassifications and gaps in the information obtained from the respondents.

The data was coded to establish how possible answers would be treated by assigning them numerical values. The data was captured and stored in electronic/soft and written/ hard copy formats.

I he qualitative data generated was organised into themes, categories and patterns pertinent to the study This helped to identify information that was relevant to the research questions and objectives. The data was tabulated into sub-samples for common characteristics with responses being coded to facilitate basic statistical analysis. Orodho (2003) argues that the simplest way to present data is in frequency or percentage tables, which summarises data

about a single variable. Descriptive statistics was used to analyse the data. Microsoft Excel and Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) were employed to analyse the data. The results were presented using frequency tables, percentage charts, and bar graphs.

3.11 Ethical **IMUC*** in Research

The researcher endeavored to remain ethical in the conduct of the study. A letter of introduction was attached to each and every questionnaire. This served to explain the purpose of the study, seek for voluntary participation and assured the respondents of confidentiality. The researcher also informed the CDF office, project committees as well as the constituency development committee members of the intention to conduct the study in their area.

3.12 Summary

The chapter explains that the study adopted a descriptive survey research design to analyse the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth in Nyeri Town Constituency. Sampling was used to get the subjects on which the research tools were applied. Questionnaires and interview guides were pre tested for validity and reliability. The operational definition of terms was given with economic growth as the dependent variable while the competence of CDF management, amount of funds disbursed, projects chosen, stakeholder's participation, and CDF staff demographic factors were the independent variables.

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION AND INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter deals with analysis, presentation and interpretation of data obtained in the study. Questionnaires were administered to Constituency Development Committee members, project committee members and project beneficiaries. The constituency CDF staff were interviewed while documentary records from the constituency CDF office served as a source of secondary data.

The data was analysed and presented using descriptive statistics. The questionnaire and interview guide were organised to probe and elicit data on the basis of the research questions listed below:

1. To what extent has the competence of CDF management staff contributed towards economic growth in the constituency?
2. How does the amount of money disbursed through CDF influence the economic growth in the constituency?
3. What is the relationship between the projects chosen for CDI and economic growth in the constituency?
4. To what extent does stakeholders' involvement in CDF projects influence economic growth in the constituency?
5. How do the demographic factors of CDF management staff influence economic growth in the constituency?

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Out of the sixty four (64) questionnaires issued out to the CDC members, project beneficiaries and project management committee members, fifty five (55) were returned while nine (9) were not returned. This represents a return rate of 85% which is acceptable for the Study. According to Peil (1995), questionnaires return rate above 50% is considered good for a study.

4.3 Data Analysis

Descriptive statistics were used to analyse and present the data. The questions presented in the questionnaire were discussed after which the related data was analysed and interpreted. The findings have been captured in tables where frequencies and respective percentages have been calculated. A variety of bar charts have been used to enhance the presentation.

4.4 Management Competence

The study looked at the competence of CDF staff in terms of academic qualifications, in service training in terms of seminars or workshops attended and work experience. The aim was to establish whether the personnel in charge of CDF at both the constituency and at project level have relevant management skills attained through training and experience. The findings of the study are as shown in tables 4.1, 4.2, 4.3, and 4.4 below.

Table 4.1: CDF Personnel Academic Qualifications

Level of education	CDC members	Project committee members	CDF office staff	Total	
	Frequency	Frequency	Frequency	F	%
a) Primary	-	1		1	3%
b) Secondary	-	12	-	12	38%
c) Tertiary college	3	11	3	17	53%
d) University	-	1	1	2	6%
Total	3	25	4	32	100%

The results in table 4.1 above shows that 6% of the respondents are University graduates. 53% hold a tertiary college qualification, while 38% and 3% are secondary and primary school graduates respectively. With 53% of the respondents being holders of a minimum of a tertiary certificate in education the personnel in charge of CDF in the constituency can be said to be fairly qualified academically. These findings are also presented in figure 4.1 on next page.

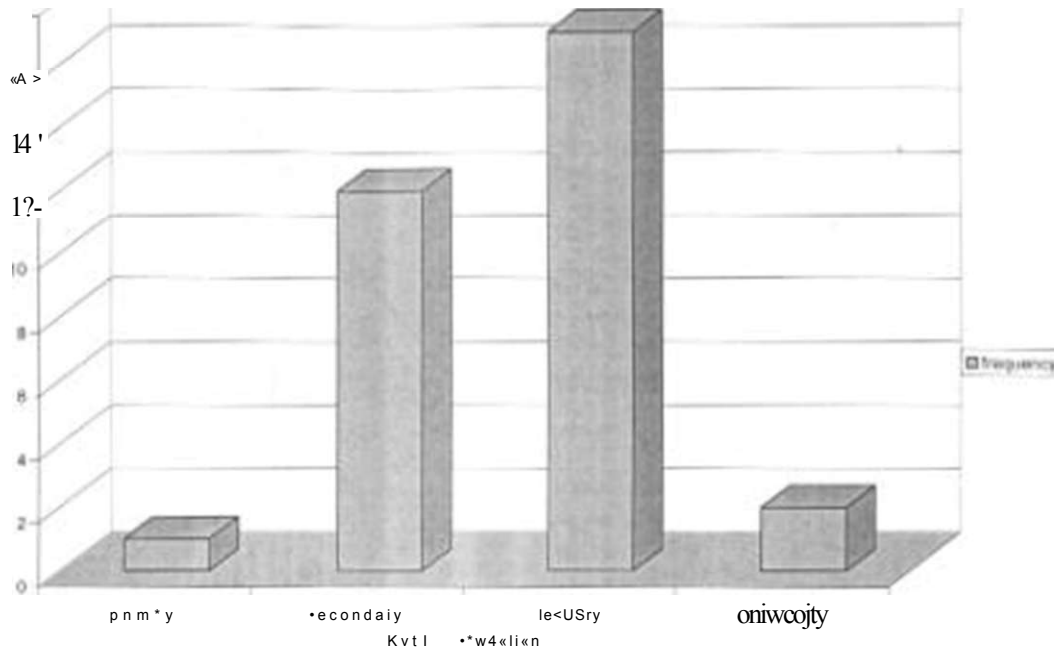


figure 4.1: CDF Personnel Academic Qualification*

Table 4.2: CDF Personnel in Service Training

Workshop*/ Seminars attended	CIH members Frequency	Project committee members Frequency	CDF office staff Frequency	Total F	%
a) None	.	6	2	8	24%
b) < 3	.	13	.	13	39%
c) 4-6	2	3	2	7	21%
d) >7	1	4	.	5	15%
Total	3	26	4	33	100%

Table 4.2 above shows that 39% of the respondents have attended less than 3 workshops or seminars, 21% have attended 4-6 while 15% and 24% have attended more than 7 and none respectively. With a massive 63% of the respondents having attended less than three workshops or seminars, the management staff of CDF projects in the constituency can be said to be wanting in modern project management skills.

On interviewing the constituency CDI office staff, it emerged that only the CDF manager and the accountant had attended some courses since joining the CDF office. One the two

clerical officers even wondered "is there anything we can learn in a seminar or workshop on how to conduct the affairs of the CDF office really?"

Table 4.3: CDF Personnel Work Experience

Years worked in management position	CDC members Frequency	Project committee members Frequency	CDF office staff Frequency	Total F	%
a) <1	0	2	0	2	6%
b) 1-3	2	10	4	16	48%
c) 4-6	1	7	0	8	24%
d) >6	0	7	0	7	21%
Total	3	26	4	33	100%

Table 4.3 above, shows that 21% of the respondents have more than six years of experience in management, 24% had between 4-6 years, while 48% and 6% have 1-3 and less than 1 years of experience respectively. While 45% of the personnel in charge of CDF in the constituency having not less than 4 years of management experience and another 48% having between 1-3 years of experience the staff can be said to be fairly qualified in this respect. Figure 4.2 below captures the above findings.

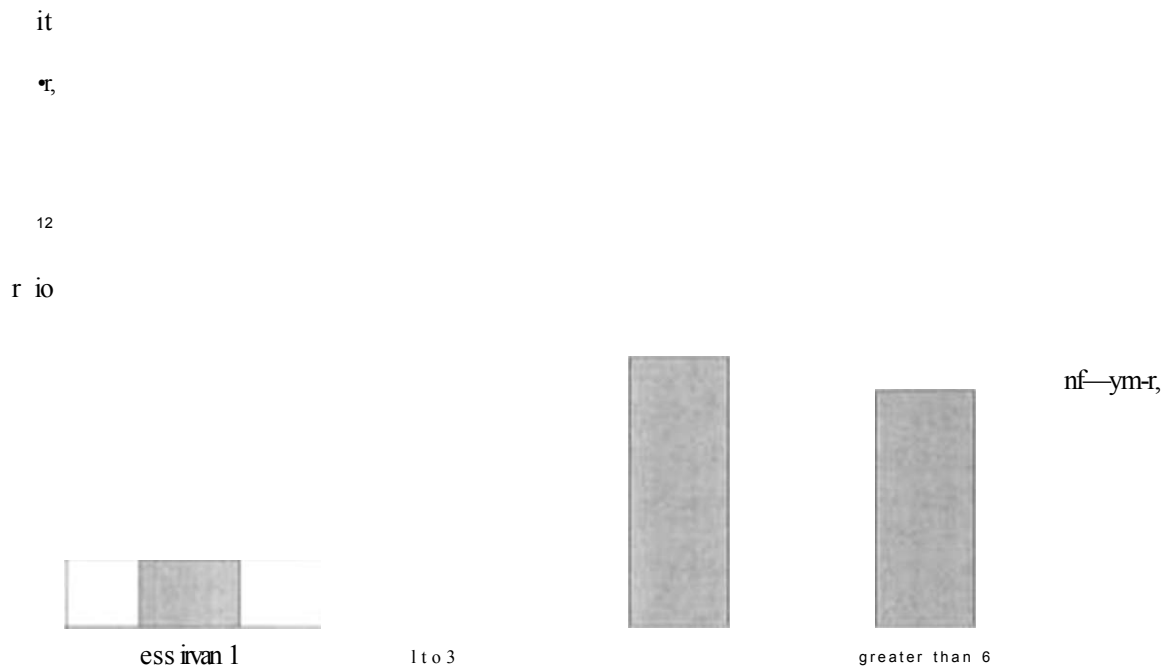


Figure 4.2: Personnel Work Experience

From the interviews with the CDF office staff, it was established that with the exception of the CDF manager who was a permanent employee, the other three had served for two and half years only. This is equivalent to the time the current MP had served. The three conceded that they got the jobs after the current MP took charge of the CDF as the former MP had to leave with his "people". This reveals how vulnerable the CDF is to the whims of politicians.

4.5 Projects Chosen

The choice of project to be implemented using the CDF money is an important factor that may affect the attainment of economic growth. The researcher was interested in the variety of projects funded through CDF, the sustainability of such projects and the quality of output from the completed projects. The findings are as presented in tables 4.5.1, 4.5.2 and 4.5.3 below.

vWIVf* it_v

Table 4.4: Projects Funded through CDF

Type of project	Number of projects	%
Education	57	50%
Health	8	7%
Water	5	5%
Security	13	12%
Bridges	3	3%
Others	25	23%
Total	M1	100%

Table 4.4 above shows that the (1) funds in the constituency are spread over a variety of projects. However, there seems to be a bias in favour of education sector which has 50% of the projects in the constituency. It may however, be argued to be desirable as education is a critical factor for the development of human capital necessary for economic growth in the constituency.

The study endeavored to establish the sustainability of CDF funded projects by enquiring on the rate of completion for the funded projects. The findings are as presented in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Progress of CDF Funded Projects

Sector	Complete	Ongoing	Stalled	Total
Education	38	19	-	57
Health	4	4	-	8
Water	3	2	-	5
Security	4	8	1	13
Bridges	3	-	-	3
Others	5	17	3	25
Total	57	50	4	111
%	51%	45%	4%	100%

Table 4.5 above shows that 51% of the CDF funded projects in the constituency are complete. 45% are ongoing while 4% are stalled. Assuming a majority of the 45% of the projects which are ongoing will be successfully completed, then, we can conclude that the choice for about 96% of the projects was right in this respect.

The study also sought to establish the quality of output from the completed projects. The findings are presented in Table 4.6 shown below.

Table 4.6: Quality of Project Output

Quality of project output	Project beneficiaries	CDC members	Project committee	CDF staff	Total	
					F	%
Excellent	6	1	2	1	10	17%
Good	15	2	22	3	45	76%
Fair	2	0	1	-	4	7%
Poor	-	-	-	-	0	0%
Total	26	3	26	4	59	100%

Table 4.6 above shows that 17% of the respondents believe that the output of the CDF funded projects in the constituency is excellent, 76% believe the same is good, while 7% believe the output is fair. No respondent said that the output is poor. This shows that the output from the CDF projects in the constituency are highly rated as 93% of the respondents said the output is good or excellent. The same findings are presented in figure 4.3 below.

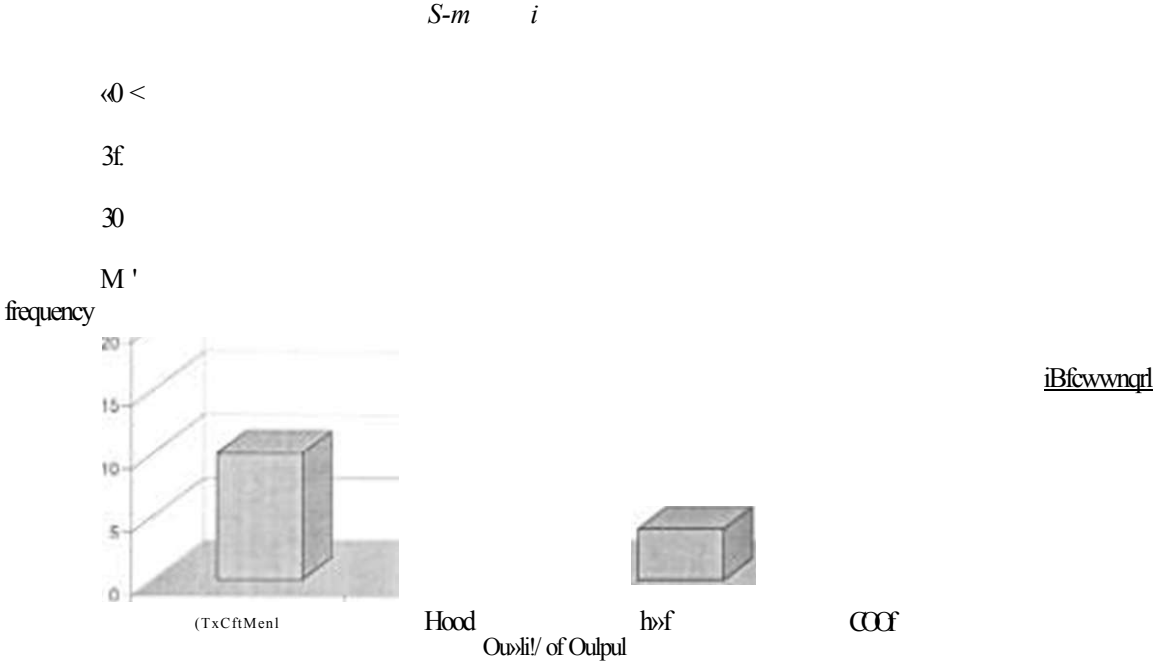


Figure 4.3 Quality of Project Output

The CDF manager explained that to ensure the projects funded through CDF attained the desired quality standards, the policy was that the relevant government departments must be consulted for technical advice before the projects are implemented. The CDC also monitors the projects during and after implementation. "Together with officers from the line ministries we conduct site visits to verify what is happening on the ground".

4.6: Amount of Funds Disbursed.

The amount of money allocated to the constituency and to the respective projects is another variable that the study focused on. The researcher wanted to find out whether the amount of money disbursed through CDF in the constituency has been adequate and if not so how much the respondents believed would be adequate. The findings are as presented in tables 4.7 and 4.8 below.

Table 4.7: Adequacy of CDF Funds

Adequacy of funds	Project beneficiaries	CDC members	Project committee	CDF staff	Total	
					F	%
Yes	7	1	6	-	14	24%
No	18	2	19	4	43	73%
Don't know	1	-	1	-	2	3%
Total	26	3	26	4	59	100%

Table 4.7 above shows that 73% of the respondents do believe that the funds allocated to the constituency or to the respective projects through CDF are not adequate. Only 24% of the respondents agree that the funds are adequate while 3% do not know. The researcher further probed the 73% who said that the funds are not adequate in a bid to establish how much they felt would be adequate. The findings are presented in table 4.8 below

Table 4.8: Adequate CDF* Mloeatiruis

Adequate funds	Project beneficiaries	CDC members	Project committee	CDF staff	Total	
					F	%
1 -2 times more	15	-	14	2	33	77%
3-4 times more	3	-	2	2	7	16%
> 5 times	-	-	2	-	2	5%
Don't know-	-	-	1	-	1	2%
Total	18	2	19	4	43	100%

Table 4.8 above shows that 77% of the respondents would wish the CDF allocation to be increased by up to 100%. 16% would like an increase of between 300% to 400%. while 5% of the respondents would wish to have an increment of 500% and over. This confirms that there is a strong desire for increased CDF funding in the constituency.

From the interviews carried, there is indication of the need for increased CDF allocation to the constituency. The accountant said "we receive overwhelming requests for funding every year. However, we can only issue cheques to the few who are lucky to have been allocated some money by the CDC. If the funds were at least doubled, more people would benefit".

The staff also noted that there was delayed disbursement of funds from the treasury which affects the timely implementation of projects

4.7 Stakeholders Participation

The concept of devolved funds is premised on active participation of as many stakeholders as possible. The study wanted to find out the level of stakeholders awareness on the project activities as well as the degree of stakeholders commitment to the various projects.

Interviews with the CDF staff revealed that the only stakeholders involved in CDF projects were the relevant government departments and the beneficiary community. The CDF manager said that there was no provision for other stakeholders such as the religious organizations, NCI's and donors at the project level. The findings are as presented in tables 4.9 and 4.10 below

Table 4.9: Level of Stakeholders' Awareness on Project Activities

Level of awareness	Project beneficiaries	CDC members	Project committee	CDF staff	Total	
					F	%
Very high	4	-	1	1	6	10%
High	20	3	20	2	45	76%
Fair	1	-	4	1	6	10%
Low	1	-	1	-	2	4%
Total	26	3	26	4	59	100%

Table 4.9 above shows that 10% of the respondents believe that the level of stakeholders awareness on project activities is very high. 76% of the respondents believe that it is high while 10% and 4% believe that it is fair and low respectively. With 86% of the respondents saying the level of awareness is high or very high then we can comfortably say that there is adequate awareness of CDF projects in the constituency.

Table 4.1U: Stakeholders' Commitment to CDF Funded Projects

Level of commitment	Project beneficiaries	CDC members	Project commillec	CDF staff	Total	
					F	%
Excellent	9	-	4	1	14	24%
Good	15	3	19	2	39	66%
Fair	2	-	3	1	6	10%
Poor	-	-	-	-	0	0%
Don't know	-	-	-	-	0	0%
Total	26	3	26	4	59	100%

Table 4.10 above shows that 24% of the stakeholders have an excellent level of commitment towards the CDF funded projects, 66% have good level of commitment while 10% have a fair level of commitment. None of the stakeholders has a poor level of commitment towards the CDI funded projects.

4.8 Staff Demographic Factors

To be an effective intervention in addressing community problems a project should capture the community diversity and richness as proportionately as possible. This is more so in terms of gender and age structure of the community. The CDF manager said that in the CDF Act 2003, there was a provision for two representatives from either gender and one for the youth in the composition of the CDC. The Act was however silent on the appointments at the project level. This loophole has led to domination of project committees by the male gender and non representation of the youth and other marginalised groups. The findings in this area are as presented in tables -111 and 4 12 below.

Table 4.11: Distribution of CDF Staff by Gender

Gender	CDC members	Project committee	CDF staff	Total Frequency	%
Male-	2	16	2	20	61%
Female	1	10	2	13	39%
Total	3	26	4	33	100%

Table 4.11 above shows that 61% of the CDF management staff at constituency and at project level are male while 39% are female. This shows that there is some gender imbalance in the allocation of management positions in CDF projects.

Table 4.12: Age Structure of CDF Management Staff

Age structure	CDC members	Project committee	CDF staff	Total	
				Frequency	%
<25	-	-	-	0	0%
25-35	1		3	6	18%
36-45	-	8	-	8	24%
46 >	2	16	1	19	58%
Total	3	26	4	33	100%

Table 4.12 above shows that 58% of the staff in charge of CDF in the constituency is aged over 46 years. 24% is used between 36-45 years while only 18% are between 25-35 years of age. No respondent is aged below 25 years. This may be explained by the belief in the society that advancement in age is synonymous with experience. Much trust in managerial roles is thus gained with advancement in age as the aged are considered as more experienced and thus better placed to steer the organisations towards the attainment of their objectives.

4.) Economic Growth

The study looked at economic growth in terms of jobs created and the infrastructure developed using the CDF funds. The infrastructure developed was analysed by looking at the completion rate of CDF funded projects in the constituency.

The findings on jobs created as presented in tables 4.13 on next page shows that 54% of the respondents believe that their projects have created more than eight jobs, 29% and 14% say that their projects have created between 4-7 jobs, and 1-3 jobs respectively. This is a positive indicator of economic growth as creation of jobs is synonymous with increased income for the concerned individuals,

Table 4.13: Jobs Created through CDF Projects

Number of	Project	Project	CDF staff	Total	
Jobs created	beneficiaries	committees		Frequency	%
1-3	4	4	-	8	14%
4-7	5	7	4	16	29%
>8	16	14	-	30	54%
Don't know	1	1	-	2	3%
Total	26	26	4	56	100%

From the interviews carried out with the constituency CDF staff there is a clear indication that CDF has actually created some jobs in the constituency. One of the staff members said "I had 'tarmacked' for several years since I left school looking for a job. Were it not for the CDI some of us would not be public servants in any way by now"

Table 4.14 below shows that 51% of CDF funded projects in the constituency are already complete, 45% are ongoing while 4% have stalled. With only 4% of the CDI funded projects having stalled it can be comfortably said that most (about 96%) of the CDF funded projects in the constituency are actually making a positive contribution to economic growth in the constituency. This was further reinforced by the respondents' view on the extent to which they believed the CDI funded projects were contributing to economic growth in their area.

Table 4.14: CDK Projects Progress Status

Sector	Complete	Ongoing	Stalled	Total
Education	38	19	0	57
Health	4	4	0	8
Water	3	2	0	5
Security	4	8	1	13
Bridges	3	0	0	3
Others	5	17	3	25
Total	57	50	4	111
%	51%	45%	4%	100%

The same findings are presented in figure 4.4 below.

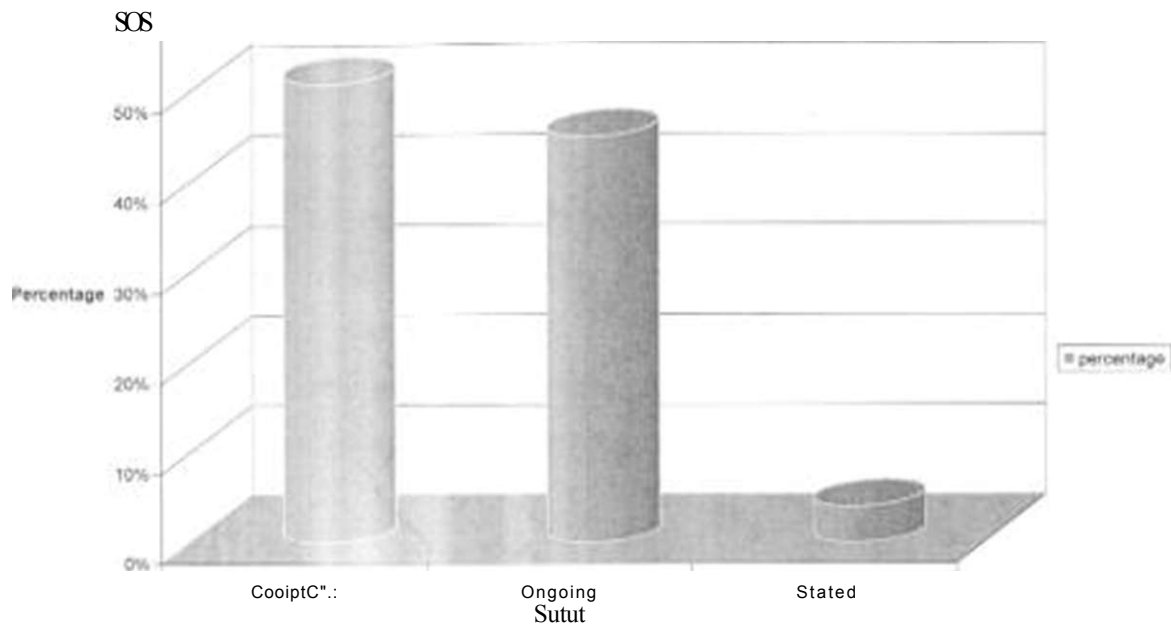


Figure 4.4: Project Progress Status

From table 4.15 below, 19% of the respondents believe that the degree of contribution to economic growth by the CDF projects in their area is very high. 54% believe the same is high, 22% said it is moderate, while only 2% said it is low. This supports the earlier findings that the CDF projects in the constituency are actually contributing to economic growth in the constituency.

Table 4.15: Contribution of CDF Projects to Economic Growth

Degree of contribution	Project beneficiaries	CDC numbers	Project committee	CDF staff	Total	
					No.	%
Very high	3	1	6	1	11	19%
High	12	2	15	3	32	54%
Moderate	8	.	5	-	13	22%
Low	1	.	-	-	1	2%
Don't know	2		-	-	2	3%
Total	26	3	26	4	59	100%

The constituency CDI- stall also supported the view that CDI- was actually contributing to economic growth in the constituency. They cited the improvement in rural feeder roads, bridges, classrooms, and health centers as a clear indication that CDF had actually led to an improvement in the living standards of the constituents.

4.111 Summary

In this chapter, data collected from the respondents through questionnaires and interviews has been analysed, presented and interpreted. The focus was on the variables of the study which included management competence, amount of funds disbursed, projects chosen and stakeholders participation. Others are the demographic factors of CDF staff and economic growth. The analysed data has been presented using frequency tables, and bar charts.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions on areas of further research.

5.2 Summary and Discussion of Findings

The purpose of this study was to analyse the factors influencing the contribution of constituency development funds to economic growth in the constituency. The summary of the findings are discussed in relation to the research objectives. The objectives of the study were based on competence of CDF management staff, amount of funds disbursed, projects chosen, participation of stakeholders and the CDF staff demographic factors. The respondents views on economic growth are also summarised and discussed.

5.2.1 Competence of Management Staff

The competence of CDF management staff was looked at in terms of academic qualifications, number of workshops attended and the work experience of the staff as measured in terms of years worked. In respect to academic qualifications, the majority (53%) of the staff were found to be fairly educated being tertiary college graduates. However, the number of university graduates seems to be very low at only 2%. 24% of the staff had not attended any workshop or seminar on project management while another 39% had only attended between one to three. A majority of the CDF staff can thus be said to be wanting in respect to possession of current project management skills commonly acquired through in service courses in workshops and seminars. An overwhelming majority of the CDF staff (93%) had more than three years of work experience. This may mean that the majority have some relevant work experience which is an indicator of management competence. The findings seem to a large extent to contradict with the views of Odhiamho (2010) that the qualifications and experience of the officers charged with the management of the CDF funds are questionable. The issue may be on appointment on political patronage but not academic or work experience basis.

5.2.2 Projects Chosen

There is a variety of projects funded through CDF in the constituency. The one hundred and eleven projects funded through CDF in the constituency are spread through six sectors of education, health, water, bridges, security, and others. This is in line with the CDF Policy Guide (2004), however, the education sector seems to be the most favoured as it takes 51% of the projects. This may be explained by the desire to promote human capital formation as a crucial element in attainment of economic growth. This supports the views of Dwivedi (2005) that human resource of a country is the most crucial factor in economic growth. The completion rate of projects was also found to be satisfactory as only 4% of the CDF-funded projects had stalled. 51% were complete while 45% were ongoing. On quality of output: from the completed projects, an overwhelming majority (93%) said that the outputs are excellent or good. This proves that the projects chosen are positively contributing to economic growth in the constituency.

5.2.3 Amount of Funds Disbursed

A majority of the respondents (73%) felt that the CDF funds allocated to the constituency and even to individual projects were not adequate. This may be partly explained by the self-centred nature of human beings to always want more for themselves. However, while those who said that the funds allocated were not adequate were asked to state the amounts they felt would be adequate, 77% said up to 100% increase would be adequate while 23% asked for more than 100%. This proves that there is a case for increase) allocation of CDF funds. This finding is in line with the provisions of the CDI Amendment Act 2007, which provided for an increment of the CDF allocation from 2.5% of the ordinary annual government revenue to 7.5%. Odhiambo (2010) had also noted that financial allocations were hardly enough to undertake big projects.

5.2.4 Stakeholders Participation

A significant majority of stakeholders (86%) were found to be well aware of the CDF project activities. In line with this, the level of stakeholders commitment to CDF projects was found to be quite high with 90% of the respondents recording either good or excellent level of commitment. This is an indication that the stakeholders are supportive of the implementation of CDF-funded projects in the constituency. The above findings

seems to agree with the findings of Mwangi (2005) that efforts to national planning in Kenya have sought to identify priorities through a consultative process. However the above findings could be biased as most of the respondents in the study were project officials who may have wanted to portray a positive image of their managerial competence. Judging from the fact that all the temporarily staff members had served for a similar period as the MP the views of Ogallo (2009), that the MP exercise their discretion in the appointment of people in CDF actually do have some credence.

5.2.5 Staff Demographic Factors

The composition of CDF management staff was found to be wanting on gender equality terms. The male gender constitutes 61% of the respondents while the females were 39%. Although this meets the 2002 Presidential directive of at least 30% female representation in public appointments, it proves that there is some preference for the male gender while filling management positions in CDF projects. This is not desirable as it locks out women who constitute a significant constituency in the community. Maathai (2006) said that studies in good governance indicated that good leadership should embrace participatory and democratic principles, then we can say that CDF is wanting in participatory leadership as women and youth are poorly represented. On age structure of the CDF management staff: 70% were found to be over 46 years old. Although tilted in favour of this group, this can be explained by the community preference for old people to take management positions as they are considered to be mature and more experienced. The lack of any person below the age of 25 years in management position is mainly because a majority in the 15-24 age bracket are still in school or are still searching for careers which would enable them to settle for leadership roles in the community.

5.2.6 Economic (Growth)

A significant majority of the respondents (73%) were of the view that the contribution of CDF to economic growth is rated as high or very high. This is a confirmation that the CDF model is successful in addressing community problems. 54% of the respondents said that CDF projects had created many job opportunities averaging more than eight jobs per project on project progress status. 51% of the CDF funded projects are complete, 45% are ongoing while only 4% have stalled. This is quite encouraging and a testimony that CDF projects are indeed making a positive contribution towards

economic growth in the constituency. This finding supports the views of Herderson (2007) that economic growth occurs, whenever people take resources and rearrange them in ways that are more valuable than before. This also agrees with the findings of Gikonyo (2005) that through the CDF communities all around Kenya have put up projects which have been the first infrastructure improvements seen in years.

5.3 Conclusions

From the findings in this study, the following conclusions are made. CDF is making a positive contribution to economic growth in the constituency. Majority of the stakeholders are not only highly committed towards CDF projects activities but also they highly approve the quality of the output from the projects. The management staff in charge of CDF at the constituency level is fairly well qualified in terms of academic qualifications and work experience. However, the same staff is wanting in current project management skills as a significant number have not attended any workshop or seminar on project management.

The projects chosen for implementation through CDF were found to be desirable for addressing the community problems. They capture diversity and their completion rate is quite impressive. The quality of the output was also recognised as good or excellent by a majority of the respondents. The amount of funds disbursed was identified as one of the main factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth in the constituency. The funds disbursed through CDF were found to be inadequate. A majority of the respondents requested for up to 100% increment.

An analysis of CDF staff by gender reveals that gender equality is lacking in the constituency. The male gender seems to dominate most of the management positions especially at the project level. The age structure of the same staff also shows some inequality with a preference to the old. The youth and middle aged seems to be poorly represented in CDF managerial positions.

5-1 Recommendation*

Based on the findings of the study the following recommendations were made

1. The CDF management policy structure should provide for in service training for staff members and those holding management positions at the project level. Seminars, workshops and other short courses should be conducted periodically to update the staff on new and emerging trends in project management.
2. The amount of funds disbursed through CDF should be increased by up to 100% for the fund to have a meaningful contribution to economic growth. This would enable the fund to cater for more projects and devote larger amounts to the identified projects.
3. In relation to the gender imbalance, some affirmative action may be necessary especially while filling positions at the project level,
4. Sensitisation on quality management based on positive leadership attributes and not merely on gender or age should be done in the constituency. This would help to address the imbalance on gender and age.
5. The youth should also be encouraged and facilitated to take active roles in the project activities through a favourable policy framework that integrates them in project management and offering of incentives.

5.5 Areas of Further Research

The study focuses on the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to economic growth in Kenya - in the case of Nyeri town constituency. On the basis of the findings of this study, the following areas are recommended for further research

- 1) The congruence of CDF funded projects with the overall central government development strategy.
- 2) Alternative routes for decentralised funds model of development.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Introduction Letter

KAUli I'HI JOSLPii MIAM)

PO BOX 1275. KARA I INA

TEL . 0721479292

//_/2010

Dear Sir/Madam.

RE: ACADEMIC KIM \RCII

I am a student of University of Nairobi; pursuing a Masters Degree in Project Planning and Management. Am conducting an academic research on the factors influencing the contribution of CDF to Economic Growth in Nyeri Town Constituency.

You have been identified as a suitable person to provide information on a project/projects funded through CDF. I am kindly requesting you to fill the enclosed questionnaire as accurately as possible. Your responses will be treated confidentially and used for the purposes of my academic research only. Thank you.

Yours faithfully.

KABETMJ. MIAIs'O

Appendix 2: Questionnaire for Project Management Committee

(Chairperson and Secretary)

Instructions

Participation in this exercise is voluntary. Kindly answer these questions as accurately as possible. Do not write your name anywhere in this questionnaire. Please tick where appropriate.

Section A: Background Data

1. Your gender

Male

Female

2. Your age

a) Under 25 years

b) 25-35 years

c) 36-45 years

d) 46 years and over

3. What is the name of your project?

4. What position do you hold in the project committee?

a) Chairperson

b) Secretary

5. If or how many years have you held the above post in the project?

Section I): Management ('oiupctncc

6. What is your level of education?

a) Primary school graduate

b) Secondary school graduate

c) Tertiary College graduate

d) University graduate

7. As project leaders, how many seminars or workshops have you attended on project management?

(a) 1-3

(b) 4-6

(c) More than 7

(d) None

X. How many years have you held a management position in this project or other areas?

a) 1-3

(b) 4-6

<> More than 7

(d) None

9. In your view to what extent are the project members satisfied with the performance of the project management team?

- (a) Very satisfied C J (b) Satisfied I—I (c) Not satisfied • (d) I don't know •

10. (a) Do the project members complain about the project affairs?

- Yes • No d l

(b) If they do, what are the common sources of the complaints?

- (i) Leadership wrangles 1
(ii) Misuse of funds,
(iii) Lack of information
(iv) Political interference 1
(v) Other reasons (state) —

Section C: Projects (hosen

11. (a) Are you aware on any other projects that are funded through CDF other than yours?

- Yes • No •

(b) If yes how many of these projects are in

- (i) Education (ii) Water...
(iii) Health— (iv) Security
(v) Others-

12. What stage has your project reached?"

- a) Complete J
b) Ongoing
c) Stalled •

13. (a) Do you believe that your project is achieving or will achieve the desired objectives?

- Yes • No C I

14. In your view how would you rate the quality of your project deliverables/output

- (a) Excellent • (b) Good [] (c) Fair • (d) Poor ^

Section D : Amount of Funds Disbursed

15. How much money has your project received through CDF since inception?

- a) Less than Ksh.100,000 IZU
b) Ksh. 100,000-Ksh. 500,000 C I
c) Ksh. 500,001-Ksh 1,000,000 LZD

d) Over Ksh 1,000.001 d1

c) I don't know I__I

16. (i) Do you think the above allocation was adequate for your project ?

Yes d I skipb NoI__I j'.o to b

(ii) If no how much do you think would have been adequate?

(a) 1-2 times more [(hi 3-4 times more|__|

(c) > 5 times more |] (d) Don't know |__|

Section E: Stakeholders Participation

17. In your view how would you rate the level of awareness of project affairs by the various stakeholders in general

(a) Excellent L J

(b) Good t

(c) Fair •

(d) Poor **CD**

18. How many stakeholders have been involved in the implementation of this project?

(a) 1-3 d)

(b) 4-7 •

(c) More than X **CD**

(d) I don't know d!

19. Who choose this project for implementation?

(a) Community members di

(b) Area MP •

(c) Government officers ["" |

(d) NGO's **CD**

20. Does your committee maintain the minutes of stakeholders meetings

Yes I—I No d)

21. How can you rate the level of stakeholder commitment to the project affairs in general

(a) Excellent **CD**

(b) Good I I

(c) Fair **CD**

(d) Poor I I

Section F: Economic Growth

22. How many employment opportunities (temporally and/or permanent) has this project created?

- (a) 1-3 •
- (b) 4-7 •
- (c) More than X •
- (d) I don't know •

23. (i) In your view has this project led to or is it likely to lead to an improvement in the general standards of living for the beneficiaries?

Yes _____ No _____

(ii) If yes to what extent?

- (a) Very high [Z2] (highlight)
- (c) Moderate HZ) (d) Low •
- (e) I don't know [___]

Flic End

Thank you for your kind cooperation

Appendix 3: Questionnaire for Project Beneficiaries

Instructions

Participation in this exercise is voluntary. Kindly answer these questions as accurately as possible. Do not write your name anywhere in this questionnaire. Please tick where appropriate.

Section A: Background Data

1. Your gender

Male Female

Other

2. Your age

a) Under 25 years

b) 25-35 years

c) 36-45 years

d) 46 years and over

3. What is the name of your project? _____

4. How long have you been a member of this project? _____

Section B: Management Competence

5. Do you know the committee members of this project?

Yes

No

6. How would you rate the competence of the project management in general?

(a) Excellent

(b) Good

(c) Fair

(d) Poor

Section C: Projects Chosen

7. Is this project achieving the objectives set out at the beginning?

Yes

No

8. How can you rate the quality of the projects output/deliverables?

(a) Excellent

(b) Good

(c) Fair •

(d) Poor 1

Section I): Amount of Funds Disbursed

How much money did this project receive from CDF?

10. (i) Do you think the money received for this project from CDF was adequate?

Yes CD No •

(ii) If no, how much do you think would have been adequate?

(a) 1-2 times more 1 (b) 3-4 times more 1

(c) > 5 times more (d) Don't know | |

Section K: Stakeholders Participation

11.1 How would you rate the level of the member's awareness on the project affairs?

(a) Excellent CZ1

(b) Good d1

(c) Fair O

(d) Poor L 1

12. How many stakeholders are involved in the implementation of this project?

(a) 1-3 **CD**

(b) 4-7 C 1

(c) More than S •

(d) I don't know •

13. (a) Are members called for meetings to deliberate on project matters?

Yes • No CZ1

(b) If yes, are the minutes of previous meetings read out for members to confirm?

YCSQ No •

14. How can you rate the level of member's commitment to this project?

(a) Excellent CZH

(b) Good •

(c) Fair O

(d) Poor r ^

Section F: Economic (Growth

15. How many people were employed in this project on temporarily or on permanent basis?

- (a) 1-3 •
- (b) 4-7 •
- (e) More than 8 •
- (d) I don't know •

16.(i) In your view has this project led to or is it likely to lead to an improvement in the general standards of living for the beneficiaries?

Yes • No 1

(ii) If yes to what extent?

- (a) Very high • (b) High (ZT1
- (c) Moderate CD (d) Low [__]
- (e) I don't know []

I In- End

Thank you for your kind cooperation

Appendix 4: Questionnaire for CDC Members

Instructions

Participation in this exercise is voluntary. Kindly answer the following questions as accurately as possible. Do not write your name anywhere in this questionnaire.

Section A: Background Data

1. Your gender

Male! J

Female f~l

2. Age

a) Under 25 years CD

b) 25-35 years •

c) 36-45 years I I

d) 45 years and above l

3. Who nominated you to be a CDC member?

Section II: Management Competence

4. What is your level of education?

a) Primary school graduate I

b) Secondary school graduate L_

c) Tertiary College graduate • I

d) University graduate _|

5. As CDC members, how many workshops or seminars have you attended on project work?

(u) 1-3 CD

(b) 4-6 •

(c) More than 7 CD

(d) None •

6. How many years have you held a management position in CDF or any other area?

a) Less than one year I—I

h) 1-3 years I

c) 4-6 years ()

d) 6 years and above I

7. (a) Do members of your constituency make complaints about the projects selected by your committee?

Yes ED

No •

Section C: Projects Chosen

8. In what areas can the CDF money be utilised?

9. How many projects has your committee approved for funding through CDF since inception in year 2003/2004_

10. Out of the projects that have benefited through CDF above, how many have been successfully completed__

11. Are the completed projects giving the expected deliverables/outputs?

Yes (ZJ) No (E D)

12. How can you rate the quality of the project deliverables?

(a) Excellent I I

(b) Good I—I

(c) Fair •

(d) Poor I |

Section I): Amount of Funds Disbursed

13. How much money was your constituency allocated in the following financial years through CDF?

(a) 2003/2004 _____ (b) 2004/2005 _____

(c) 2005/2006 _____ (d) 2006/2007 _____

(e) 2007/2008 _____ (1)2008/2009 _____

(g) 2009/2010 _____

14 (i) Do you think the amount of funds allocated to the constituency through CDF is adequate? Yes I—I No []

(ii) If no how much do you think would have been adequate?

(a) 1-2 times more [] (b) 3-4 times more I—I

(c) > 5 times more | J (d) Don't know []

Section K: Stakeholders Participation

15. How would you rate the level of stakeholders awareness on CDF project in the constituency?

(a) Excellent • (b) Good CD

(c) Fair | 1 (d) Poor •

16. How many stakeholders does your committee work with in the implementation of CDF funded projects?

(a) 1 - 5

(b) 6-11

(c) More than 12

(d) None

17. In your view what is the level of commitment of the various stakeholders to the CDF projects?

(a) Excellent

(b) Good

(c) Fair

(d) Poor

Section F: Economic Growth

18 (i) In your view do you think the CDF programme is contributing to economic growth in your constituency?

Yes

No

(ii) If yes to what extent?

(a) Very high

(b) High

(c) Moderate

(d) Low

(e) I don't know

I In End

I thank you for your kind cooperation

Appendix 5: Interview guide for constituency C'DK staff

1 Gender

Male ••

Female ••

2. Age bracket

a) Below 25 years ••

b) 25-35 years O

e) 36-45 years £ J

d>46 years and above 1

3. What is your level of education?

4. How many years have you worked for CDI ?

5. How many people have been employed in the CDF constituency office on permanent and/or temporarily basis*
- H

6. Have you received any training on your work since you joined the CDF? If yes, in what areas? How many times?'

7. Do you receive any complaints from >oui clients? What is the nature of the complaints if any?

8. Do you think the amount of money allocated through CDF to the constituency is adequate? If not, how many times more do you think would be adequate?

9. How would you rate the success rate of CDI funded projects in the constituency?

II. Do you believe the completed CDI projects are achieving the expected objectives?

12. Do you think there is adequate stakeholders' participation in CDF funded projects in the constituency?

13. Do you think the CDF projects in this constituency are contributing to economic growth?

Yes •

No]

If yes, to what extent?

The End

Thank you for your kind cooperation

Vppendix (»): Sampling Frame

1. **ML** Kenva Primary School
2. Githwariga Primary School
3. Gatilu Police Post
4. Riamukurwe Primary School
5. Thunguma Primary School
6. Nyaribo Primary School
7. Nyaribo Secondary School
8. Marua Dis|>nsary
Nyaribo Dispensary
10. Marua Secondary School
11. Marua Primary School
12. Githiru Primary- School
13. Ithenguri Primary School
14. Giakanja Primary School
15. Kwonderi Primary School
16. Kahiga Dispensary
17. Ndurutu Primary School
18. Kihuyo/Njeng'u Bridge
19. Muringato Primary School
20. Gitathiim Secondary School
21. Kamuyu Bridge
22. Muthuaini Secondary School
23. King'ong'o Primary School
24. Nyamach.iki Primary School
25. Education Itursary
26. Office Equipment
27. Administrative Cost
28. Nyen (attic Dips
29. Kamakwa Police Post
30. King'ong'o Police Post
31. Mathari Primary School
32. Municipal Chiefs Office
33. Kihatha Secondary School
34. Ihwa Secondary School
35. Kirichu Primary School
36. Ngangarithi Primary School
37. Kiambuiri Primary School
38. Ihigaini Primary School
39. Kiganjo Primary School
40. DEB Primary School
41. Mumguru Dispens-ry
42. Central Disabled
43. Tctu Boy s Primary School •
44. Ihwa Primary School
45. St Vincent Kiamuiru Secondary School
46. Kiamuiru I'nman School
47. Kamuyu I' inwy School

- 18. Iluruma Children Home
- 49. Giakanja Secondary School
- 50. YMCA
- 51. Riamukurwc Children's Home
- 52. Capacity Building
- 53. Monitoring & Evaluation
- 54. Emergent)
- 55. Chorong'i Primary School
- 56. Chorong'i Cattle Pip
- 57. Mnirwc Primary School
- 58. Mairwc Nuiscry School
- 59. Kihuyo Primary School
- 60. Gachika Secondary School
- 61. Gachika Youth Polytechnic
- 62. Riamukurwc Secondary School
- 63. Mwenji Prinury School
- 64. Thungunut Police Post
- 65. Gilhiru II inguma Bridge
- 66. Githiru Youth Polytechnic
- 67. Murugum Primal) School
- 68. Witmerc-King'ong'o Bridge
- 69. Muruguru Water Project
- 70. Roads Mm um
- 71. Njeng'u Nyaribo Water Project
- 72. Ihungum.i Nursery
- 73. Kamweni i I cachers College
- 74. DF.B Muslim Prii i.in School
- 75. Kihatha Pritnar) School
- 76. Belwup Kescuc
- 77. Kanoga Primary School
- 78. Kiria Dispensary
- 79. Ihwa Watci Projcci
- 80. Kairia Soc ial llall
- 81. Muthuaini l ea Centre
- 82. Kiriehu Ojv.n Air Market
- 83. Sign Post
- 84. Kandara Social I llall
- 85. Majengo Sc urily I ipht
- 86. Nyaribo As istants Chiefs Office
- 87. Muniguru Chiefs Office
- 88. Kiganjo < hiel's Office
- 89. Gitero Polytechnic
- 90. Gitero Chvl's Cnm;>
- 91 Gitero Chicle Office
- 92. Mathari Av,isianis Chiefs Office
- 93. Kihatha Assistants Chiefs Office
- 94. Gitathi-Int \ssist.ints t hiel's Office
- 95. Kihuyo Dispensary
- % . I etu Girls Primary School

97. Temple Road Primary School
98. Kaliiga Secondary School
99. Rware Secondary School
100. Hill-Farm Primary School
101. Kirimara Primary School
102. Kinunga Youth Polytechnic
103. Kinunga W'angi Irrigation
104. Ileri Kirumia Watci Project
105. Kamuyu Dispensary
106. Riamukurwe Ilonu- tor the Aged
107. Chania Primary School
108. Dispensary I quipmeni
109. Sports Activities
110. Environm ital Nctivities
111. Kimalhi University