

**INFLUENCE OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT
FUNDED PROJECTS SELECTION ON ALLEVIATION OF
POVERTY: A CASE OF SABOTI CONSTITUENCY, KENYA**

BY:

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**A RESEARCH PROJECT REPORT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL
FULFILMENT FOR THE REQUIREMENT OF THE AWARD OF
MASTERS OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
TO THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**

2014

DECLARATION

I affirm that this project is my original work and has never been presented for a degree award in any other University.

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this project to my dear husband Peter Siakama for his spiritual, emotional, moral and financial support as well as invaluable contribution towards my study. I also dedicate to my children for their patience and to my loving parents Samuel Sitati and Rose Sitati for their moral support and hearty advice.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to express my gratitude to my first supervisor, Dr. Paul Odundo for taking me through research methods course which has played a great deal in assisting me write this project. I also want to thank him for his input which was of much help towards formulation of the topic and objectives and how to go over the project writing or preparation. I also appreciate my second supervisor Mr. Ochieng Owour for his unwavering input, concern and consistence in guiding and directing who was always with my first supervisor in disseminating the information and correcting my work.

Moreover I appreciate my lecturer Mr. Julius Koringura who taught me statistics course that has assisted me in the analysis of data to my study. My other lectures Mr. Simiyu Cheben, Mr. Ronald Kikechi and Mr. Samuel K. Marigat for what they taught me to enable me carry out this study, also for their assistance in terms of advice and encouragement. University of Nairobi's administration is also gratified for establishing Kitale sub centre which offered me an opportunity to do this course.

My regards to all my colleagues Lynnette Wanjala, Odongo Were , Festus Mukoya, Joyce kilwake and Sammary Sabila for their moral support and encouragement. I would like to give particular appreciation to my friends Hellen Naliaka and Jackline Lusweti and to my relatives Penelope Nanjala and Hanningtone Kasembeli for their technical support. Finally, my regards to the Almighty God for life and perfect health throughout my studies.

Thank you all.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CDC	Constituency Development Committees
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
GOK	Government of Kenya
IPAR	Institute for Policy Analysis and Research
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNDP	United Nation Development Programme
DCF	Development Cooperation Forum
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
IPRC	International Poverty Reduction Center
LDC	Least Developed Countries
OECD	Organization for EuropeanCo-operation and Development
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Lands
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NDA	National Development Agency
UN	United Nation
WB	World Bank
NACCSC	National-Anti-Corruption-Campaign-Steering Committee
PMC	Project Management Committee
ECSGD	Empowering-Communities-For-Self-Governance-And- Development
LDC	Location Development Committee
IEA	Institute of Economic Affairs
CDC	County Development Committee

MP	Member of Parliament
DFRD	District Focus Rural Development
DDO	District Development Officer
NSAs	Non-State Actors
CRF	County Revenue Fund
PAC	Parliamentary Accounts Committee
DPC	District projects Committee
PPMC	Pearson Product Moment Correlation
IBP	International Budget Partnership
CDFNMC	CDF National Management Committee
NMC	National Management Committee

ABSTRACT

Poverty alleviation is worldwide concern and both the developed and undeveloped nations use different ways to reduce poverty (UNDP, 2013). Hence, in Kenya, the CDF is used to this end and its aim is to redistribute national resources to the constituencies. This study focused on the influence of Constituency Development Funded projects selection on alleviation of poverty, a case of Saboti constituency, Kenya. The study had four objectives and it targeted CDF officials and households. It purposively sampled the CDF officials and employed Yamane (1967) formula to determine the sample size for the households (100). The data was gathered using questionnaires, interviews and observation schedules. The collected data was analyzed using SPSS and content analysis. The key findings for objective 1 comprised: the basis for CDF project selection as put forth by CDF officials was community empowerment and utility; household respondents attesting to the fact that the community participated in project selection and in all the Wards, over 50% of the respondents alluded to community participated in project implementation. For objective 2: over 60% of the respondent in each Ward regarded selected projects a priority for the community; the CDF officials ranked the projects selected in terms of service delivery with 45% being good, 30% average, 15% very good and 10% poor; households ranked the projects in order of priority and it's only the roads that had a 61% for the first rank; households response on the status of CDF projects revealed that Tuwan had the highest (75.9%) while Saboti the lowest (44.4%) of completed and in use projects; 55.3% of the households noted that selection of Project Management Committee was done by community and the member of parliament. For objective 3: over 60% of households respondents were either very satisfied or satisfied with the selected schools, water, health, farming and business projects; there were 40% for school, 76.5% for water, 71.4%, 52% for farming and 83.3% for business in favor of projects' transparency; 72.4% for Tuwan, 70% for Machewa and Kinyoro, 69.6 for Matisi and 33.3% for Saboti perceived the projects to have high impact on community because the benefits spread to many people; the officials perceived that more funds, proper managerial structures and technical support were the highly needed resource needs for project selection. For objective 4: the CDF officials revealed that corruption and poor community leadership were the greatest challenges in project selection; over 85% of the respondents across different aspects agreed that they experienced negative impact of poverty to the community. The study concludes that project selection is a delicate and pivotal point of community initiatives towards poverty alleviation. It also recommends that that CDFC be capacity build more often and where possible exchange programmes between constituencies be promoted so that best practices can be transferred and be replicated.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Poverty reduction has dominated many forums in the world. Consequently, at the United Nations 2013 Summit in New York, world leaders renewed commitment to anti-poverty targets and agreed to adopt new development Goals at 2015 Summit (UNDP 2014). In addition the 2013 Global Poverty Reduction and Development Forum in Beijing was held in observance of the 21st International Day for the Eradication of Poverty (UNDP 2013). Also, a UN development cooperation forum in New York kicked off with a focus on making advances in poverty reduction and sustainable development through partnerships among countries, civil society organizations and the private sector (IPRC, 2012).

Since 1993 worldwide the UN declared October 17 the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty, and it's been celebrated since, the day was dedicated to promoting awareness about the need to eliminate poverty from all countries especially developing countries. United States of America uses different approaches to alleviate poverty through UNICEF, UNAID, UNDP, UNEP among many other programs in developing countries (UNDP, 2013). Moreover, more than a billion people worldwide still live in extreme poverty, and many more experience hunger and are vulnerable to food price shocks (UNESCO 2012). Many attempts at international and national level to alleviate poverty have done much but the effects at grassroots are not substantial. Recently focus has shifted to grassroots' or community based initiatives in the fight against poverty. Across the globe community based initiative/projects have become a panacea for escalating poverty level. Within the World Bank's portfolio alone there are approximating \$7 billion of such projects (Mansuri and Rao, 2004).

CDF are spreading rapidly globally and to date at least 23 countries have adopted or are considering adopting CDFs: Bhutan, Ghana, Honduras, India, Jamaica, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Malaysia, Mongolia, Namibia, Nepal, Nigeria, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Rwanda, Solomon Islands, Southern Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. In the Philippines allocations to members of congress have increased almost six fold since its CDF was introduced in 1990. In Zambia the size of the CDF has grown from 60 million Kwacha when it was introduced in 2006 to 666 million Kwacha in 2010 (International Budget Partnership, 2011). In Kenya the CDF was introduced at 2.5 percent of the national government's ordinary revenue and has grown along with the overall size of the government budget. Success stories have been recorded in countries like Pakistan, the Philippines, and India, which have well-established CDF schemes (IBP, 2011).

However, UNDP (2013) notes that CDF approaches towards economic growth across the World will not reduce poverty, improve equality and produce jobs unless it is inclusive of policy makers and local communities in the selection process. China is an example of what could be achieved by rapid economic growth built on investment in people: the gap in average income between China and the rest of the world has decreased by over 50 % compared to 40 years ago (UN World Report, 2012). Similarly a research on decentralization and poverty reduction in Africa by Crook (2003) argued that the degree of responsiveness to the poor and the extent to which there is an impact on poverty are determined primarily by the politics of local–central relations and the general regime context particularly the ideological commitment of central political authorities to poverty reduction. In fact it is surprising that policymakers have been prepared to adopt them, given the absence of research on their long-term impact in countries. In Nigeria, the National Economic

Empowerment and Development Strategy (NEEDS) outlines policies and strategies designed to promote economic growth with the main goal of reduction of poverty. The government is particularly concerned about worsening rural poverty, rising unemployment rates among young people and the marginalization of women (UNDP, 2013).

Francis *et al*, (2009) elaborates how the Kenya government has historically responded to the emerging social and public problems through the establishment of various decentralized financing mechanisms to address the underlying causes of poverty and inequality. Over the last two decades, and arising from a combination of factors and pressures, the government has increased the role of devolved funding and partial decentralization to initiate, implement, manage and finance community development projects. The last six years has seen the introduction of the Constituency Bursary Fund and Constituency Development Fund among others. Devolved funds are significant for many reasons. They represent a departure from past practice of centralized planning, where the central government was the primary development agent, to a new regime where communities and stakeholders get to participate and determine their development priorities and allocate availed resources accordingly. Just as important is the rationale behind the new schemes such as Local Authority Transfer Fund and the Constituency Development Fund, which have introduced ‘new’ money at the community level and through need-based criteria that emphasizes allocation based on the prevalent poverty levels. This has seen poor and marginalized constituencies receive significant amount of money injected directly into the local economy. There has been much praise for the new emphasis on devolved funding. CDF aims at redistributing national resources to the community to improve rural economy, alleviate poverty, create

employment, and raise the standard of living of Kenyans. It seeks to bring services and facilities closer to the people so as to reduce poverty.

Baskin (2010) notes that the Kenyan program for CDFs faces challenges to fully achieve the program's intended goals. First, it must ensure sufficient resources to complete the necessary internal and external oversight and audits that are in the CDF legislation. Second, there is no guarantee that ordinary constituents will be fully knowledgeable and able to act effectively in developing plans for CDF projects. Third, the CDF program is subject to a cumbersome process of allocation and implementation that involves a high number of stakeholders, which can lead to problems of coordination with other government agencies, fraud and corruption. This is especially significant against broader efforts at decentralization. Fourth, it will be necessary to develop procedures for effective cost planning in support of project implementation. Finally, it will be necessary to address the politicized nature of these funds, so that projects begun in one mandate will be completed regardless of electoral result.

In addition, profiling of poverty in Kenya can be traced back to 1992 where the number of poor people in Kenya was estimated at 11.3 million (44.8% of the total population). It rose to 13.4 million (52.3%) in 1997 and further to 17 million in 2000 (56% of the population) before declining slightly to 46% in 2005/2006. This however still translated to nearly 17 million Kenyans living in poverty and taking into account the post election violence of 2008 and the drought that hit the country thereafter, poverty levels have remained stubbornly high to date. Experience revealed that evidence of poverty in the heavily affected constituencies includes: difficulty in getting to health care centres; food shortages; high levels of unemployment and underemployment; lack of access to education and; lack of access to land. The section of the population hardest hit

by poverty comprises women, unemployed youth, orphans and people with disabilities (PEC, 2009).

According to the Director of Statistics at the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, A.K.M Kilele, Rift Valley which has the largest number of affected constituencies ranks highly within the poverty bracket at the nationally level. With an exception of only nine constituencies in the vast province, the rest lead in the pack of poor constituencies in the country (KNBS, 2009). The then Minister for Planning Wycliffe Oparanya said that the worst hit province was Rift Valley which is also home to the poorest constituency and its 19 constituencies had failed to submit their applications, followed by central province with 18 constituencies, Nyanza 11 and Eastern province with 8. Radoli (2010) postulates in the social audit report by The Institute of Social Accountability (TISA) which monitors use of devolved funds in the country that almost 50 per cent of all CDF monies are redirected to purposes different from intended ones because of political factors. Because of some of the aforementioned challenges, there is an increasing level of poverty in many Kenyan constituencies despite multiple anti-poverty programmes.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There has been significant progress against extreme poverty in recent years, but nearly 45 per cent of the world's population still lives on an income of US\$2.00 per day or less. Poverty also remains a key problem in developing countries (OECD, 2013). In view of the global population that's tending toward 9 billion people in 2050, with nearly 3 billion expected to join the middle class in the next two decades. Meanwhile, 1.3 billion people are still trapped in extreme poverty (\$1.25 per day), with another billion hovering on the brink (between \$1.25 and \$2.00). Countries will need to make an even deeper

commitment to achieve the ambitious goal of eradicating extreme poverty by 2030 (Bapna, 2014).

Experience clearly indicates that although the CDF takes a relatively small amount of the Kenya's national resources 2.5 percent of government's ordinary revenue collected every year, its impact can be significant if the funds are efficiently utilized. Since, the selection of the projects would vary across jurisdictions in line with development priorities hence poverty alleviation processes shall vary respectively. Constituencies differ with respect to the size of the land mass, population and population density. All these characteristics are expected to influence the choice of projects and the mode of delivery. Some projects that could serve a large number of people in high density areas may not be optimal where population is widely dispersed. The result of such differences may be reflected in the scale of projects (few large dispensaries versus many few clinics) (CDF, 2012).

With nearly half of the Kenyan population still below the poverty threshold, the war against poverty is still far from being won. Thus the milestones so far achieved in devolution need to be complemented with sound project selection that specifically hail from the needs of the local communities as well as professional CDFCs's. Shockingly, IEA (2012) found out that there is poor selection of CDFCs with allegations that some members of parliament nominate their cronies in the committees. Community participation is another pivotal point towards success of CDF projects, nonetheless from the IEA-Kenya study of 25 constituencies, the citizens report card revealed that only 38.7% participated in selection and prioritization of projects, 37.8% in determining the location of projects, 35.4% in project follow up and monitoring and 22.9% in management of project funds (IEA, 2007). Therefore the study looked at project selection and its influence on poverty alleviation.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study was to examine the influence of Constituency Development funded projects selection on poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency, Kenya. Specifically, the study looked at CDF project selection as an approach of poverty alleviation.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study was guided by the following objectives;

1. To determine the Influence of project selection criteria on alleviation of poverty in Saboti Constituency
2. To assess how ranking of candidate projects influence poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency.
3. To evaluate the attitudes about project selection on poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency.
4. To examine the challenges of project selection in Saboti Constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

The study was guided by the following questions;

1. How do the project selection criteria influence alleviation of poverty in Saboti Constituency?
2. How is the ranking of candidate projects influencing alleviation of poverty in Saboti Constituency?
3. How are the attitudes about project selection on poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency?
4. What challenges of project selection in Saboti Constituency.?

1.6 Significance of the Study

Poverty alleviation is one of the millennium development goals as well as a strong component of economic pillar in the Kenya Vision 2030 and thus the research sought to yield information that will be relevant to the devolved governments on Constituency Development (CD) Funded projects selection approach on alleviation of poverty. It is also important because it will enlighten policy makers on the importance of getting the right selection approach processes that are unique for a region for sustainability.

1.7 Basic Assumptions of the Study

The study assumed that poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency through projects is facilitated by the initial approach of CD Funded projects selection. Moreover, it also assumed that there are selection records at the CDF offices at the constituency of the people who had benefited from anti-poverty reduction through CDF. As well it assumed that all PMCs were still available and the residents who had benefited from the CDF on alleviation of poverty in the constituency were willing to fill the questionnaires during the study.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was limited to the Saboti constituency CDF registered anti- poverty projects by the time of the research and the CDF approaches on project selection process.

1.9 Limitation of the Study

Poverty has several indicators and the study might not take care of all of them. Therefore the study identified and operationalised the ones used in the constituency. Consequently CDF is not the only factor that might alleviate poverty and thus the study was not to be generalized to other regions. Another anticipated limitation was the readiness on the CDFC, PMCs, County Project Committee (CPC), Funds Account Manager (FAM) or DDOs, Ministries of

planning development, education and health officials and Public work officials to supply the information required for this study.

1.10 Operational Definition of Terms

CD Funded Projects. Projects funded by the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

Poverty alleviation: Is the state of human beings who are poor being freed or the burden of poor living being reduced from the state of having little or no material means of surviving, little or no food, shelter, clothes, health, education and other physical means of living hence, improving their life in the constituency.

CDF: Constituency Development Fund is a strategy for devolution of resources to alleviate poverty as a means to vision 2030 objectives as well as MDGs goal of eradication of poverty.

Population/Residents People who reside in Saboti constituency and have benefited, are benefiting and participating in anti-poverty CDF projects on poverty reduction in the constituency

Government Laws These are laws put in place by the government to govern CDF operation in a given country.

Selection Is to identify, choose, set aside, and show preference. Is a repeatable process for documenting, validating, ranking and approving

candidate projects within the CDF?

Influence

The ability to produce change through CDF selection process to alleviate poverty.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The project was organized in five chapters, chapter one covered the introductory part of the study in which the background section was a presentation of the problem identified; objectives of the study; the significance of the study. Chapter two provided an overview of both the existing literature and internal studies in the area and drew upon key themes within the literature which informed the design of the study. It also contained the conceptual framework. Chapter three provided an overview of the design for this descriptive survey study and of the methods used includes an explanation of the survey tools developed and the research approaches which were questionnaire based. Chapter four provides an overview of data analysis, representation, interpretation and discussion whereas chapter five gives the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter, complete reviews of CDF and poverty alleviation concepts were looked into. Moreover, a review of CD Funded projects selection impacts on poverty alleviation in Kenya giving or shading light on these factors.

2.2 The Concept of Poverty Alleviation and Constituency Development Funded Projects

According to NDA (2010) revealed poverty alleviation as a way of reducing the negative impact of poverty on the lives of poor people, but in a more sustained and permanent way than poverty relief programmes. It includes the state's social grant programmes which alleviate the impact of poverty for many people. Poverty alleviation programmes tend to have longer term goals and are in general more developmental than Poverty Relief programmes. Thus the state's social grant policies both provide immediate relief for poor people, but have also been found to provide a developmental stimulus by empowering people to look for jobs who live in households in which members (children, disabled persons or old age persons) receive social grants, or start their own small businesses and of course strive to ensure that children are able to receive sufficient nutrition to enable them to grow up healthier.

Successive governments have been trying to tackle poverty since independence. These efforts began through Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 in which the government identified poverty as one of the three "enemies" of development, the other two being ignorance and disease (PEC, 2009). Moreover, poverty as seen through the veil of youth "A youth in Kibera Slums in Nairobi

described Poverty as” “Poverty is me, Look at me! Look at my clothes, No job, No food, am not in school and should I fall sick, I will not afford to go to hospital” (Tombo, 2012).

According to PEC (2009) high poverty levels are caused by a number of factors which include: poor physical infrastructure, particularly roads, resulting in poor access to markets; low returns from agriculture; lack of industries and hence lack of employment; lack of access to capital and high interest rates levied by commercial banks and other financial institutions and; high cost of inputs resulting in poor application of fertilizer, other farm inputs as well as use of poor quality seeds. In some areas of the country such as West Pokot, Tana River, Wajir and Garissa, insecurity contributes significantly towards rising levels of poverty.

Other indirect causes of poverty are: the HIV/AIDS pandemic and other diseases such as malaria and tuberculosis and; gender inequality due to some cultural and traditional values that prevent women especially from achieving their full potential. For example, many cultures do not allow women to own assets such as land or even livestock. This constrains their ability to access credit from financial institutions. The destruction of the natural environment is another important contributor to high levels of poverty. Environmental degradation through practices such as cultivation and over-cultivation along river banks and extensive use of wood fuel including charcoal burning, which lead to deforestation and loss of fertile top soil through erosion (PEC, 2009).

Poverty alleviation has been hindered by many factors like inequality, security, unemployment among others. The World Economic Forum has identified economic inequality as a major risk to human progress, impacting social stability within countries and threatening security on a global scale (Oxfam, 2013). Oxfam calls on leaders at the 2014 World Economic Forum at

Davos to make the commitments needed to counter the growing tide of inequality. The United Nations' new population growth projections show that the world is set to reach nearly 9.6 billion by 2050 (UN, 2013). The world will need to produce about 70 percent more food annually by 2050 to meet global demands. More than a billion people worldwide still live in extreme poverty, and many more experience hunger and are vulnerable to environmental or price shocks others experiencing limited access to employment and high rate of unemployment facing the third world (UNDP, 2013).

According to IPRC (2013) over the last decade, Kenya's poverty has probably declined slowly, at between 1 percentage point per year, but remains at very high absolute levels about 42 per cent in 2009, the latest Kenya Economic update report focusing on poverty reduction shows. On average, Kenyans are increasingly healthy, more educated, enjoying better living conditions and are consuming more. The number of people connected with electricity and water has also been on the rise over the period. However, there is still deep-rooted poverty in rural and remote areas of the country hence Kenya needs higher growth to reduce poverty faster noting that with GDP growth rates of four and five per cent, average per-capital incomes are only rising by two per cent per year given that population growth rate is at a high of 2.6 per cent. If the wealthier are benefiting more, which is probable even not proven, the poverty reduction benefits of Kenya's moderate growth momentum have arguably been very limited.

According to the report, Kenya can only eliminate extreme poverty by 2030 if it reduces poverty by two percentage points each year. But this will only be possible if growth is accompanied by a reduction in inequality. This means that the poor need to benefit to a disproportionate extent from economic growth, both through new economic opportunities and by ensuring that safety nets are adequately buffering the vulnerable from shock (WB, 2013). This year, the

World Bank projects Kenya's economy to grow by 5.7 per cent picking to 6 per cent next year. Kenya however needs to reduce its importing culture and focus more on exports and at the same time be able to attract more foreign direct investments. The World Bank however warned the current growth model cannot push growth rates to 10 per cent as per Vision 2030 dreams. "The overall level of savings and investment needs to increase in order to raise the economy's potential growth," the bank proposes.

In its subsequent plans and blueprints, the government has realized that only through sustained economic growth can national wealth be created to provide the means to eliminate poverty. The first approach that the Government took was in the form of long term measures to increase savings, raise the level of national wealth (Gross Domestic Product), increase levels of economic growth and control population growth. It also put in place short term measures such as rural public works. Whereas a high rate of economic growth was achieved during the first ten years following independence, these levels were not sustained particularly during the mid- and late-1980s. Poverty levels reached their peak in 2000 when 56% of Kenyans lived on less than 1US\$ per day (PEC, 2009).

According to PEC (2009) some of the On-going Antipoverty Programmes or key actors in the fight against poverty in Kenya are as indicated below while each of their contribution remaining equally important. They included Core Poverty Programmes (CPP), The District Focus for Rural Development Strategy, The Constituencies Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund, Women Enterprise Development Fund, Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and Njaa Marufuku Kenya (NMK).

2.3 Criteria of Project Selection and Poverty Alleviation

The fund operational procedure of CDF is dependent on complete project circle that is from identification through approval processes to project handovers. The stage of Project identification means the first important stage in project selection. The CDF Act assumes that the community is able to organize itself to identify the location's needs, and to prepare a priority list of projects. This is to be done at village/sub-location level, location level, or ward level. The community should hold an informal meeting to discuss the needs of their area and identify projects to meet these needs. They then prioritize and list these projects in writing in order of importance (Gideon, 2012).

Mwangi (2005) in Ravallion (2005) expressed that, a community development project starts with the identification of a need or the realization that there is a need. This concurs with the CDF policy on project selection, as section 23 (2, 3 &4) of the CDF Act, 2003 revised 2007 provide guidelines on how to identify a project. The Act requires that location meetings be held and the forum used to select projects to be submitted to the CDFC before onward transmission for funding. This allows sharing of the vision through need assessment, followed by group discussion analysis.

Even where the allocation of CDF funding between constituencies is satisfactory, this does not ensure that the poorest and neediest will benefit. After funds have been divided up between constituencies, the appropriate projects must still be chosen within each of these constituencies. Critics in Kenya have argued that CDF projects do not target the neediest beneficiaries and that projects do not reach all community members; rather, project selection is often driven by political factors. In a recent study, a large majority (78 percent) of respondents reported funding of low-priority projects that do not benefit the neediest citizens (NACCSC, 2008).

Kerote (2007) stated that this will not only confirm the need for change, but also clarify the scope of the problem at hand and the resource-based available. With nearly half of the Kenyan population still below the poverty threshold, the war against poverty is still far from being won. Evidence of poverty in the heavily affected constituencies includes: difficulty in getting to health care services; food shortages; high levels of unemployment and underemployment; lack of access to education and lack of access to land. The section of the population hardest hit by poverty comprises women, unemployed youth, orphans and people with disabilities (NDA, 2010).

IEA (2012) found out that there is poor selection of CDFCs. There were allegations that some MPs have nominated their cronies in the committees. As a result, the committee members were more accountable to area MP more than to the citizens who are the taxpayers contributing to the CDF kitty and by extension, have the right to participate in CDF. In finding out if the citizens are effectively participating in these development processes, IEA-Kenya in 2006 commissioned a study in 25 constituencies. The citizens report card revealed that only 38.7% participated in selection and prioritization of projects, 37.8% in determining the location of projects, 35.4% in project follow up and monitoring and 22.9% in management of project funds (IEA, 2007).

The Constituencies are different with respect to the size of the land mass, population and population density. All these characteristics are expected to influence the choice of projects and the mode of delivery. Some projects that could serve a large number of people in high density areas may not be optimal where population is widely dispersed. The result of such differences may be reflected in the scale of projects (few large dispensaries versus many few clinics). Likewise, while a day secondary school could serve a large number of people in dense areas, such may not be ideal for low density areas where

investing in a boarding school would be more ideal. Even though different communities prioritize provision of water, the mode of service delivery is expected to vary depending on the constituency characteristics in regard to population distribution. By developing measures of the characteristics of the population served by a particular CDF project, it is possible to identify the extent to which the constituency characteristics influence the project choices (CDF, 2012).

Many Constituency Development Fund Committees have set certain requirements in order for a proposal to be successful. A responsible Constituency Development Fund Committee will make clear what they expect from the community. Most commonly, they require: A list of prioritized projects or an application for a single project, including the physical location of the project. Minutes signed by the community representatives to prove that there was a meeting to discuss the project proposal, A quotation and/or estimate for the project. For big projects, a BQ (Bill of Quantity), drawings and even a work plan may be demanded. In some cases, the title deed to the land for a proposed project is required to make sure that the land is indeed available. Constituency Development Fund Committee discusses and approves proposals. The Constituency Development Fund Committee receives the proposals, and then deliberates on them, after which it should select the most viable projects in line with what it has identified as the long term needs of the area. In this way, the Constituency Development Fund Committee has the power to select the final list of projects. However, a responsible Constituency Development Fund Committee will consult the community as much as possible and will not allow political interests to interfere in the selection of projects. Constituency Development Fund Committee prioritizes projects. This means that out of all project proposals received, the CDFC makes the final decision on which ones will receive funding

in the coming year. The CDFC has to hold a meeting to discuss those projects and must keep minutes of that meeting. For the sake of transparency, some CDFCs ensure that community representatives attend this important project selection meeting IEA, (2012).

Consequently, the amount of educated citizens is increasing. Schools are being built through funding by the CDF resources. Each of the schools that have been built by the aid of CDF funds are properly equipped in terms of teachers and facilities (Odundo, 2004). This has increased the quality of education and aided free primary education in all constituencies. Kimenyi (2005) notes that, the CDF kit has improved the life of Kenyans greatly in various aspects. Good health and growth and development go hand in hand. Healthy children make better Youth, and better Youth become healthy, successful adults who are productive members of our community. Quality Community health programs help members achieve their highest productivity potential. Health Programmes are a continuum of learning experiences that enables our Community as individuals and as members of society, to make informed decisions, modify behaviours, and change social conditions in ways that are health enhancing and increase health literacy.

According to a report by Khadiagala, (2009) dispensaries and hospitals are now more developed than ever before. Stalled dispensary buildings and projects are now being completed in record time as a result of funding from the CDF kitty. In emergency cases like accidents the wounded are first taken to dispensaries for first aid then to hospitals leading to more survivors. Serious diseases in most cases are discovered in the smaller hospitals then thoroughly evaluated in the larger hospitals (Mwangi , 2009).

Mwangi, (2005) revealed that an assumption that is made about prioritization resulting from the consultations reflect truthful revelation of preferences. This is a valid assumption because in soliciting the information on priorities, citizens were not expected to link the priorities to tax shares and thus there is no reason to distort preferences to avoid higher tax burden. However, the fact that there are no prices attached to the priorities can distort the scope of priorities. Participation is considered effective not by mere attendance to meetings but rather the ability to voice views and question decisions. Some preliminary analysis of data available on CDF expenditures across the constituencies for the 2003/2004 and 2004/2005 fiscal years seem to provide support of standard theories of decentralization. The data used are from the Ministry of Finance, Government of Kenya as reported in the CDF website (www.cdf.go.ke). Key information necessary for comprehensive analysis is missing and thus the analysis should be considered tentative.

In many cases, new, almost similar projects are implemented without successful completion of existing ones. This multiplicity of projects running concurrently often results in duplication and waste of resources. It also suggests that there could be little or no monitoring of on-going projects. This in turn creates room for exaggeration of project costs by some unscrupulous contractors some of who are paid entirely upfront and/or before their projects are certified to be satisfactory. This is one form of corruption through which quality and standards may be conveniently sacrificed (NACCSC, 2008).

Recently, CDF,(2013) emphasized by stating that CDF Act Section 22 requires that, projects under this Act shall be Community based in order to ensure that the prospective benefits are available to a widespread cross section of the inhabitants of a particular area. The Act further stated that, any funding under this Act shall be for a complete project or a defined phase of a project

and may include acquisition of land and buildings. A Constituency Development Fund Committee Office including furniture is eligible project. Administration and Recurrent costs of CDFC up to a maximum of 6% of total annual constituency allocation. Administration and Recurrent costs of PMC up to 5% of total annual allocation to that specific project. Acquisition of Vehicles, machinery and equipment; Sports activities (minus cash awards) up to a maximum of 2% of total annual constituency allocation. Monitoring and Evaluation of on-going projects and Capacity Building of various operatives up to a maximum of 3% of total annual constituency allocation. The Constituencies Development Fund comprises of an annual budgetary allocation equivalent to at least 2.5% of the Government ordinary revenue. A maximum of 5% is allocated to CDF Board for Administrative services. A minimum of 95% is allocated to constituencies based on this formula: 5% of the 95% is allocated to Emergency Reserve; 75% of the balance is allocated equally amongst all the 210 constituencies; Balance of 25% is allocated based on the Constituency Poverty Index modeled by the Ministry of Devolution and Planning. Around Ksh **137,670,000,000** has been allocated to CDF since its inception. The onus of disbursing and ensuring constituencies' use their share of the money efficiently and accountably falls with the CDF Board pursuant to CDF Act 2013. Consequently IEA, (2010) revealed that a constituency may submit from five to 20 projects per year for funding, including on-going projects. The main function of the DPCs is to review the proposals submitted from each constituency and make recommendations for onward submission to the Clerk through the MP.

2.4 Ranking of Candidate CD Funded Projects and Poverty Alleviation

IMF, (2009) emphasises that although CDF takes a relatively small amount of national resources 2.5 percent of government's ordinary revenue collected every year, its impact in terms of poverty reduction can be significant

if the funds are efficiently utilized. Also, Mwangi (2005) stated that an important aspect of project choices under CDF concerns the internalization of benefits. From a theoretical standpoint, one would expect that choice of projects is motivated by making sure that benefits are internalized by members of the constituency as much as possible. In short, we expect that CDF projects will be more of the "club goods" type as opposed to broad public goods. Simply, there are projects that would have widespread spillover benefits to communities in other constituencies. While such projects may have been ranked high amongst the priorities, they may not be selected because of the spillover benefits (eg. a road that passes through a number of constituencies). In urban centers where students from different constituencies can attend a particular primary school, there may be a tendency to avoid investing in school improvements because such would essentially export the benefits to other constituencies. Thus, there may be a tendency to invest in projects whose benefits accrue generally to the residents-e.g. public toilets, walkways, improvements in service delivery such as water, local security, etc. Simply, project choices may reflect avoidance of benefit exportation rather than the expressed priorities. A primary activity that should be undertaken then is to establish rigorous measures of the extent to which different projects internalize benefits that is there might be a likelihood that communities select projects that export costs to others, that is, activities that have negative consequences to residents of other constituencies. (Mwangi, 2005)

According to the Director of Statistics at the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, A.K.M Kilele, revealed that Rift Valley which has the largest number of affected constituencies ranks highly within the poverty bracket at the nationally level. With an exception of only nine constituencies in the vast province, the rest lead in the pack of poor constituencies in the country (KNBS, 2009). Planning Minister Wycliffe Oparanya says that the worst hit provinces

were Rift Valley which is also home to the poorest constituency. 19 constituencies in Rift Valley had failed to submit their applications, followed by central province with 18 constituencies, Nyanza 11 and Eastern province with 8. A recent Social Audit Report by The Institute of Social Accountability (TISA) which monitors use of devolved funds in the country found that almost 50 per cent of all CDF monies are redirected to purposes for which they were not intended. (Radoli, 2010).

Current fiscal decentralization efforts to address regional inequality through the use of a devolved funds mechanism are subject to potential vulnerabilities. In principle, through community-based projects, such an approach can have a positive impact on grass roots support (CDF, 2003). However, slippages in governance and accountability, efficiency, or effectiveness in the use of devolved funds could undermine their potential impact, with political pressures engendering spending programs that would not normally meet benefit-cost criteria or address the existing regional maldistribution of resources. In the medium term, three potential threats to the effectiveness of a devolved funds approach require attention. First, is the poverty-weighted allocation criteria, which effectively incentivises constituencies to be ranked poor in order to qualify for a higher share of the devolved resources. Second, the provision of such 'free' budgetary resources may dampen revenue generation efforts at the local level. Third, the disconnect between community-based projects and the provision for operations and maintenance within the central budget can limit efficiency and effectiveness in the use of these funds (IMF, 2008)

The CDF Act 2003 requires that all project proposals be accompanied by a cost estimate, and places the responsibility upon the Constituency Development Fund Committee to liaise with the relevant government

department for cost verification. However, the Revised CDF Act 2007 places this responsibility upon the Project Committee. Nonetheless, it is important that the district government is involved at this early stage for accurate costing of a project, and to approve it as viable. Many CDF projects have turned out to be 'white elephants' because they were started without due consultation with the relevant district government department. Because the CDF law is vague on the role and responsibilities of the various government departments some MPs have entered into a formal agreement or MOU with district heads of the various departments to ensure transparency and service delivery. In these agreements, they address issues such as what allowances will be paid to government officers, and the responsibility of individual officers to ensure accurate costing and quality standards (MTP, 2009).

2.5 Attitudes about Project Selection and Poverty Alleviation

Since the Fund goes to the communities directly, it can stimulate local development through involvement of the local people in the funds activities. As a result of the involvement of communities in decision making and monitoring resource use, CDF can result in high levels of efficiency due to selection of the projects in tandem with development priorities in particular localities, which is fundamental in achieving sustainable development. There are indications that CDF is helping provide services to communities that for many years did not benefit substantially from government services. In particular, the poor have in the past experienced serious problems accessing basic services that are now made available through CDF (IMF, 2009).

Given the mosaic of expenditure decisions on a myriad of local projects, and because of the relaxed rules on how and where expenditure is to be incurred, the CDF can be construed as a delegated form of fiscal decentralization, because the program allows local people to make their own expenditure decisions that

reflect their tastes and preferences and maximizes their welfare (World Bank, 2000). Given the discretionary nature of capital spending and the intrinsic value attached to political symbolism in launching CDF projects, more often, new projects are undertaken, while the existing ones are either left to deteriorate or are inadequately funded (Tanzi & Davoodi, 1998)

Community-based development is defined as “an umbrella term for projects that actively include beneficiaries in their design and management” (Mansuri and Rao, 2004). There is a growing recognition that sound governance and local accountability may play a critical role in the success of public projects. However, some have argued that decentralized community development projects are often ineffective in reaching the poor, with local elites frequently dominating community decision-making (Bardhan and Mookherjee, 2005; Galasso and Ravallion, 2005). A similar research conducted by IEA (2006) in all Kenyan constituencies indicated that sharing of CDF within the constituency is not always a smooth exercise. Due to the needs at the constituency level and the weak mechanisms of ensuring equity in the distribution of CDF projects within the constituencies, some locations felt short-changed in the process. Kerote (2007) revealed that, relevant field methodologies that call for effective management of funds have been inadequate in allowing maximum utilization of local resources

IMF (2009) explains that in selecting the project resource need, action planning is necessary since challenges are enormous and resources are usually limited, it is critical to prioritize the areas of greatest need that when addressed will result to the greatest impact in improving social welfare. The team then carefully comes to conclusions about the specific tasks that must be carried out if the community is to grow and flourish. Action planning is therefore carefully laying out how these tasks will be accomplished. It includes specifying

responsibilities and timelines with each objective, or who needs to do what and by when. It is common to develop an annual plan (sometimes called the operational plan or management plan, which includes responsibilities and timelines that should be accomplished within a year. Usually, budgets are included in the annual plan. Budgets specify the financial resources that are necessary to implement the annual plan. Different community funds can be put together for a project thus encouraging networking and effective use of resources.

CDF resources are generated from tax collected from Value Added Tax (VAT), Income tax paid by salaried employees, duty paid on manufactured and imported goods and fees charged on licenses. Therefore, each and every Kenyan contributes towards CDF (Gikonyo, 2008).

Devolved funds are significant for many reasons. They represent a departure from past practice of centralized planning, where the central government was the primary development agent, to a new regime where communities and stakeholders get to participate and determine their development priorities and allocate availed resources accordingly. Just as important is the rationale behind the new schemes such as Local Authority Transfer Fund and the Constituency Development Fund, which have introduced 'new' money at the community level and through need-based criteria that emphasizes allocation based on the prevalent poverty levels. This has seen poor and marginalized constituencies receive significant amount of money injected directly into the local economy (Francis et al, 2009). There has been much praise for the new emphasis on devolved funding. There are many in government and parliament who view this as a solution to much of the demand for community development finance at the grassroots level. There are many also at the community level and the civil society who see in it the potential for new

financing to address socio-economic problems that they encounter at the local level. While this new mantra of locating responsibility for planning and allocation of resources for community development at local level is encouraging, there are critical issues that need to be addressed for devolved funding to provide a unique, strategic and much needed solution to the social, economic, cultural, environmental and other factors at the root of present inequality and extreme poverty. There exists a real need to raise the issues regarding devolved funding and the real impact and consequences to society, communities and the country. Bringing together a learning platform on the devolved funding by drawing critical lessons from studies and evaluations that have already been done is also fundamental economy (Francis et al, 2009).

According to CDF (2013), given the diversity of expressed demands for particular public goods, project choices under CDF are expected to vary across constituencies as communities prioritize those projects that have the highest marginal impact on their lives within the budgetary constraints. Citizens are able to align their demands with resource allocation. Thus, there should be significant variations in project choices across political jurisdictions and a strong correlation between the selected projects in each constituency and the priorities expressed by the various communities through consultations. We can therefore develop an efficiency measure based on how close the CDF projects reflect expressed priorities. Such a measure would help identify whether CDF is generally associated with social welfare enhancing outcomes as predicted by decentralization theory. Thus, constituency characteristics that impact on these factors can be expected to affect the utilization of funds. Constituency characteristics that hinder participation of the beneficiaries or weaken their capacity to monitor the utilization of funds can be expected to lead to more inefficient outcomes. Simply, we expect to find wider divergences in the projects

selected compared to expressed priorities the weaker the participation of the communities in decision making (IEA, 2012).

2.6 Challenges of Project Selection and Negative Impacts of Poverty

The key objectives of the fund are to fund projects with immediate social and economic impact of the citizens, with a view of improving lives, alleviating poverty and bringing general development (IEA, 2006). The concept of poverty has been traditionally associated with lack of income, which translated into lack of food, clothing, shelter, and other basic needs. Poverty is now generally agreed to be multidimensional: that beyond lack of income, poverty is more akin to the concept of well-being as opposed to ill-being. While well-being implies material, bodily, and social well-being, as well as security, ill-being implies material lack and want, physical ill-being, bad social relations, insecurity, vulnerability, worry, fear, powerlessness, helplessness, frustration, and anger. The experience of well-being and ill-being is thus largely psychological and subjective (Narayan, 2000).

Owuor (2013) argues that CDF management faces varied challenges, some of which include: The organization structure in managing CDF projects and Project identification criteria. According to Okungu (2008), a political analyst, 70% of the constituencies have reported mismanagement, theft, fraud and misappropriation and that CDF issues are of political nature. Ongoya and Lumallas, (2005) were of the view that, CDF has the potential of being used by politicians to build their reputation in their constituencies and mobilize political support. The fund has no specific development agenda; hence, it stands out as a political tool (Gikonyo, 2008).

According to the Electoral Commission of Kenya, 60% of Members of Parliament who had billions of CDF money unspent in the CDF bank accounts, had incomplete projects and poor projects did not retain their seats, which is a

kind of a warning to M.Ps to manage the fund well, or face the wrath of the electorate in 2012 (Radoli, 2008). Wamugo (2007) further points out that the success of the fund is pegged on the character and the commitment of the area Member of Parliament to use the fund for general development in his constituency. Thus, MPs' performance can be judged based on their success/failure in administering the fund.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

This study is premised on the theory of Economic Welfare Pigou (1932). Welfare is a state of the mind which reflects human happiness and satisfaction. Pigou regards welfare as the sum total of individual's welfare. He divided welfare into economic and non-economic welfare. Economic welfare is that part of social welfare which can directly or indirectly be measured in money while non-economic welfare is the part determined by improvements arising from utilization of income earning. In economic welfare, assumed that expenditures incurred on different consumption goods provide the same amount of satisfaction, but in actuality it is not so because when the utility of purchased goods starts diminishing the non-economic welfare declines which results in reducing the total welfare.

Pigou establishes that there is close relationship between economic welfare and national income because both of them are measured in terms of money. The effect of national income on economic welfare can be studied in two ways; firstly, by change in the size of national income and secondly by change in the distribution of national income (Jhingan, 1989). The Kenya CDF programme underscores the policy of equitable distribution of 2.5% of the national income for welfare improvement and increase in access to water, infrastructure, education and health facilities. This results in welfare satisfaction of the constituency's population. Such satisfaction is explained by the quality of their life and expenditure of their disposable income on both durable and non-durable

goods. Proper management of CDF will also be determined by the number of the projects completed and their impact in improving lives. In the light of economic welfare, CDF uplifts livelihoods of societies so long as its objectives are met.

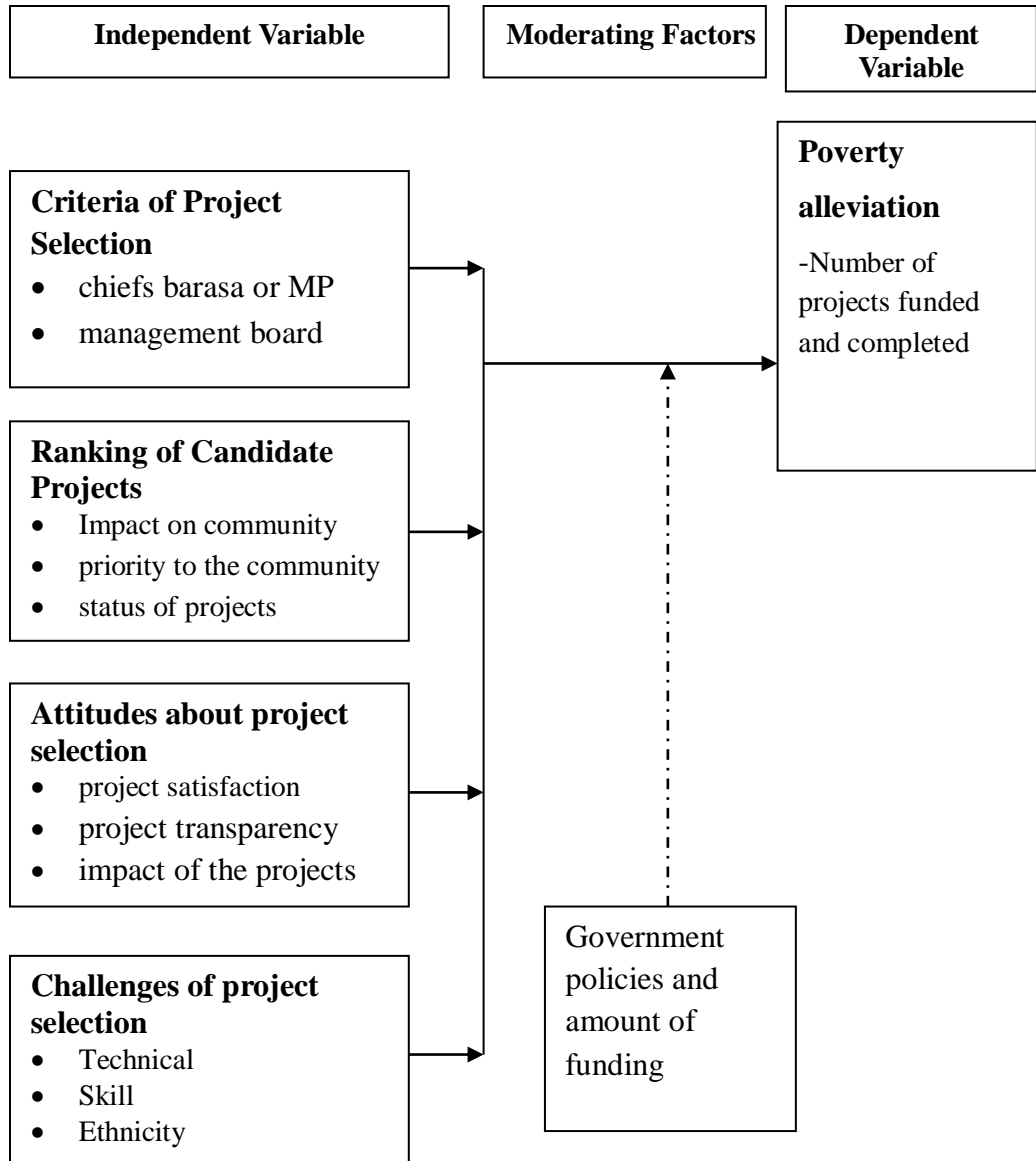
2.8 Conceptual Framework

This study developed the following conceptual framework (figure 2.1) that illustrated how the dependent variables related to the independent variables. The independent variables included components of the CD funded project selection approach: Criteria of project selection, ranking of candidate projects, attitudes about project selection, and challenges of project selection.

On the other hand, the dependent variables are poverty alleviation indicators like, review of population, impact on communities, impact on cost and size and project risks, availability of resources, capacities and capacity of resources and need required.

Figure 2.1: CDF project Selection Vs Poverty Alleviation Conceptual

Framework



Source: Author (2014).

2.9 Knowledge Gap

Table 2.1 Knowledge Gap

Variable	Source	Finding	Gap
Criteria of Project Selection	CDF,(2012)	Constituency specific characteristics influence the choice of projects and the mode of delivery. Some projects serve a large number of people in high density areas may not be optimal where population is widely dispersed.	It looked at the key factors influencing the choices of projects in the constituency
Ranking of Candidate Projects	Mwangi, (2005)	An important aspect of project choices under CDF concerns the internalization of benefits. CDF projects will be more of the "club goods" type as opposed to broad public goods.	It looked at the ranking of projects by internalization not any other ranking ways of candidate projects.
Attitudes about Project Selection	Bardhan and Mookeherjee, (2005); Galasso and Ravallion, (2005).	Sound governance and local accountability may play a critical role in the success of public projects. Decentralized community development projects are often ineffective in reaching the poor, with	It looked at different perceptions with regard to project selection and how it influences poverty

Variable	Source	Finding	Gap
		local elites frequently dominating decision-making	alleviation community
Challenges of Project Selection	Owuor (2013); Okungu (2008)	CDF management faces varied challenges like poor organization structure in managing CDF projects and Project identification criteria, mismanagement, misappropriation and political interference.	looks at how this challenges influence project selection

2.10. Summary of Literature Reviewed

There are so many CD Funded projects and selection is an initial approach used to identify projects for alleviate poverty. In assessing the certifying project basis cases CDF, (2012) revealed that constituencies' differ with respect to the size of the land mass, population and population density. All these characteristics are expected to influence the choice of projects and the mode of delivery. Some projects that could serve a large number of people in high density areas may not be optimal where population is widely dispersed. The result of such differences may be reflected in the scale of projects (few large dispensaries versus many few clinics).

In addition to that, the ranking of candidate project, Mwangi, (2005) explained that an important aspect of project choices under CDF concerns the internalization of benefits. In short, we expect that CDF projects will be more of

the "club goods" type as opposed to broad public goods. Simply, there are projects that would have widespread spillover benefits to communities in other constituencies. While such projects may have been ranked high amongst the priorities, they may not be selected because of the spillover benefits (e.g. a road that passes through a number of constituencies)

Consequently, on attitudes about project selection recognition is that sound governance and local accountability play a critical role in the success of public projects. Decentralized community development projects are often ineffective in reaching the poor, with local elites frequently dominating community decision-making (Bardhan and Mookherjee, 2005; Galasso and Ravallion, 2005).

Lastly, based on challenges of project selection, CDF management faces varied challenges like poor organization structure in managing CDF projects and Project identification criteria (Owuor, 2013). In addition to that according to Okungu (2008), 70% of constituencies have reported mismanagement, misappropriation and political interference.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter discussed the research methodology, procedures and modalities that were adopted by the study .It described the research design that was used, the target population, sample size and procedures, data collection instruments, data collection procedure, data analysis techniques and ethical issues for the study.

3.2 Research Design

Study/research design is the structure of research; it is the "glue" that holds all of the elements in a research together. Patton (2011) describes a research design as a structure that is followed in the process of conducting research. It constitutes the blue print for collection, measurement and analysis of data. Consequently, Francis (2010) defines research as an organized and systematic way of carrying out research. This study employed a descriptive survey design. A descriptive survey involves procedures of induction, analysis, classification, enumeration and measurement (Kothari, 2008). It gathers data at particular point in time with the aim of describing the nature of existing conditions or identifying stands against which existing conditions can be compared. The design was considered appropriate for this study because it was able to secure evidence on the different selected funded projects.

3.3 Target Population

Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) defines population as an entire group of individuals, events or objects having common observable characteristics. Therefore, this section looked at the population the researcher wished to study and it was from the results of this group that the generalization to the entire of Saboti constituency. The study targeted CDFC members, PMC, DDO, Fund

Manager and chiefs (CDF officials) in Saboti Constituency. Moreover, it also considered households of the five (Kinyoro, Machewa, Tuwan, Matisi and Saboti) Wards of Saboti Constituency who had participated or benefited from CDF projects. According to the 2009 Kenya Population and Housing Census, Saboti Constituency had a total of 38183 households that were distributed across the Wards as follows: Kinyoro 7763, Machewa 3713, Tuwan 11335, Matisi 8656 and Saboti 6716

3.4 Sample Frame, Sampling Procedure, and Size

A sampling frame is the actual set of units from which a sample is drawn and it contains properties that can identify every single element to be included in the sample (Martyn, 2008). For this study, the sample frame comprised the CDFC, PMCs, DDOs, Fund Manager, Chiefs as well as households of Saboti Constituency. The sampling procedure comprised those for the CDFC members, PMC, DDO, Fund Managers and chiefs as well as those of households.

First it sampled the officials purposively. Purposive sampling was deemed appropriate for selecting officials because it entailed identifying individuals who had the required information (Payne & Payne, 2004). The CDF officials interviewed were as shown below;

Position	Frequency
CDFC Chairperson	1
Chief/Assistant chief	2
Committee Member	11
Beneficiary	5
CPC	1

Position	Frequency
CDFC Chairperson	1
Chief/Assistant chief	2
Committee Member	11
Beneficiary	5
CPC	1
Total	20

Secondly the study sampled households based on Constituency total using the Yamane formula (Yamane, 1967).

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where:

n = sample size

N = Target population size

e = Precision level

Determined the household sample for the entire Constituency using the 90% precision/ confidence level that was appropriate for social research as follows:

$$n = \frac{38183}{1+38183 (0.1)^2} = 99.7 \text{ households approximately } 100 \text{ households}$$

The 100 households were proportionally apportioned to the 5 Wards as follows:

Kinyoro

$$\frac{7763}{38183} \times 100 = 20 \text{ households}$$

Matisi

$$\frac{8656}{38183} \times 100 = 23 \text{ households}$$

Tuwan

$$\frac{11335}{38183} \times 100 = 29 \text{ households}$$

Saboti

$$\frac{6716}{38183} \times 100 = 18 \text{ households}$$

Machewa

$$\frac{3713}{38183} \times 100 = 10 \text{ households}$$

The final identification of the beneficiary households in the respective Wards was done using convenient sampling.

3.5 Data Collection Instruments

This refers to the tools that were used to collect data from the population. For this study, it comprised questionnaires, interview and observation schedule.

3.5.1 Questionnaires

This forms the major source of primary data used in the study. The information collected from the source was obtained through the use of questionnaires developed by the researcher and approved by the supervisor. The questionnaires in the study was filled by the by the sampled households that had benefited or participated in anti-poverty funded projects in the Constituency.

3.5.2 Interviews

Interviews refers to face to face interpersonal conversation in which one individual (interviewer) asks the other individual (respondent) questions

designed to obtain answers relevant to the research problem. This study used the interview schedule made up of open-ended question to elicit verbal response from the CDFC chairperson, PMCs, Fund Manager, DDOs, and chiefs in the Constituency. Interviews permitted in-depth probing and seeking of clarification. They also provided a true picture of opinions and feelings.

3.5.3 Observation Schedules

This is refers to situations where the observable scenes are documented. It comprised lead statements on the issue looked out for during the field visits. Data acquired via these instruments was used to support and/or cross-check data acquired through the questionnaires.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection procedure simply refers to the steps that were used in the study while collecting the data from the respondents. It is a step by step process that guided the study while the field work was being undertaken (Kothari, 2008). A letter detailing why the study was conducted was obtained from the University. This enabled the respondents to agree to participate in the study. Then questionnaires were administered on the sampled households based on the list of respondents obtained from the CDF offices. The questionnaires were left with the respondents who wished to answer the questions later and were collected after two hours. Interviews on the other hand were conducted as per the dates agreed on by the CDFC chairperson, PMCs, Fund Manager, DDOs, and chiefs and conducted for a period of 30 minutes.

3.7 Piloting Research Instruments

Pilot testing of the research instruments is the pretesting of the instruments that will be used in the data collection process. Piloting helps eliminate ambiguous questions as well as determine the soundness and

resoluteness of the research instruments. This procedure was undertaken in the neighbouring Kiminini Constituency among the residents and CDFC officials. The questionnaires, interview and observation schedule were administered and the collected data analyzed to see if the outcomes are indeed the expected ones.

3.8 Validity of the Instruments

Predictive validity of scores was employed to test the validity of the study instruments. This was examined to determine the extent to which a particular measure is a good predictor of the other variable. This was done by correlating scores (x is continuous) with scores or classifications from the measure you are predicting (y). Appropriate correlation coefficient were computed (depending on the measurement scale).

If correlation value is greater ($>$) 0.8 for variable positively related or less than ($<$)-0.8 for variables inversely related, data (x) was said to have good concurrent validity. The Pearson product moment correlation (PPMC) was employed to determine the predictive validity of the data. The PPMC was used to describe the strength and direction of the linear relationship between the independent and the dependent variable in the study.

3.9 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability is the measure of a degree to which a research instrument yields constant results or data after repeated trial (Orodho, 2004). According to Kombo and Tromp (2006), reliability is a measure of how consistent the results from a test are. The study employed the Cronbach's alpha coefficient to measure the internal consistency of the questionnaire. The instruments had a 0.8 which by the general rule a value > 0.7 was determined as reliable enough for each of the data sets that were of the item being tested for reliability.

3.10 Data Analysis Techniques

The data from questionnaires were coded, entered, cleaned and analysed using Statistical Package of Social Sciences (SPSS). The study ran frequencies, means, cross tabulations and also conducted t-test to compare the means of responses on negative impacts of poverty. The output was presented in frequencies, percentages, means, tabulations and graphs. The interview and observation data were subjected to content analysis to describe, decode, translate, and develop understanding through a detailed description of the situation.

3.11 Ethical Issues

Before the study was done, permission was sought from the Ministry of Planning and National Development in Trans-Nzoia County and CDF office in Saboti Constituency for data collection. This was facilitated through a letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi outlining why the study was carried out. The letter also confirmed that the study was solely meant for academic purposes. It declared that identity of the respondents were not be revealed in any manner or data collected would not be revealed to any unauthorized person; otherwise it would lead to breach of confidence. The researcher provided information on the nature and purpose of the study, explained to the respondents as a way of providing sufficient information before they decide to participate. Errors due to omission or commission during compiling the report of the study were accepted.

3.12 Operationalization of Variables

Table 3.1: Operationalization of Variables

Category	Variable	Measurement Scale	Analysis Techniques
Independent Variables	Project selection criteria	Nominal	Descriptive
	Community participation	Nominal	Descriptive
	Impact on community	Nominal	Descriptive
	Priority to the community	Ordinal	Descriptive
	Status of projects	Ordinal	Descriptive
	Service delivery	Ordinal	Descriptive
	Project satisfaction	Nominal	Descriptive
	Project transparency	Ordinal	Descriptive
	Impact of the projects	Interval	Descriptive
	Resource needs	Ordinal	Descriptive
Moderating Variable	Technical skill	Interval	Inferential
	Ethnicity	nominal	Descriptive
Moderating Variable	Government policies and amount of funding	Nominal	Descriptive
Dependent Variable	Number of projects funded and completed	Ordinal	Descriptive

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND
DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings, results and discussions emanating from the study. The interpretation was done on the basis of study objectives.

4.2 Characteristics of Respondents

The respondents comprised the households, CDFC and PMC members. First the study discusses the demographic characteristics of household respondents that included gender, age, marital status, distribution across Wards (table 4.1).

Table 4.1 Demographic Information of Households

Demographics	Categories	Frequency	Percentage
Gender	Male	53	53.0
	Female	47	47.0
Marital Status	Single	43	43.0
	Married	57	57.0
Age	18-25 yrs	40	40.0
	26-35 yrs	46	46.0
	36-45 yrs	8	8.0
	46-55 yrs	6	6.0
Household Respondents'	Kinyoro	20	20.0
Distribution across Wards	Matisi	23	23.0
	Tuwan	29	29.0
	Saboti	18	18.0
	Machewa	10	10.0

Source: Author (2014)

4.2.1 Gender

The study population comprised both male and female as in table 4.1 and there were 47% of female and 53% of males. This representation is deemed viable to capture views across the gender divide. Similarly ECLAC (2004) reports that it is possible to identify the gender factors that increase or decrease the probability of individuals experiencing poverty, and how the characteristics of poverty are different for men and women. Moreover, a gender perspective enhances the conceptualization of poverty because it goes beyond a descriptive analysis to look at the causes of poverty. It approaches poverty as a process, thereby giving it a more dynamic perspective. In addition, the gender equality is an important goal in itself and a means for achieving development. Development policies and institutions must ensure that all segments of society - both women and men - have a voice in decision making, either directly, or through institutions that legitimately represent their interests and needs. Gender-based exclusion of women from participation in social, economic, and political life compromises the prospects for high-quality service delivery (World Bank, 2000).

4.2.2 Marital Status

The study found out that a majority of 57% were married while 43% were single (table 4.1). The marital representation was to enable the study have a complete picture of the influence of project section from both the married and the singles. Similarly, research indicates that marriage has a large effect on reducing the risk of poverty and is associated with a higher probability of attaining affluence over the life course when compared with non-marriage (Grinstein *et al.*, 2006). Based on this backdrop,

4.2.3 Age

The respondents were divided into four different groups to ascertain how representative across the age groups the sample was. From table 4.1 it's evident

that a majority of the respondents (46%) were between 26 and 35 years of age. They were followed closely with those between 18 and 25 years of age that had a 40% representation. The results are applauded because the majority were in the youthful bracket that is largely affected by poverty and still the ones with the energy and skills to effect the required changes through projects.

4.2.4 Household Respondents Distribution across Wards

The distribution of household respondents is as shown in table 4.1 and it was achieved through sampling as outlined in chapter three. This was to ensure that the whole constituency is represented. These findings are a basis upon which other meaningful analysis was done.

4.2.5 Awareness about CDF Projects

The other characteristic of the households considered was awareness about CDF projects. The study ascertained the respondents' awareness about CDF projects. Findings in table 4.2 show that in the entire five Wards of Saboti constituency over 90% of the respondents were aware. Matisi and Machewa both recorded 100%.

Table 4.2 Awareness about CDF funded projects

	Yes	No
Kinyoro	90.0	10.0
Matisi	100.0	0.0
Tuwan	93.1	6.9
Saboti	94.4	5.6
Machewa	100.0	0.0

Source: Author (2014)

Secondly, the study discusses the characteristics of CDFC and PMC members which include duration of service in CDF and frequency of meetings

4.2.6 Duration of Service in the CDF

The study established the duration of service as an official in the CDF which is depicted by table 4.3. There were 35% who had served for 1 year while 25% had served for less than 1 year and 2 years respectively. There were only 5% had served for more than 3 years. The findings are premised on the fact that the CDF Act empowers the MP to appoint members of the Constituency Development Fund Committee. Members shall be appointed on three year renewable terms for a maximum of two consecutive terms. The Constituency Development Fund Committee shall meet 12-24 times per year, including the sub-committee meetings. In addition, the Constituency Development Fund Committee must meet at least 12 times but not more than 24 times (Gikonyo, 2008).

Table 4.3: Duration of service in the CDF

Age	Frequency	Percentages
> 1 year	5	25.0
1 year	7	35.0
2 years	5	25.0
3 years	2	10.0
< 3 years	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

4.2.7 Meetings

Given that CDFC and PMC members were committee officials the study investigated how often they hold meetings. The findings in table 4.4 reveal that most meetings (45%) were held monthly. There were also 25% of the officials who held meetings after every three months while 15% did meetings weekly.

Table 4.4 Frequency of meetings

	Frequency	Percentage
Weekly	3	15.0
Monthly	9	45.0
After 3 months	5	25.0
No specific pattern	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

4.3 The Influence of Project Selection Criteria on Alleviation of Poverty

In this section the study looks at the the criteria employed to verify the relevance of projects during selection. First, it looks at the basis for CDF project selection as put forth by CDF officials and the results in table 4.5 show that community empowerment and utility was the highly considered criterion with 70% response. The availability of resources registered 25% while completion period had 5%.

Table 4.5 Basis for CDF Project Selection

	Frequency	Percentage
Availability of resources	5	25.0
Community empowerment and utility	14	70.0
Completion period	1	5.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

Gikonyo (2008), on the same line reports that project selection is the first step in the CDF process through which the community identifies the needs of their location or area, and chooses appropriate projects to address those needs. CDF only funds projects that benefit the community at large and the most common types are school and health centre buildings, water projects, roads, chief's offices, and police posts. Different communities prioritize different projects depending on resource endowment, environment and the

characteristics of the population. The measures of these characteristics influence the project choices (CDF, 2012)..

Furthermore, the study sought from household respondents if the community participated in the selection of projects. The success of any poverty alleviation is strongly anchored on community participation and ownership of projects and it's on this backdrop that the study findings in table 4.6 reveal that in Kinyoro, Matisi, Tuwan and Saboti Wards there were over 50% of the household respondents attesting to the fact that they participated.

Table 4.6 Community Participation in Project Selection

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Kinyoro	50.0	10.0	40.0	100.0
Matisi	61.0	22.0	17.0	100.0
Tuwan	90.0	0.0	10.0	100.0
Saboti	72.0	11.0	17.0	100.0
Machewa	40.0	30.0	30.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

It's worth recognizing that Tuwan had an overwhelming 90% response in favor of community participation. Contrary, Machewa recorded only 40% of those in favor. The results signify that the community is involved in the project selection to considerable extend but also reveals that there are people who aren't aware whether or not the community is involved. This points at how publicity and communication is structured as well as residents willingness to participate.

The study also investigated communities participation in project implementation. The study established in table 4.7 that in all the Wards of Saboti constituency, over 50% of the respondents attested to the fact that the community participated in project implementation. Specifically, tuwan had 90%, Kinyoro had 75%, Matisi and Machewa 70% respectively while Saboti had 50%.

Table 4.7 Community Participation in Project Implementation

	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Kinyoro	75.0	10.0	15.0	100.0
Matisi	70.0	9.0	21.0	100.0
Tuwan	90.0	3.0	7.0	100.0
Saboti	50.0	11.0	39.0	100.0
Machewa	70.0	20.0	10.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

In this regard, Gikonyo (2008) outlines that the public should get involved in CDF through the CDF project committees that implement CDF projects, or through self-initiated local development committees that monitor the implementation of CDF and other development projects in the constituency, or by simply attending CDF meetings. Local participation makes it possible to identify the unique needs of the community and to obtain their support. Failure to involve the community may lead to project failure.

4.4 Ranking of Candidate Projects and Its Influence on Poverty Alleviation

The study sought from both CDF officials and households the criteria they think was employed by the CDFC to rank CD Funded projects in Saboti constituency. The CDF officials all noted that the criteria used for project selection were community needs, interests and empowerment. These findings are in line with IEA (2012) assertion that the weaker the participation of the communities in decision making the wider the divergences in the projects selected compared to expressed priorities.

On the other hand, the households who said yes in table 4.6 (attested to the fact that the community participated in project selection) the study further investigated them concerning whether the projects selected was a priority for the

community. Results in table 4.8 show that in Machewa Wards there was 100% response to the fact that it was a priority. It was followed closely with Matisi and Tuwan that registered over 90%. Kinyoro had the least with only 60% finding the project a priority for the community.

Table 4.8 Project as a Priority for the Community

Wards		Frequency	Percentage
Kinyoro	Yes	6	60.0
	No	2	20.0
	Don't Know	2	20.0
	Total	10	100.0
Matisi	Yes	13	92.9
	Don't Know	1	7.1
	Total	14	100.0
Tuwan	Yes	25	96.2
	No	1	3.8
	Total	26	100.0
Saboti	Yes	11	84.6
	Don't Know	2	15.4
	Total	13	100.0
Machewa	Yes	4	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

Nonetheless, Gikonyo (2008) postulates that the Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC) is responsible for ranking of projects in order of priority and the allocation of funds to various projects as it sees fit. The CDFC makes the final decision on which ones will receive funding in the coming year. The CDFC has to hold a meeting to discuss those projects and must keep minutes of that meeting. For the sake of transparency, some CDFCs ensure that community representatives attend this important project selection meeting.

In addition the CDF officials interviewed also ranked the projects selected in terms of service delivery and results in table 4.9 reveal that 45% were ranked good, 30% average, 15% very good and 10% poor.

Table 4.9 Projects Ranking in Terms of Service Delivery by CDF Officials

	Frequency	Percentage
Poor	2	10.0
Average	6	30.0
Good	9	45.0
Very good	3	15.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

These results are insightful in the fact that they depict the individual feelings of the officials. It's also encouraging that majority ranked them good and very good in relation to service delivery and it's through service delivery that projects target and alleviate poverty. Thus the study concludes that the projects selected are having an impact at poverty alleviation. Consequently the study concludes that, the projects ranked poor should be regarded a stepping stone for improvement. However, upon asking households to rank the projects in order of priority as shown in table 4.10, it's only the roads that had a 61% for the first rank. This indicates that most of the projects implemented are not of priority to the community.

Table 4.10 Ranking of Projects Households

Projects	Ranking				
	First	Second	Third	Not listed	Total
Roads	61.0	0.0	0.0	39.0	100.0
School facilities	14.0	12.0	0.0	74.0	100.0
Health facilities	20.0	11.0	16.0	53.0	100.0
Water (Pipe/Borehole)	0.0	1.3	13.0	74.0	100.0
Security	0.0	37.0	18.0	45.0	100.0
Electricity	5.0	0.0	0.0	95.0	100.0
Agriculture	0.0	0.0	38.0	62.0	100.0
Capacity building (Resource centre)	2.0	18.0	1.0	79.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

To further investigate issues around priority of projects, the study established from households the status of CDFunded projects in their respective Wards. Results in figure 4.8 reveal that for each ward there was a majority of responses in favor of complete and in use projects. Nonetheless there were considerable responses for incomplete and in use projects across the Wards. This might again pass as a reason to why most projects in table 4.11 were not ranked unfavorably.

Table 4.11 Statuses of CDF Projects

Projects	Wards				
	Kinyoro	Matisi	Tuwan	Saboti	Machewa
Completed and in use	60.0	69.4	75.9	44.4	60.0
Completed and not in use	5.0	0.0	6.9	11.1	0.0
Incomplete and in use	35.0	30.4	10.3	33.3	40.0
Incomplete and not in use	0.0	0.0	6.9	11.1	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

On the other hand, the Project Management Committee is recognised in the CDF Amendment Act 2007 as the committee responsible for implementation of a project and thus the study established from household respondents whether the Project Management Committee existed. Table 4.12 shows that 55% in Kinyoro, 35% in Matisi, 73% in Tuwan, 67% in Saboti and 40% in Machewa ward confirmed the existence of a Project Management Committee.

Table 4.12 Existence of Project Management Committee

Wards	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
Kinyoro	55.0	5.0	40.0	100.0
Matisi	34.8	4.3	60.9	100.0
Tuwan	72.5	10.3	17.2	100.0
Saboti	66.7	0.0	33.3	100.0
Machewa	40.0	0.0	60.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

The study further ascertained who selected the Project Management Committee from the respondents who had alluded to the fact that the committee existed. The results in table 4.13 indicate that a majority of 55.3% said it was done by the Member of Parliament and community.

Table 4.13 Incharge of Selection of Project Management Committee

	Frequency	Percentage
Member of Parliament and Community	31	55.3
Area Councilor	12	21.4
Local Government	9	16.1
Others	3	5.4
Missing response	1	1.8
Total	56	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

4.5 The Attitudes about Project Selection on Poverty Alleviation

To start with, the study examined the households' attitudes with regard to their satisfaction with the selected projects. Table 4.14 indicates schools,

water, health, farming and business recorded over 60% of the respondents who were either very satisfied or satisfied with selected projects in the constituency.

Table 4.14 Project Satisfaction

Project Type	Very Satisfied	Satisfied	Dissatisfied	Very dissatisfied
1 School infrastructure	20.0	40.0	40.0	0.0
2 Water (piped/borehole)	23.5	52.9	0.0	23.5
3 Health facility	21.4	42.9	35.7	0.0
4 Farming	16.0	52.0	32.0	0.0
5 Forestry	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0
6 Road	33.3	13.3	40.0	15.3
7 Business	0.0	83.3	16.7	0.0
8 Resource centre/library	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

Similarly, Mansuri and Rao (2004) states that community-based development is defined as “an umbrella term for projects that actively include beneficiaries in their design and management”. IMF (2009) also explains that while selecting projects it is critical to prioritize the areas of greatest need that when addressed will result to the greatest impact in improving social welfare. There is a growing recognition that sound governance and local accountability may play a critical role in the success of public projects. Based on this foundation

However, some have argued that decentralized community development projects are often ineffective in reaching the poor, with local elites frequently dominating community decision-making (Bardhan and Mookherjee, 2005; Galasso and Ravallion, 2005).

The second attitude examined was project transparency. The results in table 4.15 shows that there was 40% for school, 76.5% represented water, health facilities stood at 71.4%, farming was 52% and 83.3% for business regarded the projects transparent. Nonetheless, 60% of respondents regarded roads projects not transparent. These findings on roads projects snaps into their dissatisfaction with the projects as shown in table 4.14.

Table 4.15 Project Transparency

	Projects	Yes	No	Don't Know	Total
1	School/classrooms/laboratories	40.0	13.3	46.7	100.0
2	Water (piped/borehole)	76.5	23.5	0.0	100.0
3	Health facility	71.4	28.6	0.0	100.0
4	Farming	52.0	36.0	12.0	100.0
5	Forestry	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0
6	Road	40.0	60.0	0.0	100.0
7	Business	83.3	16.7	0.0	100.0
8	Resource centre/library	0.0	0.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

To this end, Gikonyo (2008) postulates that a CDF project could be said to be successful if it enjoys public involvement and support, is transparently managed and answers the development needs of the electorate.

Moreover the study assessed the attitudes of households on the impact of the projects because CDF projects are highly visible. This was done on the basis of Wards. Table 4.16 indicates 72.4% for Tuwan, Machewa and Kinyoro had 70%, 69.6% representing Matisi while Saboti had 33.3% who perceived the projects to have high impact on community for the reason that the benefits spread to many people. It's worth mentioning that 44.4% of the respondents in

Saboti perceived the project to have medium impact because the benefits reached only a portion of the community.

Table 4.16 Impact of The Projects

Impact	Wards				
	Kinyoro	Matisi	Tuwan	Saboti	Machewa
High impact-many people benefited	70.0	69.6	72.4	33.3	70.0
Medium impact- some people benefited	20.0	13.0	17.2	44.4	30.0
Low impact -few people benefited	10.0	17.4	10.3	22.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

In terms of low impact perceptions of projects, all the other Wards in exception of Saboti recorded less than 20%. Gikonyo (2008) however, says that CDF is a noble initiative and has brought many benefits to communities around the country, leading to an awakening of public interest and participation in local development.

The study further examined the attitudes of the CDF officials concerning resource needs for effective selection of CDF projects. Results in table 4.17 indicate that more funds, proper managerial structures and technical support all had a majority response of 25%. The three were viewed as most needed resources during project selection phase. Skilled labor recorded 20% while project security had 5%.

Table 4.17 Resource Needs for CDF Project Selection

	Frequency	Percentage
Project security	1	5.0
Skilled labour	4	20.0
More Funds	5	25.0
Proper managerial structure	5	25.0
Technical support	5	25.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

4.6 Challenges of Project Selection and Negative Impacts of Poverty

CID (2009) documents that constituency-based initiatives can protect communities from the impersonal administration of inflexible and centralized state organizations that often overlook individual communities in the name of administrative rationality. A key goal of CDFs is to nurture the integration of diverse communities into a common set of political and social values in support of the existing system. CDFs are becoming increasingly significant tools of politicized and decentralized resource allocation in developing countries. The CDFs are quickly evolving and emerging as increasingly important development tools. Their popularity may stem from their performance of a function not otherwise supplied by the existing administrative-political system. The enormous potential for abuse in the operations of CDFs creates a significant challenge for policy makers and scholars to devise norms, rules and procedures for the effective operation of these increasingly important policy tools.

The findings on challenges of project selection as identified by the CDF officials in the interviews as revealed in table 4.18 indicates that corruption and poor community leadership had a majority of 25% respectively were perceived as the main challenges bedeviling the project selection process. Discrimination

and ethnicity had 20%, diverse interests registered 15%, community illiteracy 10% and political interference with the least (5%).

Table 4.18: Challenges of Project Selection

	Frequency	Percentage
Political interference	1	5.0
Community Illiteracy	2	10.0
Diverse interests	3	15.0
Discrimination and Ethnicity	4	20.0
Corruption	5	25.0
Poor community leadership	5	25.0
Total	20	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

Various aspects (11) of the negative impact of poverty as perceived by the households were sought. They comprised: poor physical infrastructure, poor access to market, low returns from Agriculture, Lack of Employment, Lack of Capital, HIV/AIDS and Other Diseases, Gender Inequality, Insecurity, Environment Degradation, High Cost of Farm Inputs/Poor Fertilizers Application/Poor Quality Seeds and Lack of Industry(ies). To start with the study summarised the responses as shown in table 4.19 and a majority across the aspects agreed that they had a negative impact of poverty.

Table 4.19 Summary of Perception on Negative Impact of Poverty

Different Aspects	Agree	Disagree	Total
1. Poor physical infrastructure	92.0	8.0	100.0
2. Poor access to market	93.0	7.0	100.0
3. Low returns from agriculture	85.0	15.0	100.0
4. Lack of employment	88.0	12.0	100.0
5. Lack of Capital	92.0	8.0	100.0
6. HIV/AIDS and other diseases	86.0	14.0	100.0
7. Gender inequality	78.0	22.0	100.0
8. Insecurity	96.0	4.0	100.0
9. Environment Degradation	77.0	23.0	100.0
10. High cost of farm inputs	93.0	7.0	100.0
11. Lack of industry(ies)	98.0	2.0	100.0

Source: Author (2014)

Then the study performed an independent sample T-test on the various (11) aspects of poverty. Findings in table 4.20 reveal that for all the 11 aspects of negative impact of poverty, the t values were significant at 0.05 level of significance and thus the study concludes that there was a significance difference between those who agreed about these aspects and those that disagreed.

Table 4.20 One Sample Independent T-Test for Negative Impacts of Poverty

	Negative Impacts of Poverty	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)
1	Poor physical infrastructure	39.610	99	.000
2	Poor access to market	41.726	99	.000
3	Low returns from agriculture	32.045	99	.000
4	Lack of employment	34.293	99	.000
5	Lack of Capital	39.610	99	.000
6	HIV/AIDS and other diseases	32.690	99	.000
7	Gender inequality	29.303	99	.000
8	Insecurity	52.806	99	.000
9	Environment Degradation	29.081	99	.000
10	High cost of farm inputs/Poor fertilizers application/poor quality seeds	41.726	99	.000
11	Lack of industry (ies)	72.492	99	.000

Source: Author (2014)

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This study investigated the Influence of Constituency Development Funded Projects Selection on Alleviation of Poverty: A Case of Saboti Constituency, Kenya. The data were collected using questionnaires and interview schedules. Questionnaires were administered to 100 households in the five Wards of Saboti constituency while interviews involve 20 CDF officials that were conveniently selected.

Data processing and analysis involved checking for completeness of questionnaire, verifying consistency, data coding and entry, computation. The outputs were largely descriptive analysis but also t-test was done as inferential analysis. This chapter summarizes the findings of the study, draws conclusions and makes recommendations.

5.2 Summary

The main findings of the study are summarized as follows:

Characteristics of Respondents

There were 47% of females' and 53% of males' household respondents and majorities of 57% of the household respondents were married while 43% were single. In terms of age, a majority of the respondents (46%) were between 26 and 35 years of age while those between 18 and 25 years of age that had a 40% representation. The respondents' awareness about CDF projects showed that in the entire five Wards of Saboti constituency over 90% of the respondents were aware. Matisi and Machewa both recorded 100%. With regard to duration of service as a CDF official, of the 20 sample officials, there were 35% who had served for 1 year while 25% had served for less than 1year and 2 years

respectively. There were only 5% had served for more than 3 years. The CDF officials also noted that most meetings (45%) were held monthly. There were 25% of the officials who held meetings after every three months while 15% did meetings weekly.

The Influence of Project Selection Criteria on Alleviation of Poverty

First the study condered the basis for CDF project selection as put forth by CDF officials and community empowerment and utility was the highly considered criterion with 70% response. The availability of resources registered 25% while completion period had 5%.Secondly the study sought from household respondents if the community participated in the selection of projects and findings reveal that in Kinyoro, Matisi, Tuwan and Saboti Wards there were over 50% of the household respondents attesting to the fact that they participated.

Thirdly the study investigated communities participation in project implementation and found out that in all the Wards of Saboti constituency, over 50% of the respondents attested to the fact that the community participated in project implementation. Specifically, Tuwan had 90%, Kinyoro had 75%, Matisi and Machewa 70% respectively while Saboti had 50%.

Ranking of Candidate Projects and Its Influence Poverty Alleviation

The households who had attested to the fact that the community participate in project selection were further investigated concerning whether the projects selected was a priority for the community and results show that in Machewa Wards there was 100% response to the fact that it was a priority. It was followed closely with Matisi and Tuwan that registered over 90%. Kinyoro had the least with only 60% finding the project a priority for the community. The study sought from the CDF officials the criteria used for project selection and

they all noted community need, interest and empowerment. The CDF officials interviewed also ranked the projects selected in terms of service delivery and results reveal that 45% were ranked good, 30% average, 15% very good and 10% poor.

On the flip side, households ranked the projects in order of priority and it's only the roads that had a 61% for the first rank. This indicates that most of the projects implemented are not of priority to the community. To further investigate issues around priority of projects, the study established from households the status of CDF projects in their respective Wards. Results reveal that for each ward there was a majority of responses in favor of complete and in use projects. specifically, Tuwan had 75.9%, Matisi 69.4%, Kinyoro and Machewa 60% and Saboti 44.4%.

On the other hand, the study established from household respondents whether the Project Management Committee that is responsible for implementation of a project existed and findings shows that 55% in Kinyoro, 35% in Matisi, 73% in Tuwan, 67% in Saboti and 40% in Machewa Wards confirmed the existence of a Project Management Committee. The study further ascertained who selected the Project Management Committee from the respondents who had alluded to the fact that the committee existed. The results indicate that a majority of 55.3% said it was done by the Member of Parliament and community.

The Attitudes about Project Selection on Poverty Alleviation

First the study examined the households' perceptions with regard to their satisfaction with the selected projects. Findings indicate that schools, water, health, farming and business recorded over 60% of the respondents who were either very satisfied or satisfied with selected projects in the constituency. On

the flip side, the households were very dissatisfied (100%) with forestry and resource centre/library.

Secondly the study examined respondents' perceptions on project transparency and results shows that there were 40% for school, 76.5% for water, 71.4%, 52% for farming and 83.3% for business in favor of projects' transparency. Nonetheless, 60% of respondents regarded roads projects not transparent.

Thirdly the study assessed the perceptions of households across the Wards on the impact of the projects on the community and the results indicate that 72.4% for Tuwan, 70% for Machewa and Kinyoro, 69.6 for Matisi and 33.3% for Saboti perceived the projects to have high impact on community because the benefits spread to many people.

Fourthly, the study examined the perception of the CDF officials concerning resource needs for effective selection of CDF projects. Results indicate that more funds, proper managerial structures and technical support all had a majority response of 25%. Skilled labor recorded 20% while project security had 5%.

Challenges of Poverty Selection and Negative Impacts of Poverty

The findings on challenges of project selection as identified by the CDF officials in the interviews as revealed in figure 4.16 indicates that corruption and poor community leadership had a majority of 25% respectively were perceived as the main challenges bedeviling the project selection process. Discrimination and ethnicity had 20%, diverse interests registered 15%, community illiteracy 10% and political interference with the least (5%).

The final findings concern various aspects of the negative impact of poverty as perceived by the households. To start with an overwhelming majority of over 85% across all the aspects agreed that they had a negative impact of

poverty to the community. Then the study performed an independent sample T-test on the various (11) aspects of poverty and findings reveal that for all the 11 aspects of negative impact of poverty, the t values were significant at 0.05 level of significance and thus the study concludes that there was a significance difference between those who agreed about this aspects and those disagreed.

5.3 Conclusions

The findings of this study revealed that the Constituency Development Funded Projects Selection process was in accordance with the recommendation of the CDF Act of 2013 because the highly considered criterion for CDF project selection as put forth by CDF officials was community empowerment and utility. Similarly the household respondents noted that across the Wards, community participated in the selection of projects as well as attesting to the fact that the community participated in project implementation. Therefore with regard to project certifying basis the study concludes that majority of the projects in Saboti constituency were selected in consultation with the local community. Thirdly the study concludes that managerial skills for the officials and community needs to capacity built to enhance efficiency.

Secondly, with regard to the findings on ranking of candidate projects and its influence poverty alleviation, first, the study concludes that the selected projects were a priority to the community because the CDF officials emphasize that all the projects were selected based on community needs and welfare. Secondly, the Project Management Committee that is responsible for implementation of a project existed in constituency and thus majority of the projects were complete and in use. Therefore the study concludes the CDFO that was concerned with ranking of projects was operational and the Project Management Committee was complementing it by implementing.

Lastly, in the light of findings on the perception of households about project selection on poverty alleviation, first the study concludes that projects on schools, water, health, farming and business were perceived to have high impact on the community because their benefits spread over the entire constituency. Secondly, road projects were perceived no transparent and the study concludes that the Project management Committee needs to seal up the loophole that bedevil the roads' projects in the constituency.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following are the recommendations.

- i. CDF project selection has great potential at targeting and alleviating poverty so the study recommends that CDFC be capacity build more often and where possible exchange programmes between constituencies be promoted so that best practices can be transferred and be replicated.
- ii. The project certifying basis should be revised now and then so that it keep up with the changing needs of the community.
- iii. Community participation is paramount and CDF official should strive for transparency and elimination of discrimination and ethnicity.
- iv. Civic education to be promoted in order to empower the communities on the role in the selection process.

5.5 Suggestion for Further Study

From the study recommended suggestions that the CDF funded project certifying basis should be revised now and then so that it keep up with the changing needs of the community visa vie civic education be promoted in order to empower the communities on the role in the selection process can be studied

in future. Community participation is paramount and CDF official should strive for transparency and elimination of discrimination and ethnicity should be studied for CDF success. The above recommendations will go a long way to assist the CDF officials to improve satisfaction of communities in their service delivery and poverty alleviation goals.

5.6 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

The summary in table 5.1 shows the key contribution of the study to the body of poverty alleviation knowledge.

Table 5:1 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

Objective	Contribution
To determine the project certifying bases on alleviation of poverty in Saboti Constituency.	The stakeholders can understand the factors considered for project certification bases.
To assess how ranking of candidate projects influence poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency.	The ranking of candidate projects were based on priority and many other factors like service delivery satisfaction
To evaluate the perception of project selection on poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency	The perception of project selection takes several phases including the transparency, satisfaction, resource needs and the impacts of the projects.
To determine the challenges of project selection and poverty alleviation in Saboti Constituency.	The challenges of project selection still exist and the negative impacts of poverty

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

Sarah Nekoye Sitati,
P.O Box 30197-00100 GPO,
Nairobi, Kenya.

Dear Respondent,

My name is Sarah Nekoye Sitati. I am a student at the University of Nairobi undertaking a degree in Masters of Arts in Project Planning and Management. I am undertaking a research project entitled: **Influence of Constituency Development Funded Projects selection on alleviation of poverty. A case of Saboti Constituency, Kenya.** You have been selected to participate in this study to obtain your perceptions and views regarding various aspects of alleviating poverty. There are no good or wrong answers but your honest participation in answering the questions will assist in establishing the effect of the approaches on alleviating poverty in Saboti constituency. The information provided will be treated confidentially.

Thank you in advance.

Signature.....

Date.....

Sarah Nekoye Sitati
MA Student, University of Nairobi

APPENDIX II: UNIVERSITY RESEARCH LETTER



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION.
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA- MURAL STUDIES

Telegram: "CEES"
Telephone: KARURI 32117&32021
Your Ref:

P.O BOX 30197, NAIROBI
or P.O BOX 594 ELDORET
KENYA

9TH MAY, 2014

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

SUBJECT: SARAH NEKOYE SITATI, L50/62724/2013.

The above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, College of Education and External Studies, Department of Extra Mural Studies pursuing a course leading to the award of Masters of arts in Project Planning and Management. For this course to be complete, she is required to write and submit a research project. Therefore, the purposes of this letter is to kindly request you to accord her necessary assistance in getting information that will enable her complete the Research project. Her area of study is titled "Influence of Constituency development Funded Projects Selection on alleviation of Poverty. Acase of Saboti Constituency, Kenya."

Thank you,


SAKAJA Y. M.
CENTRE ORGANIZER
ELDORET AND ENVIRONS



APPENDIX III: RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MISS. SARAH SITATI NEKOYE
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 0-30200
KITALE, has been permitted to conduct
research in Transnzoia County
on the topic: INFLUENCE OF
CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDED
PROJECTS SELECTION ON ALLEVIATION
OF POVERTY. A CASE OF SABOTI
CONSTITUENCY, KENYA
for the period ending:
20th November, 2014

Permit No. : NACOSTI/P/14/1165/2015
Date Of Issue : 3rd July, 2014
Fee Received :Ksh 1,000




Signature
Secretary
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

CONDITIONS

- 1. You must report to the County Commissioner and the County Education Officer of the area before embarking on your research. Failure to do that may lead to the cancellation of your permit.**
- 2. Government Officers will not be interviewed without prior appointment.**
- 3. No questionnaire will be used unless it has been approved.**
- 4. Excavation, filming and collection of biological specimens are subject to further permission from the relevant Government Ministries.**
- 5. You are required to submit at least two(2) hard copies and one(1) soft copy of your final report.**
- 6. The Government of Kenya reserves the right to modify the conditions of this permit including its cancellation without notice.**

REPUBLIC OF KENYA



NACOSTI
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

Serial No. A- 2145

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

CONDITIONS: see back page

APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION



NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: secretary@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref: No.

Date:
3rd July, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/1165/2015

Sarah Sitati Nekoye
University of Nairobi
P.O.Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Influence of Constituency Development Funded Projects selection on alleviation of poverty. A case of Saboti Constituency, Kenya,”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Transzoia County** for a period ending **20th November, 2014.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Transzoia County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.

SAID HUSSEIN
SAID HUSSEIN
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Transzoia County.

**APPENDIX V: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE HOUSEHOLDS OF
SABOTI CONSTITUENCY**

Questionnaire for the **Influence of Constituency Development Funded
Projects selection on alleviation of poverty. A case of Saboti Constituency,
Kenya.**

Tick (✓) or write answers in full where applicable.

(Section A) Background

1. What is your gender? Male [] Female []
2. What is your marital status? Single [] Married []
Widowed []
3. What is your age?
17-25 Years []
26-35 Years []
36-45 Years []
46-55 Years []
56 and Above []
4. Name of project.....
5. Name of ward.....
6. Do you know any CD funded project? Yes [] No []
If yes, list them
.....
.....
.....
7. Is the project complete and in use, or incomplete and in use?
Project is completed and in use []
Project is completed and not in use []
Project is incomplete and in use []
Project is incomplete and not in use []
Project is "missing", does not exist []

Please, explain

.....
.....

8. a. Did you or people you know in the community participate in project Selection?

Yes, community participated []

No, community did not participate []

Do not know []

b. If yes, please explain how you know this?

I attended the meeting []

I know people who attended and they told me []

Other

(explain).....

.....

c. If yes, do you know approximately how many people attended the meeting to select the project?

i. _____ people (write the number)

ii. Do not know

d. If yes to Q8c, (community participated in project selection), Was this project selected as a priority for this community?

i. Yes

ii. No

iii. Do not know

e. If no to Q8d, do you know who selected the project?

i. MP

ii. Councillor

iii. Chief/Govt. official

iv. Do not know

v. Other.....

9. a. Did you or people you know in the community participate in project implementation?

i. Yes, community participated

ii. No, community did not participate

iii. Do not know

b. If yes, how?

i. They contributed labour/security/supervision/goods/materials/land etc.[]

ii. They gave money []

iii. Other (explain) _____

10. a. Was there a Project Management Committee formed for this project?

i. Yes

- ii. No
 - iii. Do not know
- b. If yes, who selected this Committee?
- iv. MP selected
 - v. Community selected
 - vi. MP and community
 - vii. Councillor selected
 - viii. Govt. selected
 - ix. Do not know
 - x. Other
- (explain).....

11.a. What is your satisfaction in terms of quality of the facility and value for money spent on this project?

- i. Very satisfied []
- ii. Satisfied []
- iii. Dissatisfied []
- iv. Very dissatisfied []

b. If Dissatisfied or Very dissatisfied, explain why?.....

12. a. Was this project transparently managed? Yes [] No [] Do not know []

b. If no, explain why not?.....

13. How would you rate the project in terms of impact on beneficiaries?

- i. High impact – many people in community benefited[]
- ii. Medium impact – some people in community benefited[]
- iii. Low impact – none/few people in community benefited[]

14. Kindly, list the three most important future projects for this community?

15. Can you suggest ways to improve selection process of CDF projects?

16. List some of the resource available in the constituency or location?

17. Kindly, list the CDF projects in your location or constituency?

Section B

1. Kindly tick (✓) if the listed negative impacts of poverty are experienced in your constituency

Causes	Agree	Disagree
Poor physical infrastructure		
Poor access to market		
Low returns from agriculture		
Lack of employment		
Lack of access to capital		
HIV/AIDs and other diseases		
Gender inequality		
Insecurity		
Environmental Degradation		
High cost of inputs resulting in poor application of fertilizer and use of poor quality seeds		
Lack of industry		

8. How do you ensure the cost estimates for the projects are as realistic as possible?

.....
.....

9. How do you rank project proposals in order of priority provided that ongoing projects shall take precedence?

.....
.....

10. How do you ensure the projects selection process comply with the CDF Act 2013?

.....
.....

11. Are resources available in the constituency for the CDF projects ?

Yes []

No []

12. If yes, Explain

.....
.....

13. What are the capacities that enhance CD Funded projects in the constituency?

.....
.....

14. Kindly, list the types of CD Funded Projects in the constituency?

.....
.....
.....

15. Which are the resources needed for the successful selection of the CD funded projects in the constituency?

.....
.....
.....

16. Kindly, list who are involved in the project selection in the constituency?

.....
.....

17. Kindly, list factors that limit the selection process of CD funded projects?

.....
.....

**APPENDIX VII: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE FOR CDFC CHAIRMAN,
PMC, CPC, FAM AND CHIEFS.**

Interview schedule on the **Influence of Constituency Development Funded Projects selection on alleviation of poverty. A case of Saboti Constituency, Kenya.**

Tick (✓) or write answers in full where applicable

1. Position in CDF structure.....

2. How long have you been in CDF?

Less than a year []

One year []

Two years []

Three years []

Four years []

Others specify.....

3. Do you hold management meeting

Yes []

No []

If yes how often?

Weekly []

Effort night []

Monthly []

Quarterly []

Other

specify.....

.....

4. How do you rank the CD funded projects in the constituency?

.....

-
5. What is the certifying basis of CD funded project in the constituency?
.....
.....
 6. What are the projects resource requirements for the CD funded projects in the constituency?
.....
.....
 7. What are the CD funded projects resource needs in the constituency?
.....
.....
 8. Kindly, list factors that limit the selection process of CD funded projects?
.....
.....
 9. Can you suggest ways to improve selection process of CDF projects?
.....
 10. Kindly, provide the following information on selection of projects
 - i. Stakeholders of project selection.....
 - ii. Type of project selection
.....
 - iii. Criteria for project selection.....
 - iv. Challenges experienced during selection of projects.....
 11. Are the community involved in the project selection process?
.....

APPENDIX VIII: OBSERVATION CHECK LIST

OBSERVATION ITEMS

Temporary Houses

CDF Projects

Environment

People

CDF offices

Roads
