

**CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND UTILIZATION
AND DEVELOPMENT IMPACT IN KONOIN
CONSTITUENCY, KENYA**

A Thesis
Presented to the College of
Higher Degrees and Research
Kampala International University
Kampala, Uganda

In partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree
Master of Project Planning and Management

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DECLARATION A

"This thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a Degree or any other academic award in any University or Institution of Learning".

Moses

Moses Cheruiyot Ngetich

19-10/2012

Date

DECLARATION B

"I confirm that the work reported in this thesis was carried out by the candidate under my supervision".



PR. RWABUHIHI EMMANUEL FESTUS

Date

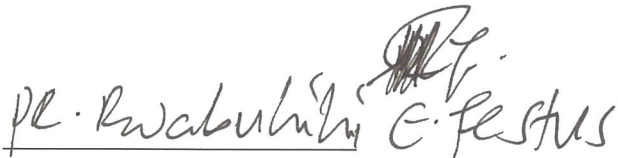
APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled Constituency Development Fund Utilization and Development Impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya prepared by MOSES CHERUIYOT NGETICH in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management has been examined and approved by the panel on oral examination with a grade_____.



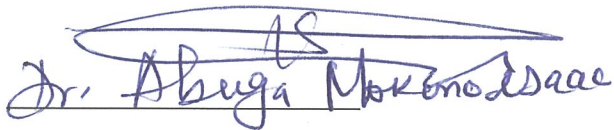
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DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my family, my Father and Mother who went to be with the Lord, brothers Benjamin, Ronald and Nathan. Sisters, Beatrice, Judy and Fancy. My in-law Caroline and Sheila , Niece Cheryl and Gillian, Nephew Billy and not forgetting my Lovely fiancée Maureen for their comfort and understanding during the period of writing this report.

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ABSTRACT

The study examined the relationship between CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency and it was based on five objectives: (a) To determine the demographic level of respondents in terms gender, age, educational qualifications and work experience; (b) To determine the extent of Constituency Development Fund utilization in Konoin Constituency; (c) To determine the level of development impact of Constituency Development Fund in Konoin Constituency; (d) To establish if there is significant relationship between Constituency development Fund utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency; (e) To establish if there is significant difference between Constituency development Fund utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency. The study employed a descriptive correlation research design. SAQ were used to collect primary data from 140 out of 152 target respondents, using simple random sampling. Data analysis was done using SPSS'S frequencies and percentages, means and PLCC. Findings revealed that the majority of the respondents were male, falling in the age bracket of 40 -49 years, with Diploma's, and experience between 5-6 years. Also means and standard deviation showed that the level of both CDF utilization and development impact of CDF was satisfactory. PLCC revealed a positive and significant relationship between CDF utilization and development impact of CDF while regression analysis showed that CDF utilization contribute 86.8% of development impact in Konoin Constituency. Basing on the above findings, the researcher made the following recommendations: (i) Community participation in decision making should be encouraged in Konoin Constituency so that meaningful development is achieved. By participating in the decision process the community will identify projects that are meaningful to them;(ii)The CDF fund should also target all the beneficiaries so that needs of special groups are addressed leading to overall development in the constituency;(iii)The location of projects within the constituency should be evenly distributed so that all corners of the Constituency are developed equally, such that no part lags in development;(iv)Time taken to implement the projects should be shortened so that the community can utilize the projects on time giving room for other development projects to be under taken, thus leading to more development in the area;(v)Equitability should be practiced in the disbursement of the fund so that the needs of the special groups are addressed, since they are the most needy. Addressing the needs of the most needy will lead to overall development of the people of Konoin Constituency; (vi)The reach of the CDF fund should be spread to benefit all the community members so that none is left behind in development

LIST OF ACRONYMS

CDF	: Constituency Development Fund
PLCC	: Pearson's Linear Correlation Coefficients
SAQ	: Self administered Questionnaire
SPSS	: Statistical Package for Social Sciences Research
CVI	: Content Valid Index
US	: United States of America
DVC	: Deputy Vice Chancellor
CHDR	: College of Higher Degrees and Research
MPP	: Master of Arts in Project Planning and Development
GOK	: Government of Kenya
IFAD	: International Fund for Agriculture Development
ACP	: African Caribbean Pacific group of states
EU	: European Union
DC	: District of Columbia
IMF	: International Monetary Fund

CHAPTER ONE

THE PROBLEM AND ITS SCOPE

Background of the Study

Throughout history, there has been a tendency for governments to centralize power. During the late 20th century, however, groups in both federal and unitary systems increasingly sought to reduce the power of central governments by devolving power to local or regional governments. For example, supporters of states' rights in the United States favoured diffusing power away from Washington, D.C., toward state and local governments. This trend was also experienced throughout the world, though perhaps the two most notable instances of devolution occurred in France in the 1980s and the United Kingdom in the late 1990s. (<http://www.britanica>, accessed On 10th august, 2012)

Decentralization is highly linked with local government system and has been practiced in the country in varying degrees since colonial times. Historically, the concept of decentralization has never been a new concept in countries across the globe. The term attracted attention in the 1950s and 1960s when British and French colonial administrations prepared colonies for independence by devolving responsibilities for certain programs to local authorities. In East Africa, decentralization has equally become a buzzword following what is perceived the failure of the top down approaches to development and demand for new approaches on decentralization came to the forefront of the development agenda alongside the renewed global emphasis on governance and human centered approaches to human development in the 1980s. (L. Massoi and A.S Norman, 2009)

Africa stills lacks behind in development though it is endowed with many natural resources like oil, minerals and rich agricultural lands. The situation in Africa has been

aggravated by poor leadership and wrong development policies or as in many cases poor implementation of good policies. Underdevelopment is mainly visible in the rural areas of Africa where poverty affects majority of the people. According to the European commission, "rural poverty is widely recognized as a crucial dimension in both incidence and depth of poverty in developing countries."

In most African countries the law and constitution prescribe a central role to parliament in the taking of governmental decisions and overseeing their implementation. However most African parliaments are marginalized institutions, even more so when it comes to money decisions. They don't have the skills, resources, time, or information necessary to make good laws and hold the executive to account. In many cases electoral systems and political party systems also act as a disincentive to reigning in the executive. In an effort to address these challenges, a growing number of African countries have adopted or are considering adopting CDFs. This list includes Ghana, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Southern Sudan, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, and Zimbabwe. CDFs are funding arrangements that channel money from central government directly to electoral constituencies for local infrastructure projects. Decisions about how these funds are allocated and spent are heavily influenced by members of parliament (MPs).

Not only is the number of CDF countries growing, CDFs also grow very rapidly in size once they are introduced. In Zambia the size of the CDF has grown from 60 million Kwacha when it was introduced in 2006 to 666 million Kwacha per MP in 2010. In Kenya the CDF was introduced at 2.5 percent of the national government's revenue and, therefore, grows with the overall size of the government budget. (Albert Van Zyl, 2010)

In Kenya as in many developing countries rural areas are the least developed compared to the urban areas. To improve development in the rural areas and to promote nationwide developments the government of Kenya established the

Constituency Development Fund (C.D.F). The Constituency Development Fund is a fund that was set up through an act of parliament in 2003 and gazzeted in the Kenyan Gazette Supplement No. 107 (Act No. 11) dated 9th January 2004. The Act states that 7.5% of all ordinary government revenue collected each year shall be paid into the Fund. The Fund aims at ensuring equitable distribution of resources across the country's regions so as to promote development.

Statement of the Problem

Despite the Kenyan government efforts to promote development in the rural areas through the Constituency Development Fund, there is still little indication that the level of poverty in rural areas is decreasing. Many of the rural folks have inadequate food, water in many parts is still a challenge, roads are impassable and medical facilities are few and where present medicine and doctors are lacking. All these are indications that Constituency Development Fund is not fulfilling its aims of bringing about development in the rural areas. Many people have raised questions as to why Constituency Development Fund is not causing reasonable development despite the many years it has existed and the millions that have gone into the Constituencies. Some have attributed this to mismanagement of funds by the Constituency Committees, others attribute this to implementation of projects which are not in line with the wishes of the constituents and others think that politics have infiltrated on the choice of projects to be implemented. With the knowledge of the above issues this research sought to find out how the Constituency Development Fund in Konoin Constituency was utilized and whether the Constituency Development Fund was helping to generate development in the rural areas, and if not propose steps that can be taken to rectify the problem.

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of conducting this study was to a) to test the hypothesis of no significant relationship between CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya; b) to test the hypothesis of no significant difference between CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya ; c) validate existing information related to the theory to which the study is based; d) generate new information based on the findings of the study; and e) bridge the gaps identified in the previous studies.

Research Objectives

General objective

The general objective of this study was to examine the relationship between CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya.

Specific objectives

The specific objectives of this study were;

1. To determine the demographic level of respondents in terms gender, age, educational qualifications and work experience.
2. To determine the extent of Constituency Development Fund utilization in Konoin Constituency.
3. To determine the level of development impact of Constituency Development Fund in Konoin Constituency.

4. To establish if there is significant relationship between Constituency development Fund utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency.
5. To establish if there is significant difference between Constituency development Fund utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency.

Research Questions

The study was seeking to find answers to the following specific research questions;

1. What is the level of respondents in respect to gender, age, educational qualifications and work experience?
2. What is the extent of utilization of Constituency Development Fund in Konoin Constituency?
3. What is the level of development impact caused by Constituency Development Fund in Konoin Constituency?
4. Is there significant relationship between Constituency Development Fund Utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency?
5. Is there significant difference between Constituency Development Fund Utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency?

Hypothesis

The hypotheses in this study were;

1. There is no significant relationship between Constituency Development Fund Utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency.
2. There is no significant difference between Constituency Development Fund Utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency.

Scope

Geographical scope:

The study was conducted in Konoin Constituency which is one of the constituencies in Kenya. The constituency is located in Konoin District, and in the Southern part of the Rift valley province.

Content scope:

The study examined the level of CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya and to correlate if there was significant relationship.

Time scope:

The study was conducted for a period of one year

Theoretical scope:

The study was based on "**theory of decentralization**" propounded by Crook and Manor (1995), which suggests that decentralization leads to more development when locals are empowered

Significance of the Study

This study was important in that its findings would help Konoin Constituency to utilize its CDF in a manner that would create sustainable development, its findings can also be duplicated in other constituencies in the country leading to overall development of Kenya as a nation. The knowledge generated by this study would be utilized in other developing countries to improve the economic and social life of the people.

Operational Definitions of Key Terms

For the purpose of the study the following terms were defined operationally as follows;

Development refers to enhancing the capacity of the society to cope with challenges and meet its needs. (Dr. Ludeki Chweya, University of Nairobi)

Decentralization is referred to as deconcentration, which results due to inefficiencies of central government and entails giving certain powers to Local authorities linked to the central powers by the principle of hierarchical subordination to carry out certain functions (Gallasso and Martin).

Constituency refers to an area that has its own elected representative to the parliament (CDF Act, 2003).

Constituency Development Fund (CDF) refers to a fund set up by the Kenyan Government through an Act of parliament in 2003. This Act states that 7.5% of all ordinary government revenue collected each year shall be paid into the Fund so as to be distributed to the constituencies according to their poverty index.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Introduction

This study will draw from diverse views on development and particularly those that relate to rural development. Many scholars and development agencies have come up with various views and definitions to the concept of development. This chapter will review the relevant literature related to development, especially in the rural areas.

Concepts, Opinions, Ideas from Authors/ Experts

Decentralized governance is increasingly favored as the most suitable mode of governance through which poverty reduction interventions can be conceived, planned, implemented, monitored and evaluated. The assumption is that the process of decentralized facilitates greater participation of communities in project identification, planning and implementation, which in turn increases ownership and the likely hood of sustainability.

Constituency development Fund is one of the decentralized strategies that have been developed to aid in development in many developing countries. In order to understand CDF it is imperative to understand the concepts, opinions and ideas of various authors as far decentralization is concerned.

Decentralization has been defined separately by authors; according to John Et al (1995), decentralization is the redistribution of decision – making responsibility between the central and lower levels of organizations.

In public governance and public administration, decentralization is commonly regarded as a process through which powers; functions, responsibilities and resources

are transferred from central to local governments and/or to other decentralized entities (Kauzya, J.M, 2005). It can thus be said that decentralization involves giving people in the lower levels resources, powers to make decisions and to take responsibility of the decisions made.

According to the Kenyan Human Rights Commission document on harmonization of decentralization Development in Kenya, "this official power transfer can take two main forms: administrative and political decentralization. Administrative decentralization, also known as de-concentration, refers to a transfer to lower-level central government. In contrast, political or democratic decentralization refers to the transfer of authority to representative and downwardly accountable actors, such as elected governments."

The paper by World Bank Decentralization Thematic Team adopts the following definition:

"Political decentralization aims to give citizens or their elected representatives more power in public decision- making. It supports democratization by giving citizens, or their representatives, more influence in the formulation and implementation of policies. The concept implies that the selection of representatives from local electoral jurisdictions allows citizens to know better their political representatives and allows elected officials to know better the needs and desires of the their constituents.

Administrative decentralization seeks to redistribute authority, responsibility and financial resources for providing public services among different levels of government. It is the transfer of responsibility for the planning, financing and management of certain public functions from central government and its agencies to field units of government agencies."

For decentralization to be effective and to achieve its aims it must have its two forms; political decentralization and Administrative decentralization. When people at the lower level are given the power to formulate and implement policies they are able to

come up with development programs that suits them and this is made much better when they also have the resources to finance such programs.

Decentralization can be done through legislation or without, according to Dr. Ludeki Chweya of the University of Nairobi. 'Decentralization can take two broad models: deconcentration and devolution. Deconcentration involves redistribution of power from the center to the subordinate levels within the same organization. It is effected through internal and administrative procedures and does not involve legislation. It can therefore be reversed without need to change or breach the law.

Devolution on the other hand involves redistribution of decision making power and authority through legislation (An Act of parliament or the constitution) and characteristically involves the creation of political decision making units, mostly elected councils." Many studies have been undertaken with view of understanding how decentralized programs are implemented and the challenges that they face, but few Have discussed the reasons why decentralized programs have failed to spur sustainable growth, this study therefore seeks to address the relationship between decentralized program and in this case the CDF and development.

Theoretical Perspectives

Decentralization has been the talk in developing countries, but has it led to development in any way? A comparative study of decentralization in four countries (Crook and Manor, 1995) shows that it yields good results only if there is strong government ownership; appropriate legal, administrative and fiscal arrangements; actual empowerment locals with elections; sufficient and reliable funding; and sustainable freedom for communities to choose projects.

From the above statement it is right to say that decentralization Has positive results only when all the requirements are in place and there is commitment by both the locals and the central governments to adhere to laid down rules and regulations.

For decentralization to achieve its desired aims the locals must be empowered. Pitchetlant (2000), stresses that empowerment is essential to participatory development and is enhanced when an organization or communities in which people participate are based on a democratic approach, strengthening the capacity of the members to initiate actions on their own or to negotiate with more powerful actors. It thus builds up the capacity of people to generate and influence development at various levels, increasing their access to and influence over resources and institutions, including by groups , hitherto marginalized such as low income populations and most particularly women.

Underdevelopment is usually associated with poverty, thus presence of development ideally means the reduction of poverty. Poverty has varied definitions and finding a consensus on a common definition has been unfruitful. Cath Senker describes two levels of poverty as described by the United Nations;

“Absolute poverty.” According to the UN, about 1.2 billion people live in absolute poverty; defined as an income of less than 1 US \$ a day.

“Relative poverty.” This is a situation where someone may live in a developed country but cannot afford the cheapest food or basic commodities.”

The causes of poverty are diverse and again here as in the definition of poverty no consensus has been reached as to the cause of poverty. According to the world Bank, “poverty may be explained by two approaches. The first approach assumes that poverty is a supply problem or an individual problem. The various versions of supply-side theories argue that poverty is a supply problem that reflects the lack of marketable skills on the part of the poor. In a competitive environment workers training, knowledge and work ethic will determine whether people climb out of poverty or stay mired at the bottom of the economic ladder. According to supply – side theories, people are poor because;

- They are uneducated, unprepared, and do not have adequate skills to hold a job.

of the decentralization programs that have been attempted in the past include *Majimbo* system (1963), District Development Grant Program (1966), the Special Rural Development Program (1969/70), the Rural Development Fund, District Development Planning (1971), and the District Focus for Rural Development (1983'84). All the attempts at decentralization failed to spur development due to many reasons including mismanagement, political interference, lack of clear guidelines and policies and even non-commitment by the central government to its policies.

Due to the failure of the above decentralization attempts in 2003 the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was created under the new coalition government of President Mwai Kibaki. The CDF was established in 2003 through an Act of Parliament with the aim of distributing resources equally to all constituencies in the Republic of Kenya to aid in the development of those areas. The program was designed to fight poverty through the implementation of development projects at the local level and particularly those that provide basic needs such as education, healthcare, water, agricultural services, security and electricity. The CDF program allocates 7.5% of the total national revenue. In the allocation to the 210 Constituencies, 75% of the fund is allocated equally among all the 210 Constituencies. The remaining 25% is allocated based on constituency poverty levels, population size and the size of the constituency. A maximum 10% of each constituency's annual allocation is used for education bursary schemes, 3% for administration and 5% for emergencies.

Although CDF has led to substantial growth in the country, it faces a lot of challenges specifically with regard to eradication of poverty. Many people especially in the rural areas are still poor and have no access to basic services.

Related Studies

The field of decentralization has been explored by numerous people all seeking to understand better how it can work. CDF as an avenue of decentralization has also been under numerous studies. One such study conducted by The Kenya Anti-

Corruption Campaign Steering Committee (2008), found out that CDF faced a lot of challenges, they cited the following as among the many problems;

“The CDF Act (2003) gives MPs excessive leeway in the management of the fund. Besides giving the MP excessive powers as automatic chair and Patron of the fund, the Act also allows for lone-ranger approaches in accessing common public utilities. It also allocates some money for emergencies without specifying what constitutes an emergency. By also setting aside money as CDF office running costs, it not only allows for taking away needed development funds for higher priority projects but also makes the CDF office to be treated as a development project itself. The Act does not provide for any enforcement mechanisms especially for observation of government tendering and procurement laws and regulations. It also fails to spell out the mechanisms for transition or replacement of CDF committees after change of guard so as not to interfere with project continuity and institutional memory. Neither does it (CDF Act) suggest where the CDF office should be located when a new MP takes over. It does not also say which bank should hold CDF accounts.” The findings by the Kenya Anti- Corruption Campaign Steering Committee shows how vulnerable the CDF is to abuse since the legislation which was formed under is weak and can be manipulated.

Another study by Obuya Bagaga (2008), which aimed at studying how CDF had been used to initiate health centers and clinics in the constituencies gave this conclusion to its findings, “since health centers benefit from CDF, clinics are concentrated in specific local areas , there is need for the government to amend the current CDF Act so that a portion of the annual CDF allocations to the constituencies is set aside to finance the operations and maintenance of local projects. This will imply that fewer, operational and manageable clinics will be constructed and costs for running such clinics will be factored into the local level expenditure decisions to evoke a benefit-expenditure principal equivalent to a tax-benefit principle equivalent to a tax-benefit principle in a devolved system. In the long run, a benefit-expenditure principle from CDF annual allocations will enable the Kenyan central government to avoid the tragedy

of the commons.” The study by Obuya Bagaga illustrate it is not just a matter of starting projects that CDF should concern itself but it should consider its implications to the national budget. Again this is where legislation and consultations should be undertaken to avoid CDF projects causing harm rather than development to the country due to constraints it can cause to the national budget because of addition of expenditure which it cannot pay for.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This study employed the descriptive correlation design.

Research Population

The target population included a total of 13 CDF committee members and 140 community leaders from Konoin Constituency and from different leadership position so that an objective conclusion is reached.

Sample Size

The Sloven's formula was used to determine the minimum sample size.

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

$$n = \frac{152}{1 + 152(0.05)^2}$$

$$n = 140 \text{ respondents.}$$

Table 1
Respondents of the Study

	Target population	Sample size
CDF Committee members	13	12
Community leaders		
Religious leaders	35	32
Civil society	35	32
Politicians	35	32
Government	35	32
TOTAL	152	140

Sampling Procedures

Purposive sampling was utilized to select the respondents based on the following criteria's:

- (i) The community leaders with leadership experience and knowledge of CDF management
- (ii) Basing on gender.
- (iii) The level of education
- (iv) Age

From the list of qualified respondents chosen based on the inclusion criteria, the random systematic sampling was used to finally select the respondents with consideration to the computed minimum sample size because each individual in the population were given an equal chance of being selected.

Research Instruments

The research tools utilized in this study included the following: 1) *face sheet* to gather data on the respondents' demographic characteristics; gender, age, educational/academic qualifications, employment/work experience 2) *Researcher devised questionnaires* to determine the level of CDF utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency. The scoring system of this instrument is as follows: Strongly agree (4) agree (3) disagree (2) strongly disagree (1).

Validity and Reliability of the Instruments

The researcher tested for validity and reliability on the level of CDF utilization and development impact which were both non standardized, where content validity was done by ensuring that questions or items in questionnaire conform to the study conceptualization. Supervisor and other KIU senior staffs who are experts in the field of study evaluated the relevance, wording and clarity of questions or items in the instrument. Pretesting was done by administering the questionnaire to CDF committee members and community leaders in other Constituencies who were not included in the actual study.

Construct validity was ensured using factor analysis. Reliability of the instruments on multiple items variables (Accountability, Management and Equitability) using content validity index (CVI = 0.89) ***see Appendix v.***

Test and retest was tested using the Cronbach Alpha (α) which CDF utilization ($\alpha=0.742$) and for development impact ($\alpha=0.881$) which lead to the questionnaire to be declared reasonably reliable or consistent. ***See appendix vi.***

Data Gathering Procedures

Before the administration of the questionnaires:-

1. An introduction letter was obtained from the College of Higher Degrees and Research for the researcher to solicit approval to conduct the study in Konoin Constituency.
2. When approved, the researcher secured a list of the qualified respondents from the CDF management in Konoin Constituency and select through systematic random sampling from this list to arrive at the minimum sample size.
3. The respondents were explained about the study and requested to sign the Informed Consent Form (Appendix 3).
4. Reproduced more than enough questionnaires for distribution.
5. Selected research assistants who assisted in the data collection; briefed and oriented them in order to be consistent in administering the questionnaires.

During the administration of the questionnaires

1. The respondents were requested to answer completely and not to leave any part of the questionnaires unanswered.
2. The researcher and assistants emphasized retrieval of the questionnaires within three days from the date of distribution.
3. On retrieval, all returned questionnaires were checked if all were answered.

After the administration of the questionnaires

The data gathered were collected, encoded into the computer and statistically treated using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Data Analysis

The frequency and percentage distribution were used to determine the demographic characteristics of the respondents.

The mean and standard deviations were applied for the levels of CDF utilization. An item analysis illustrated the strengths and weaknesses based on the indicators in terms of mean and rank. From these strengths and weaknesses, the recommendations were derived.

The following mean ranges were used to arrive at the mean of the individual indicators and interpretation:

A. For the extent of CDF utilization

Mean Range	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very high
2.51-3.25	High
1.76-2.50	Low
1.00-1.75	Very Low

B. For the level of development impact

Mean Range	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	Very high
2.51-3.25	High
1.76-2.50	Low
1.00-1.75	Very Low

The regression analysis was utilized to test the difference between means for hypothesis two (Ho #2) at 0.05 level of significance.

To test the correlation between dependent variable and independent variable at 0.05 level of significance a Pearson’s correlation approach was employed. The regression analysis R² (coefficient of determination) was also employed to determine the influence of the independent variables on the dependent variable.

Ethical Considerations

To ensure confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents and to ascertain the practice of ethics in this study, the following activities were implemented by the researcher:

1. The respondents and institutions were coded instead of reflecting the names.
2. Solicited permission through a written request to the concerned officials of the organization included in the study.
3. Requested the respondents to sign in the *Informed Consent Form* (Appendix 3)
4. Acknowledged the authors quoted in this study through citations and referencing.
5. Presented the findings in a generalized manner.

Limitations of the Study

In view of the following threats to validity, the researcher claimed an allowable 5% margin of error. Measures were taken in order to minimize if not to eradicate the threats to the validity of the findings of this study.

1. *Extraneous variables* were beyond the researcher's control such as respondents' honesty, personal biases and uncontrolled setting of the study.
2. *Instrumentation*: The research instruments on resource availability and utilization are not standardized. Therefore a validity and reliability test were done to produce a credible measurement of the research variables.
3. *Testing*: The use of research assistants can bring about inconsistency in the administration of the questionnaires in terms of time of administration, understanding of the items in the questionnaires and explanations given to the respondents.
4. *Attrition/Mortality*: Not all questionnaires were returned neither completely answered due to circumstances on the part of the respondents such as travels, sickness, hospitalization and refusal/withdrawal to participate.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Introduction

This chapter shows the profile of respondents, level of utilization of Constituency Development Fund, level of development impact of Constituency Development Fund and the relationship between the levels of utilization and development impact of Constituency Development Fund in Konoin Constituency, Kenya.

Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this study, respondents were described according to gender, age, academic qualification and number of years of experience. In each case, respondents were asked to declare their respective profile information in order to enable the researcher classify them accordingly. Close ended questionnaire were employed by the researcher in ascertaining information about their personal profiles and analyzed their responses using frequencies and percentage distributions as summarized in table 4.1 below.

Results from Table 4.1 indicate that most of the respondents were male that is to say 82 (58.6 %) and the minorities were females with 58 (41.4 %). Therefore, males dominated in this sample.

Pertaining age 89(62.1 %) respondents were in the age bracket of 40-59, 45(32.1 %) were in the age bracket of 20-39 of age and 8(5.7 %) were 60 and above. It can therefore be deduced that though all age categories were represented, the middle adulthood respondents monopolized in this study. This is true because organizations prefer employing adults who have the potential to work towards development and who have experience in management and public service.

Table 4.1 outlines the level of education of respondents. Those with Diplomas were 60(42.9%) bachelors' degrees were 53(37.9%), those with Certificate were 22 (15.7%) Masters Degrees were 5(3.6%), and none had a PhD. Therefore, if education level relates to professionalism, then one can assume that the information provided is valid and reliable.

Table 2

Demographic Characteristics Of the Respondents

Category	Frequency	Percentage(%)
Gender		
Male	82	58.6 %
Female	58	41.4 %
Total	140	100.0 %
Age		
20-39 (Early adult hood)	45	32.1%
40-59 (Middle adult hood)	89	62.1%
60 and above (Late adult hood)	8	5.7 %
Total	140	100.0 %
Educational Qualifications		
Certificate	22	15.7 %
Diploma	60	42.9 %
Bachelors	53	37.9 %
Masters	5	3.6 %
PhD	0	0 %
Total	140	100.0 %
Number of Years Experience		
Less than 1 year	4	2.9 %
1 - 2 years	12	8.6 %
3 - 4 years	41	29.3 %
5 -6 years	47	33.6 %
7 - above years	36	25.7 %
Total	140	100.0 %

Concerning number of years of experience, 47(33.6%) of the respondents had served for a period of 5-6 years, followed by 41(29.3%) 3-4 years and 36(25.7%) 7 years and above, 12(8.6%) 1 – 2 years while 4(2.9%) less than 1 year experience. This indicates that majority of the respondents are experienced, knowledgeable about the use of the Constituency Development Fund and are able to give accurate information.

The level of utilization

The first independent variable in this study was level of utilization of Constituency Development Fund for which the researcher wanted to determine its level. It was divided into three aspects namely transparency, management and equitability were measured using qualitative questions in which respondents were required to indicate the extent to which they agree or disagree with each of the items by indicating the number that suits their perceptions. Each of these questions were measured on a 4-point Likert scale. Their responses were analyzed using SPSS and summarized using means as indicated in table 4.2 below;

It should be noted that the data for the two independent variables were collected from CDF Committee members and community leaders in Konoin Constituency. The independent variable represents the perception of the CDF committee members and community leaders regarding these concepts. All the items for the independent variables were measured on a 4-point scale (1 = strongly disagree to 4 = strongly agree).

Accountability- This variable was measured by six items. CDF committee members and community leaders were asked whether they agreed with the statements therein. Responses reveal that accountability was high (mean 2.60), with composition of CDF committee (mean 2.74) having been ranked highest, with a high on the Likert's scale, while targeting of beneficiaries i.e meeting needs of special groups (mean 2.50) having been ranked the lowest, with a low in the Likert's scale.

Table 3
Level of CDF utilization

Indicator	Mean	Interpretation	Rank
Accountability			
Composition of CDF committees	2.74	High	1
Access of the public to CDF utilization information	2.64	High	2
Dispute/conflict resolution mechanism in place	2.61	High	3
Transparency in management of CDF Funds	2.58	High	4
Community participation in decision making	2.56	High	5
Targeting of beneficiaries i.e meeting needs of special groups	2.50	low	6
Management			
Follow up/monitoring of projects	2.82	High	1
Quality of finished projects	2.72	High	2
Number of projects implemented	2.71	High	3
Cost of projects	2.56	High	4
Location of projects within the community	2.55	High	5
Time taken to implement the projects	2.55	High	5
Equitability			
Types of projects within the constituency	2.95	High	1
Accountability of the CDF duty bearers to the community	2.76	High	2
How projects are identified	2.65	High	3
Equity (addressing the needs of the most needy)	2.55	High	4
CDF project reach (spreading benefits to all community members)	2.54	High	5

Source: Primary data, 2012.

Key for interpretation of means

Mean range	Response mode	Interpretation
3.26-4.00	strongly agree	Very high
2.51-3.25	Agree	High
1.76-2.50	Disagree	Low
1.00-1.75	Strongly disagree	Very low

The means in Table 4.3 indicate that CDF committee members and community leaders rated development impact of CDF IN Konoin Constituency to be high. Generally their performance was high with average mean of 2.81. Half of the qualitative questions were ranked very high with means ranging from 3.28 – 3.87 on the likert scale on items like education, health, roads, water and sanitation and sports since the CDF Act gives priority to these areas when it comes to disbursement of the Fund. The other half of the qualitative questions had a mixture of highs and lows with means ranging from 2.37 - 3.12 on the likerts scale. Items like human rights issues, special groups and marketing of agricultural produce low mean as shown above since the money allocated to CDF by the national government (2.5% of the national revenue) is not enough to cater for all areas of the development sector. Therefore, the level of development impact of CDF was rated high with an overall mean of 2.81

Significant relationship between the level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency

The forth objective sought to determine relationship between the level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency. On this, the researcher stated a null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency. To achieve this objective and to test the null hypothesis, the researcher correlated the means of all aspects of level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin using Pearson linear correlation coefficient, as indicated in table 4.4 below:-

Table 5

Relationship between utilization and development impact of CDF In Konoin Constituency.

Variables correlated	Computed r-value	Sig value	Interpretation of Correlation	Decision on Ho
Utilization vs. Development impact of CDF	.318	.000	Significant effect	REJECT

The results in table 4.4 indicate that the relationship that exist between Utilization and Development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency is significantly correlated, (all sig.<0.05). This means that the more utilization of CDF is maintained in the Constituency after a given period, the higher the level of development impact in Konoin Constituency and less utilization of CDF is done, the lower the level of development impact in Konoin Constituency.

Significant difference between the level of CDF utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency

The fifth objective of sought to determine significant difference between the level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency. On this, the researcher stated a null hypothesis that there is no significant difference between utilization and development impact of CDF IN Konoin Constituency. To achieve this objective and to test the null hypothesis, the researcher regressed the means of all aspects of level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency, as indicated in table 4.5 below:-

Table 6

**Significance difference between utilization and development impact of CDF in
Konoin Constituency**

Variables regressed	Adjusted R²	F- value	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Utilization Vs Development impact of CDF	.868	6.159	.000	Significant effect	Reject

The results show that there is significance effect on CDF utilization and development in Konoin Constituency (sig .000) where sig <.05 is a minimum to declare a significant effect. Hence there is a significance difference between CDF utilization and development in Konoin Constituency

Table 7**Regression Analysis between utilization and development impact of CDF In Konoin Constituency.**

Variables regressed	Adjusted R²	F-value	Sig.	Interpretation	Decision on Ho
Utilization Vs Development impact of CDF	.868	6.159	.000	Significant effect	Reject
coefficients	Beta	t	Sig.		
(constant)	1.675	4.845	.000	Significant effect	Reject
Accountability	.481	.493	.001	Significant effect	Reject
Management	.052	.546	.586	Insignificant effect	Accept
Equitability	.295	.001	.003	significant effect	Reject

CDF utilization affects 86.8% of development in Konoin Constituency with (Adj R² =.868) Sig .000 showing a positive significant difference, therefore there is a significant difference between CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya.

On the coefficient side, Equitability accounts for 29.5% (Beta= .295; sig .001) effect on development in Konoin Constituency while accountability affects 48% (Beta = .482; sig .001) of Development with a significant effect on development of Konoin Constituency whereas management with (Beta=.052;sig.586) has an insignificant effect on development and hence any management practice done has no significance difference or does not affect development of Konoin Constituency.

This result leads to a conclusion that utilization OF CDF significantly affects the development of Konoin Constituency, Kenya.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction

This chapter presents a summary of the major findings, conclusions and recommendations based on the study objectives and study hypothesis. The researcher also suggests areas for further research here.

Findings

The study was set out to establish the extent to which CDF utilization affects development in Konoin Constituency, Kenya. The study was guided by five specific objectives, which included: i) to determine the profile of respondents in terms of gender, age, academic qualification and experience, ii) To determine the extent of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) utilization in Konoin Constituency. Iii) To determine the level of development impact of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in Konoin Constituency. Iv) To establish if there is significant relationship between Constituency development Fund (CDF) utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency. V) To establish if there is significant difference between Constituency development Fund (CDF) utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency.

Demographic characteristics of respondents

Data was analyzed using SPSS descriptive statistics for means and standard deviation showed that; most respondents were male with 82(62.1%), ranged between 40-59 years of age with , over 60(42.9%) had Diploma's in education and 47(33.6%) had a working experience of between 5-6 years.

Utilization of CDF

On the overall, it is deduced that level of CDF utilization in Konoin Constituency is High with a mean of 2.69 on the overall mean index (Grand average mean) for the three aspects that is namely accountability, management and equitability were

computed, which turned out to have a mean of 2.69, which confirmed that the level of CDF utilization in Konoin Constituency is high which the CDF committee members and community leaders agree.

Development impact

The level of development impact of CDF IN Konoin Constituency was high. Generally their performance was high with average mean of 2.81. Half of the qualitative questions were ranked very high with means ranging from 3.28 – 3.87 on the likert scale on items like education, health, roads, water and sanitation and sports since the CDF Act gives priority to these areas when it comes to disbursement of the Fund. The other half of the qualitative questions had six items ranked high and three items ranked low with means ranging from 2.37 -3.12 on the likerts scale. Items like human rights issues, special groups and marketing of agricultural produce had low mean as shown above since the money allocated to CDF by the national government is not enough to cater for all areas of the development sector. Therefore, the level of development impact of CDF was rated high with an overall mean of 2.81

Significance relationship and difference between the level of utilization and development impact of CDF in Konoin Constituency.

The findings also indicated a significant relationship ($R=.318$, $sig=.000$), since the significant value was less than or equal to 0.05, which is the maximum level of significance required to declare a relationship significant.

The same results were supported by the linear regression results which also indicate that CDF utilization and development impact have a significant effect in Konoin Constituency ($F=6.159$, $sig=.000$). The same results also indicated that all the three aspects of CDF utilization included in the regression model contribute over 86.8% towards development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya (Adjusted $R^2=.868$). The coefficients section of the table indicated the extent to which each the aspect of CDF

utilization affects development impact and this is indicated by beta values. Therefore, the researcher infers that there is a significant relationship and significant difference between CDF utilization and development impact basing on the results, hence the stated null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusions

There was a relatively high level of CDF utilization in terms of accountability, management and equitability; there was also a very High extent of development impact in terms of education, health, roads, electricity, sports, water and sanitation in Konoin Constituency, Kenya.

CDF utilization in Konoin Constituency significantly correlated with development impact, indicating that the high the extent of CDF utilization in Konoin Constituency is significantly responsible for a high level of development impact.

As for the null hypothesis, results indicated a significant relationship between CDF utilization and development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya. Leading to a conclusion that the higher the CDF is utilized, the higher the level of development impact in Konoin Constituency, Kenya and the reverse is true. The study was based on "**theory of decentralization**" propounded by Crook and Manor(1995), which suggests that decentralization leads to more development when locals are empowered which was validated.

Recommendations

This section deals with recommendations arising from the pertinent findings and conclusions of this study, following the study objectives and hypothesis; Community participation in decision making should be encouraged in Konoin Constituency so that meaningful development is achieved. By participating in the decision process the community will identify projects that are meaningful to them.

The CDF fund should also target all the beneficiaries so that needs of special groups are addressed leading to overall development in the constituency.

The location of projects within the constituency should be evenly distributed so that all corners of the Constituency are developed equally, such that no part lags in development.

Time taken to implement the projects should be shortened so that the community can utilize the projects on time giving room for other development projects to be under taken, thus leading to more development in the area.

Equitability should be practiced in the disbursement of the fund so that the needs of the special groups are addressed, since they are the most needy. Addressing the needs of the most needy will lead to overall development of the people of Konoin Constituency.

The reach of the CDF fund should be spread to benefit all the community members so that none is left behind in development.

Areas for further Research

The research does not and cannot guarantee that the study was completely exhausted. In any case, the scope of the study was limited in accordance with the space, and objectives. It is therefore suggested that a national research covering the whole country be undertaken.

Also, prospective researchers and even students should be encouraged to research on the following; Fiscal implication of CDF projects to the national budget and amendments that are needed to the CDF act in order to improve it.

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APPENDIX 1A



Ggaba Road - Kansanga
P.O. Box 20000, Kampala, Uganda
Tel: +256- 41- 266813 / +256- 41-267634
Fax: +256- 41- 501974
E- mail: admin@kiu.ac.ug,
Website: www.kiu.ac.ug

OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATE DEAN, SOCIAL SCIENCE SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH (SPGSR)

August 17, 2011

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: REQUEST FOR MOSES CHERUIYOT NGETICH MPP/33332/111/DF
TO CONDUCT RESEARCH IN YOUR ORGANIZATION**

The above mentioned is a bonafide student of Kampala International University pursuing a Master of Arts in Project Planning and management.

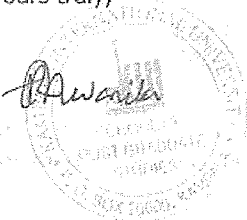
He is currently conducting a field research of which the title "**Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Utilization and Impact on Rural Development in Selected Constituencies in South Rift Kenya.**"

Your organization has been identified as a valuable source of information pertaining to his research project. The purpose of this letter is to request you to avail him with the pertinent information he may need.

Any information shared with him from your organization shall be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Any assistance rendered to him will be highly appreciated.

Yours truly,



APPENDIX 1A



Republic of Kenya

KONON CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND

P.O Box 64-20403 Mogogosiek.

18TH SEPTEMBER, 2012

Ref: KCDF/RSRCH/KIU/09/2012

The Administrator,
Kampala International University,
P.O. Box ,
Kampala.

Dear Sir,

RE: MR. MOSES CHERUIYOT NGETICH –REG. NO. MPP/33332/111/DF

The above subject matter refers,

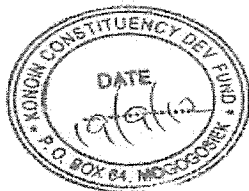
We wish to confirm that the above mentioned person who is your student was in our office to conduct research on CDF operations.

We gave him all the information he needed and indeed we filled and signed the questionnaire he was carrying which he collected on August 23rd 2012.

We wish to thank your institution for offering him an opportunity to further his studies.

Thank a lot.

Yours faithfully,



Bernard S. Misiko
Fund Accounts Manager
Tel.0722269298

CC. -Hon. Dr. Julius K. Kones -MP

APPENDIX 11
CLEARANCE FROM ETHICS COMMITTEE

Date _____

Candidate's Data

Name _____

Reg.# _____

Course _____

Title of Study _____

Ethical Review Checklist

The study reviewed considered the following:

- Physical Safety of Human Subjects
- Psychological Safety
- Emotional Security
- Privacy
- Written Request for Author of Standardized Instrument
- Coding of Questionnaires/Anonymity/Confidentiality
- Permission to Conduct the Study
- Informed Consent
- Citations/Authors Recognized

Results of Ethical Review

- Approved
- Conditional (to provide the Ethics Committee with corrections)
- Disapproved/ Resubmit Proposal

Ethics Committee (Name and Signature)

Chairperson _____

Members _____

APPENDIX III
INFORMED CONSENT

I am giving my consent to be part of the research study of Mr. Moses Cheruiyot Ngetich that will focus on Constituency Development Fund (CDF) utilization and Rural Development in selected Constituencies in South Rift Kenya.

I shall be assured of privacy, anonymity and confidentiality and that I will be given the option to refuse participation and right to withdraw my participation anytime.

I have been informed that the research is voluntary and that the results will be given to me if I ask for it.

Initials: _____

Date _____

APPENDIX 1VA

FACE SHEET: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE RESPONDENTS

Gender (Please Tick):

(1) Male

(2) Female

Age: (please tick)

20-29 _____

40-59 _____

60 and above _____

Qualifications Under Education Discipline (please tick) :

(1) Certificate _____

(2) Diploma _____

(3) Bachelors _____

(4) Masters _____

(5) Ph.D. _____

Number of Years Work Experience (Please Tick)

(1) less than/Below one

(2) 1- 2yrs

(3) 3-4yrs

(4) 5-6yrs

(5) 7 years and above

APPENDIX IVB

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE CDF UTILIZATION

Direction 1: Please **tick** on the boxes after each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **utilization of CDF** in your constituency. Kindly use the level rates below:

What is your level of satisfaction with CDF utilization in your Constituency?

Scoring guide

Score	Response mode	Description
4	Strongly agree	you agree without any doubt
3	Agree	you agree but with some doubt
2	Disagree	you disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all

Indicators of CDF utilization		Level of satisfaction			
		1	2	3	4
	Indicator				
	Accountability				
1	Composition of CDF committees				
2	Access of the public to CDF utilization information				
3	Dispute/conflict resolution mechanism in place				
4	Transparency in management of CDF Funds				
5	Community participation in decision making				
6	Targeting of beneficiaries i.e meeting needs of special groups				
	Management				
1	Follow up/monitoring of projects				

2	Quality of finished projects				
3	Number of projects implemented				
4	Cost of projects				
5	Location of projects within the community				
6	Time taken to implement the projects				
	Equitability				
1	Types of projects within the constituency				
2	Accountability of the CDF duty bearers to the community				
3	How projects are identified				
4	Equity (addressing the needs of the most needy)				
5	CDF project reach (spreading benefits to all community members)				

APPENDIX IVC

QUESTIONNAIRE TO DETERMINE DEVELOPMENT IMPACT OF CDF

Direction 1: Please **tick** on the boxes after each option which corresponds to your best choice in terms of **impact of CDF utilization to development** in your constituency. Kindly use the scale below:

How has CDF utilization impacted development in the following sectors in the constituency?

Scoring guide

Score	Response mode	Description
4	Strongly agree	you agree without any doubt
3	Agree	you agree but with some doubt
2	Disagree	you disagree with some doubt
1	Strongly disagree	you disagree with no doubt at all

	Development sectors	Level of impact			
		1	2	3	4
1	Education				
2	Health				
3	Environmental management				
4	Roads				
5	Electricity				
6	Agriculture				
7	Sports				
8	HIV/AIDS				
9	Human Right Issues				
10	Marketing of Agricultural produce				
11	Special groups (women, youth, disabled)				

12	Poverty eradication				
13	Jua kali (small business)				
13	Security				
14	Water and sanitation				

APPENDIX V
CVI

Indicator	Number of Judges	Judges declared valid	CVI
Accountability			
Composition of CDF committees	3	3	1
Access of the public to CDF utilization information	3	3	1
Dispute/conflict resolution mechanism in place	3	3	1
Transparency in management of CDF Funds	3	3	1
Community participation in decision making	3	3	1
Targeting of beneficiaries i.e meeting needs of special groups	3	2	0.67
Management			
Follow up/monitoring of projects	3	3	1
Quality of finished projects	3	2	0.67
Number of projects implemented	3	1	0.33
Cost of projects	3	3	1
Location of projects within the community	3	3	1
Time taken to implement the projects	3	3	1
Equitability			
Types of projects within the constituency	3	2	0.67
Accountability of the CDF duty bearers to the community	3	3	1
How projects are identified	3	3	1
Equity (addressing the needs of the most needy)	3	3	1
CDF project reach (spreading benefits to all community members)	3	3	1
Mean			0.902
Sports			
Sports	3	3	1

Education	3	3	1
Water and sanitation	3	3	1
Health	3	3	1
Electricity	3	3	1
Roads	3	3	1
Agriculture	3	3	1
Security	3	3	1
Environmental management	3	3	1
HIV/AIDS	3	2	0.67
Jua kali (small business)	3	2	0.67
Poverty eradication	3	3	1
Human Rights issues	3	1	0.33
Marketing of agricultural produce	3	3	1
Special groups (women, youth, disabled)	3	2	0.67
Mean			0.89

$$CVI = (0.90+0.89)/2$$

$$=0.89$$

**APPENDIX VI
CRONBACH'S ALPHA**

Variable	Cronbach's Alpha
CDF Utilization	.742
Development impact	.881

CDF utilization

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	139	99.3
	Excluded ^a	1	.7
	Total	140	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

Reliability Statistics

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.742	17

Development impact

Case Processing Summary

		N	%
Cases	Valid	138	98.6
	Excluded ^a	2	1.4
	Total	140	100.0

a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.

APPENDIX VII- CURRICULUM VITAE

PERSONAL PROFILE

NAME: MOSES CHERUIYOT NGETICH
DATE OF BIRTH: 24TH AUGUST 1981
SEX: MALE
RELIGION: CHRISTIAN
CITIZENSHIP: KENYAN
ADDRESS: 48 LITEIN
MARITAL STATUS: SINGLE
LANGUAGES: ENGLISH, KISWAHILI & KIPSIGIS
MOBILE NO: +254 721 481 958
ADDRESS 48 LITEIN
EMAIL BLUE4CHERRY@YAHOO.COM

I am humble, diligent, hardworking and ambitious young individual who is willing to undertake new challenges and can work under pressure with less supervision

DEMONSTRATIVE SKILLS

Verbal and written communication skills

Strong analytical skills – written skills

Organizational ability

Computer skills

People leadership skills

Relating well with people at all levels and from all backgrounds

ACADEMIC QUALIFICATIONS

Jan 2011 – present Kampala International University

Masters in Project Planning and Management

Sept. 2004 – July 2009 – Scott Christian University – Machakos

Bachelor of Theology

1996 - 1999

Njoro Boys High School- Nakuru

Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE)

Mean Grade B-

1988 – 19995

Boito Primary School – Nakuru

Kenya Certificate of Primary Education

Mean Grade B

WORK EXPERIENCE

Feb 2010 – Jan 2011

Pastor African Inland Church Ngererit – Boito D.C.C,
Konoin Region, South Rift Area

Feb 2010 – Dec 2010

Teacher/chaplain Ngererit Secondary – Christian
Religious Education

Feb 2010 – Nov 2010

Interim Independent Electoral Commission Head clerk
Mogogosiek ward

August 4th 2010

presiding officer during the Referendum exercise

REFEREES

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