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## **The Role of Constituency Development Fund in Achieving Equitable Distribution of Resources to Constituencies in Kenya: A Case Study of Baringo Central Constituency**

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### **Abstract:**

*The purpose of the study was to establish the role of CDF in achieving equitable distribution of resources. Specific objectives of the study were; to establish the role of CDF in distribution of resources to education projects, to determine the role of CDF in health projects, to assess the role of CDF in water projects and to establish the role of CDF in road infrastructure projects. The study was guided by; participatory theory, public sector capital budgeting decision theory and public sector fiscal decentralization theory. The study adopted descriptive survey design. The study was carried out in Baringo Central Constituency. The target population was; the CDF project management committees, CDF committee members, ward representatives, chiefs, assistant chiefs, youth leaders, and staff working in CDF office including the fund manager. The researcher used census method to select 22 chiefs, 44 assistant chiefs, 15 ward administrators, 110 project management committee, 5 youth leaders, 1 DEO, 1 District water officer, 1 medical service officer, 1 public works officer, and 1 Sub-County commissioner. Questionnaires, interviews and documents analysis was used to collect data. The data was examined using descriptive statistics; frequencies, percentages and means. Multiple regression models were used to measure the role of CDF in distribution of resources. The findings of this study are of importance to government and policy makers as it will provide knowledge on role of CDF in resource distribution. This would enable them to take appropriate policies that will ensure that CDF is linked to resource distribution in the constituency and regulate the public sector participation. The findings of this study is also of significance to the CDF implementation committees at the constituency level as it provides them with more knowledge on the role of CDF in equitable distribution of resources hence enabling them to effectively propose implement and manage the projects that are geared in improving the socio-economic welfare in their local areas. Finally, the outcome of this study provide information on CDF and its role in resource distribution to potential and current scholars, this will expand their knowledge. Constituency Development Funds has contributed significantly distribution of resources to educational projects. The results indicated that CDF has contributed significantly in distribution of resources to the health projects. The study established that CDF has significantly influenced distribution of resources to water project. The CDF has no significant effect on distribution of resources to road infrastructure. The researcher recommended that; more resources to be allocated to school projects to meet the increasing demands, there is need to increase CDF allocation to health projects at the constituency levels to ease congestion in referral hospitals and provide affordable health services to the public, the CDF management to give equal priority to provision of clean water to the constituents, and there should be a clear policy on the projects that are covered by CDF, to avoid duplication of work, since currently there are funds allocated for roads maintenance at the constituency level.*

### **1. Introduction**

#### *1.1. Background of the Study*

Equitable distribution of resources in a society is necessary, since this helps reduce the level of poverty in the given society. This is an understanding that is today realized by most countries in the world, both developed and developing. However, in most countries resources still remain unevenly distributed. Various strategies have been put on place by governments globally, to realize this aim.

One such strategy is the setting up of development funds at local government level or constituency level. In East African countries this fund is referred to as the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) (Kimani, 2013).

The CDF system that the Kenyan governments envisioned in 2003 has transferred billions of Kenya shillings to the rural and urban vicinity of its constituency based development projects. By 2009, additional 35,000 CDF projects were established in different parts of Kenya (TISA, 2009). The impact of these projects was practiced in the key segments financed by constituency development fund for instance, education with about 38 % of the allocations, health 11 % and water 8 % (KIPPRA, 2010). Through the CDF plan, disbursement of Sh.70.8 billion was made to 290 constituencies in the period 2003 to 2011.

A Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is a government financial plan on allocation mechanism that guide specific sector of nationalized budget to constituencies of MPs to fund confined small-scale development scheme such as construction of health clinics, water supply systems and school facilities (International Budget Partnership 2010). There are currently 15 developing countries worldwide where CDFs are employed. CDF is a unique means in that MPs are vested with a measure of authority in the assortment of projects, a role that can be considered a new form of public service by MPs. As such, a CDF is not just a means of transferring public finances from central to confined governments, but a premeditated tool for a redistributive game by politicians; MPs use the funds to act in response to the development needs of their constituencies, nurture their personal votes and improve their chances of re-election (Baskin, 2011).

CDFs have been applied in diverse parts of developing countries for years. In Philippines, the use of nationwide resources by politicians for the scheme in their constituencies dates back to 1930 by emulating 'pork barrel' politics<sup>1</sup> in United States of America, which became the foundation of the design of a CDF commenced in the country in 1989 (Nogales & Lagman 2008). Papua New Guinea initiated a CDF in 1984 and finally, CDFs became a familiar government budget distribution mechanism largely in Asia and Africa. In sub-Saharan Africa, CDFs have flourished over the last two decades principally after gaining eminence following Kenya's opening a CDF in 2003 (Oxford Analytica, 2009). When CDF was adopted in Kenya, it was vigilant but widely received by civil society, international donors and policymakers, as a step forward in progress of decentralization of public funds and attracting local ownership of development (Sasaoka, 2008).

In Ghana, the foremost CDF was commenced as part of the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), a formula-based system of monetary relocation from central government to District Assemblies which was recognized in 1994 (Banful, 2009). An allocation for MPs was formed contained by the DACF in 1996 after MPs incorporating ruling and opposition parties uphold in Parliament that they would not commend the allocation formula of the DACF until they were given a fraction of the fund. Since then, 5% of the national revenue was set aside to the DACF, of which 5% was allocated to 230 MPs who can decide on the projects to be funded in their constituencies (Appiah-Agyekum, *et al.*, 2013).

In Zambia, the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was introduced as part of a wider decentralization policy in 1995 (Chileshe, 2011). Since its introduction, the funds have often been used for the election campaigns of MPs and its budget has been on the increase (Mukwena 2004). The latest increase was from 600 million Kwacha (ZMK) (approximately US\$123, 00032) per constituency to ZMK750 million (US\$154,000) in 2011 (Times of Zambia, 2011), and the proportion of the CDF budget to the total government expenditure was 0.6%.

In Tanzania, CDF was adopted by the initiative taken by the Speaker of Parliament to strengthen the power and functions of Parliament in 2009. The fund was named the Constituencies Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF) as it was envisioned as a catalyst for accelerating self-help development efforts at grassroots level. Since then, 10 billion Tanzanian Shillings (Tsh) (approximately US\$ 7 million) has been allocated to the CDCF annually, which amounted to approximately 0.2% of national financial plan in FY2010/11 (United Republic of Tanzania, 2014). The design of the CDCF is similar to that of the Kenyan CDF; the funds are automatically allocated to all the constituencies of MPs without any requirement to obtain the approval of the central or local governments. The projects financed by the CDCF are chosen by a committee established in each constituency, chaired by the respective MPs. This model is generally considered to strengthen the autonomy of individual MPs from the executive by decentralizing the allocation of public funds for their constituency service.

The constituency development fund was recognized in Kenya during the CDF act 2003 the Kenya Gazette supplement No 107 Of 9th January 2004 (act No 11). The CDF act (2003) has been revised twice in 2007 and 2013. CDF has been observed as a tactical driver of social- economic development in Kenya. Its development idea targeted the constituencies by entrusting resources to meet social-economic objectives, which was formerly managed by the central government.

In Kenya, the CDF scheme is regarded as the most efficient way of equitable distribution of national resources throughout the country from the consolidate finances based on the ministry of finance report (Kimani, 2013). The CDF substitute the district center for rural development and the harambee projects. The outcome is that, CDF funding is a division of wider approach enriching social- economy development in Kenya, by taking off from a holistic perception of what human development is all about and by signifying an inclusive, innovative, institutional and official framework for socially-inclusive, community development and local economic (Kimani, 2013).

### 1.2. Statement of the Problem

Kenyan Government after independence adopted centralized government system where both power and resources were managed at the central government. This type of government resulted in regional imbalance especially after multi-party system where some regions were labeled as opposition zone. The imbalance was characterized by inequality in resource distribution to the country's regions. CDF concept was adopted to correct this inequality. The CDF is one of the devolved resources meant to accomplish rapid socio-economic

development at constituency level through funding of locally prioritized projects and better community participation. Studies carried out across the country 210 constituency by the National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee (NACS) (2008) and CDF Board (2008) signify that since its inception in 2003, CDF has made it possible for the implementation of a number of local level development projects projected to reduce poverty and socio-economic development of people. The program is intended to fight poverty through the accomplishment of development projects at the local level and particularly those that provide fundamental needs such as healthcare, education, water, agricultural services, electricity and security (Kimenyi, 2005). In the last 12 years that CDF has been in operation, a number of developmental projects at the grass roots levels have been successfully implemented. However, there were still complaints from citizens citing inequalities, with some people questioning the criteria used in allocating funds to the constituencies. This raised questions on the role played by CDF in achieving equitable distribution of resources to Constituencies in Kenya, and thus this study was necessary.

### 1.3. Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the study was to assess the role of CDF in achieving equitable distribution of resources to Constituencies in Kenya.

### 1.4. Specific Objectives

The study sought to meet the following objectives;

- i. To establish the role of CDF in distribution of resources to educational projects in Baringo Central Constituency.
- ii. To determine the role of CDF in distribution of resources to health projects in Baringo Central Constituency.
- iii. To evaluate the role of CDF in distribution of resources to road infrastructure projects in Baringo Central Constituency.
- iv. To assess the role of CDF in distribution of resources to water projects in Baringo Central Constituency.

### 1.5. Hypothesis

Ho<sub>1</sub>: CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of funds to education projects in Baringo Central Constituencies.

Ho<sub>2</sub>: CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to health projects in Baringo Central Constituencies

Ho<sub>3</sub>: CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to road infrastructure projects in Baringo Central Constituencies

Ho<sub>4</sub>: CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to water projects in Baringo Central Constituencies.

### 1.6. Significance of the Study

The findings of this study will be of importance to the government and the policy makers as it will provide knowledge on role of CDF in resource distribution. This would enable them to take appropriate policies that will ensure that CDF is linked to resource distribution in the constituency and regulate the public sector participation. The findings of this study are also of significance to the CDF implementation committees at the constituency level as it will provide them with more knowledge on the role of CDF in equitable distribution of resources hence enabling them to effectively propose implement and manage the projects that are geared in improving the socio-economic welfare in their local areas. Finally, the outcome of this study provides information on CDF and its role in resource distribution to potential and current scholars, this will expand their knowledge.

### 1.7. Scope of the Study

The aim of the study was to establish the role of CDF in equitable distribution of financial resources to Constituencies in Kenya. The study looked into the role of CDF in distribution of resources to; educational projects, health projects, road infrastructure projects, and water projects. The study covered Baringo Central Constituency. The target population for the study was the CDF project management committees, CDF committee members, ward representatives, chiefs, assistant chiefs, youth leaders, and staff working in CDF office including the fund manager. The data was collected through questionnaires and interviews and collected within a time frame of one month. The period of study was 3 years 2012, 2013, and 2014.

### 1.8. Limitation of the Study

The researcher experienced the limitation in accessing top level management of the CDF kitty in Baringo Central constituency owing to their busy schedule. On the difficulties imposed by accessing top level management, the researcher booked appointments with them in advance. This made data collection possible since the exercise was carried out at the respondents' free time.

### 1.9. Definition of Operational Terms

- Constituency: This refers to the location of a body of voters or the residents represented by an elected legislator or official.
- Constituency Development Funds (CDFs): These are funding arrangements that channel money from central government directly to electoral constituencies for local infrastructure projects.
- Decentralization: This refers to the process of redistributing or dispersing functions, powers, people or things away from a central location or authority.
- Equitable Distribution of Resources: this refers to fair division of state resources to the society, fairly and equally without favour or any form of discrimination.

## 2. Literature Review

### 2.1. Theoretical Review

#### 2.1.1. CDF Concept

Countries in the world have realized the importance of decentralization in order to bring about development at the local level. Decentralization as a means of transforming the society aims at mobilization of resources for National enrichment. A number of studies on the constituency roles of MPs were undertaken in relation to personal votes and incumbency advantages particularly in American and British politics between the 1970s and the 1990s (Butler and Collins 2001; Fenno 1978; King 1991). American politics was generally considered to be candidate-centred in which MPs and candidates were highly motivated to cultivate personal votes in their constituencies, while British politics is centred on political parties that provided fewer incentives for politicians to focus on gaining personal votes. Yet, the significance of the constituency roles of British MPs was also recognised in the late 1980s and the 1990s, and the number of studies on constituency service has increased (Cain, Ferejohn and Fiorina 1987; Carey and Shugart 1995; Gaines 1998; Martin 2011; Mezey 2011; Norris 1997).

Norris (1997) discusses four instrumental incentives facing British MPs in calculating the costs and benefits of constituency service. First, MPs are motivated by electoral incentives to use constituency service to maintain their personal votes in elections (30). Second, similar to electoral incentives, MPs are also motivated by electoral incentives and serve for the party members to gain votes in the primaries and be nominated by the parties for candidacy. Third, MPs have career incentives which 'have to be understood in terms of the structure of opportunities facing members, and the costs of time invested in constituency service compared with other parliamentary activities' (Norris 1997). This is because successful constituency service helps MPs retain their seats, yet it is insufficient to advance their political careers. Thus, MPs who have other commitments in government or political parties and those who are highly motivated to advance their political careers need to reduce the transaction costs for constituency service to save time for parliamentary or party activities. Finally, apart from these incentives, MPs provide constituency service due to psychological rewards and their role orientations (Norris 1997). These incentives can be applied to the behaviour of MPs in other democratic countries especially where the FPTP system is used.

India has a programme called Member of Parliament Constituency Development Fund (MPCDF) in which each Constituency is allocated resources as per poverty index (Sashiyan, 2007). Indian schools are managed by School Based Management Committee (SBMC) who have autonomy over budgeting, project identification, monitoring and implementation of the funded projects. The school committee requests for grants from the local constituency office with a plan, budget and project proposal which encourages transparency and accountability. The School Based Management Committees (SBMC) is accountable to the local CDF office which then accounts to the Central Government of India and they are legally mandated and trained in both financial and general school management. However, the school projects in India are not completed in time due to inefficiency of SBMC, and inadequacy of funds which forces government intervention to complete school projects (Muraya, 2009).

In developing countries where a majority of voters are poor and in need of assistance to sustain their daily lives, and the governments lack capacity and resources to provide sufficient social services, a benefactor tends to be a central role of MPs in their constituencies to establish and maintain electoral support (Lindberg 2010). Due to this tendency, constituency service sometimes refers only to a benefactor role in the studies on MPs in developing countries. For example, Barkan (2009) explains that constituency service in sub-Saharan Africa takes the form of either the assistance provided by MPs to some of their constituents with their individual needs or to small- to medium-scale development projects in their constituencies. Yet, MPs in developing countries also play other constituency roles such as giving legal advice. This study distinguishes a benefactor role from constituency service in the way that the former refers to the MP's role in providing financial or material assistance to individual voters or communities while the latter to the overall role of MPs in their constituencies including other kinds of assistance.

African countries like Zambia, Ghana and Senegal have programmes similar to Kenya, Zambian government have mandated School Governing Boards (SGB) and School Management Committees (SMC) and to manage funds from the Central Government (Boardman, 2001). The two project fund management teams in Zambian schools often create conflict for their roles are not clearly defined yet both management teams are held responsible to the Government for the request grants from the Government as one school governing unit and the committee uses the disbursed funds for intended school purpose according to plan and budget such as building of classes, toilets. However, the two groups' battle for greater control of the funds which slows decision making and affects budgeting and project implementation processes. The disbursement of school project funds from Zambian Government supporting schools is delayed due to difference between SMC and SGB and school projects are not completed in time (Wilson, 2007).

Lindberg's (2009) study on Ghanaian MPs demonstrates, a benefactor role is probably the most important task for MPs in developing countries as it directly affects their political survival. The CDF scheme that the Kenyan governments visualized in 2003 has transferred billions of Kenya shillings to the Rural and urban areas of its constituency based development projects. By 2009, further 35,000 CDF projects were established in various parts of the Kenya (TISA, 2009). The blow of these projects was experienced in key sectors funded by CDF such as education with about 38 % of the allocations, health 11 % and water 8 % (KIPPRA, 2010). Through the CDF scheme, disbursement of Sh. 70.8 billion has been made to the 210 constituencies since its inauguration in 2003 to 2011.

Barkan and Matiangi (2009) concur with this view and argue that the Kenyan CDF illustrates a strengthening of power of the legislature vis-à-vis the executive, as it reduces the need for MPs to ask for funds from the executive. Cheeseman (2006) compares

CDFs in Kenya and Zambia to explain the contrasting patterns of patronage politics built by the dominant parties in the two countries following the transition to multiparty systems. Kasuya (2009) demonstrates how the Philippine CDF has contributed to strengthening the presidential control over public resources in the country. Keefer and Khemani (2009b) argue that Indian MPs make less effort in utilizing CDF funds in the constituencies where voter attachment to political parties is strong. What is common across these studies is the question as to who holds the power over the release and use of CDF funds. Building on these studies, this thesis examines CDF politics in Tanzania with a focus on who gains the power over the funds. This is first academic study that analyses the policy procedure of a CDF and its relations with politics in Tanzania.

### 2.1.2. Participatory Theory

This study is inclined to participation theory propounded by Kimenyi, (2006). Participation theory stipulates that, target beneficiaries develop a sense of ownership and commitment for projects initiated for community sustainability. Indeed, one of the central principles behind participation is the involvement of public in making decision regarding their welfare. For this, local people should not be seen as proactive development objects; relatively they should be treated as standard stakeholders to be aggressively engaged in decision-making concerning local development.

Current approach to development in Kenya had a tendency to identify development initiatives through broad-based discussion between experts and lay persons with intended beneficiaries playing a key role. A good example in this consideration is way of Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers at district and national levels (Kimenyi, 2006). To guarantee effectiveness in the allocation of resources for greatest gain to citizens, community involvement is indispensable as it enhances local capacity to hold leaders and public officials responsible. The driving principle behind participation is sustainable progress that requires people to have hands-on understanding projects that benefit them. This way, pulling out of technical staff does not spell doom to the projects. The theory is based on the examination that local people are superlative placed to make resolution concerning their needs. This makes the people on the go as partners in development thus instilling a sense of possession. Failure to be inclusive may make the community get separated and this can be enough fuel to light passivity and possible conflict to the development initiatives.

### 2.1.3. Public Sector Capital Budgeting Decisions Theory

Savings should be estimated on the basis of a criterion and which is compatible to wealth creation. An investment will add to the investors wealth from the amount initially invested. There are two ways to classify community projects and investments either as expansion of business or modernization of businesses. Under expansion there is addition of a firm/project capacity and expand existing operations, improving operating efficiency and reduce costs. However, rejuvenation decisions that involve considerable modernization and technological improvements expand revenues as well as reduce costs. Community investments are contingent investments to CDF approach to support business growth, the choice of one investment leads to the establishment of the other investment ventures.

### 2.1.4. Public Sector Fiscal Decentralization Theory

A study carried out by Gikonyo, (2008), Open Society Initiative for East Africa, The CDF Social Audit, Popular Version, and A Handbook for Communities stresses the fact that management capacity to handle Constituency Development Fund in an accountable and prudent manner as an important factor and any failure on their part will lead to thrift spending and mismanagement of the fund. The other beneficial factor is the Tax Shield: -A start-cushion by the national government ensures any tax liability by the Constituency is paid from its resource allocation. Political competition leads members of parliament to setting up of investment manifesto for constituency which they intend to pursue once elected to office and national government creates a scattered approach on investment depending on constituency's local conditions.

### 2.2.1. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Educational Projects

The CDF channeled to learning institutions has enabled putting up of facilities such as classrooms, dormitories, ablution blocks and other infrastructural projects (Ayako, 2006). This aims at improving schools' facilities, performance and enrollment hence achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and vision 2030 aspects of education. The public secondary schools in Kenya are under the management of Board of Management (BOM) and administrated by school principals who are charged with the responsibility of ensuring public schools are run as per the guidelines of the Ministry of Education.

The constituency development fund amended Act (2007), defines a project as an eligible development in which the projects are identified by the school management committee (SMC) or Board of management (BOM) after community formulation (GOK, 2003). The BOM is a legal body constituted and mandated by the Minister for Education to manage schools. Education Act, (Cap 211), sections 3 (1) vests the management of Education in Kenya with the Minister for Education who delegates the BOMs in all public schools to manage school resources including funds. The BOM is the legitimate manager of a public secondary school and exercises this authority through the principal who is the BOM secretary.

The CDF Act of 2003, sections, 23 (3) provides for community to come up with a list of projects to be funded by CDF. Section 38 of the act provides for the community representation in any project undertaken to be under a manager in the school. Project identification lays squarely with the Board and after identifying the project then the BOM cost the project by preparing Bill of Quantities (BQ) and forwarding the same to CDFA in accordance with CDF Act, (2007). The BOM then forwards minutes of certified documents for approval and ratification to local CDF office (MOEST, 2003). According to Mburugu (2006) BOM face many challenges while

managing project funds from CDF which is due to composition of BOMs, shortage of CDF funds and long bureaucratic process and disbursement. The CDF Act, 2003, provides the need for costing and evaluating projects in schools on continuous basis in which the BOM is mandated to cost all projects and avail financial records related to CDF projects, tender the project and provide all bank transactions and project implementation report, CDF Amended Act, (2013).

There has been a remarkable increase in enrolment in all levels of education in the world, and in Kenya since independence, which is attributed to the increase in social and private demand for education by the vast growing population (Republic of Kenya, 2007). The government's commitment to provide education for all, has met a big constraint of finance rendering the available educational resources inadequate, and education has therefore not been accessible to many Kenyans especially the poor. The government expenditure on education has been higher than any other ministry (ROK, 2007). The government's spending on education has increased by 71% from K.Shs. 64.1 billion in 2002 to K.Shs. 109.8 billion in 2007. Secondary school increased from 3687 in 2002 to 4215 in 2007. The CDF allocation in Baringo Central for 2013/2014 was Ksh69, 949,783.00 while that of 2014/2015 is Ksh100, 022,188. This resulted to an increase in enrolment from 778,601 in 2002 to 1,030,080 students in 2007. Despite this increase, participation rates are still low with a gross enrolment rate and net enrolment rate estimated at 32%. Transition to form 1 as a percentage of total Kenya Certificate of Primary Education (KCPE) graduates only increased from 56% in 2005 to 60% in 2007 (ROK, 2007). The 1999 national population census showed that 2.8 million youths aged 14 to 18 years who should have been enrolled in secondary schools were not (ROK, 2005). Considering that the population has been growing since independence, it is then clear that education has not been accessible to many Kenyans.

CDF has been very helpful in enhancing infrastructural development in most schools. Kenyan Government has heavily invested in various interventions geared towards expanding infrastructure which include, the laboratory equipment fund in 2004, and school infrastructure development fund in 2008 (Republic of Kenya, 2008). Konya (2011) revealed that seven out of ten classroom projects surveyed in Nigeria suffered delays in their execution. This delay was attributed to insufficient funds allocated to the projects. This scenario is similar in Kenya where CDF committee-members charged with the mandate of allocating funds to various projects within the constituency by the constitution (CDF Act, 2003), fund projects partially thus making projects stall before their completion. This makes the partially funded projects costly as they fail to live up-to the intended purpose.

At its initiation in 2003 the annual distribution was 2.5% of the national budget but this has since been evaluated at 7.5% of the national budget. 75% of this allocation is shared evenly to all 210 constituencies and the remaining 25% shared as per constituency scarcity directory level and ASAL consideration. 10% of every constituency annual C.D.F allotment goes to education bursary and the rest is allocated to growth of projects. In 2003/2004 the whole budgetary allocation was Kenya shillings 1.26 billion, in 2004 to 2005 this grew to ksh. 5.6 billion, 2005/2006 ksh. 7.25 billion. Main concerns are raised in regard to the task played by Constituency Development Fund in collecting all appropriate in need students, feeble administrative schemes as evinced by postponements in communicating the disbursements to benefactor and questionable bursary eligibility criteria remain a big challenge.

A number of studies on the constituency roles of MPs were undertaken in relation to personal votes and incumbency advantages particularly in American and British politics between the 1970s and the 1990s (Butler and Collins 2001; Fenno 1978; King 1991). American politics was generally considered to be candidate-centred in which MPs and candidates were highly motivated to cultivate personal votes in their constituencies, while British politics is centred on political parties that provided fewer incentives for politicians to focus on gaining personal votes. Yet, the significance of the constituency roles of British MPs was also recognized in the late 1980s and the 1990s, and the number of studies on constituency service has increased (Cain, Ferejohn and Fiorina 1987; Carey and Shugart 1995; Gaines 1998; Martin 2011; Mezey 2011; Norris 1997).

Many schools are built and equipped through CDF funds according to Kimenyi (2005), locally administered and controlled funds have great potential to fetch confident development outcome at local level particularly if community participation is sufficiently enhanced. Effective funds management in schools is determined by parameters which govern funds control such as auditing, BOM training level and good financial governance (Mburugu 2006).

According to Oyugi (2007), effective management of funds has been inadequate in allowing for identification, accomplishment, project monitoring and estimation. The CDF act 2003, section 25 (2) stipulates that funds for school projects should be adequate and be disbursed in time for successful implementation of school projects, CDF allocates project fund as grants and is allocated through a thorough process every financial year and the BOM are mandated to prudently manage allocated project funds.

### 2.2.2. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Health Projects

The 2002 general elections saw the ushering of the new NARC government in 2003. This was a period that would mark the beginning of new policy initiatives designed to improve access in health care provision in Kenya. The National Health Sector Strategic Plan (NHSSP-11:2005-2010), a revised version of the NHSSP1 was a key policy that was introduced within this period. This policy is informed by the Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Creation (ERSWEC 2003-2007) and the National Development Plan 2004-2009. According to the Ministry of Health (MOH) the overall objective of NHSSP-11 strategy is, 'reducing inequalities in healthcare'. Dispensaries constructed using CDF constitute a small proportion of health care providers. They constitute 14% of all dispensaries in the Province<sup>73</sup>. Health Centers remain unchanged across all five years recorded; with GOK facilities constituting the largest proportion 86% and 80% by end 2005 and 2007 respectively (Kenya integrated household Budget 2005/06). Kenya integrated household Budget immunization. (2005/06) Central Province has the highest proportion of fully immunized children, at district level Nyeri and Nyandarua reports.

Kimenyi (2005) argues that CDF is considered to fight poverty through realization of development projects at local level especially those that provide basic needs such as education, and healthcare. According to Ochieng (2005), project implementation is a very important part of the life cycle of a project. It's the actual execution of the project design which involves what is essential to effectively complete the project along the dimensions of time, budget / cost and quality.

The CDF amendment act 2004 and the public procurement and disposal act 2005 and the CDF implementation rules 2004 set by National Management Committee (Gikonyo, 2008) provides that CDF projects are executed by own Government Sections in which they fall. Members are expected to be active in the implementation phase to ensure objectives of the project are met, according to the National Management Committee (2004).

### 2.2.3. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Water Projects

According to Moss (2009) water is vital for human life because it plays a crucial role for the survival of individuals. Additionally, people tend to own a subconscious concern to uphold, preserve and protect water for their own survival. Gebrehiwot (2006) added that water supports health, grows our food, livelihoods, powers our industry and cools our plants and these different uses can no longer be seen in isolation. Inadequate water supply and hygiene services are disturbing globally. WHO (2010) noted that further 1.1 billion of people in the world don't access to clean drinking water. This is responsible for 15.49% of the world. Scarcity of this fundamental commodity has affected people from developing countries and 84% of them live in rural areas.

Due to the scarcity of water supply and sanitation services, Pruss-Ustun (2008) observed that around 10% of total burden of diseases are linked to consumption of unsafe water and that it costs 3.6 million lives annually. Diseases from dangerous water and lack of indispensable sanitation kill additional people yearly than any form of violence example war. Children are most exposed, as their bodies are not well-built enough to fight dysentery, diarrheas and other illnesses. UN (2010) further observed that at any given moment, half of the developing world's populations suffer from diseases linked with inadequate water supply and cleanliness services. The seventh Millennium Development Goal (MDG) is to raise the proportion of the world's population that access clean drinking water and basic sanitation (United Nations, 2010). Whilst the international community has made this advancement towards this goal over the past decade, advancement in rural areas is lagging relative to built-up areas (United Nations, 2011). Worldwide, 80% of the people who have inadequate access to drinking water supplies live in the rural areas (United Nations, 2010).

### 2.2.4. The Role of Road Infrastructure Development

Alleviating poverty through roads infrastructure development has been one of the goals in many developing national programs. Infrastructure is thought to be the catalyzer in the process of economic development and are a particular important factor to the growth of rural areas (de Vera Garcia, 1984). In the recent past, there have been enormous investments into upgrading roads in developing nations by major donors, yet very few studies have been carried out to ascertain the impact.

Improvement of roads infrastructure in emerging countries, particularly rural-roads, has received growing funding and evaluation interest (Estache, 2010). The World Bank (The World Bank, 2007) and leading donor communities have labeled development of roads as a tool of poverty alleviation in developing nations. As SSA nations depend on agriculture as the backbone of their economy (Gollin & Rogerson, 2014), enhancement of infrastructure roads has far reaching effects on agricultural productivity. The African Development Bank (ADB) estimates that 34% of rural Africa (where 80% of the citizen's dwell) can access roads compared to 90% in other parts of the continent (African Development Bank, 2010). In SSA the total road network is estimated at 204 km per 1,000 km<sup>2</sup> of land area, of which only about 25% is paved, compared to the world average of 944 km per 1000 km<sup>2</sup> of land (African Development Bank, 2010). The majority of road networks is poorly developed or in a dilapidated state. Studies have shown stagnated investment in agricultural sector (Otsuka & Yamano, 2005) and coupled with poor access to markets, these countries are prone to dangerous scarcity level and are epic centers of hunger today.

Studies on impacts of road infrastructure in Asia and Latin America have shown affirmative impacts on a number of results: decline in poverty levels (van de Walle & Mu, 2011), alteration of land use (Jacoby, 2000), increased household revenue and spending (Khandker et al., 2006), investments in health and education (Stifel & Minten, 2008); crop intensification and other production decisions (Khandker et al., 2006), migration (Fafchamps & Shilpi, 2009), reduction in transport costs (Jacoby & Minten, 2009) and excitation of market activity (Mu & van de Walle, 2011). Other related literature reporting benefits from transport infrastructure include firm expansion and gross domestic product(GDP) expansion in China (Banerjee et al., 2012) and growth in interregional and international trade in India (Donaldson, 2010). In Africa, this line of literature is thin. A few studies include Dercon et al., (2007) assessing improved road accessibility on access to agricultural extension in Ethiopia who finds poverty reduced by seven percentage point with improvement or roads. Dorosh et al., (2012) using cross-country regression in SSA found a substantial increase in agricultural production. Kingombe & di Falco (2012) on impacts of rural road improvements on farm productivity and crop choices in Zambia found inconclusive results. Shiferaw et al., (2013) found a positive impact on manufacturing sector in Ethiopia. Gachassin (2013) found migration to have decreased in Tanzania as a result of improved roads.

Estimating the outcome of infrastructure improvement in SSA, especially roads, is challenging due to data limitations and methodological constraints. Studies have documented that benefits due to roads improvement are indirect and often rely on interactions with other contextual factors such as geographical physical, infrastructure, community and household characteristics (Fan & Zhang, 2004). The fact that the roads are not randomly placed and people don't randomly select where to settle, leads to the problem of endogeneity. Using traditional methodologies such as instrumental variables(IV) approach or propensity score matching ex-post to assess impacts of roads improvement may yield unreliable results since observable characteristics may be contaminated by

the effects of the project (van de Walle, 2009). Furthermore, techniques approximating random trials are unsuitable and almost impossible to implement. Use of panel data can mitigate these problems, but collecting large panel data is expensive undertaking and the timeframe for such evaluations may be too short to capture the long-term benefits of intervention (Mu & van de Walle, 2011).

Kiprono and Matsumoto (2014) estimate the impact of improving road accessibility from 2004 to 2012 on the change in technology adoption, fertilizer intensification, maize productivity and market participation by smallholder farmers in Kenya. In particular, the study focused on the impact of rural-road infrastructure improvement in 15 districts in Kenya. The results showed increased land allocation to hybrid maize seeds, fertilizer intensification, manure application, yield of maize as well as market participation for both milk and maize in areas experiencing better road access.

### 2.3. Conceptual Framework

The aim of the study will be to establish the role of CDF in distribution of the resources, the independent variables are allocation of CDF to; educational projects, health projects, water projects and road infrastructure project. The dependent variable is; distribution of resources. The researcher hypothesized that allocation of CDF projects to projects in the mentioned sectors will indicate a positive role that CDF play in distribution of resources.

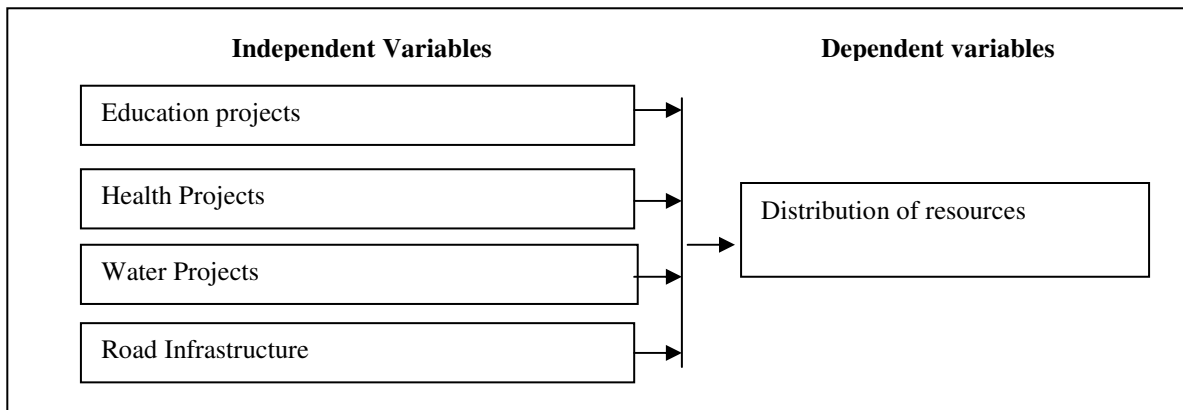


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

## 3. Research Methodology

### 3.1. Research Design

This study adopted the descriptive Survey research design. According to Gill and Johnson (2002), descriptive surveys is concerned primarily with addressing the particular characteristics of a specific population of subjects, either at a fixed point in time or at unstable times for comparative purposes. Cooper and Schindler (2000) noted that descriptive research design described characteristics associated with the subject population. The use of descriptive research design enabled the study to establish the phenomenon about the topics of the study.

### 3.2. Study Area

The study covered Baringo Central constituency in Baringo County. According to 2009 census report baringo central have a population of 40,480 and an area of 588.52 Sq. Km (KNBS, 2009). It has 5 county assembly wards namely Kabarnet, Chapachap, Sacho, Tenges and Kapropita. The population of Baringo County is 1.4% of the Kenyan populations with 50.2% male and 49.8%. The County have a child rich population structure where 0-14-year-old constitute 49%, 48.2% are between 15-64 years while 0.3% are above 65 years of age (KIRA, 2015).

### 3.3. Target Population

According to Ngechu, (2004) target population is the specific population about which information is to be collected. It is a well-defined or group of things, households, firms, services, elements or events which are being investigated. The study targeted chiefs, assistant chiefs, CDF staff, CDF project management Committee, youth leaders, DEO, District water officer, medical service officer, public works, and sub-County commissioner.

### 3.4. Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

Sampling means selecting a given number of subjects from a defined population as a representative the population. Any statements made about the sample should also be true of the population (Orodho 2005). The researcher used census method to select 22 chiefs, 44 assistant chiefs, 15 ward administrators, 110 project management committee, 5 youth leaders, 1 DEO, 1 District water officer, 1 medical service officer, 1 public works officer, and 1 Sub-County commissioner. As summarized in table 1.



|                                   | Wards in the Constituency |                          |                           |                |                           | Total      |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|------------|
|                                   | Kabarnet                  | Chapchap                 | Sacho                     | Tenges         | Kapropita                 |            |
| Chiefs                            | 6                         | 4                        | 3                         | 4              | 5                         | 22         |
| Assistant chiefs                  | 12                        | 8                        | 6                         | 8              | 10                        | 44         |
| Ward administrators               | 3                         | 3                        | 3                         | 3              | 3                         | 15         |
| CDF Project management committees | 30                        | 20                       | 15                        | 20             | 25                        | 110        |
| Youth leaders                     | 1                         | 1                        | 1                         | 1              | 1                         | 5          |
| Professionals                     | DEO-1                     | District water officer-1 | Medical service officer-1 | Public works-1 | Sub county commissioner-1 | 5          |
| <b>Total</b>                      |                           |                          |                           |                |                           | <b>201</b> |

Table 1: Sample Size

### 3.5. Data Collection Procedure

Data is anything given as a fact on which research inference will be based. It is anything actual or assumed as a basis of reckoning. In this study the researcher applied for approval from constituency development. Upon approval data was collected using questionnaires. Questionnaires and interview schedules were used since the study was concerned with variables that could not be honestly observed such as views, opinions, perception and feeling of the respondents. The target population was literate and given the time constraints, questionnaire was found ideal for data collection. Questionnaires were administered to the respondents in advance and then collected after 3 days.

#### 3.5.1. Questionnaire

The study utilized questionnaires for data collection. According to Orodho (2008) each item on the questionnaire should be developed to address a specific objective. Questionnaire was chosen for this study as it ensured a standardized data collection procedure so that the data obtained are internally consistent and can be analyzed in a uniform and coherent manner (Boyce, 2002).

#### 3.5.2. Interviews

The interview was used to collect data from DEO, District water officer, medical service officer, public works, and sub-County Commissioner. The data from the interviews supplemented the questionnaire since interviews provided in-depth information that could not have been captured by the questionnaires.

#### 3.5.3. Document Analysis

CDF reports for the study period were used to verify the information obtained from the interviews and questionnaires.

### 3.6. Instrumentation

#### 3.6.1. Validity of the Research Instruments

Validity of research instrument refers to the extent to which the instrument measures what it is supposed to measure (Amin, 2005). To ensure validity of the research instrument, the researcher used expert raters and research supervisors in the university. The rated findings were used to calculate content validity index (CVI) using the formula

$$CVI = K/N$$

To compute the CVI of the instrument the researcher compared the critical value if it was equal to or greater than 0.7 the questionnaires as postulated by Amin, (2005). The score was higher than 0.7 and thus the questionnaire was adapted.

#### 3.6.2. Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability of the instrument refers to the degree to which they said instrument consistently measures whatever it is measuring (Amin, 2005). Reliability of the instrument was ensured through split-half. In this case, the instrument was piloted with 50 respondents in neighboring Baringo north constituency. This was done by dividing test items into; odd items represented by "x" and even items represented by "y". Split-half reliability coefficient was used because it is cheaper in terms of costs and secondly it is time saving as it is administered once (Amin, 2005). The pilot tested scores was then used to calculate Cronbach Alpha where it was found greater than 0.70 then the instruments are said to be reliable. Cronbach's alpha is superior to other coefficients since it can be used with continuous and non-dichotomous data. Particularly, it can be used for testing partial credit and for questionnaires using a Likert scale.

### 3.7. Data Analysis and Presentation

Data analysis refers to separation of data into constituent elements. Upon completion of the data collection exercise, all completed research instruments will be edited to eliminate errors that might have been made by the respondents. All the data from the study was coded to classify the responses given into categories for ease of analysis. The coded data was analyzed using descriptive statistics. Multiple regression model was used to investigate the effects of independent variable on the dependent variable.

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + \beta_4 x_4 + \epsilon$$

Y= Distribution of resources

$\alpha$ = constant

$x_1$ = education projects

$x_2$ = health projects

$x_3$ = road infrastructure

$x_4$ = water projects

$\beta$ = coefficient of independent variable

$\epsilon$  = error term

### 3.8. Ethical Issues in the Study

Confidentiality of participants in the study was adhered to at all times. According to Corey, Corey, & Callanan (1998) the physical and psychological safety of every subject is of great importance. Every effort was made in the design and review to develop appropriate protection measures. A handout of ethical guidelines was dispersed to each subject. Participants reviewed these guidelines with the researcher before going on with the study.

Reasonable precautions were taken to respect and care for the welfare of all those concerned. The most important aspect of this was in regard to informed consent. Any information collected for the rationale of assessment and publication must be explained to the subject with full explanation of how and for what reason it is being used. Participants must be coached that they are free to pull out their consent and discontinue partaking in the project at any time. Secrecy of participants who agree to go on with the study were protected in the absence of specific authorization for disclosure.

## 4. Research Findings

### 4.1. Demographic Information

Demographic information is important in the study as it indicate the distribution of the respondents, this assisted in assessing whether the responses obtained reflects the actual population.

#### 4.1.1. Gender of the Respondents

Majority of the respondents in the study were males 113(58.2%) while 81(41.8%) were females. the findings indicate that the response were fairly distributed across gender as indicated in Table2

|  |        | Frequency | Percent |
|--|--------|-----------|---------|
|  | Male   | 113       | 58.2    |
|  | Female | 81        | 41.8    |
|  | Total  | 194       | 100.0   |

Table 2: Gender of the respondents

#### 4.1.2. Level of Education

The study sought to establish the respondents' levels of education. The results indicated that majority of the respondents 97(50%) had certificate, 54(27.8%) had diploma, 36(18.5%) had bachelor degree; while a small proportion 7(3.6%) had master degree.

|  |                   | Frequency | Percent |
|--|-------------------|-----------|---------|
|  | Certificate       | 97        | 50.0    |
|  | Diploma           | 54        | 27.8    |
|  | Bachelors' Degree | 36        | 18.5    |
|  | Masters degree    | 7         | 3.6     |
|  | Total             | 194       | 100.0   |

Table 3: Education

#### 4.1.3. Age of the Respondents

The study findings showed that the respondents in this study were distributed across the ages in the population. Most respondents 93(47.9%) aged between 30-39 years, 56(28.9%) aged 40-49%, 23(11.9%) were aged between 18-29 years while 22(11.3%) were aged 50 and above years as shown in Table 4.

|  | Years        | Frequency | Percent |
|--|--------------|-----------|---------|
|  | 18-29        | 23        | 11.9    |
|  | 30-39        | 93        | 47.9    |
|  | 40-49        | 56        | 28.9    |
|  | 50 and above | 22        | 11.3    |
|  | Total        | 194       | 100.0   |

Table 4: Age of the respondents

#### 4.2. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Educational Project

The first objective of the study was to establish the role of CDF in distribution of resources to educational projects. The respondents were requested to rate Likert scale questions; SA= strongly agree, A= agree, U= undecided, D= disagree, and SD= strongly disagree. During analysis the responses were analyzed using descriptive statistics; frequencies (F) and percentages (%), and means. The study established that CDF has contributed significantly in paying school fees to needy students in Baringo Central constituency, as indicated by 174(89.7%) and 16(8.2%) of the respondents who strongly agree and agreed respectively (M = 4.5). Many class rooms in the constituency has been constructed through CDF as shown by 150(77.3%) of respondents who strongly agreed and 44(22.7%) who agreed (M = 4.9), as illustrated in plate 1. Most of the respondents 117(60.3%) strongly agreed that CDF has been used in construction of dormitories/latrines/teachers quarter in the constituency, and 65(33.5%) agreed (M = 4.8). Majority of the respondents 119 (61.3%) strongly agreed and 47(24.2%) agreed that CDF has promoted provision of electricity supply to the schools (M = 4.3) as shown in plate 2.

The results from the documentary analysis from Baringo Central CDF office, the CDF allocation for the year 2012/2013 was 102,650,039. The allocation for educational infrastructure projects was 3.75 million. The CDF allocation for the year 2013/2014 financial year was Ksh. 69, 949, 783, 11.2 million was allocated for educational infrastructure development, and 16.4 million was allocated for bursaries. The CDF allocation to the Constituency for financial year 2014/2015 was 100,022,188. The amount allocated for educational infrastructure development was 8.3 million, allocation for bursaries was 20, 181,113 as indicated in appendix II, III, and IV.

|                                                                                                           |   | SA   | A    | U   | D   | SD   | M   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| CDF has contributed significantly in paying school fees to needy students in Baringo Central constituency | F | 174  | 16   | 0   | 0   | 4    | 4.9 |
|                                                                                                           | % | 89.7 | 8.2  | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.1  |     |
| Many class rooms in the constituency has been constructed through CDF                                     | F | 150  | 44   | 0   | 0   | 0    | 4.8 |
|                                                                                                           | % | 77.3 | 22.7 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0  |     |
| CDF has been used in construction of dormitories/latrines/teachers quarter in the constituency            | F | 117  | 65   | 0   | 12  | 0    | 4.5 |
|                                                                                                           | % | 60.3 | 33.5 | 0.0 | 6.2 | 0.0  |     |
| CDF has promoted provision of electricity supply to the schools                                           | F | 119  | 47   | 4   | 0   | 24   | 4.3 |
|                                                                                                           | % | 61.3 | 24.2 | 2.1 | 0.0 | 12.4 |     |

Table 5: Distribution of CDF in educational projects

#### 4.3. Role of CDF on Distribution of Resources to Health

The second objective of the study was to establish the role of CDF on distribution of resources to health. The study established that CDF has been used to construct dispensaries in various wards, as indicated by 174(89.7%) of the respondents who strongly agreed (M = 4.9), as indicated in plate 3. On the use of CDF to construct houses for the medical personnel, 104(53.6%) strongly agreed and 28(14.4%) agreed (M= 3.9). Majority of the respondents 119(61.3%) disagreed on the use of CDF to purchase ambulance (M= 2.2).

The records at the Baringo Central Constituency CDF office indicate that the allocation for health projects for the financial year 2012/2013 was 400,000. There was no allocation for health projects in 2013/2014 financial year. The allocation to health project for 2014/2015 financial year was 500,000 as indicated in appendix II, III, and IV.

|                                                                 |   | SA   | A    | U    | D    | SD   | M   |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| CDF has been utilized to construct dispensary in my ward        | F | 174  | 16   |      | 4    |      | 4.9 |
|                                                                 | % | 89.7 | 8.2  |      | 2.1  |      |     |
| CDF has been used to purchase ambulance serving my ward         | F | 20   | 4    | 19   | 119  | 32   | 2.2 |
|                                                                 | % | 10.3 | 2.1  | 9.8  | 61.3 | 16.5 |     |
| CDF has been used to construct houses for the medical personnel | F | 104  | 28   | 19   | 35   | 8    | 3.9 |
|                                                                 | % | 53.6 | 14.4 | 9.8  | 18.0 | 4.1  |     |
| CDF has been used to stock drugs in the dispensaries in my ward | F | 48   | 48   | 23   | 63   | 16   | 3.2 |
|                                                                 | % | 22.7 | 24.7 | 11.9 | 32.5 | 8.2  |     |
| CDF has been utilized to purchase medical equipments in my ward | F | 32   | 39   | 14   | 93   | 16   | 2.9 |
|                                                                 | % | 16.5 | 20.1 | 7.2  | 47.9 | 8.2  |     |

Table 6: Distribution of CDF to Health projects

#### 4.4. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Water Projects

The third objective of the study was to determine the role of CDF on distribution of resources to water project. The study established that the communities have benefited from water project funded by CDF as 155(79.9%) strongly agreed, and 31(16.0%) agreed (M = 4.7). The communities have also benefited from water tanks funded through CDF, 127(65.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed and 51(26.3%) agreed (M = 4.5). It was also found that CDF has been utilized to purchase pipes for community water project, 143(73.7%) strongly agreed and 43(22.2%) agreed (M = 4.6). The findings indicated that CDF has been utilized to renovate water project, 112(57.7%) strongly agreed and 39(20.1%) agreed (M = 4.1).

The allocation of CDF to water projects in Baringo central Constituency for financial 2012/2013 was 1000,000. The allocation for 2013/2014 3.8 million, while for the financial year 2014/2015 was 3.1 million as indicated in appendix II, III, and IV.

|                                                                            |   | SA   | A    | U   | D    | SD  | M   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|------|-----|------|-----|-----|
| The community in my ward have benefited from water project funded by CDF   | F | 155  | 31   | 4   | 0    | 4   | 4.7 |
|                                                                            | % | 79.9 | 16.0 | 2.1 | 0.0  | 2.1 |     |
| The community in my ward have benefited from water tank funded through CDF | F | 127  | 51   | 0   | 12   | 4   | 4.5 |
|                                                                            | % | 65.5 | 26.3 | 0.0 | 6.2  | 2.1 |     |
| CDF has been utilized to purchase pipes for water project in my community  | F | 143  | 43   | 0   | 4    | 4   | 4.6 |
|                                                                            | % | 73.7 | 22.2 | 0.0 | 2.1  | 2.1 |     |
| CDF has been utilizing to renovate water project in my ward                | F | 112  | 39   | 4   | 23   | 16  | 4.1 |
|                                                                            | % | 57.7 | 20.1 | 2.1 | 11.9 | 8.2 |     |

Table 7: Distribution of CDF to water projects

#### 4.5. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Road Infrastructure Projects

|                                                               |   | SA   | A    | U    | D    | SD   | M   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| CDF has been utilized to open up new road networks in my ward | F | 115  | 47   | 16   | 8    | 8    | 4.3 |
|                                                               | % | 59.3 | 24.2 | 8.2  | 4.1  | 4.1  |     |
| CDF has been utilized to repair existing roads in my ward     | F | 86   | 57   | 23   | 20   | 8    | 3.9 |
|                                                               | % | 44.3 | 29.4 | 11.9 | 10.3 | 4.1  |     |
| My ward benefited from culverts donated by CDF office         | F | 53   | 77   | 16   | 32   | 16   | 3.6 |
|                                                               | % | 27.3 | 39.7 | 8.2  | 16.5 | 8.2  |     |
| CDF has been utilized to clear bushes along the road          | F | 44   | 54   | 22   | 42   | 32   | 3.1 |
|                                                               | % | 22.7 | 27.8 | 11.3 | 21.6 | 16.5 |     |
| CDF has been utilized to build bridges in my ward             | F | 73   | 41   | 8    | 36   | 36   | 3.4 |
|                                                               | % | 37.6 | 21.1 | 4.1  | 18.6 | 18.6 |     |

Table 8: Distribution of CDF to Road Infrastructure Projects

The fourth objective of the study was to establish the role of CDF in distribution of resources to road infrastructure projects. Based on the responses, the study established that CDF has been utilized to open up new road network, as indicated by 115(59.3%) of respondents who strongly agreed, and 47(24.2%) that agreed. The CDF money has also been used to repair existing roads, since 86(44.3%) strongly agreed, and 47(29.4%) agreed. On the statement on communities benefiting from culverts donated by CDF, 53(27.3%) strongly agreed, and 77(39.7%) agree. The findings also indicated that CDF has been utilized to build bridges as indicated by 73(37.6%) of respondents who strongly agreed, and 41(21.1%) that agreed.

The records at the constituency headquarters indicate that there was no CDF allocation for the financial years 2012/2013 and 2013/2014. The allocation to road infrastructure for the financial year 2014/2015 was 4 million as indicated in appendix II, III, and IV.

#### 4.6. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resource

The dependent variable of the study was distribution of resources. The respondents were requested to rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to; educational projects, health projects, water projects and road infrastructure projects. Majority of the respondents 125(57.1%) rated to great extent, and 69(31.5%) rated to some extent. On the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to health projects, 138(63%) rated to great extent and 56(25.6%) rated to some extent. The distribution of CDF resources to water projects was rated; 153(69.9%) was rated to great extent and 41(18.7%) rated to some extent. On the road infrastructure project 43 (19.6%) rated to great extent while 151(68.9%) rated to some extent.

|                                                                                        |   | To Great extent | To Some extent | To no extent | M   |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---|-----------------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to educational projects         | F | 125             | 69             | 0            | 2.6 |
|                                                                                        | % | 57.1            | 31.5           | 0.0          |     |
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to health projects              | F | 138             | 56             | 0            | 2.7 |
|                                                                                        | % | 63.0            | 25.6           | 0.0          |     |
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to water projects               | F | 153             | 41             | 0            | 2.8 |
|                                                                                        | % | 69.9            | 18.7           | 0.0          |     |
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to road infrastructure projects | F | 43              | 151            | 0            | 2.2 |
|                                                                                        | % | 19.6            | 68.9           | 0.0          |     |

Table 9: Distribution of resources

#### 4.7. Multiple Regression Analysis for the role of CDF on Distribution of Resources

The researcher conducted multiple regression analysis to establish the extent in which CDF has affected distribution of resources in education projects, health projects, water projects and road infrastructure projects. The  $R^2$  in the model represents the values of multiple correlation coefficients between the predictors used in the model (education project, health projects, water projects, and road infrastructure projects) and resource distribution. From the model, ( $R^2 = .185$ ) shows that all the predictors account for 18.5 % variation of resource distribution in Baringo Central Constituency.

| Model | R                 | R Square | Adjusted R Square | Std. Error of the Estimate |
|-------|-------------------|----------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1     | .431 <sup>a</sup> | .185     | .168              | .22254                     |

a. Predictors: (Constant), CDF roads, CDF school, CDF water, CDF health

Table 10: Model Summary

#### 4.7.1. Analysis of Variance

The analysis of variance was used to test whether the model could significantly fit in predicting the outcome. The F- ratio represents the ratio of improvement in prediction that results from fitting the model, relative to the inaccuracy that exists in the model. The F-ratio was 10.754 and was significant ( $P < .05$ ). The results indicate that the model significantly improved the ability to predict the role of CDF in distribution of resources.

| Model      | Sum of Squares | df  | Mean Square | F      | Sig.              |
|------------|----------------|-----|-------------|--------|-------------------|
| 1          |                |     |             |        |                   |
| Regression | 2.130          | 4   | .533        | 10.754 | .000 <sup>a</sup> |
| Residual   | 9.360          | 189 | .050        |        |                   |
| Total      | 11.490         | 193 |             |        |                   |

a. Predictors: (Constant), CDF roads, CDF school, CDF water, CDF health  
b. Dependent Variable: Resource

Table 11: ANOVA

#### 4.7.2. Coefficients

Table 12 shows the estimates of  $\beta$  values and gives an individual contribution of each predictor to the model. The  $\beta$  value explains about the relationship between resource distribution with each predictor (educational projects, health projects, water projects and road infrastructure projects). The positive  $\beta$  values indicate the positive relationship that exists between the predictors and the outcome. The  $\beta$  co-efficiencies for the independent variables were; educational projects,  $\beta_1 = 0.296$ ,  $p = 0.00$ , health projects  $\beta_2 = 0.117$ ,  $p = 0.009$ , water projects  $\beta_3 = 0.134$ ,  $p = 0.007$ , and road infrastructure  $\beta_4 = 0.007$ ,  $p = 0.796$ . The p- value for educational projects, health projects and water projects are  $\leq 0.05$ , indicating that CDF significantly contribute to distribution of resource in these sectors. The p- value for road infrastructure was above 0.05, indicating that CDF does not contribute significantly to distribution of resources for development of road infrastructure.

| Model |               | Unstandardized Coefficients |            | Standardized Coefficients | T     | Sig. |
|-------|---------------|-----------------------------|------------|---------------------------|-------|------|
|       |               | B                           | Std. Error | Beta                      |       |      |
| 1     | (Constant)    | 1.544                       | .218       |                           | 7.081 | .000 |
|       | CDF education | .296                        | .073       | .340                      | 4.050 | .000 |
|       | CDF health    | .117                        | .044       | .226                      | 2.658 | .009 |
|       | CDF water     | .134                        | .049       | .217                      | 2.737 | .007 |
|       | CDF roads     | .007                        | .028       | .021                      | .259  | .796 |

a. Dependent Variable: Resource

Table 12: Coefficients

The general regression model is indicated below;

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + e$$

The model was modified to reflect the variables of this study:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 x_1 + \beta_2 x_2 + \beta_3 x_3 + e$$

$$Y = \alpha + 0.296 x_1 + 0.117 x_2 + 0.134 x_3 + e$$

The t test was used as a measure to identify whether the predictors were making a significant contribution to the model. When the t-test associated with B-values is significant then the predictor is making a significant contribution to the model. The smaller the value of significance (p-value) the larger the value of t, hence the greater is the contributor of that predictor. The results indicate that CDF distribute the highest resources to the education projects ( $t = 4.050$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ), then to water projects ( $t = 2.737$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ), followed by health projects ( $t = 2.658$ ,  $p = 0.009$ ) and lastly to the road infrastructure projects ( $t = 0.259$ ,  $p = .796$ ).

#### 4.8. Hypothesis Testing

(Ho<sub>1</sub>) of the study was CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to education projects in Baringo Central Constituencies. The outcome indicated that CDF significantly affects distribution of resources to educational projects ( $t = 4.050$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). Since  $p < 0.05$ , the null hypothesis was rejected.

The second hypothesis (Ho<sub>2</sub>) was that CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to health projects in Baringo Central Constituencies. Regression analysis resulted in ( $t = 2.658$ ,  $p = 0.009$ ),  $p < 0.05$  indicating that CDF contribute significantly to distribution of resources to health project, therefore the null hypothesis was rejected.

The third hypothesis (Ho<sub>3</sub>) was that CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to water projects in Baringo Central Constituencies. The study findings were ( $t = 2.737$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ), since  $p < 0.05$ , the results indicate that CDF contribute significantly to distribution of resources to water projects, as a results of the findings, the null hypothesis was rejected.

The fourth hypothesis (Ho<sub>4</sub>) stated that CDF has no significant effect on equitable distribution of resources to water projects in Baringo Central Constituencies, regression analysis results ( $t = 0.259$ ,  $p = .796$ ). Since  $p > 0.05$ , the results show that CDF does not contribute significantly to distribution of resources to road infrastructure projects and therefore the null hypothesis was accepted.

### 5. Discussion, Conclusion and Recommendation

#### 5.1. Discussion

##### 5.1.1. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Educational Project

The study established that CDF has contributed significantly in paying school fees to needy students in Baringo Central constituency ( $t = 4.050$ ,  $p = 0.000$ ). Many class rooms in the constituency have been constructed through CDF. Most of the respondents agreed that CDF has been used in construction of dormitories/latrines/teachers quarter in the constituency, and that CDF has promoted provision of electricity supply to schools.

The study results concur with Mukiri, (2014) who carried out study on factors influencing management of CDF projects in public secondary schools in Imenti South Sub-County. The study established that various education projects and programs have been initiated. These programs include: construction of dining halls, class rooms, laboratories and polytechnics, buying books and equipment, desks, entrepreneurship education programs, bursaries for college and university students, school fees for secondary school students enrolled in national schools and electrification of schools. It is reported two new polytechnics (Wabukhonyi and Mukiro youth polytechnics are complete) with enrollment of 50 and 7 students respectively. The courses enrolled in include: carpentry, joinery, garment making and electrical installation. The overall effects of these projects being access to education by majority of students, improved quality of learning, acquisition of technical skills and improved chances of future employability. Similarly, Ochieng *et al.*, (2013) found out the CDFC Executive in their response to alike questions stated schools as the favored project CDFC have identified as the immediate need DDO who equally indicated same interviews but she was keen to state that before the amendment of the act 2007 a sector like education could not be voted over half of total allotment of the constituency but with 2007 amendment there is no restriction on whether you vote all the funds in a particular sector respectively.

##### 5.1.2. Role of CDF on Distribution of Resources to Health

The second objective of the study was to establish the role of CDF on distribution of resources to health. The results indicated that CDF has contributed significantly to distribution of resources to the health projects ( $t = 2.658$ ,  $p = 0.009$ ). The study established that CDF has been used to construct dispensaries in various wards, on the use of CDF to construct houses for the medical personnel majority of the respondents agreed. Majority of the respondents 119(61.3%) disagreed on the use of CDF to purchase ambulance. The study concurs with Silikhe *et al.*, (2014) who conducted a study on effects of CDF on socio-economic welfare in Kiminini Constituency. The study found that the difference between the mean on the situation before and after the introduction of the CDF was statistically significant ( $t=5.494$ ,  $p=0.002$ ). The mean after the introduction of CDF is higher meaning there was an improvement in the situation. Through CDF, various projects have been put in place to address health issues in Kimilili constituency. From the findings the following projects have been put in place. Namely: 1 maternity ward, 1 kitchen ward, construction of 11 dispensaries, 2 ambulances and 7 ward theaters partnering with Safaricom foundation. These projects together with ambulances have increased access to medical services and response to emergencies.

The outcome is also in agreement with Ochieng *et al.*, (2013) who conducted a study on factors influencing administration of CDF projects in Ainamoi Constituency. The study established that Dispensary/Health project were one of the mostly identified and managed by the PMCs of Ainamoi constituency. Results indicated that 11.53% managed health centres and dispensaries, 90(69.77%) said that they managed schools, 8(6%) said they managed road and bridges projects while 16(12.4%) said that they manage water projects.

##### 5.1.3. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Water Projects

The third objective of the study was to determine the role of CDF on distribution of resources to water project. The study established that CDF has significantly influenced distribution of resources to water project ( $t = 2.737$ ,  $p = 0.007$ ). The study established that the communities have benefited from water project funded by CDF, the communities have also benefited from water tanks funded through CDF. It was also found that CDF has been utilized to purchase pipes for community water project and utilized to renovate water project.

#### 5.1.4. Role of CDF in Distribution of Resources to Road Infrastructure Projects

The fourth objective of the study was to establish the role of CDF in distribution of resources to road infrastructure projects. Based on the responses, the study established that CDF has been utilized to open up new road network, the CDF money has also been used to repair existing roads. On the statement on communities benefiting from culverts donated by CDF majority of respondents agreed. The findings also indicated that CDF has been utilized to build bridges. Regression analysis results indicated that CDF does not significantly affect distribution of resources to road infrastructure ( $t = 0.259$ ,  $p = .796$ ).

The study findings are in contrary with Silikhe *et al.*, (2014) who established that areas where CDF has been applied to improve the socio-economic welfare of people living in Kimilili constituency include: Roads manual grading to increase accessibility to various parts of the constituency, construction of 18 bridges and drifts. The study established that 37 constituency roads have been manual graded to improve access to various areas and 18 bridges have been put up. The respondents were of considered view that these projects have improved the quality of life by mitigating infrastructural problems, and enhancing social integration which has also helped to curb crimes among the youths.

#### 5.2. Conclusion

Constituency Development Funds has contributed significantly distribution of resources to educational projects through: payment of school fees to needy students, construction of class rooms, construction of dormitories, latrines and /teachers' quarters, and provision of electricity supply to schools.

The results point out that CDF has contributed significantly to distribution of resources to the health projects. The study established that CDF has been used to construct dispensaries in various wards, construction houses for the medical personnel, and purchase of ambulance.

The study established that CDF has significantly influenced distribution of resources to water project. The communities have benefited from water project funded by CDF, construction of water tanks funded through CDF, purchase pipes for community water project and renovation water project.

The CDF has no significant effect on distribution of resources to road infrastructure. The study established that CDF has been utilized to open up new road network, the CDF money has also been used to repair existing roads, communities benefiting from culverts donated by CDF, and building of bridges.

#### 5.3. Recommendations

1. More resources to be allocated to school projects to meet the increasing demands of school facilities as results of increased enrolment due to Free Primary Education (FPE) and Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE).
2. The study established that CDF significantly influence distribution of resources, there is need to increase CDF allocation to health projects at the constituency levels to ease congestion in referral hospitals and provide affordable health services to the public
3. Provision of clean water is an important developmental agenda as it helps to reduce incidence of water bone disease. The CDF management to give equal priority to provision of clean water to the constituents.
4. There should be a clear policy on the projects that are covered by CDF, to avoid duplication of work, since currently there are funds allocated for roads maintenance at the constituency level.

#### 5.4. Areas for Further Studies

1. A study to be conducted to establish distribution of CDF projects across the Constituency
2. A study to be undertaken to establish the performance of CDF projects in Baringo central constituency

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### 7. List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

- CDF Constituency Development Funds
- GOK Government of Kenya
- KNBS Kenya National Bureau of statistics
- MOH Ministry of Health
- NHIF National Health Insurance Funds
- RoK, Republic of Kenya
- NTA National Taxpayers Association
- CDFC Constituency development fund committee
- KNBS Kenya National Bureau of statistics
- SMES Small and medium enterprises

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**APPENDIX I: QUESTIONNAIRES**

I am a post graduate student in the school of business and Economics at Kisii University. I am undertaking a study on the role of CDF in distribution of resources; you have been selected as the respondent. You are requested to respond to the following questions to the best of your knowledge.

**1. Section A: Education Projects**

1. Indicate the extent in which you agree or disagree with the following statements (SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, U- undecided, D-disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

|                                                                                                           | SA | A | U | D | SD |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| CDF has contributed significantly in paying school fees to needy students in Baringo Central constituency |    |   |   |   |    |
| Many class rooms in the constituency has been constructed through CDF                                     |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been used in construction of dormitories/latrines/teachers quarter in the constituency            |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has promoted provision of electricity supply to the schools                                           |    |   |   |   |    |

2. Indicate other school projects that are funded by CDF in your locality

**2. Section B: Health Projects**

3. Indicate the extent in which you agree or disagree with the following statements (SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, U- undecided, D-disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

|                                                                 | SA | A | U | D | SD |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| CDF has been utilized to construct dispensary in my ward        |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been used to stock drugs in the dispensaries in my ward |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been used to purchase ambulance serving my ward         |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been utilized to purchase medical equipments in my ward |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been used to construct houses for the medical personnel |    |   |   |   |    |

**4. Section C: Water Projects**

4. Indicate the extent in which you agree or disagree with the following statements (SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, U- undecided, D-disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

|                                                                            | SA | A | U | D | SD |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| The community in my ward have benefited from water project funded by CDF   |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been utilized to purchase pipes for water project in my community  |    |   |   |   |    |
| The community in my ward have benefited from water tank funded through CDF |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been utilize to renovate water project in my ward                  |    |   |   |   |    |

**5. Section D: Road Infrastructure Projects**

5. Indicate the extent in which you agree or disagree with the following statements (SA-strongly agree, A-Agree, U- undecided, D-disagree, SD- strongly disagree)

|                                                               | SA | A | U | D | SD |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|----|---|---|---|----|
| CDF has been utilized to open up new road networks in my ward |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been utilized to repair existing roads in my ward     |    |   |   |   |    |
| My ward benefited from culverts donated by CDF office         |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been utilized to clear bushes along the road          |    |   |   |   |    |
| CDF has been utilized to build bridges in my ward             |    |   |   |   |    |

**6. Section E: Distribution of Resources**

|                                                                                        | To great extent | To some extent | To no extent |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------|--------------|
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to educational projects         |                 |                |              |
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to health projects              |                 |                |              |
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to water projects               |                 |                |              |
| Rate the extent in which CDF has distributed resources to road infrastructure projects |                 |                |              |

**APPENDIX II: CDF PROJECT ALLOCATION FOR THE YEAR 2012/2013**

| <b>Total Allocation 102650039</b> |                                                                    |               |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| <b>Ewalel Ward</b>                |                                                                    |               |
| <b>Secondary Schools</b>          |                                                                    |               |
| <b>Project Name</b>               | <b>Activity</b>                                                    | <b>Amount</b> |
| Kapkawa High School               | Payment of School bus arrears                                      | 600,000.00    |
| Ngetmoi Sec. School               | Construction of slab for storey dormitory                          | 1,000,000.00  |
| Kituro Sec. School                | Renovation of dining hall                                          | 500,000.00    |
| <b>Primary Schools</b>            |                                                                    |               |
| <b>Project Name</b>               | <b>Activity</b>                                                    | <b>Amount</b> |
| Kituro Pry School                 | Completion of Dorm (Walling, Roofing and plastering to completion) | 1,000,000.00  |
| Kaptalam Pry School               | Construction of 1 classroom                                        | 400,000.00    |
| Kapchemon Pry School              | Cementing of 5 classroom                                           | 250,000.00    |
| <b>Water Projects</b>             |                                                                    |               |
| <b>Project Name</b>               | <b>Activity</b>                                                    | <b>Amount</b> |
| Kaptorokwo Water Project          | Purchase of pumpset and piping                                     | 1,000,000.00  |
| <b>Health Projects</b>            |                                                                    |               |
| <b>Project Name</b>               | <b>Activity</b>                                                    | <b>Amount</b> |
| Kaptorokwo Dispensary             | Construction of Toilet                                             | 100,000.00    |
| Talai Dispensary                  | Completion of maternity wing(septic tank and water system          | 300,000.00    |

**APPENDIX III: FINANCIAL YEAR 2013/2014 PROJECTS**

| <b>Financial Year 2013/2014 Projects</b> |                                                                                          |                      |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Total Allocation 69949783</b>         |                                                                                          |                      |
| <b>Ewalel Ward</b>                       |                                                                                          |                      |
| <b>Secondary Schools</b>                 |                                                                                          |                      |
| <b>Project Name</b>                      | <b>Activity</b>                                                                          | <b>Amount</b>        |
| Kabarbarma Sec. School                   | Construction of 2 classrooms from foundation to completion                               | 800,000.00           |
| Kipkaech Sec. School                     | Completion of 1 classrooms ( Plastering, Fixing of windows and door) & start 2 classroom | 1,300,000.00         |
| Riwo Day Sec. School                     | Construction of lab                                                                      | 400,000.00           |
| Kapkawa High School                      | Purchase of School bus(Co-funding with PTA)                                              | 400,000.00           |
| <b>Primary Schools</b>                   |                                                                                          |                      |
| <b>Project Name</b>                      | <b>Activity</b>                                                                          | <b>Amount</b>        |
| Talai Pry School                         | Completion of classroom (Plastering, cementing and painting)                             | 400,000.00           |
| Kaptumo Pry School                       | Completion of classroom (Plastering, cementing and painting)                             | 400,000.00           |
| Tilelon Pry School                       | Construction of 1 classroom from foundation to roofing                                   | 400,000.00           |
| <b>Water Projects</b>                    |                                                                                          |                      |
| <b>Project Name</b>                      | <b>Activity</b>                                                                          | <b>Amount</b>        |
| Kitaktak Water Project                   | Piping                                                                                   | 2,000,000.00         |
| Kaptumo Water Project                    | Construction of Water Tank                                                               | 500,000.00           |
| Kaboe Water Project                      | Construction of Water Tank                                                               | 800,000.00           |
| Kaptorokwo Water Project                 | Piping                                                                                   | 500,000.00           |
| <b>Bursary</b>                           |                                                                                          | <b>16,366,756.00</b> |

**APPENDIX IV: FINANCIAL YEAR 2014/2015 PROJECTS**

| <b>Financial Year 2014/2015 Projects</b> |                                            |                                                                                    |                      |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|
| <b>Ewalel Ward</b>                       |                                            |                                                                                    |                      |
|                                          |                                            | <b>Total Allocation 100022188</b>                                                  |                      |
|                                          | <b>Secondary Schools</b>                   |                                                                                    |                      |
| <b>S/No</b>                              | <b>Project Name</b>                        | <b>Activity</b>                                                                    | <b>Amount</b>        |
| 1                                        | Kipkaech Sec. School                       | Construction of laboratory                                                         | 1,000,000.00         |
| 2                                        | Ngetmoi Girls Sec. School                  | Purchase of school bus                                                             | 3,000,000.00         |
| 3                                        | Seretunin M/D Sec. School                  | Plastering, fixing of windows and doors                                            | 500,000.00           |
| 4                                        | Kaptorokwo Sec. School                     | Construction of 1 classroom                                                        | 500,000.00           |
|                                          | <b>Primary Schools</b>                     |                                                                                    |                      |
| <b>S/No</b>                              | <b>Project Name</b>                        | <b>Activity</b>                                                                    | <b>Amount</b>        |
| 1                                        | Kituro Pry School                          | Dormitory construction                                                             | 500,000.00           |
| 2                                        | Seretunin Pry School                       | Construction of 1 classroom                                                        | 300,000.00           |
| 3                                        | Kaptalam Pry School                        | Construction of 1 classroom                                                        | 500,000.00           |
| 4                                        | Sesya Pry School                           | Complexion of classroom                                                            | 500,000.00           |
| 5                                        | Kituro Pry School                          | Construction for dormitory for physically challenged                               | 500,000.00           |
| 6                                        | Ngetmoi Pry School                         | Completion of classroom (Roofing, plastering, fixing of windows doors and painting | 500,000.00           |
| 7                                        | Kabochony Pry School                       | Construction of 1 classroom                                                        | 500,000.00           |
|                                          | <b>Water Projects</b>                      |                                                                                    |                      |
| <b>S/No</b>                              | <b>Project Name</b>                        | <b>Activity</b>                                                                    | <b>Amount</b>        |
| 1                                        | Kaptorokwo Water Project                   | Piping 1 km                                                                        | 500,000.00           |
| 2                                        | Kitaktak Water Project                     | Piping 2 km                                                                        | 1,100,000.00         |
| 3                                        | Kituro Water Project                       | Piping 1 km                                                                        | 500,000.00           |
| 4                                        | Kaptumo Water Project                      | Piping 1km                                                                         | 500,000.00           |
| 5                                        | Kipkiris Water Project                     | Piping 1km                                                                         | 500,000.00           |
|                                          | <b>Roads Projects</b>                      |                                                                                    |                      |
| <b>S/No</b>                              | <b>Project Name</b>                        | <b>Activity</b>                                                                    | <b>Amount</b>        |
| 1                                        | Bartonjo road along seretunin kaptumo road | Construction of Bridge                                                             | 4,000,000.00         |
|                                          | <b>Health Projects</b>                     |                                                                                    |                      |
| <b>S/No</b>                              | <b>Project Name</b>                        | <b>Activity</b>                                                                    | <b>Amount</b>        |
| 1                                        | Kaptorokwo Dispensary                      | Completion of dispensary (Plastering, fixing of windows doors and painting         | 500,000.00           |
|                                          | <b>Bursaries</b>                           | <b>Payment of Fees for Needy Students</b>                                          | <b>20,181,113.00</b> |