Factors that Influence Citizen Participation in Devolved Funds in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya

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FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DEVOLVED FUNDS IN UASIN GISHU COUNTY, KENYA

By

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A Thesis

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DEDICATION

For my dedicated sister, Leah Elizabeth Awino (1979-2007), in memoriam, she who stands now on death's triumphal steep. You left fingerprints of grace on our lives. You shan't be forgotten.

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Abstract

The important role that devolved funds plays in Kenya's development process is recognised. The overall image that emerges from the literature on devolved funds is on importance, absorptive capacities, and allocative rationale and governance issues surrounding the operations of the funds. However, conceptual awareness on the factors that influence citizen participation in devolved schemes is not known. The main objective of the study is to examine the factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in Uasin Gishu (UG) County, Kenya. Specifically, the study examined the socio-demographic characteristics, the social institutions, and the devolved funds design influence on citizen participation in the funds. It further sought to determine the proportion of households participating in the funds, draw lessons of experience on the funds, what does and does not work, where, why and under what conditions, and identify policy options and appropriate program designs to improve the funds.

The study draws from institutional theory to analyse participation because institutions provide frames of meaning which guide human action. Building on the theory, the study developed a conceptual framework to describe concepts guiding the study. The framework explains graphically the main things studied and the presumed relationships among them.

The study area is in Kenya, a country with devolved form of government. Fieldwork was located in UG County. Primary data was gathered through expert interviews with 32 funds officials and household survey with 530 respondents. Further data was obtained from secondary sources. Data from expert interviews was analysed using thematic analysis, survey data was analysed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), while data from secondary sources was analysed by documentary review.

Results indicate that community participation in the funds occur in the identification of projects, allocation of funds, operation of programmes, access to benefits, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Socio-demographic factors including gender, age, education and residence; and social institutions including educational, religious, family, financial and media influence citizen participation in devolved funds. The devolved schemes are not necessarily pro-poor as is the intension. Further research is needed to delineate which kind of design and implementation characteristics could increase participation in the devolved funds.

Zusammenfassung

Der Ansatz/die Strategie dezentralisierter Entwicklungsfonds nimmt in Kenias Entwicklungspolitik eine zunehmende große Rolle ein und die bestehende Forschung betont in diesem Zusammenhang deren Bedeutung für die Allokation von Mitteln, die Verwertung gesellschaftlicher Wissensbestände sowie ordnungspolitische Fragen. Allerdings ist nur wenig bekannt über die relevanten Rahmenbedingungen für die Teilhabe von Bürgern an diesen Prozessen. An dieser Lücke setzt die vorliegende Studie an und untersucht anhand von dezentralisierten Entwicklungsfonds im Bezirk Uasin Gishu (UG), Kenia die Partizipation seitens der Bevölkerung und die maßgeblichen Einflussfaktoren auf diesen Prozess. Das Forschungsvorhaben zielt dabei im Besonderen auf sozio-demografische Charakteristika, soziale Institutionen und das Design der Entwicklungsfonds selbst. Weiterhin soll die tatsächliche Beteiligung von Haushalten bestimmt werden, um darauf aufbauend Funktionalitäten und Dysfunktionalitäten der untersuchten Fonds zu diskutieren sowie weiterführende Verbesserungsansätze abzuleiten.

Die vorliegende Studie greift auf einen institutionstheoretischen Analyserahmen zurück, da Institutionen das Handeln von Akteuren rahmen und leiten. Auf dieser Grundlage wird in einem ersten Schritt ein konzeptioneller Rahmen zur Erfassung des Phänomens entwickelt, um im Folgenden die wesentlichen Aspekte des Gegenstandes zu identifizieren und in ihren Zusammenhängen zu beschreiben und zu erläutern.

Der empirische Untersuchungsfall ist Kenia, ein Land gekennzeichnet durch stark ausgeprägte Strebungen der Dezentralisierung. Die Feldforschung beschränkt sich auf den Bezirk Uasin Gishu. Die primäre Datengrundlage umfasst 32 Experteninterviews mit Verantwortlichen verschiedener Funds sowie eine Surveybefragung von 530 Haushalten in der Region. Erstere wurden mittels Inhaltsanalyse ausgewertet, während die Surveydaten mit quantitativen Methoden in Statistical Package fort he Social Sciences (SPSS) berechnet wurden. Ergänzende Informationen wurden über Sekundärquellen mittels Dokumentenanalyse gewonnen.

Die Ergebnisse verweisen auf vielfältige Partizipationsformen, die von der Identifikation von Projekten, der Beteiligung an der Mittelverteilung, der Durchführung von Programmen und eigenen Mitteleinwerbungen bis hin zur Teilnahme am Monitoring und der Evaluation reichen. Im Bereich der sozio-demografischen Faktoren scheinen Geschlecht, Alter, Ausbildung sowie

der Wohnsitz einen Einfluss auf die Partizipation in Entwicklungsfunds zu haben, während auf institutioneller Ebene insbesondere die Dimensionen Bildung, Religion, Familie, Finanzen und Medien Relevanz zeigen. Insgesamt zeigt sich, dass die Entwicklungsfonds nicht notwendigerweise ihrer ursprünglichen Ausrichtung auf eine Förderung besonders schlecht gestellter Bevölkerungsgruppen gerecht werden. Die Ergebnisse zeigen aber auch, dass weitere Forschung notwendig ist, um ein umfassendes Verständnis über fördernde und hemmende Faktoren der Partizipation von Bürgern in dezentralisierte Entwicklungsfonds zu gewinnen.

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

AAIK	ActionAid International-Kenya.
AFUB	African Union of the Blind.
AGA	Assistant Government Agent.
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome.
ANDY	Action Network for the Disabled.
ANSA e.V	Alumni Network Sub-Saharan Africa.
AP	Administration Police.
ASAL	Arid or Semi-Arid Land.
BRICS	Brazil Russia India China South Africa.
BTI	*Bertelsmann Stiftung.*
CACC	Constituency Aids Control Committee.
CAPI	Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing.
CAPs	Community Action Plans (CAPs).
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere.
CATI	Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing.
CBCs	Constituency Bursary Committees.
CBF	Constituency Bursary Fund.
CBK	Central Bank of Kenya.
CBOs	Community Based Organizations.
CC	City Council.
CC	County Commissioner.
CC	County Council.

CCK	Christian Council of Kenya.
CDC	Constituencies Development Committees.
CDF	Constituency Development Fund.
CDFB	Constituency Development Funds Board.
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee.
CDFCs	Constituency Development Fund Committees.
CDI	Community Based Development Initiatives.
CDTF	Community Development Trust Fund.
CEF	Community Environment Facility.
CFC	Constituency Funds Committee.
CGD	Centre for Governance and Development.
CIA	Community Initiative Account.
CIM	Centre for International Migration and Development.
CLGF	Commonwealth Local Government Forum.
CMA	Capital Markets Authority.
Co-op	Co-operative.
CPPs	Core Poverty Programmes.
CRA	Commission on Revenue Allocation.
CREAD	Centre for Disability Rights, Education & Advocacy.
CRECO	Constitution and Reform Education Consortium.
CS	Civil Secretary.
CSO	Civil Society Organizations.
CT	Cash Transfers.

CT-OVC	Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children.
C-WES	Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme.
C-YES	Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme.
DAAD	*Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst.*
DAC	Development Assistance Committee.
DACC	District Aids Control Committee.
DACF	District Assemblies Common Fund.
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency.
DC	District Commissioner.
DDC	District Development Committee.
DDCs	Development Committees.
DDGP	District Development Grant Program.
DDGs	District Development Grants.
DF	Disabled Fund.
DFA	District Focus Approach.
DFID	Department for International Development.
DFRD	District Focus for Rural Development.
DFRDS	District Focus for Rural Development Strategy.
DO	District Officer.
DP	Deputy President.
DPC	District Projects Committee.
DRC	District Roads Committee.
DSO	District Statistics Officer.

DSs	Divisional Secretaries.
DTC	District Technical Committee.
DVs	Dependent Variables.
DWEFC	Divisional Women Enterprise Fund Committee.
DYEDFC	Divisional Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee.
EA	East Africa.
ECC	Eldoret Municipal Council.
ECD	Early Childhood Development.
ECWD	Education Centre for women in Democracy.
ERT	Equal Rights Trust.
EU	European Union.
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization.
FBOs	Faith Based Organizations.
FDSSF	Free Day Secondary School Fund.
FIDA	Federation of Women Lawyers.
FPE	Free Primary Education.
FPEF	Free Primary Education Fund.
FSD	Financial Sector Deepening.
FSEF	Free Secondary Education Fund.
FY	Fiscal/financial.
GA	Government Agent.
GAD	Gender and Development.
GDI	Gross Domestic Investment.

GDP	Gross Domestic Product.
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate.
GNI	Gross National Income.
GoK	Government of Kenya.
GPA	General Purpose Account.
GTF	Governance and Transparency Fund.
GTZ	German Technical Cooperation Agency.
HIV	Human Immune Virus.
IBAB	Institution Building across Borders.
ICC	International Criminal Court.
ICJ	International Commission of Jurists.
ID	Identification Card.
IF	*Inua Jamii.*
IGFTs	Inter-governmental transfers.
IJ	*Inua Jamii.*
IMF	International Monetary Fund.
IRA	Insurance Regulatory Authority.
IVs	Independent Variables.
JHC	Jesuit Hakimani Centre.
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency.
KADU	Kenya African Democratic Union.
KAIPTC	Kofi Annan International Peacekeeping Training Centre.
KANU	Kenya African National Union.

KCB	Kenya Commercial Bank.
KDSA	Kenya DAAD Scholars Association.
KeNHA	Kenya National Highways Authority.
KeNSRA	Kenya National Secondary Roads Authority.
KeRRA	Kenya Rural Roads Authority.
KHRC	Kenya Human Rights Commission.
KIE	Kenya Industrial Estates.
KIHBS	Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey.
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis.
KKV	*Kazi-Kwa Vijana* Fund.
KNBS	Kenya National Bureau of Statistics.
KNSPWD	Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities.
KPLC	Kenya Power and Lighting Company.
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority.
KRB	Kenya Roads Board.
KSB	Kenya Sugar Board.
KSG	Kenya School of Government.
Kshs	Kenya Shillings.
KUB	Kenya Union of the Blind.
KURA	Kenya Urban Roads Authority.
KWFT	Kenya Women Finance Trust.
KWS	Kenya Wildlife Service.
LA	Local Authority.

LAs	Local Authorities.
LASDAP	Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan.
LATIF	Local Authority Transfer Fund.
LC	Local Councils.
LG	Local Government.
LGAs	Local Government Authorities.
LGs	Local Governments.
LLC	Local Development International.
LPG	Liquefied petroleum gas.
MC	Municipal Council.
MCA	Member of County Assembly.
MDGs	Millennium Development Goals.
MFI	Intermediary Financial Institutions.
MFI	Micro Finance Institutions.
MIGS	Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies.
MKUKUTA	*Mpango wa Pili wa Kukuza Uchumi na Kuondoa Umaskini* Tanzania.
MOE	Ministry of Education.
MoH	Ministry of Health.
MP	Member of Parliament.
MPI	Max Plank Institute.
MPIFG	Max-Planck-Institut für Gesellschaftsforschung.
MPND	Ministry of Planning and National Development.

MRC	Milestone Research Consultancy.
NACC	National Aids Control Council.
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.
NARC	National Rainbow Coalition.
NCCK	National Council of Churches of Kenya.
NCPD	National Council for Persons with Disability.
NCPD	National Council for Population and Development.
NCPWD	National Council for Persons with Disability.
NDFPD	National Development Fund for Persons with Disability.
NFDK	National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya.
NFDP	National Fund for Disabled People.
Ngao	National Government Administration Office.
NGEC	National Gender and Equality Commission.
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations.
NHC	National Housing Corporation.
NHIF	National Hospital Insurance Fund.
NMC	National Management Committee.
Norad	Norwegian Development Assistance Agency.
NRDC	National Rural Development Committee.
NRF	National Research Fund.
NRM	National Resistance Movement.
NRMP	Natural Resource Management Programme.
NSNP	National Safety Net Programme.

NSSF	National Social Security Fund.
NTA	National Taxpayers Association.
ODA	Official Development Assistance.
ODI	Oversees Development Institute.
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development.
OP	Office of the President.
OPCT	Older Persons Cash Transfer.
OVC	Orphans and Vulnerable Children.
OVCS	Orphans and Vulnerable Children.
PA	Provincial Administration.
PAPI	Pen and Paper interviewing.
PC	Provincial Commissioner.
PCPC	Participatory Community Project Cycle.
PCs	Provincial Councils.
PEC	Poverty Eradication Commission
PEF	Poverty Eradication Fund.
PELF	Poverty Eradication Loan Fund.
PERV	Poverty Eradication Loan Revolving Fund.
PEV	Post-Election Violence.
PLWHA	Persons Living with HIV/AIDS.
PMC	Project Management Committee.
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal.
PRSP	Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper.

PSC	Public Service Commission.
PSR	Public Sector Reform.
PSUs	Primary Sampling Units.
PUC	*Pontifícia Universidade Católica.*
PWDs	Persons with Disability.
PwSD-CT	Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer.
RBA	Retirement Benefits Authority.
RC	Resistance Councils.
RDA	Regional Development Authorities.
RDAs	Regional Development Agencies.
RDF	Rural Development Fund.
REA	Rural Electrification Authority.
REPLF	Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund.
RIP	Road Investment Programme.
RLC	Right Livelihood College.
RMLF	Road Maintenance Trust Fund.
RRA	Rapid Rural Appraisal.
RV	Rift Valley.
RWPG	Rural Works Programmes Grants.
SACCO	Savings Credit and Cooperative Societies.
SAPs	Structural Adjustment Programmes.
SASRA	Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority.
SCF	Senior Citizens Fund.

SDF	Sugar Development Fund.
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals.
SDL	Sugar Development Levy.
SEBF	Secondary Education Bursary Fund.
SEF	Secondary Education Fund.
SID	Society for International Development.
SIDA	Swedish International Development Cooperation.
SIMBA	Schools Instructions Materials Bank Account.
SIMSC	School Instruction Materials Selection Committee.
SL	Sustainable Livelihood.
SMC	School Management Committee.
SMEP	Small and Micro-Enterprise Programme.
SNV	Netherlands Development Organization.
SO's	Support Organizations.
SPAN	Social and Public Accountability Network.
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences.
Sq. km	Square Kilo Meter.
SRDP	Special Rural Development Programme.
SSA	Sub-Saharan Africa.
SSSF	Subsidised Secondary School Fund.
TC	Town Council.
TFSE	Tuition Free Secondary Education.
TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority.

UF	*Uwezo* Fund.
UFSCT	Urban Food Subsidy Cash Transfer.
UG	Uasin Gishu.
UK	United Kingdom.
UN	United Nations.
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund.
UNCED	United Nations Conference on Environment and Development.
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.
UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme.
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund.
UPE	Universal Primary Education.
US	United States.
US$	United States Dollars.
USA	United States of America.
USAID	United States Agency for International Development.
VAD	*Vereinigung für Afrikawissenschaften in Deutschland.*
WA	West Africa.
WB	World Bank.
WCC	Wareng County Council.
WCED	World Commission on Environment and Development.
WDF	Women Development Fund.
WEDF	Women Enterprise Development Fund.

WEF	Women Enterprise Fund.
WHO	World Health Organization.
WID	Women in Development.
WRUA	Water Resource Users Association.
WSTF	Water Services Trust Fund.
WWII	World War II.
WYWO	*Maendeleo ya Wanawake* Organization.
YEDF	Youth Enterprises Development Fund.
YEF	Youth Enterprise Fund.
ZEF	Centre for Development Research (ZEF).

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In the recent past, policy response pertaining to participation and decentralization has come to epitomize many aspects of contemporary societies, especially those pertaining to development particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Issues in development are salient not only because they touch individuals and communities in important respects, but because they expose many of the political, economic, social and ethical dilemmas of the time. The issues are likely to continue to gain public attention and consume increasing amounts of resources given that nations are faced with a myriad of problems, poverty being one of them, which Amin (2011a) states is caused by relative economic stagnation.

In many parts of the world, attempts at "development' is being driven by "decentralization" and "participation". Compared to the past, measures to bring government 'closer to the people' through the process of decentralization has prompted shifts in approaches to service delivery that have widened spaces for citizen involvement through participation (Cornwall and Gaventa, 2001). The concept of decentralization and participation are intertwined. They have a mutually reinforcing relationship where the process of decentralisation can create opportunities for citizen participation and successful decentralisation requires some degree of local citizen participation as one of its preconditions (Grävingholt, *et. al.*, 2006). The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) notes that participation and decentralization have a symbiotic relationship, as successful decentralization requires some degree of local participation (UN-Habitat, 2002). The essence of both entails a move from the top-bottom approach to development, to the bottom-up approach to development.

Participation is mired in a morass of competing referents with various definitions floated in literature (Cornwall, 2008). However, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) notes that participation means, literally, taking part (UNDP, 1993). It occurs when group members have adequate and equal opportunity to place questions on the agenda and express their preferences to the outcome during the decision-making process. Participation can occur directly or through legitimate representatives (UNDP, 1996).

Efforts to combat inequality and poverty has risen to the top of the international agenda (Desandi, 2014). Hence, the notion and practice of participation in international development moved from the margins to the mainstream of development from the 1970s to mid-1980s (see Cornwall, 2008; Hickey and Mohan, 2004). Global bodies begun to include participation in their endeavours. For instance, the World Health Organization (WHO) came up with the 1978 *Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care,* with participation as the driving force (WHO, 1981). The sustainable livelihoods concept was introduced through the publication of *Our Common Future (or the Brundtland report)* in 1987, with participation of communities in development as its key ingredient (Bynoe, 2005).

In the year 2000, the member states of the United Nations (UN) adopted the Millennium Declaration as a renewed commitment to human development. The Declaration include eight Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), each with emphasis on participation, to enable millions of poor people to improve their livelihoods (UN, 2010). The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with the target to end poverty and hunger by 2030 were drafted as a Post-2015 development agenda, with the component of public participation remaining key to its implementation (Nicolai, *et. al.,* 2015).

Decentralization is widely recognised as the best way to cope with the ever-increasing challenge of inequality (Drãgan and Gogenea, 2009). The Local Development International (LLC) notes that decentralization "involves assigning public functions, including a general mandate to promote local well-being, to local governments, along with systems and resources needed to support specific goals" (LLC, 2013, p. i). Development in most countries is driven through decentralization, which includes devolution of funds (Mollel, 2010; Litvack, *et. al.,* 1998). The "devolved funds are ring fenced monies for which decision making has been delegated to local entities, committees of one type or another, that have community participation or control" (Ndii, 2010, p. 4). The schemes are designed to transfer money directly to the local authority, ward, constituency or district to finance local development projects such as schools, markets, hospitals, roads, housing, irrigation schemes, bridges, power, water and the like. The direct disbursement of funds is intended to reduce poverty and improve project implementation by using local information and encouraging community participation, in project identification, implementation and evaluation. The concept has a strong component of citizen participation (see Republic of Kenya, 2016a; Mollel, 2010). Participation in the study context includes involvement and the act of sharing in the activities of the devolved funds. It involves citizens determining how funds are allocated, projects are identified, programs are operated, and benefits accessed individually, in groups or communally, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of the funded projects or programmes. According to the Republic of Kenya and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) transparent and inclusive planning and management of resources, encourage people to believe they can also influence what happens and how it is done in their area (Republic of Kenya and NEPAD, 2011).

Decentralisation has become a global phenomenon that is pursued in many countries with the given intention (s) of improving service delivery, enhancing governance and accountability, increasing equity, and/or promoting a more stable state, and the like ((Lessmann, 2006; Martinez-Vazquez, 2011; LLC, 2013). The growing interest in participation has been promoted at the international, regional and national forums by the private sector, governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), civil society organizations (CSOs), development partners, and policymakers. The efforts have resulted in the proliferation of various types of funds targeting specific sectors of the society.

Decentralization as a policy has been practised in countries that practice democracy, autocracy, and the nations in 'transition' (Manor, 2011). Citizen engagement in local decision making gained momentum as a mainstream policy approach after policies reinvigorated community participation in the United States of America (USA), which has a robust tradition of local government in its cities, and towns (see Fogotto and Fung, 2006). Decentralization has been witnessed in various European nations (see Babajanian, 2005) with the European Union (EU) establishing Structural Funds to support economic development across all EU countries (Royles, 2006).

Latin America, which is the most urbanised region in the developing world, marked with the most extreme inequality in the world, has practised decentralization for varied reasons (Bossuyt, 2013). The neo-liberals viewed it as part of a wider strategy to reduce the role of the state in the economy. The radical reformists saw it as progressive measure designed to overcome the exclusionary and undemocratic structures inherited from the past, particularly the successive military regimes. The technocrats viewed it primarily as a means to improve the efficiency of service delivery through improved citizen voice and local accountability. Asian countries moved from highly centralised systems to decentralised systems producing gains in service delivery and public participation at the local level (World Bank, 2005).

In Africa, several countries have reformed their administration and given local actors more power in the management of public affairs. In West Africa (WA) Mali, Niger, Senegal, Ghana and Cameroon, have decentralized service provision (Stren and Eyo, 2007). In East Africa (EA), Tanzania from the late 1960s had established a socialist system of economic development called *Ujamaa* (Ibhawoh and Dibua, 2003). In Rwanda, South Africa and Uganda political changes led to introduction of decentralization in the 1990s (Kauzya, 2007). Decentralization is rooted in traditional African values and has as its core the emphasis on family hood and communalism of traditional African societies.

Kenya has had various policies and attempts at decentralization and community participation from the pre-colonial period. Over, the years, the various communities that make up the nation have been known to pull resources together to achieve societal good (Mboya, 1993). The nation has had a long rallying call for, *Harambee*, pulling together. After independence in 1963, the development blueprint, *Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965*, proposed investment in the high potential areas with the anticipation of surplus redistributed to the low potential areas as a strategy for effective reduction of nationwide poverty, ignorance and disease (Republic of Kenya, 1965).

According to Society for International Development (SID) though the development plan recognized regional disparities, it did exacerbate them through ineffective redistribution systems (SID, 2012). Hence, lack of an effective redistribution framework meant that the mal-distribution of scarce investment resources expanded the development gap between the high and marginal potential areas leading to inequality. The high potential regions in the country had already benefited from colonialism as colonial infrastructure investments focused exclusively on the parts of the country that were considered suitable for European settlement, the White Highlands. “The ‘White Highlands’ as they were referred to, is Kenya’s best and most fertile farmland, expropriated through a succession of land regulations between 1899 and 1915” for European settlement (Africa Watch, 1993, p. 23).

The need for equity since independence fueled long-standing demands for decentralized management of equitably shared budget resources and service delivery, as opposed to centralized government (Mwenda, 2010a; SID, 2012). SID reports that a powerful executive arm of the government patronized the distribution and allocation of public resources, leading to serious regional inequalities. To tackle in-equality and poverty following decades of independence, the government of Kenya implemented decentralized anti-poverty programmes designed to distribute assets, cash or services to households, individuals and communities through line ministries, which in turn allocate the funds to the various districts and communities

(Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012). However, after decades of the project/programme targeting and implementation through line ministries, it became apparent that channeling funds through ministries was not effective and that there were many leakages to the extent that many poor communities were marginalized and were never reached by the anti-poverty programmes. It is against this background that the government decided to create alternative windows that allow allocation of additional resources directly to districts and communities without going through line ministries. According to Nyangena, *et. al.* (2010:1) there is a special focus of ensuring participation of marginalised groups such as, persons with disabilities, women, children, youth, and indigenous peoples towards poverty alleviation.

Given the great rise in decentralization across many parts of the developing world coupled with mushrooming of devolved funds, the study on participation in devolved funds is topical and necessary. Most of the previous research has not focused on factors that influence citizen participation or uptake of the funds at the local level. Hence, drivers of citizen participation need to be identified. Central to the research study is to draw on the lessons of experience on the devolved funds.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Decentralization of power, responsibilities, and resources from the central government to lower levels of the society has become an increasingly pronounced and common strategy of governance in the developing world (Azfar, *et. al.*, 1999; Ekpo, 2008; Ribot, *et. al.*, 2006). The assumption of decentralization is that it improves resource allocation, accountability and cost recovery at the sub-national level. In Kenya, decentralization of resources was adopted together with enhanced citizen participation as a response to the increased inequality and disparities in the development status between different regions caused by centralization, politics of exclusion, patronage, kleptocracy, personal rule and the alienation of large portions of the citizenry from the mainstream economy (Kibua and Mwabu, 2008; Mbai, 2003). In order to tackle the problem of regional imbalances and pile of inequalities visible all over the country, devolved funds, mostly created since 1993, were established (Ndii, 2010). The scheme translates to sending portions of national revenue from the central government or/and donors to lower-level units across the country.

Citizen participation is a key pillar that supports the process of devolution. Participation is important in eliminating disparities by easing access to services and resources for people less able to reach the central government, as well as spurring up development at the local level.

Previously, the devolved funds failed to enhance citizens' participation by not incorporating the funds beneficiaries in project planning and identification, coupled with the involvement of central government field workers in the planning and implementation of programmes instead of being facilitators (Chitere, 1994).

Decentralization has not been able to realize the full benefits of citizen participation in governance due to among other reasons, poor design of some of these frameworks and lack of political will (Oduor and Muriu, 2013). The most recent fiscal decentralization efforts intended to uplift the living standards of people, have left grassroots leaders and local communities playing no significant role in decision-making and implementation of development leading to public dissatisfaction with their running and performance (Misati and Ontita, 2011). The low quality of citizens' participation in projects identification and political influence inhibit effective utilization of the funds for the improvement of the lives of Kenyans (Minayo, 2012).

The mobilization of adequate resources for the local communities to pursue their goals effectively is a major challenge in decentralization, particularly since the requisite fiscal powers are seldom devolved on a significant scale (Work, 1999). There are cases of the devolved funds being too bureaucratic, leading to consumption of time, lost priorities, delayed and skewed development activities and at worst being moribund (Ochanda, 2010).

Though it is sensible to expect that regional disparities, inequality and marginalization will not disappear within a short time, it is an irony that decentralization also creates new avenues for marginalization and regional disparities thus exacerbating existing structural causes of poverty and inequality that it is intended to eliminate (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012; Sacchi and Salotti, 2011). Specially targeted projects, which have been used in an attempt to achieve poverty alleviation, have not been evaluated to document their effectiveness. The increased number of devolved funds has led to duplication and double funding due to an absence of a central planning and tracking system where resources can be allocated and monitored to ensure their proper use (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008). Citizens are not able to mention or name most of the available funds and are unable to differentiate one from another (NTA, 2009). Moreover, knowledge of the existence of these funds does not necessarily translate to public participation in setting priorities for development (Kagwe, 2012). In addition, the mechanisms for the public to use to hold leaders accountable have not worked leading to wastage.

Nevertheless, the important role that devolved funds play in the country's development process is now widely recognised and it cannot be gain said. However, the existing body of knowledge on devolved funds has largely been generated by research conducted at the national level, which in most cases captures data from the low-income areas in the national capital and the historically 'marginalised' regions. There is limited systematic academic study on devolution at the sub-national level. Furthermore, the existing studies on devolution have been conducted by humanitarian organizations, development agencies, Faith Based Organizations (FBOs), NGOs, CBOs etc., and are not meant for academic consumption. As a result, perspective on the sub-national level, away from the political capital and out of humanitarian aid agencies sphere of influence and operation is scarce, under-represented or missing all together. There is existing concern that inadequate information on participation in the devolved funds may lead to far-reaching governance and problematic consequences. It is against this background that the study is looking at the factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 Main Objective

The main objective of the study was to examine the factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Within the above broad theme of study, the research had a number of specific objectives as follows:

i. To examine the socio-demographic characteristics that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya.
ii. To establish the social institutions that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya.
iii. To assess the influence of the design of devolved funds on citizen participation in the funds in UG County, Kenya.
iv. To determine the proportion of households participating in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya.
v. To draw on the lessons of experience on the devolved funds and on the evidence of what does and does not work, where, why and under what conditions?
vi. To identify policy options and appropriate program designs to improve devolved funds.

1.4 Research Questions

In attempt to investigate factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds, the study was guided by the following research questions:

i. Which socio-demographic characteristics influence citizen participation in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya?
ii. Which social institutions influence citizen participation in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya?
iii. How does the design of devolved funds influence citizen participation in the funds in UG County, Kenya?
iv. What is the proportion of households participating in devolved funds in UG County, Kenya?
v. What are the lessons of experience on the devolved funds, what does and does not work, where, why and under what conditions?
vi. What policy options and appropriate program designs can improve the devolved funds?

1.5 Assumptions of the Study

In view of the above research questions, the study is based on the following assumptions:

i. The respondents answered honestly, accurately and completely to the best of their ability.
ii. The research instruments strictly captured data from residents of UG County, Kenya.
iii. The research instruments were complete in terms of content, geographic coverage and timeliness.
iv. The data collected was in appropriate form, in desired detail and accuracy.

1.6 Significance of the Study

The study or inquiry is based on Kenya's experience of a long period of decentralization of funds. Currently, there are a number of devolved funds in existence in the country covering various sectors. Some of the funds are sector specific while some are general. The study on citizen participation in devolved funds is a learning process. Research on devolved funds in the country has been increasing (see for example Francis and James, 2003; Chitere and Mutiso, 2011). However, against the background of previous research, very little empirical research addresses the factors that influence citizens' participation in devolved funds. Furthermore, conceptual awareness on "participation" has not necessarily resulted in awareness on "drivers" of participation. In addition, participation has not been a major concern for scholars, schoolmen, or policy makers.

Previous studies on participation has largely been left in the hands of donor agencies, local governments or authorities, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, development agencies and humanitarian organizations. The current study is an academic inquiry into the factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds.

According to Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC), Social, and Public Accountability Network (SPAN), the process of decentralization is an integral factor in the attainment of sustainable human development goals, including participation, which is a fundamental aspect of good governance (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). Decentralization of responsibility for Government services provision has gone hand in hand with other efforts to make local governments more responsive (UNDP, 2010). However, not all decentralization is effective or transformative. The devolution of funds to local communities has often reinforced inequality. In addition, participation as a practice has resulted in unintended consequences and barriers including marginalization of groups, discrimination, increased regional disparities, lack of time, apathy, negative perception of the state, fear of reprisals, illiteracy and innumeracy (Christian Aid, 2010). For mitigation purposes, it is therefore crucial to understand the forms of participation that result in the negative outcomes.

Analysis of previous research on devolved funds and decentralization has had an emphasis on accountability and governance issues and not on citizen participation (Mbai, 2003). Hence, information on factors that influence citizens' participation in devolved funds is still very scarce. The research instruments were complete in terms of content, geographic coverage and timeliness and the data collected was in appropriate form, in desired detail and accuracy.

Given the increased devolution of funds as a government policy in the countries of the south, the current study will help the southern countries mirror what happens in Kenya to their own countries for planning purposes and to help achieve synergy. The investigation represents an attempt at making comparisons on decentralization with various regions.

The study was conducted in Kenya because the country has a relatively high per capita income level (Gross National Income-GNI- per capita US$ 820) that hides the fact that almost 50% of the population is living in poverty (World Bank, 2013). In addition, August 2010 saw the country adopt a new constitution with far-reaching provisions for democratization, including the devolution of government to 47 counties (Nyathom, 2011). UG, which is one of the 47 counties in the country, is the chosen area of inquiry.

UG is considered a wealthy resource rich county, yet poverty levels are high. According to the Commission on Revenue Allocation (CRA), the poverty rate in UG County based on Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIBHS) stands at 51.3% against the national level of 47.2% (CRA, 2012). The CRA places the county at position 27 out of 47 in terms of poverty levels in the country. An inquiry on devolved funds in UG, a county that lies in the middle of the table on poverty index, provides a balanced assessment on the study of devolved funds in Kenya. Furthermore, UG is one of the fastest growing counties in Kenya in terms of population and physical expansion and it is home to Eldoret town, one of the key urban centres in the country (Republic of Kenya, 2002b). People of diverse social, cultural, and economic backgrounds inhabit the county. It has easy access and relatively static (sedentary) population (Republic of Kenya, 2005). The existing diversity in the county makes the county an appropriate area for investigation. The level of community participation in the devolved funds in UG have encouraged and enhanced participation in development in the county (Republic of Kenya, 2008c).

It is not easy to determine how pro-poor the allocations of the different decentralized funds are together with their collective outcome (World Bank, 2008). Therefore, the investigation represents an attempt to explore the social-economic status of the beneficiaries of the funds. Indeed, researchers not only in community participation but also in other related social sciences and development planning will find the study a useful contribution to existing knowledge on devolved funds and operational frameworks. Additionally, the findings of the study will hopefully raise new areas for further research. Good research does not exist in a vacuum, but in order for research findings to be useful, they should be an extension of previous knowledge and theory as well as a guide for future research. Finally yet importantly, the study provides rich insights that will advance knowledge on citizens' participation in devolved funds in general.

1.7 Scope and Limitation of the Study

From the onset, the research study is a social science research focusing on citizen participation in devolved funds. The study has been undertaken from the viewpoint of community development. While the study is located within the academic area of sociology, the scope of the literature reviewed include works that examines other subject areas namely development studies, political science, economics, history among others, as well as non-academic literature from development organizations, donor agencies, government and the state statistics agency.

There are a number of devolved funds in the country, some of which are sector specific while some are general. There are funds that target specific gender, while others are gender inclusive. Some of the funds are age specific while some are open to people of all ages. There are funds offered as credit with low or zero interest rates, while some are given as grants. Some of the funds are regional based, county based, district based, constituency based, ward based or national. In conducting study on citizen participation in devolved funds, the research has not examined the financial viability of the schemes.

The scope of this study is limited to sixteen teen funds that are currently disbursed by the national government to all regions in the country. The study focused only in devolved funds that have been in operation in UG County. Some of the funds are known by more than one name or initials in both literature and in day-to-day conversations. Listed in Centre for Governance and Development-CGD- (2007), Republic of Kenya (2011) Aukot, *et al.* (2008), KHRC, and SPAN (2010), the funds are namely, the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), The Poverty Eradication Fund (P.E.F) / Poverty Eradication Loan Revolving Fund (PERV), here henceforth referred to as PERV. There is the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF), Free Primary Education Fund (FPE) and the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATIF). In addition, there is the National Fund for Disabled People (NFDP)/ The National Development Fund for Persons with Disability/Disabled Fund (DF) henceforth referred to as DF. Further, there is the HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (CIA) / The Constituency HIV/AIDS Fund henceforth referred to as HIV/AIDS. Furthermore, there is the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), the Road Maintenance Trust Fund (RAMLF)/Road Maintenance Fuel Levy Fund (RMLF) henceforth referred to as RMLF. There is the Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF).

Other funds include Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) / Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F) / Secondary Education Fund (SEF) henceforth referred to as SEBF. There is the Subsidised Secondary School Fund (SSSF) / Free Day Secondary School Fund (FDSSF) / Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)/ Free Secondary Education Fund (FSEF) henceforth referred to as TFSE. The most recent funds are the Youth Enterprise Fund (YEF) / Youth

Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) henceforth referred to as YEDF, Women Enterprise Fund (WEF) / Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) henceforth referred to as WEDF. The most recent, *Uwezo* Fund (UF) and *Inua Jamii* -IJ- (David, 2014).

The study is conducted in UG County. The study is restricted to members of UG County, Kenya. This excludes the population that commutes to the county in one way or another for visit, pleasure, work and business. The process of obtaining the population of interest was achieved by conducting a countywide household based survey and expert interviews with the devolved funds office workers. In order to avoid ambiguity about the operational definition of participation, the study chose projects identification, programs are operation, and benefits obtained, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of funded projects in the construction of the study instruments. Data was collected from primary and secondary sources. In terms of sample composition, the study sampled both adults and the young people of both gender as its respondents. It is important to point out that the funds were assessed from a county perspective with reference made to the national level. Since the study is a basic research that is directed toward the validation of theory, data is first analysed in tables and graphically before being interpreted.

1.8 Definition of Terms

Baraza	Kiswahili for 'public meeting.'
Chama	*Kiswahili for '*groups for table banking'.
Citizens	People, residents, advocacy groups, and vested individuals and/or groups.
County	Is an administrative unit.
Decentralization	Delegation of major decision-making for central Government services to provincial or district level offices.
Deconcentration	Distribution of administration of central Government services to provincial or district level offices while keeping major decision-making centralized.
Devolution	Refers to direct transfers to local individuals, institutions and community.
Devolved Funds	Funds from the central Government disbursed to the local level for service delivery and improved performance.
Harambee	Kenyan slogan for self-help or "pulling together".

Household	Designated as comprising a person or group of persons who reside in the same dwelling unit, have same cooking arrangement, and are answerable to the same head.
Inua Jamii	Kiswahili for "lift up the society/ community."
Jitegemee	Kiswahili for self-reliance.
Kazi Kwa Vijana	Kiswahili for "youth for work."
Maendeleo ya Wanawake	Kiswahili for 'Development of Women.'
Majimbo	Kiswahili for "regionalism."
M-pesa	Kiswahili for 'M-money'/ Mobile Money.
Native Reserves	African settlements in close proximity to the large European landowners.
Pamoja	Kiswahili for together.
Participation	Citizens determining how funds are allocated, projects are identified, programs are operated, and benefits accessed individually or communally, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of funded projects.
Household Head	This may be the head of the household or any other knowledgeable or responsible member of the household.
Social Institutions	Referring to the family, peer groups, economy (work place) political systems, judiciary, healthcare, education (school), media, and religion.
Socio-demographic	Is based on variables that include age, gender and ethnicity, education, income, marital status, employment status, and perceived socio-economic status.
Social Structure	Is a latticework of internal relations between entities that may enable and constrain (but cannot transform) the intentions and actions of agents who draw upon, reproduce and/or transform these relations.
Squatter	Settling on land or occupying property without title, right, or payment of rent.
Ugatuzi	Kiswahili for "devolution."
Ujamaa	Kiswahili for 'family hood'/communal.
Uwezo	Kiswahili for 'to be able'.
White Highlands	Areas restricted to European settlers on a 999 years lease.

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides an overview of previous research on participation in decentralized funds. It presents literature drawn from works of various scholars of different but relevant disciplines as well as established organizations. The literature review begins by discussing the sustainable livelihood framework, which puts an emphasis on poverty reduction at the local level. The framework inspired the participation of community members in projects aimed at tackling development. The section includes a discussion of the concept of decentralization. The section also includes a description of the problem of inequality in Kenya, which is the resultant trigger for devolved funds in the country. An exploration of the dominant themes of the research questions are included in the review of the literature.

While the study is located within the academic field of sociology, the scope of the literature reviewed include works that examines the dominant themes of the research questions, regardless of the specific academic subject area, as some of the literature is non-academic and therefore not intended for academic use or consumption. Nevertheless, the literature is relevant. Finally, an overview of the theory used in the study is presented together with a conceptual framework. The conceptual framework describes the focus of the research. The theory and the conceptual framework gives an overview on how various social-demographics, social institutions and the funds structure influence citizens participation in the funds.

2.2 Sustainable Livelihood and Participation in Development

Sustainable Livelihoods (SL) and participation concepts are attempts at tackling poverty in the community through direct involvement of the people. SL was developed with participation as a key component in its implementation.

2.2.1 Sustainable Livelihoods Concept

The SL concept was initially introduced by two globally significant documents, namely: *'Our Common Future'* (1987) by the Brundtland World Commission on Environment and Development (WCED) and the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), *Earth Summit,* held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, which came up with *Agenda 21* (Bynoe, 2005). The SL concept goes beyond the narrow definition of poverty which focuses only on certain aspects of poverty, such as low income, or do not consider other vital aspects of poverty such as vulnerability and social exclusion (Krantz, 2001). The concept considers “the various factors and processes which either constrain or enhance poor people’s ability to make a living in an economically, ecologically, and socially sustainable manner” (p. 1).

International organizations such as Department for International Development (DFID), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), Institute for Development Studies (IDS), Oversees Development Institute (ODI), UNDP, among others, have taken to employing the framework in resolving and trying to understand issues of both rural and urban poverty (Chambers and Conway, 1992; Krantz, 2001). UNDP propagates implementation of SL at the district level with ramifications at the community and household level; CARE stresses empowerment of people; and DFID development focus is people-centred, responsive and participatory, multi-level, conducted in partnership, sustainable, and dynamic (Krantz, 2001, p. 3).

The DFID version uses a set of five assets while the UNDP version uses a set of six assets. Assets are the various kinds of capital. Human assets comprise skills, knowledge, good health, family and capacity to work. Financial assets are cash income, credit facilities, state benefit or the informal economy, and goods in kind. Natural assets are the natural resources people rely on for income, well-being, and public goods such as clean air. Social assets comprise interactions, relationships of trust, identity, belonging, spiritual development, networks, social relations, affiliations, and associations. Physical assets, refers to basic infrastructure and physical goods that support the livelihoods of individuals and communities. Political assets (only in the UNDP version), include participation and empowerment of community members in decision – making (Carney, 1998; Carney, *et al.*, 1999).

Implementation of devolved funds requires adherence to the various assets. Human skills and knowledge is required in successful implementation of devolved funds projects. A number of devolved funds require development of proposals and matriculate application procedures. Literacy levels determines how good or bad a proposal is drafted. Devolved funds improve access to financial capital through credit and grants and are used to improve the available financial assets in the society. The schemes can make use of the natural assets in a community. In development of projects other than use of local labour, locally available resources like sand, stones and ballast are normally availed by the community. Social assets like cultural beliefs in a society and social ties determines successful implementation of a devolved fund in the community. Physical assets for instance infrastructure that support livelihoods in an area might influence allocation of resources to construct or improve existing ones. Political assets in a community establishes sensitization and publicity in devolved funds and hence increases participation in the funds.

The focus on households is not new and neither is the attempt to integrate the aspects of livelihood (Morse, *et. al.,* 2009, p. 13). Nations and organizations have strived to work with the communities at the local level for years. In pre-colonial Africa, communal access to the means of life was the norm other than the exception (Mboya, 1993). During the colonial period, missionaries and charitable organizations endeavoured to reach rural Africa with education, health and other social services with support of the colonial government (Weiniger, 2008). Participatory methodologies such as Rapid Rural Appraisal, (RRA) and Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) have been used to mobilise local communities to improve their livelihoods since the 1960s (Chambers, 1993). In 1978, the WHO brought further attention and influence of community participation to political and public agendas for local authorities, health authorities and other agencies, in its Health 21, Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care which is a global strategy for health development (WHO, 1981).

2.2.2 Citizen and Community Participation

Citizen and community participation is a core value now idealized in our society (Richards and Dalbey, 2006). The word 'citizen' is normally used synonymously with the word 'public.' "Since the late 1990s, several parallel shifts in development thought have contributed to the rise of 'citizenship' as an emerging area of debate in development studies" (Jones and Gaventa, 2002: 1). The hallmark of 'participatory development' moved from 'community projects' towards political participation and increasing poor and marginalized people's influence over the wider decision making processes, which affect their lives (p.1). Together with the shift, came the rise of 'good governance' agenda and its concerns with decentralized governance and increasing responsiveness of governments to the needs and priorities of citizens (p.1). They note that the shifts have opened spaces for participation and good governance agendas to meet in the concept of 'citizenship participation'.

The word 'community' on the other hand, is an umbrella term that is defined and applied in a myriad of ways (Fraser, 2005). According to WHO Community is "a group of people… who may share a common culture, values and norms, … exhibit some awareness of their identity as a group, and share common needs and a commitment to meeting them" (WHO, 2004, p. 16). According to the Clinical and Translational Science Awards Consortium, *et. al*., (2011) first, from a systems perspective, a community is similar to a living creature, comprising different parts that represent specialized functions, activities, or interests, each operating within specific boundaries to meet community needs. Secondly, a community can also be defined by describing the social and political networks that link individuals, community organizations, and leaders. Thirdly, some communities are mapped onto geographically defined areas. Lastly, individuals have their own sense of community membership that is beyond the definitions of community applied by researchers and engagement leaders. Moreover, they may have a sense of belonging to more than one community.

The primary goal of this study is to look at citizens or a community as people grouped based on either geography and/or common interest, identity or interaction (Smithies and Webster, 1998). The study recognizes that the community is made up of various socio-economic parts with interrelated networks. In order to understand the research subject, participation vis-à-vis devolved funds, the study was located in UG County, which forms a community in terms of social and political networks, geographic boundaries and a sense of belonging.

Citizen participation has long been regarded as the hallmark of a democratic society to the extent that community development practitioners are among the strongest proponents of citizen participation as an integral element of economic improvement and social change efforts (Bowen, 2008). According to the WHO community, participation is not a new concept, and it has been practiced in many different ways for many years (WHO, 2002).

The recent attention and influence of community participation on political and public agendas for local authorities, health authorities and other agencies, is because of development paradigms that include *Health 21*, *Agenda 21 and Healthy Cities*. *Health 21* is a global strategy for health development advocated by WHO following the 1978 *Alma-Ata Declaration on Primary Health Care,* in Alma-Ata the Capital of the former Soviet Republic of Kazakhstan (WHO, 1981). *Agenda 21* is the United Nations action programme for sustainable development into the 21st century following the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, *Earth Summit, in* Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (United Nations Sustainable Development, 1992). Healthy Cities was established in 1986 by WHO regional office for Europe with the aim of drawing together the principles of health for all and the strategic guidance of the Ottawa Charter for Health Promotion (1986) into a framework that could be applied to the local urban context. Government and policy makers recognize the important role communities can play in policy development and efforts are made to allow them to become more involved in the policy-making process (Dukeshire and Thurlow, 2002; Rono and Aboud, 2003).

The word ‘participation’ is defined variously in literature. According to the World Bank (WB) it is a rich concept that means different things to different people in different settings (World Bank, 1996). For some, it is a matter of principle; for others, practice; for still others, an end in itself. The WB notes that participation is “a process through which stakeholders influence and share control over development initiatives and the decisions and resources which affect them” (p.3).

Participation is best seen as a process, rather than an outcome of an intervention (Rifkin and Kangere, 2001). It “is the involvement of members of a particular community in the formulation of public policy or its implementation and its usage” (Metiboba, 2012:552). According to WHO (2002) participation can be understood as contribution, as organization and as empowerment which comes in various forms that include direct individual or community benefit. In relation to anti-poverty programme, it means the involvement of local citizens in various aspects of the programme, from planning to evaluation (Bowen, 2008).

The two words (community and participation) have been brought together, as community participation. Community Participation is defined as “a process by which people are enabled to become actively and genuinely involved in defining the issues of concern to them, in making decisions about factors that affect their lives, in formulating and implementing policies, in planning, developing and delivering services and in taking action to achieve change’ (WHO, 2002:10). Community participation is often used interchangeably with or alongside other terms like consultation, involvement, citizenship, community action, empowerment, community capacity building, community development and community organizing (WHO, 2002). WHO notes that there is no clear consensus on the distinction between these terms.

The current study has adopted a broad definition of community participation as the people determining how funds are allocated, projects are identified, programs are operated, and benefits accessed individually or communally, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of funded projects. Citizen participation activities can take place through two types of design: citizen-initiated groups and government-initiated advisory or policy-setting bodies (Bowen, 2008).

2.2.3 Reasons for Community Participation

The UN body, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) records that since the 1950s the development agenda has been characterized by projects and programmes aimed at improving the quality of life of beneficiary communities, be it in physical or qualitative terms (FAO, 2001). However, FAO notes that despite significant inputs of human and financial resources, many fell short of expectations. In addition, projects failed to meet the priority needs of communities; stated outputs were not achieved or, if achieved, not sustained; target groups did not benefit in the manner intended; project costs escalated and implementation dates slipped; and adverse outcomes were not anticipated. The failures, FAO adds, were attributed in part to poor project management, such as inadequate opportunities for potential beneficiaries to participate in project identification, weak financial management, inadequate monitoring during implementation, poor linkages between project activities and project purpose, and insufficient attention to the external environment during project design. Furthermore, it was also recognized that projects were more likely to succeed when account was taken of the socio-economic context in which they operated.

As a result, community participation was introduced as part of the project implementation strategies. It is a mechanism for ensuring the effectiveness of service delivery and making these services more responsive to people in need (Hardina, 2006). Participation in development became a much sought after phenomenon by development planners and administrators to the point that, while it is ideally a means to development, it has become a goal to be attained with the underlying assumption that attainment of popular participation in development programmes is a prerequisite factor in the attainment of development goals (Muia, 2011). Participatory approach to development assumes that sustainable development ultimately depends on enhancing people's capacities as individuals and groups to improve their own lives and to take greater control over their own destinies (Shaffer, 1994).

In the developing world, there has been an increased allocation of resources to local communities with the intension of facilitating citizen participation in development. Human development is a process of enlarging the choices for all people in society (UNDP, 1994; Alkire, 2010). According to UNDP, sustainable human development, places people at the centre of the development process and makes the central purpose of development as creating an enabling environment in which all people can enjoy a long, healthy and creative life. According to the World Bank (WB), good governance promotes participation (Kaufmann, *et. al.*, 1999).

The WHO (2002) notes that citizens give a number of reasons for their participation in development. First as a right to have a say about decisions that affect their lives. Second, they know more about the place they live, what they want and what is best for them. Third, to be actively involved and have an influence, unlike when politicians and civil servants consult them, but ignore their views during implementation of projects. Lastly, they have valid contribution to make in terms of ideas.

On the part of change agents or the community development professionals, gives five arguments for community participation (WHO, 2002). First, it can help to target resources more effectively and efficiently. Second, involving people in planning and delivering of services allows them to become more responsive to need and therefore increases uptake. Third, community participation methods can help develop skills and build competencies and capacities within communities. Fourth, involving communities in decision making will lead to better decisions being made, which are more appropriate and more sustainable because the people themselves own them. Fifth, it is a way of extending the democratic process, of opening up governance and of redressing inequality in power; and that it offers new opportunities for creative thinking and innovative planning and development.

According to Metiboba (2012:551) 'participation as a process has been widely recognized and accepted as both a basic right of people and of crucial importance to the success of development efforts generally.' He writes that participation is an important principle of behavior change. The effective use of participation 'includes confidence in the potentialities of subordinates, awareness of management dependency, and a desire to avoid some of the negative consequences of emphasis on personal authority. Perhaps, its strength seems to rest on its ability to create opportunities under suitable conditions for people to influence decisions affecting them' (p. 553).

According to Misati and Ontita (2011) in developing countries, the need for public participation is particularly important because it fosters good governance and leads to increased social justice by involving the poor and providing genuine discourse between the government and its citizens. According to SID (2012) participation as an instrument, is a means to an end, a strategy for creating the opportunities through which to acquire a desirable status, such as development.

Community participation concerns the engagement of individuals and communities in decisions about things that affect their lives (Burns, *et. al.*, 2004). Burns and his colleagues list some of the importance of community participation as, first to improve democratic and service accountability among local residents. Second, to enhance social cohesion. Third, to enhance effectiveness as communities bring understanding, knowledge and experience essential to the regeneration process. Fourth, it enables policy to be relevant to local communities. Fifth, it adds economic value both through the mobilization of voluntary contributions to deliver regeneration and through skill development, which enhances the opportunities for employment and an increase in community wealth. Sixth, it gives residents the opportunity to develop the skills and networks that are needed to address social exclusion. Lastly, it promotes sustainability because community members have ownership of their communities and can develop the confidence and skills to sustain development once the 'extra' resources have gone.

The objective of community participation is to strengthen involvement and engagement of communities in planning, prioritization, design and implementation of projects (CRECO, 2012). CRECO notes that participation and involvement improve service delivery and enhance social accountability, especially at sub-national or community levels. Furthermore, it will foster ownership of development programmes by the community at large. At the devolved levels, CRECO reports that community participation is important for building lasting relationships and trust with and within communities; inculcating inclusion and respect among relevant stakeholders; making programmes adaptable and creative since the community is involved throughout and hence gives their maximum support and experiences to strengthen interventions; and strengthening accountability and boosting the national values and principles.

Citizen participation in service delivery facilitate information flows between the government and local population and thereby reducing asymmetric information (Azfar, *et. al.,* 1999). It provides means for demand revelation and helps the government to match the allocation of resources to user preferences. Hüls, (2007) states that the decentralized service provision has numerous advantages, not least for the poor. It is open to better participation by the claimholders, reduces transaction cost, can provide individualized solutions that address the problem at its origin, and consequently becomes more effective and targeted than services under remote management.

According to Rifkin and Kangere (2001), reasons for community participation vary. First, local people have a great amount of experience and insight into what works, what does not work and why. Second, involving local people in planning projects can increase their commitment to the project. Third, involving local people can help them to develop technical and managerial skills and thereby increase their opportunities for employment. Fourth, involving local people helps to increase the resources available for the programme. Fifth, involving local people is a way to bring about 'social learning' (the development of partnerships between professionals and local people, in which, each group learns from the other) for both planners and beneficiaries.

Local participation in development increases the quality and relevance of decisions; it increases the chances of success and mobilization; and lastly it tends to motivate a sense of self-reliance and wider efficient use of local resources (Muia, 2011:11). Arnott (2008) reports that 'participation' in public policy initiatives have been used as a means of building or rebuilding 'trust' and 'renewing democracy'.

Today, globalization provides opportunities for developing world to integrate into the global markets and to achieve rapid rises in living standards (Salmon and Imber, 2008). However, the current obsession with globalization issues has tended to ignore pertinent issues at the local level (Mwangi, 2004). It is the recognition of this that has made participatory exercise a tool for the downtrodden (Lelo, *et. al.*, 2000). Hence, the core of this study is to look at the place of citizens' participation in devolved funds.

2.2.4 Barriers to Community Participation

According to Rifkin and Kangere (2001), there is no agreement among planners and professionals about the contribution of community participation to improving the lives of people, particularly the poor and disadvantaged. They report that some "completely dismiss its value altogether, while others believe that it is the 'magic bullet', that will ensure improvements especially in the context of poverty alleviation' (pp. 37).

Silverman (2006) notes that participation can be an elusive topic, given that a truly democratic society entails diverse forms of participation operating at the institutional, organizational, and individual levels, making participatory models boundless and cumbersome. Frustrations with participatory models can lead to more circumscribed modes of decision-making and subsequent public policy that fails to build consensus and address the needs of the most disenfranchised groups in society.

The concept of "participation‟ is rapidly becoming a catch-all concept, even a cliché (Woelk, 1992). Bad participatory practice, usually creates mistrust, waste people's time and in other instances money, and undermines any future attempts at public engagement. It ought not just to be a passing fad or fashion (Percy, 1999). Both men and women should have a voice in decision-making.

UNDP (1996) recognises that participation is built on freedom of association and speech, as well as capacities to participate constructively with responsiveness. That is, institutions and processes try to serve all stakeholders. In a real democracy, undoubtedly, few voices will rise against the idea that stands for the importance of public participation (Haruta and Radu, 2010). Haruta and Radu report that certain aspects related to participation, empowerment and involvement of the citizens in the policy or decision-making process have raised fierce and heated debate, which includes and is not limited to governance issues and the concept of effective participation by the targeted groups.

Local governance is said to "create enormous opportunities to redefine and deepen meanings of democracy and to integrate certain values in governance and extend the rights of citizens" (SNV, 2004, p. 24). Over time, however, it notes that, it has been abused and became an avenue for corruption, particularly among public officials/offices. In addition, this has also created inequalities as well as inequitable development.

As community participation grows out of a specific situation, its applicability and replication to another region is problematic, as it encounters various and complex problems (Botes and Rensburg, 2000). They list a range of factors that they consider could hinder and indeed constrain the promotion of participatory development, and that often lead to the emergence of non-participatory approaches. They range from institutional to socio-cultural, to technical, to logistical, and are spread over a seemingly endless spectrum. The obstacles might be external, internal or a combination of both. They consider 'external obstacles' as those factors outside the end-beneficiary community that inhibit or prevent true community participation taking place, for example professionals, the government, and the development agencies. On the other hand, they note that 'internal obstacles' refer to conflicting interest groups, gate-keeping by local elites, and alleged lack of public interest in becoming involved. They note that excessive pressures for immediate results and techno-financial bias falls under both internal and external characteristics.

Botes and Rensburg gives a number of examples to illustrate obstacles to community participation. The paternalistic role of development professionals who dominate decision-making and manipulate, instead of facilitate, development processes. The experts sell pre-conceived proposals and the participation processes often begin only after projects have already been designed. They also talk of the inhibiting and prescriptive role of the state. To the state, it appears that the main aim of community participation programmes is less about improving conditions for the poor or to modifying forms of decision-making, than maintaining existing power relations in society and ensuring the silence of the poor. They write that governments often use community participation as a means of legitimizing the political system and as a form of social control.

Another demerit for participation listed by Botes and Rensburg is the over-reporting of development successes largely than failures. According to them, this leads to a lack of understanding of lessons learned. In addition, they report of selective participation where very often "it is the most visible and vocal, wealthier, more articulated and educated groups that are allowed to be partners in development without serious and ongoing attempts to identify less obvious partners" ((Botes and Rensburg, 2000, p. 45). Furthermore, Botes and Rensburg, mentions the existence of hard-issue over soft-issues bias in community participation. 'Hard' issues include technological, financial, physical and material, which are perceived as being more important for the successful implementation of identified projects over the 'soft' issues, which include, community involvement, decision making procedures, the establishment of efficient social compacts, organizational development capacity building and empowerment, social and cultural features.

In addition, there is the conflicting interest groups within end-beneficiary communities following cases whereby, development introduces marginalized communities to limited scarce resources and opportunities, which very often increases the likelihood of development as a divisive force (Botes and Rensburg, 2000). Consequently, "there is a likelihood that conflict can develop among different interest groups or segments of the community" (p. 47). This is especially in situations where some groups may feel neglected in decisions affecting their lives. This, they note, might lead to the possibility of different interest groups within a single community opposing each other. There is also the problem of gate keeping by local elites, whereby when the community leadership favours a project, it increases its chances of success. They note that "local elites may be able to effectively thwart attempts to engage directly with beneficiaries, because this threatens their control" (p.49).

There are some instances of excessive pressures for immediate results (the accentuation of product at the expense of process) leading to undermining "attention to institution-building and hence making it difficult not to address poverty and poverty reduction from a relief and welfare approach" (p. 50). Finally yet importantly is the lack of public interest in becoming involved due to a number of reasons including past experiences of involvement where expectations were not fulfilled.

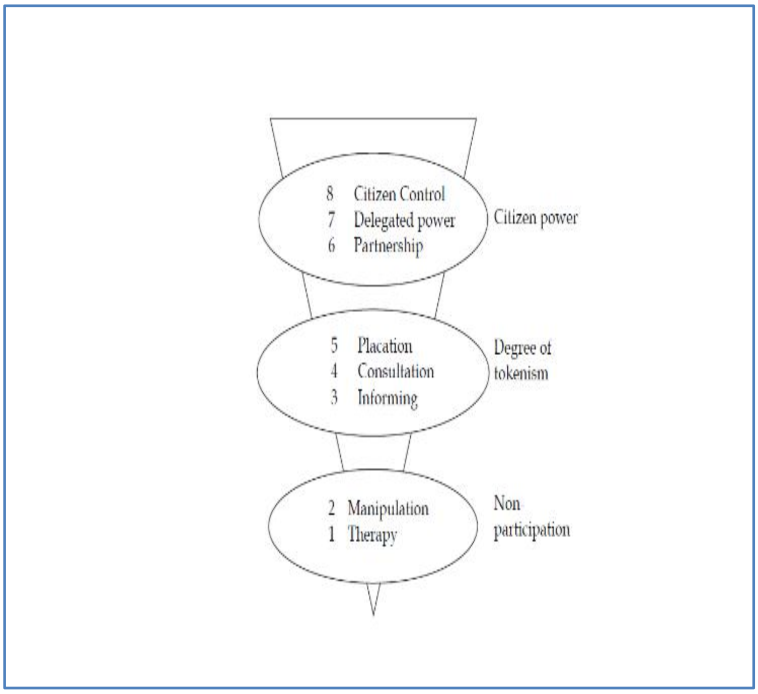
While devolved funds have, a vital role in providing livelihoods to the local people, devolution of funds per se causes a wide variety of negative consequences for long-term development goals and aspirations. These could range from wastage, lowering accountability of the governors towards the governed, to augmenting corruption and poor governance at the local level (Hüls, 2007). There is inadequate information on the devolved funds, and exclusion of citizenry in decision-making processes regarding the funds (Aukot, *et al*., 2008). In addition, there is poor coordination resulting in projects duplication. Further, there is the culture of political patronage and wanting citizenry capacity to demand accountability from the ruling elite. Furthermore, there is unresponsive government structures and unaccountable political class. Further to that, there is weak legislative regimes on the devolved funds, apathy among the citizenry, and corruption among others. Bowen (2008) writes that as long as politicians and politically appointed decision-makers perceive citizen participation to be a threat to their positions of power, they will remain resistant, and consequently, power imbalances will persist.

In UG County, there are cases of unclear ownership and sustainability of the projects or programmes given cases of non-involvement of the parent ministries in certain projects, which are said not to be functional long after completion (Republic of Kenya, 2008b). The purpose of the current study is to look at what influences the participation of the citizens in the devolved funds. The study will aim to uncover what promotes or hinders participation in the funds.

2.2.5 Typologies of Community Participation

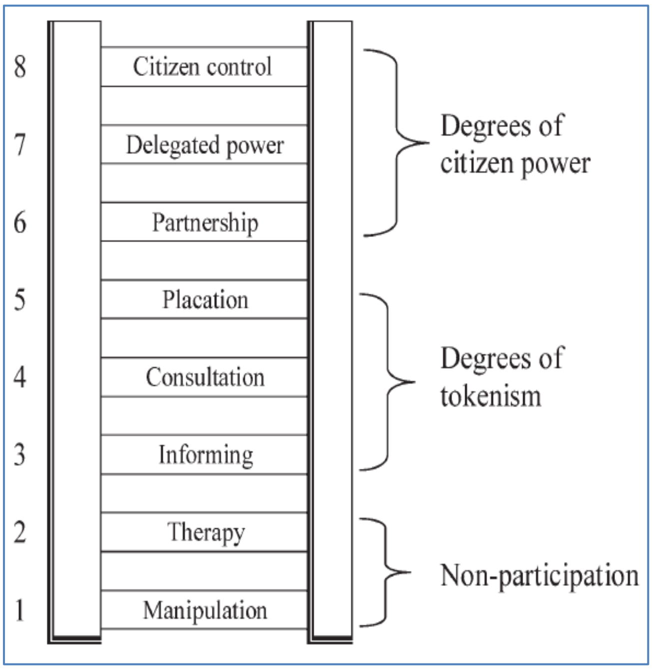
There are different degrees or levels of community participation identified by various authors (Misati and Ontita, 2011). Moynihan (2003) categorizes participation into three distinct forms. First is pseudo-participation, which suggests a token effort at fostering public involvement. Second is partial participation, which indicates that citizens are consulted but have limited impact on public policy. Lastly, full participation, which indicates that the citizens are fully involved, and their views are taken into account.

Arnstein (1969), Arnstein (2004), and (WHO, 2002) elaborate a three level typology in a participation ladder or continuum. According to Brager and Specht (1973) at the lowest level, the citizens are manipulated (non-participation), at medium level, the citizens may merely be informed and consulted to very minimal extents (degree of tokenism) and at the highest level, the citizens are extensively involved (citizen involvement), as is shown in figure 2.1, figure 2.2 and figure 2.3



Source: Adopted in Arnstein, (1969, 217).

Figure 2. 1. Arnstein's Ladder of public participation.



Source: Arnstein's (1969, 217).

Figure 2. 2. Ladder of citizen participation.

Control	Participant's action	Examples
High	Has control	Organization asks community to identify the problem and make all key decisions on goals and means. Willing to help community at each step to accomplish goals.
	Has delegated authority	Organization identifies and presents a problem to the community. Defines limits and asks community to make a series of decisions which can be embodied in a plan which it will accept.
	Plans jointly	Organization presents tentative plan subject to change and open to change from those affected. Expects to change plan at least slightly and perhaps more subsequently.
	Advises	Organization presents a plan and invites questions. Prepared to change plan only if absolutely necessary.
	Is consulted	Organization tries to promote a plan. Seeks to develop support to facilitate acceptance or give sufficient sanction to plan so that administrative compliance can be expected.
	Receives information	Organization makes plan and announces it. Community is convened for informational purposes. Compliance is expected.
Low	None	Community told nothing.

Source: Brager and Specht (1973, p. 92).

Figure 2.3. A Ladder of Community Participation.

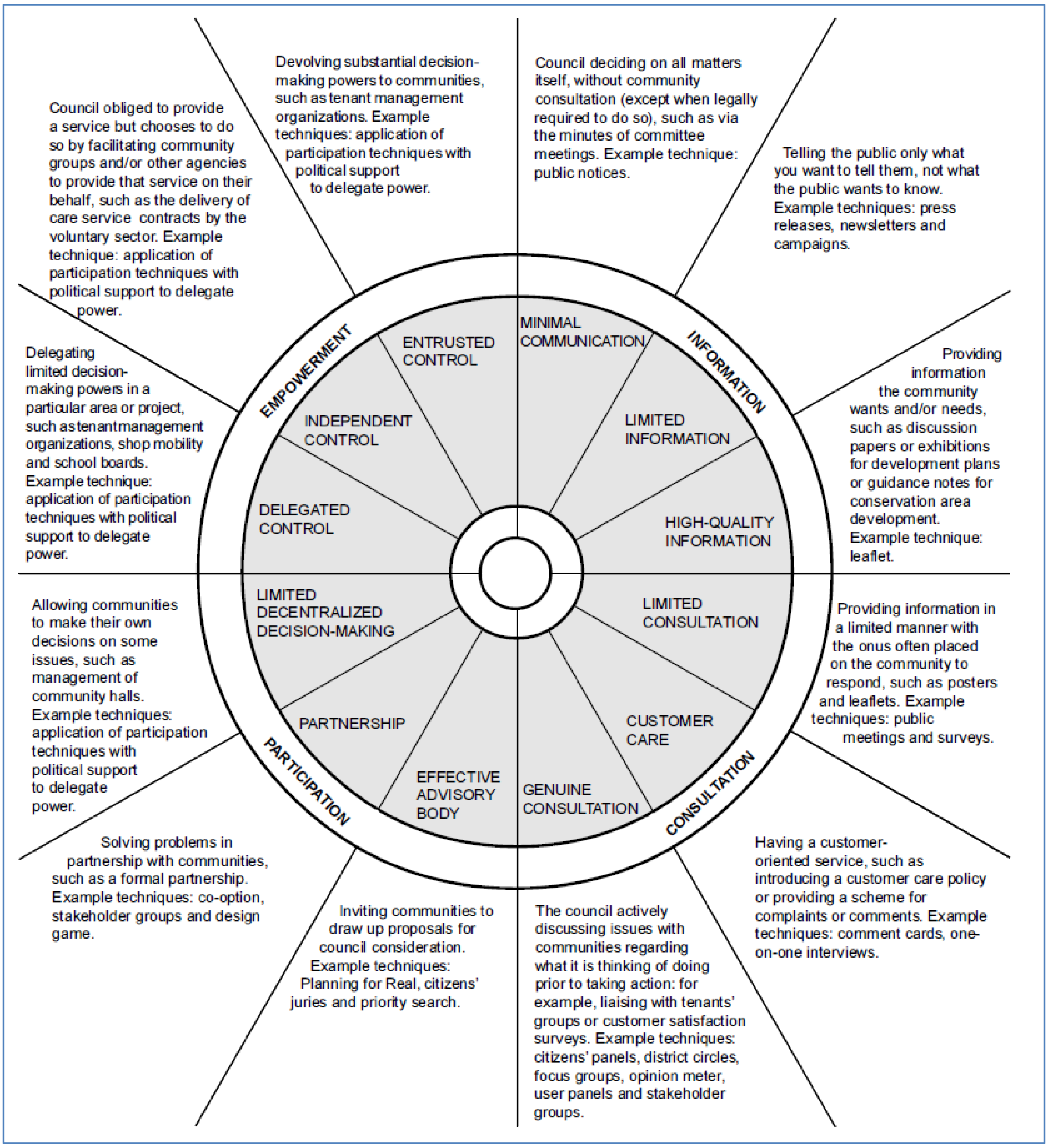
According to Cornwall (2008, p. 270), "Arnstein's ladder looks at participation from the perspective of those on the receiving end, while Pretty's (1995) typology of participation speaks more to the user of participatory approaches" (see table 2.1). Participation is categorised into seven categories namely manipulative participation, passive participation, participation by consultation, participation for material incentives, functional participation, interactive participation and self-mobilization.

The South Lanarkshire Council in Scotland developed the participation wheel (see figure 2.4) as a model to assist community planning' (South Lanarkshire Council, 2009; Laird, A., *et. al.*, 2000). The wheel presents various forms of participation as is envisioned by the council. The process of participation is presented as leading to consultation, information, and empowerment. According to Hart (1992) manipulation and decoration are non-participatory forms (see Table 2.2).

Table 2. 1. Pretty's Typology of Participation

Type	Characteristics of Each Type
Manipulative participation	Participation is simply a pretence, with 'people's' representatives on official boards, but who are un-elected and have no power.
Passive participation	People participate by being told what has been decided or has already happened. It involves unilateral announcements by an administration or project management without any listening to people's responses. The information being shared belongs only to external professionals.
Participation by consultation	People participate by being consulted or by answering questions. External agents define problems and information-gathering processes, and so control analysis. Such a consultative process does not concede any share in decision-making, and professionals are under no obligation to take on board people's views.
Participation for material	People participate by contributing resources, for example, incentives labour, in return for food, cash or other material incentives. Farmers may provide the fields and labour, but are involved in neither experimentation nor the process of learning. It is very common to see this 'called' participation, yet people have no stake in prolonging technologies or practices when the incentives end.
Functional participation	Participation seen by external agencies as a means to achieve project goals, especially reduced costs. People may participate by forming groups to meet predetermined objectives related to the project. Such involvement may be interactive and involve shared decision-making, but tends to arise only after major decisions have already been made by external agents. At worst, local people may still only be co-opted to serve external goals.
Interactive participation	People participate in joint analysis, development of action plans and formation or strengthening of local institutions. Participation is seen as a right, not just the means to achieve project goals. The process involves interdisciplinary methodologies that seek multiple perspectives and make use of systemic and structured learning processes. As groups take control over local decisions and determine how available resources are used, so they have a stake in maintaining structures or practices.
Self-mobilization	People participate by taking initiatives independently of external institutions to change systems. They develop contacts with external institutions for resources and technical advice they need, but retain control over how resources are used. Self-mobilization can spread if government and NGOs provide an enabling framework of support. Such self-initiated mobilization may or may not challenge existing distributions of wealth and power.

Source: Pretty (1994), Sattetthwaite, et. al., (1995), Adnan, et. al., (1992) and Hart (1992) in Pretty (1995: p. 1252).



Source: Davidson (1998, p.15).

Figure 2. 4. The Wheel of Participation.

Table 2. 2. Forms of Participation

No.	Forms of Participation	Explanation
1	Manipulation	Participants do or say what staff suggests they do, but have no real understanding of the issue, or have been asked what they think. Staff uses some of their ideas but do not tell them what influence they have had on the final decision.
2	Decoration (Therapy)	Participants take part in an event and understand purpose, but have no input in how they are planned.
3	Tokenism (Informing)	Participants are consulted with minimal opportunities for feedback.
4	Assigned but informed (Consultation)	Participants understand purpose, decision-making process, and have a role.
5	Consulted and informed (Placation)	Participants are consulted and informed about how their input will be used and the outcomes of adult decisions.
6	Staff initiated, shared decisions with participants, (Partnership)	Staffs have the initial idea but participants are involved in every step of the planning and implementation (decision-making is shared with the participants).
7	Participants initiated and directed (Delegated Power)	Participants have the initial idea and decide how the project is to be carried out. Staffs are available but do not take charge.
8	Participant initiated, shared decisions with staff Citizen Control)	Participants have the idea, setup project and invite staff to join with them in making decisions (equal partners).

Source: Adopted from Hart (1992, pp. 9-10).

2.2.6 Situating Local Participation in Kenya

A common feature in the past was that, strategies to promote growth in developing countries were capital intensive, implanted on "top-down" fashion. Perhaps, it was later recognized that many projects did not result in significant benefits for their target groups because of excluding input from local people (Chitere, 1994). Participation has been a major aspect of the 'bottom-up' strategy. Successive development plans in Kenya since independence to the present day espouses the centrality of popular participation in development (Muia, 2011). From the early years of independence, participatory development began with and was for a long time confined to community development projects in Kenya Omolo (2010).

Kenyan nationalist Tom Mboya wrote that in Africa the belief that 'we are all sons and daughters of the soil' has always exercised tremendous influence on social, economic and political relationships (Mboya, 1993). He states that from this belief springs the logic and the practice of equality, and the acceptance of communal ownership of vital means of life. Mboya wrote on the eve of independence across African nations, at a time when the continent of Africa was still very non-western in most aspects and kinships were still very strong.

From the early years, Kenyans, were used to mobilizing local resources through the *Harambee* (a self-help programme whereby communities provided the basic resources for building specific social infrastructures with the central government complementing these efforts) spirit to fund development projects through individual giving (Muia, 2011; Gituto, 2007; Cooksey, *et. al.* 1995; Republic of Kenya, 2008d; The Equal Rights Trust, 2012). *Harambee* is a slogan and rallying call for help as well (Njoroge, 2003). This "cry for help" is a community rallying together to accomplish a goal. Through self-help, communities have pooled resources, planned and implemented projects in order to attain identified needs such as water, shelter, roads, social infrastructure and income generation (Muia, 2011).

Over time, however, *Harambee* was abused and it became an avenue for corruption, particularly among public officials and public offices. Gituto (2007) report that although *Harambee* giving was the dominant and official policy for decades after independence, there was no effort to offer specific policy, regulatory and legislative structures to it and it soon fell into abuse within the first decade of independence. For example, he notes that, many Community Based Organizations (CBOs) would simply share the proceeds from a *Harambee* and wound up immediately after that. Politicians raided the state coffers and the heads of state corporations looted the various agencies and ran them down in their attempt to outdo each other in *Harambee* contributions. It was common practice for the public servants especially within the Provincial Administration (PA) to demand for *Harambee* contributions (most of them fictitious) before they deliver services to the people. The intentions of *Harambee* were adulterated with funds spent on "unspecified, unapproved activities or non-existing projects".

In order to gain elective posts, officials of state corporations, 'insinuated' and 'disguised' themselves to the voters as 'development conscious' and "affluent" by using *Harambee* as a conduit. Once in office, contributions in *Harambee* determined once political longevity. During elections, public officials displayed their bountiful nature by giving large cash donations at local *Harambees*. Politics degenerated into a commercial outfit where a candidate's success in electoral processes was predicated on one's capacity and willingness to dish out bribes. Consequently, elections became exorbitantly expensive and have continued to be even more expensive to date (Mutonyi, 2003).

The practice created inequalities as well as inequitable development as the political class concentrated in conducting the *Harambee* fund drives in certain regions and neglecting other regions based on 'political correctness'. *Harambee* to some extent negated the principle of community participation by leading to exclusion, marginalization, and corruption. Hence, the use of *harambee* to finance public programmes was discontinued in 2003 after the fall of the independence party, Kenya African National Union (KANU) that had propagated the policy (Gituto, 2007). *Harambee* to date has a legendary reputation for corruption and is shunned by many.

Other than *Harambee,* there were also other attempts at decentralization. There was the establishment of the District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) Strategy in 1983 (Omollo, 2010). Unfortunately, Omollo reports that contrary to participatory approach, the strategy emphasized involvement of central government field workers in planning and implementation of programmes. Most importantly, the DFRD Strategy faced challenges in implementation because it lacked an Act of Parliament that could entrench the coordinating committees in law. It therefore operated administratively rather than legally. The trend has continued to date with some funds having legal backing and some lacking the same. Other funds have been created through policy pronouncements and consequently have had no guarantee of continuity (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008; KHRC and SPAN, 2010).

According to Omolo (2010), a landmark event in the evolution of participatory development and law in Kenya was the enactment of the Physical Planning Act in 1996 that does provide for community participation in the preparation and implementation of physical and development plans. In addition, the Constitution 2010 provides a strong legal foundation for the enhancement of participatory governance through devolved structures at county level.

2.3 Decentralization

The term decentralization has been widely used in policy and development literature as well as being implemented in many countries (Yuliani, 2004). However, the word is often used to describe different things (Oyugi, 2011). Its meaning and interpretation vary, and have led to different conceptual frameworks, programs, implementation, and implications. Decentralization takes different forms, depending upon the nature of the functions that are decentralized, the level of control over those functions by local governments, and the type of institution to which responsibilities are transferred (see Hutchinson and LaFond, 2004). The popular understanding of decentralization is the transfer of power, responsibilities and finance from central government to sub-national levels of government at provincial and/or local levels (Crawford and Hartmann, 2008: p. 7).

2.3.1 Classification of Decentralization

Various authors on decentralization lists various dimensions of the practice (see Cohen and Peterson; Ferguson, and Chandrasekharan, 2004; KHRC and SPAN, 2010; Murkomen, 2012; Nyathom, 2012; Olsen, 2007; Utomo, 2009; Sayer, *et. al.*, 2005; UNDP-Government of Germany, 1999). Decentralization refers to the restructuring of authority so that there is a system of co-responsibility between institutions of governance at the central, regional and local levels according to the principle of subsidiarity, thus increasing the overall quality and effectiveness of the system of governance, while increasing the authority and capacities of sub-national levels (UNDP-Government of Germany, 1999: p. 2). This is expected to contribute to key elements of good governance, such as increasing people's opportunities for participation in economic, social and political decisions; assisting in developing people's capacities; and enhancing government responsiveness, transparency and accountability.

According to Yulian (2004), decentralization can be categorized as, political, administrative, market and fiscal. Political decentralization occurs when groups at different levels of the government are empowered to make decisions that affects them (Yulian, 2004). Powers are transferred to lower-level actors who are downwardly accountable (Agrawal and Ribot, 2002).

Administrative decentralization occurs when different levels of government administer resources and matters that have been delegated to them, generally through a constitution (Yulian (2004). The technique entails delegating the process of decision making to sub-units of an agency as well as to other parties in the development process (Rondinelli, *et al.*, 1983). Administrative decentralization occurs in the form of deconcentration, delegation, devolution, and divestment as is presented in Table 2.3 (Agrawal and Ribot, 2002; Olowu, 2001; UNDP-Government of Germany, 1999). Deconcentration is when powers are devolved to appointees of the central government. Devolution occurs when authority is given to locally constituted units of government or special purpose authorities. Delegation occurs when semi-autonomous department or level of government is given responsibility and authority. Divestment occurs when non-governmental units are tasked with provision of goods and services

Under market or economic decentralization, the government privatizes or deregulates private functions (Yulian, 2004). According to Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA) the "national or sub-national government assigns responsibilities to private entities which offer the services and levy user charges for the same. In this regard, the private entity works for and on behalf of the government" (IEA, *et. al.*, 2011:7).

Table 2. 3. Forms of Decentralization

Type of Unit to which Authority is transferred	Aspect of Governance Transferred or Shared			Generic Name
	Political (policy or decision making	Economic or financial resource management	Administration and service delivery	
Autonomous lower- level units	Devolution	Devolution	Devolution	Devolution
Semi-autonomous lower-level units	Delegation	Delegation	Delegation	Delegation
Sub-ordinate lower- level units or sub-units	Directing	Allocating	Tasking	Deconcentration
External (non-Governmental) units at any level	Deregulation	Privatization	Contracting	Divestment

From: UNDP, *Decentralized Governance Programme: Strengthening Capacity for People-Centered Development*, Management Development and Governance Division, Bureau for Development Policy, September 1997, Annex #, Box 2, p. 33

Source: UNDP-Government of Germany (1999, p.7).

The last form is fiscal decentralization, which the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK), reports that it consists of devolving revenue resources and expenditure to lower tiers of government (ICPAK, 2014). It is expected to bring government closer to the people, boost public sector efficiency, accountability, and transparency in service delivery and policymaking. Local governments are given the power to raise and retain financial resources to fulfill their responsibilities (Yulian 2004). The scheme entails the "transfer of financial resources from the central government to autonomous local agencies or assignment of taxation powers to the sub-national units" (IEA, *et. al.*, 2011: p. 7). Kenya, in which the study is located, has practiced various forms of decentralization from federalism, local government, to devolution. The current study is located within the fiscal decentralization category. Fiscal decentralization in Kenya includes financial schemes operated at the local level for socio-economic improvements (see Ndii, 2010).

2.3.2 Decentralization Epoch

In literature, decentralization has gone through waves or phases (see Ribot, 2002; Olowu, 2001). The first wave can be traced from the colonial period. Not only did decolonization come to top the agenda in international relations (Olowu, 2001), but decentralization as well. Following the Second World War, colonies agitated for and gained independence (Bonfatti, 2008; Sylwester, 2005). At independence in the 1960s, according to Cohen and Peterson (1999) optimistic colonial powers, newly independent countries, and western aid agencies then sought to assist the governments of developing countries to formulate, adopt, and implement decentralization reforms and programs. According to Cohen and Peterson proponents of decentralization focused on using the intervention to assist colonies in beginning a transition to independence, achieve political equity, and respond to rising demand for public goods and services albeit within the unitary state model that had been established by the colonial powers.

According to Japan International Co-operation Agency (JICA), this first wave of decentralization was characterized by the gradual loss of support for the newly independent countries by traditional regional leaders, who became autonomous following the demise of colonialism (JICA, 2008). JICA notes that the only function of the decentralised administrative system was to merely discuss development plans, and the implementation of those plans had become weaker than during the colonial period. In addition, after coming to this realization, there was a shift to the management of public resources through a stronger centralization of administrative power.

Independence brought matters of national unity to the fore and for a while decentralization ceased to be a major theme in the former colonies (Mills, *et. al.*, 1990). Instead of building on the gains of previous period, Africa's post-independence leaders sought to dismantle this legacy by adopting central planning with single party mechanisms and local governments that were designed primarily for the maintenance of law and order and only secondarily for the implementation of centrally determined development plans (Olowu, 2001). According to Olowu, the central administrations had political objectives such as participation carried out mainly through consultative assemblies, which had no real powers over the government officials in charge of the local governments.

The first wave was characterized by administrative reforms as part of the integrated development planning efforts in many newly independent countries (Olsen, 2007). However, Olsen reports that the actual impact was very limited in Africa and Asia because, participation was not increased; local administrative performance and capacity were not enhanced; and distribution of wealth, status and power were not altered. Olsen blames the failure to the implementation of deconcentration, with the poor implementation, including lack of clear objectives, inadequate resources, shortage of skilled work force, and general resistance from senior bureaucrats. The public servants in the ministries took control of the planning without the involvement of the local communities.

According to Cohen and Peterson (1999), only a few countries pursued federal solutions and considered decentralization strategies concerning state-central relations and intrastate governance; but most newly independent countries considered decentralization within the unitary state model, for none of the colonial powers had federal or con-federal systems. Furthermore, in most of Africa, single party rules were constitutionalized and there was a thin and blur line between the ruling party and the public service.

The second wave came as result of an increase in the dissatisfaction toward the implementation of plans using the centralised system (JICA, 2008). Hence, a new philosophy of community development and community participation, which had begun in Tanzania and Ghana in 1967-1968, spread to various other African countries. Rather than the centralization of administrative power, a form begun to be adopted which kept authority with local government workers. Local community autonomy was given more impetus during the 1970s reconstruction following civil wars in some of the independent African countries.

Cohen and Peterson (1999) reports that from the mid-1970s to the early 1980s, aid agencies urged governments of both long independent and newly emerging countries to introduce decentralization reforms and programs in order to promote development objectives. These include improved management and sustainability of funded programs and projects, equitable distribution of economic growth, and facilitation of grassroots participation in development processes also largely within the unitary state model. This was despite the fact that some large countries, such as India, Mexico, and Nigeria, had federal systems with constitutionally devolved power to state or regional governments. That is why JICA (2008) notes that even though it is called “decentralization”, in actuality; there was no change in the fact that local administrations took responsibility for the implementation of plans, but without encroaching on the central formulation of plans. In addition, JICA reports that the reason for this is that there were concerns that more decentralization would have disruptive political consequences for national leadership.

Then, came the third phase that had a hallmark of both internal and external forces. The phase is characterized by reflection of the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs) of the 1980s and a flow of Public Sector Reform (PSR) to strengthen the function of administrations and the new movement in Africa for democratization, which began at the end of the 1980s JICA (2008). Kenya amongst other Sub-Saharan African (SSA) countries initiated in the late 1980s to 1990s SAPs (Ismi, 2004; Briggs, and Yeboah, 2001).

By the early 1980s, with the prices of commodities falling and that of oil rising, many African countries ran to the WB and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for financial bailouts and that in exchange, they were forced to abandon their industrialization policies and open their economies up to foreign competition through the infamous SAPs (Kalinaki, 2014). This policy package, according to Williamson (2003) was later referred to as the Washington consensus due to the support it received from the United States (US) government, the WB and the IMF. The policy emphasized free market economy, privatization of state corporations, tariff reductions, uncontrolled cross-border capital flows and removal of agricultural subsidies.

Ellis (1996) observes that it is widely accepted that growth rates after years of SAPs in a wide sub-section of African economies, lie far below the rates needed to erode large levels of poverty. In Kenya, 'the introduction of SAPs by the government, the WB and IMF in the late 1980s through the early 1990s targeted poverty reduction and improvement of the standards of living for Kenyans' (KNBS, 2014:290). However, according to KNBS, a number of studies have linked the programme to the high-income inequality, high inflation, unemployment and retrenchment of the civil servants resulting in low standards of living. Employees in often-bloated civil service and parastatals lost their jobs, and there were funding cutbacks in the social sector like health and education.

A freeze in public sector employment led to massive unemployment and underemployment. The state retrenchment of public servants led to a domino effect in the private sector. Financial institutions like insurance companies and banks closed down branches and laid down staff due to reduced economic fortunes because of loss of customers. Other industries closed down completely due to lose of clients and market because of increased competition from imports. Liberalization of the economy and increased imports led to collapse of the sugar sector, motor vehicle assembly, pyrethrum, cotton and textile industries. Abolition of price controls led to increased price and the hoarding of goods and services.

Olowu (2001), categorizes a fourth phase that begun in the 1990s to the present. The fourth phase is characterized by the onset of democratization in most of Africa (in the 1990s). The phase is a continuation of the previous phases, but with involvement of local institutions that are participatory and responsive to local communities.

Unlike the first and second wave, the third wave (and fourth wave) had a strong political and economic intervention by the donor community (Read and Parton, 2009). Cohen and Peterson (1999) reports that from the mid-1980s, aid agencies used structural adjustment conditionality's (free market economies) to pressure governments to adopt administrative decentralization reforms and programs. It was done to promote the emergence of civil societies, to support the growth of democratic institutions, and to respond to ethnic, religious, or nationalist demands for regional self-government and greater autonomy. It was done primarily to facilitate more efficient and effective production and provision of public goods and services and to establish market-oriented economies in which public sector tasks can be privatized.

In some aspects, this new generation of decentralization took the devolution form (Mills, *et. al.,* 1990). This was as result of most governments feeling sufficiently secure to contemplate to relinquish part of their tight control on power and decision making to local organizations unlike in the past. In addition, this also became possible as corps of skilled administrators was built up. According to Olsen (2007), this period focused on areas such as state reform, local governance, local democracy and local economic development as key aspects of a sustainable and viable local-level development process. Consequently, decentralization was intended to form the basis of a leaner central government, to strengthen the institutional capacities of local groups and civic organizations and to increase the responsibility of communities to finance services through local resources (KHRC and SPAN, 2010).

Cohen and Peterson (1999) note that during the years covered by the various phases of decentralization, extensive attention was given by government officials, aid agency professionals, and academics to debates over the advantages and disadvantages of centralized versus decentralized approaches to carrying out public tasks. The discussion related to this debate took place namely in areas of tasks of central government, forms of decentralization, types of decentralization, and guidelines to design administrative decentralization. The current research is timely as it goes beyond the previous debates and looks at citizens' participation in the devolved funds. This is done in the backdrop of the post-Washington Consensus concerns that the general policy approaches to combat poverty are well understood, and identical set of policies differs in effectiveness across provinces or states within a country (Kalirajan and Otsuka, 2010).

2.3.3 Motivation for and Potential Risks for Decentralization

Various reasons are put forward for the adoption of decentralization by various countries (see table 2.4). According to Rodriguez-Pose and Gill (2003) before the onset of globalization strong national governments dominated the world and regional governments tended to be either weak or non-existent. Rodriguez-Pose and his colleague note that in Europe, with the exceptions of Austria, Germany, Switzerland, and Yugoslavia, as well as in Africa, Latin America and Asia, central governments dominated throughout the postwar era. The global trend towards devolution is based on subnational legitimacy and implies greater transfers of authority and resources from the center to the states or regions.

Table 2. 4. Motivations for Decentralization

Motivation	**Countries and/or Regions**
Political and economic transformation	Central and Eastern Europe, Russia
Political crisis due to ethnic conflict	Bosnia-Herzegovina, Ethiopia, Yugoslavia, Nigeria, Sri Lanka, South Africa, Philippines
Political crisis due to regional conflicts	Indonesia, Madagascar, Mali, Senegal, Uganda, Mexico, Philippines
Enhancing participation	Argentina, Brazil, Bolivia, Colombia, India, Pakistan, Philippines
Interest in EU Accession	Czech Republic, Slovakia, Hungary, Poland
Political maneuvering	Peru, Pakistan
Fiscal crisis	Russia, Indonesia, Pakistan
Improving service delivery	Chile, Uganda, Cote D'Ivoire
To centralize	China, Turkey, European Union
Shifting deficits downwards	Eastern and Central Europe, Russia
Shifting responsibility for unpopular adjustment programs	Africa
Prevent return to autocracy	Latin America
Preservation of Communist rule	China
Globalization and information revolution	Most countries

Source: Shah and Thompson (2004, p. 3).

Today decentralization as a foundation of good governance has become the tool of social harmony and development in the world (Wato, 2012). Nations like the United States of America (USA), Germany, Canada and United Kingdom (UK) and Switzerland are leading examples of nations where successful devolution has been practiced for a long time. In Africa, countries with decentralized regimes include South Africa, Rwanda, Uganda, Eritrea, Ethiopia Nigeria, Comoros and Kenya (SID, 2012). According to SID, proponents of decentralization argue that these systems are a means to greater efficiency, equity, and citizen participation and empowerment because they reduce the monopoly of authority and choice from the center.

Some of the courses for decentralization according to Rodriguez-Pose and Gill (2003) are regions and states with their own ethnic, historical, cultural, or linguistic identity have paved the way for decentralization (Catalonia and the Basque Country in Spain). Uneven regional economic development, alongside the achievement of greater economic efficiency through decentralization (The Northern Italian Leagues). Decentralization goes hand in hand with democracy (Brazil). The move towards the marketization of national economies (India and China).

Decentralization is a means for creating more open, responsive, and effective local government and for enhancing representational systems of community-level decision-making (UNDP-Government of Germany, 1999). This is achieved by allowing local communities and regional entities to manage their own affairs, and through facilitating closer contact between central and local authorities, effective systems of local governance enable responses to people's needs and priorities to be heard, thereby ensuring that government interventions meet a variety of social needs. In most societies, this is what forms the participatory aspect of decentralization process as communities are also expected to be part of the intended interventions.

Decentralization in Africa begun immediately after the World War II (WWII) as a reward for the colonized people’s participation in the war, agitation by the growing number of educated elites from the colonies, and the ascendancy of social liberal parties in the colonizing countries of Britain and France (Olowu, 2001). According to Mills, *et. al.* (1990) decentralization in the form of system of local government was introduced by the colonial administration as a means of political education and a means of establishing local responsibility for providing some local services. This period has been described by Olowu as the golden age of local government in Africa.

Later on with the economic crisis that struck in the 1970s, most countries responded, at the prompting of international financial institutions, by adopting SAPs, which approached decentralization to local governments as a possible mechanism for cutting back central government expenditures (Olowu, 2001). He reports that most governments in Africa sought to hive off their responsibilities to private corporations with the pattern of devolved responsibilities but still leaving these agencies primarily under their control or control of national systems. Therefore, according to Olowu, with the onset of democratization in Africa in the 1990s, issues of local institutions that are genuinely participatory and responsible to the local communities were brought to the fore. Consequently, resources were mobilized to underwrite decentralization with the central government providing fiscal transfers.

According to Boschmann (2009), fiscal decentralization is a strategy to improve service delivery at local level through an efficient allocation of resources via a responsive and accountable government, an equitable provision of services to citizens in different jurisdictions, and preservation of macroeconomic stability and promotion of economic growth. Boschmann notes that most developing countries opted for reforms aiming at greater decentralization due to the principle of subsidiarity, according to which public authority reside at the lowest level of political organization capable of using it effectively and with assigned expenditure responsibilities and adequate financing.

Other than decentralization achieving equity through greater retention and fair or democratic distribution of benefits from local activities, it also achieves efficiency through various ways (Ribot, 2002). First, accounting for costs in decision-making. Second, increasing accountability by bringing public decision making closer to the citizenry. Third, reducing transaction costs by means that increase the proximity of local participants, and access to local skills, labor, and local information. Fourth, matching services to needs by bringing local knowledge and aspirations into project design, implementation, management, and evaluation. Fifth, mobilizing local knowledge by bringing government closer to people by helping to tap the knowledge, creativity, and resources of local communities. Sixth, improving coordination among administrative agencies and in planning and implementation of development. Lastly, providing resources to local communities that can improve material well-being and revenues.

Historically, the appetite to amass wealth and redistribute it selectively within Kenya's colonial state, that continued to manifest itself in many ways in the post-colonial state, faced stiff resistance after the 1990s (Otieno, 2013). Otieno reports that the colonial regime in Africa divided African communities into two dichotomies of 'tribe': 'good tribe' and 'bad tribe', and 'collaborators' and 'resistors.' The collaborators were thus on the "windward" side of the colonial masters' largesse while those who resisted remained on the "leeward" side and the former were moulded to inherit power at independence. The post-colonial state then quickly built an administrative infrastructure, which intertwined political control and business interests of the elite. This, he argues has reinforced the belief that it is only through patron-client relations that one would access the state and its resources. In order to correct this trend, the state has introduced a number of devolved funds in the country.

The existence of decentralized funds in Kenya has been rationalized on three main grounds, promotion of equity in the allocation of resources, appropriate application of public resources, and cost effectiveness (Ochanda, 2010). He argues that allocation of monies to the periphery ensures that remote and underdeveloped regions with little voice at the national level receive a portion of public resources that they would otherwise have missed out. Leading to but not limited to improved public service delivery and increased transparency and accountability by the duty bearers (Oduor and Muriu, 2013).

Decentralization fosters national unity by recognizing diversity; recognizing the right of communities to manage their own affairs and to further their development; to protect and promote the interests and rights of minorities and marginalized communities; and to ensure equitable sharing of national and local resources throughout Kenya (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012; International Commission of Jurists-ICJ, 2013).

The Netherlands Development Organization (SNV) acknowledges that in theory, decentralization and the concept of local governance hold great potential for development (SNV, 2004). To SNV, local governance empowers a community to make decisions affecting its own well-being. It further enables the community to plan, gain access to needed resources, and administer and manage those resources. The Dutch organization reports that it is generally accepted that decentralization helps reduce poverty and that strengthened local governance results in local plans, programmes and services that are likely to reflect local needs more accurately than do centralised systems of government. Decentralization trend across the world has been fuelled by claims of a supposed 'economic dividend' associated with the decentralization of authority and resources (Rodríguez-Pose and Bwire, 2003).

Though many developing countries inherited local government structures from colonial powers, often financed by local funds, they have adopted decentralization strategies for effective service delivery to varying degrees (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). Decentralization has been pushed by the center rather than demanded by the periphery, or in some countries, decentralization has occurred in response to pressure from local or regional groups for increased local autonomy (Mills, *et. al.,* 1990).

The experience with decentralization has been quite mixed with success or failure being difficult to judge (Ahmad, *et. al.,* 2005). Some of the problems associated with decentralization include lack of capacity at sub-national levels, misaligned responsibilities due to incomplete decentralization process, budget constraints, political capture within the lower tiers and lack of accountability.

According to Grävingholt, *et. al.* (2006) though successful decentralization aims at participation, efficiency (better information on citizens' needs and demands), accountability and transparency as well as mobilization of local development potential (local economic growth), these reasons for decentralization might also constitute risks. Participation might be jeopardized when clienteles' structures, local elites or corrupt practices hinder equal participation by all stakeholders even though formal channels of participation may exist. In addition, ethnic divisions and autonomy movements can be perpetuated by decentralization efforts if needs of minorities are not equally represented. Furthermore, inefficient service provision at the local level can arise due to unqualified staff at the local level and due to unrestrained spending by local authorities.

2.3.4 Decentralization in Selected Countries

Countries have attempted to transfer responsibilities of the state to lower tiers of government (Ahmad, *et. al.,* 2005). Most of the lower-tier governments have been elected, so that the decentralization is not just administrative or fiscal, but also political. In developed countries, local government has historically been strong and central government powers have often been developed and strengthened later than those of the local government (Mills, *et. al.,* 1990). In the developed world, decentralization has occurred against a background of strong influences promoting centralization, in order to promote equality of public services using central government policies, regulations, and grants to allocate resources geographically. Decentralization exists in one from or the other in other western nations including Belgium, Austria and the UK.

In Britain, nine Regional Development Agencies (RDAs) were established in the period 1998 - 2000, with the mission of 'transforming England's regions through sustainable economic development (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). The RDAs co-ordinate regional economic development to enable the regions improve their relative competitiveness and reduce the imbalance that exists within and between regions and are expected to report to ministers and Parliament and be responsive to regional views. In France where decentralization efforts dates back to 1960s, it is seen from three distinct conceptual lenses of as being part of a wider process of state reform; as being part of an iterative process of local and regional capacity building; and lastly as a result of regionalism and minority nationalism (Cole, 2006).

Following the end of World War II, Germany was portioned into four zones one for each of the Four Powers—the United States, Britain, France, and the Soviet Union (Henig and Rüb, 2004). Plans such as the Morgenthau Plan to keep Germans poor by basing their economy on agriculture and decentralization were devised (Morgenthau, 1945). The three zones of the western countries were joined into one administration (West Germany) and the Soviet zone became East Germany. In the 1970s in the then West Germany and later on in East Germany in the 1990s, there was the re-introduction of local self-government as a comprehensive decentralization of administrative powers and amalgamations of municipalities (Kuhlmann, 2007). The result of the changes is more institutional variety in administrative federalism in terms of both administrative decentralization and fiscal decentralization. France regional devolution has been imposed from the central government and largely in the absence of any popular demand, while in Germany, just like in Spain, devolution was founded with the aim of consolidating a democratic political system in the wake of a collapsed dictatorship (Henig and Rüb, 2004).

In the 1980s and 1990s, decentralization in Latin America was driven by economic and political considerations (Tulchin and Selee, 2004). The state elites often seized on decentralization as a means of redirecting discontent to local arenas or regaining citizens’ confidence in the political system. Venezuela, Mexico, Guatemala, Brazil and Argentina promoted decentralization as a means of ensuring transparency, participation, and equity. This in most cases led to political reforms that included democratic elections from the municipal and regional/provincial level with the subnational governments benefiting from fiscal transfers from the national governments.

In Asia, decentralization has been implemented in Indonesia, through fiscal decentralization (Kirira, 2012). Decentralization is perceived to give greater control over resources aimed at improving service delivery. In Sri Lanka, before the arrival of the British, it had already established a system of decentralization (village councils) and (regional councils) with focus on local and regional level administration respectively (see Damayanthi, 2011). With colonization, for deconcentration purposes, the British divided the Island into five administrative provinces headed by the Government Agent (GA) appointed by the Governor. The Province was sub-divided into districts and an Assistant Government Agent (AGA) administered each district. A similar form of decentralization was set up in another British colony, India. Since the 1993 constitutional change in India, local administrative institutions have been empowered (Kalirajan and Otsuka, 2010).

In Africa, previous studies have documented on the concept of decentralization of resources in Sub-Saharan Africa in general (Dafflon, *et. al.,* 2013), and Kenya in particular (Rocaboy, *et. al.* 2013). After independence, as an antidote to the colonial powers, several African countries embarked upon state controlled economic development policy, involving central planning and a large public sector (Kumssa and Jones, 2015). They report that they embraced socialist ideals, which proved to be an efficient way of controlling the public sector or sustainable development. In addition, the nationalist leaders wanted to bring their countries to the same socio-economic level of other modern nations in terms of provision of social services (see also Heidhues and Obare, 2011).

The centralized development strategy hindered economic growth and created subtle bureaucratic system that became an impediment to development (Kumsaa and Jones (2015). Most of the African countries went through a transition from single party rule to political pluralism (multi-party democracy) ending one party rules through competitive elections (Olowu, 2011). People became more aware of their rights and demanded for certain basic services from the state. The civil society, college students, university lecturers, workers' unions, professional organisations, religious leaders, and ordinary people led in the struggle for basic rights (Wanyande, 2009). The international community, diplomatic missions, and donor agencies piled pressure on the state to open up political competition and, the relaxing of foreign exchange controls. The Paris Club Members, the Bretton Woods Institutions and other western donor nations and agencies suspended and cut back on aid to the country to force reforms (McCandless and Karbo, 2011).

According to Olowu (2001), the onset of democratization in Africa in 1990s, brought with it approaches to decentralization and a search for local institutions that are participatory and responsive to local communities. Following economic hardships, African countries introduced economic (SAPS) and political reforms that included liberalization of the economy and democratization as a pre-condition for continued funding and debt relief. The effects of SAPs on the economies of the countries of Africa became manifest (Kumssa, and Jones, 2015; Heidhues and Obare, 2011). SAPs limited the role of state in provision of certain services while the role of the private initiative and ownership was encouraged. The SAPs led to the introduction of user charges and fees (cost sharing) on a range of social services that were previously offered for free. The cost sharing policies resulted in introduction of user charges in health facilities, introduction of fees in schools and colleges and removal of state control on prices of basic goods and services. Some of the consequences of cost cutting is that social safety nets, whether traditional or government-supported, were dismantled and public social programmes, such as education and health services, were slowed down or grounded to a halt, even as unemployment or underemployment increased because of privatization and the reduction of government subsidies to state-run enterprises.

It was the beginning of the free market economy. Cost sharing was a declared official government policy in 1988 (Bunyi, *et. al.*, 2011). The SAPs also included austerity measures in the public service, which resulted in retrenchment of government workers and freeze on employment in the public sector even as household incomes dwindled. This period was characterised by what became known as the 'IMF riots' (Helleiner, 1983). There were increased public discontent and taxpayers' revolt against the increased cost of living. The national government intervened to appease the restless populace and the donors. There was introduction of presidential term limits in national constitutions, a move away from life presidents' scenarios in existence in the past (Posner and Young, 2007; Ndlovu and Mutale, 2013). It also included the setting up of independent judicial systems and anti-corruption institutions. In addition, the state opened up public space for women and made efforts to improve access for more children to school. Furthermore, the state yielded up to the pressure by opening up the democratic space and setting up various multi-sectorial devolved funds to cushion the people from the emerging economic hardships.

Ghana in West Africa have a unique decentralized system of government (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). According to KHRC and SPAN, the Constitution and legislation show that the decentralization program has been designed to first, devolve political and state power in order to promote participatory democracy through local level institutions; devolve administration, development planning and implementation to the District Assemblies (local Government units). Second, introduce an effective system of fiscal decentralization, which gives the District Assemblies (DAs) control over a substantial portion of their revenues. Olowu (2011) reports that in Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast) strong resentments against excessive authoritarianism and corruption among the ruling elite by the rural peasants in the 1980s, led to the establishment of elected communes (local bodies) with central government providing fiscal transfers to them. Similar system was experienced in Nigeria from the 1970s under military rule

In Southern Africa, South Africa operates a three-tier unitary system of national, provincial and municipality (Kirira, 2012). It does not subordinate the municipality to the provincial, and the national government has the mandate to coordinate sub-national governments. Kirira reports that under their 1996 Constitution, an equitable share of resources is to be allocated to each layer of government based on national standards and costing factors targeting specific sectors.

In Eastern Africa, Ethiopia following the adoption of a democratic federal constitution of 10 autonomous regional states in December 1994, with federal transfers to the states being the major source of financing (Olowu, 2001). In Uganda, decentralization is reported to have progressed the most (JICA, 2008). JICA reports it stems from when the National Resistance Movement (NRM) government, was waging a guerrilla warfare. It built Resistance Councils (RC) or local organizations for resistance, which were the grassroots units for mobilizing guerrillas, and from this, a local administration system was built. This were renamed Local Councils (LC) when it took over power (Kirira, 2012). The sub-national governments receive bulk of their financing from central government through non-conditional and conditional grants. The sub-national governments are required to engage stakeholders – local leaders, the private sector and professionals. However, today the central government continues to exert control over both political and economic powers and consequently in real terms the country has slowly re-centralized, even as devolution remains defined on paper (NTA, 2013).

Decentralization in Tanzania has existed since independence (JICA, 2008). It has had Local Government Authorities (LGAs), Regions, Districts, District Councils and Village Organizations, which are elected by, people. JICA reports that socialist policies under *Ujamaa* (family hood) village were introduced in 1967, and greater authority was given to Regions, and many nucleated villages were formed by abolishing scattered homesteads. It further notes that during this period, economic conditions deteriorated, hence in the 1990s, poverty reduction became the major objective of development assistance. The Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper

(PRSP) was adopted, and the subsequent National Strategy for Growth and Reduction of Poverty (JICA, 2008; IMF, 2011). Policies for accelerating decentralization were adopted by the state, with the aim of placing service delivery points closer to the inhabitants.

Rwanda's strategy for implementing decentralization is to ensure political, economic, social, administrative and technical empowerment of local populations to fight poverty by participating in planning and management of their development process (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). In Mali since 1993, decentralization involved the creation of new sub-national entities (regions, districts, townships) freely governed by elected councils and the transfer of certain decision-making, implementation, control and financing powers to the regions, districts and townships level.

In reality, the forms of decentralization are different in each of the above countries. The length of existence is varied and the form of implementation is varied. What they have in common is that that there remains a considerable financial dependence on the central government, which has control over the resources to the decentralized units.

2.4 Decentralization in Kenya

Over the years, decentralization has become a significant part of the Kenyan political lexical. From the colonial to post-colonial period, the country has had various forms of decentralised administration. The colonial regime appointed chiefs and District Commissioners (DCs) to implement its policies at the location, sub-location and district levels. The colonial regime established Local Councils (LCs) to enable it provide basic services in their areas of jurisdiction. At independence, the country adopted a federal form of government but shortly thereafter established a highly centralised system of government.

The country has progressively shifted from a centralized to a decentralized form of governance (Omolo, 2010; SNV, 2004). The paradigm shift was precipitated by the shortfalls that are often characteristic of highly centralized systems. The shortfalls include administrative bureaucracies and in-efficiencies; misappropriation of public resources; and the marginalization of local communities in development processes. The following sub-sections gives an overview of the various forms and metamorphosis of decentralization as has been practiced in Kenya over the years.

2.4.1 The Provincial Administration System

Kenya was a British colony and protectorate from the late 1890s until independence in December of 1963 (Republic of Kenya, 2004). In both colonial and pre-colonial times, the country has had two spheres of government, national (central) and local. During the colonial period, the local administration was divided among districts, each headed by a commissioner appointed by the governor (Oyugi, 2011). The districts were joined to form seven provinces and one area: Central, Coast, Eastern, North Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, Western, and Nairobi area (see appendix IV). This structure is referred to as the Provincial Administration (PA). The PA was and still is a department within the Office of the President (OP) and forms an integral part of the central (national) government bureaucracy. Most of the devolved funds in the country have their structures and distribution channels within the PA structure.

Each province was divided into districts, districts into divisions, divisions into locations, and locations into sub-locations. Provincial Commissioner (PC) headed the Province, District commissioner (DC) headed the District, District Officer (DO) headed the Division, Chief headed a Location, and Sub-chief or Assistant Chief headed a Sub-Location. The Sub-Location is made up of various villages. Village men or women (village elders) head the villages. The village elder forms part of the PA, though they are not under the government payroll. They work with the Chief and the Sub-chiefs at the location and sub-location level respectively. On paper, the PC, DC, DO, Chief and Sub-Chief are appointed through the Public Service Commission (PSC), though in practice they are presidential appointees (Obuya, 2012).

The colonial authorities established the PA as an instrument of state whose activities included general representation of the authority of the executive at the local level, coordination of government activities in the field, and chairing a number of committees at the local level. As a department within the OP, the PA not only supervised other central government ministries at the province and district levels but also coordinated their programmes and policies. Today the co-ordination includes the devolved funds.

The administration is singled out from the outset because it has historically been a setback in the effective realization of devolution in the country (Mwenda, 2010a). The colonial government used the PA to undermine the quest by African politicians to consolidate the nationalist movement. After independence, the PA became an asset to the new African government to ensure control and compliance in the central government’s decisions. The 2010 Constitution did not phase out the PA completely. It instead called for its ‘restructuring’. The provinces have since been phased out, albeit in 'paper'. The government has instead introduced County Commissioners (CC) who heads the Counties public service (Republic of Kenya, 2012a). The PA has since been rebranded to National Government Administration Office (Ngao), with Regional Co-ordinators (formerly PCs), co-ordinating a cluster of counties, county commissioners, deputy county commissioners, assistant commissioners, chiefs and assistant chiefs (Wanzala, 2014). Some of the devolved funds to date require clearance from the Chief for one to be able to apply (e.g. Uwezo Fund).

2.4.2 The Local Authority System

Kenya inherited a colonial system of Local Authorities (LAs) also referred to as Local Governments (LGs), based on the British model, adopted to a greater or lesser extent to local circumstances (International Development Department, 2002). They carried out responsibilities for the central government in the field of primary education, healthcare, roads, maintenance of markets and construction of slaughterhouses (see Mwenda, 2010a). The form of local government that existed before independence was replaced by a new structure with new powers and duties after independence.

The local government regulations incorporated in the Constitution of the Republic of Kenya in 1963, provided for municipal and county councils as the two types of local authorities (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2005; Werner, *et. al.*, 2011). The role of local authorities now expanded beyond managing residents and maintenance of utilities, to providing primary education and public health services within properly defined places. The councils fell within the ambit of regional assemblies that in turn fell under the control of the Ministry of Local Government. Prior to the enactment of the 2010, Constitution the councils comprised of 175 single-tiered council areas: three city councils, 43 municipal councils, 62 town councils and 67 rural county councils (Republic of Kenya, 2009a). The Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATIF) was directly sent to the LAs.

2.4.3 Regionalism System (*Majimbo*)

How power is divided and managed has been at the centre of the constitutional debate since independence (International Crisis Group, 2013). During negotiations for the transition to self-rule, and finally independence in 1963, the two main political parties disagreed over how state power was to be organised. The independence party KANU, dominated by the numerically larger ethnic groups, envisioned a strong central state, while the Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU), made up of small ethnic groups (among which the European settler class included itself) favoured a devolved system or regional autonomy *(Majimbo*). *Jibo* (singular form) is the Kiswahili word for region. *Majibo* is the plural form. *Majimbo* was seen as a form of federalism that would ensure that each ethnic group governed itself and had monopoly over jobs, land, and commerce within its enclave.

There was fear among the small tribes of domination by the numerically larger, more politically and economically developed tribes. The fears and tensions persuaded the minority-based KADU party to a quasi-federal division of power that would leave an African majority government less powerful than its colonial predecessor (see Mwenda, 2010a). KANU therefore accepted regionalism only as the price of independence, and set to dismantle it after obtaining power.

Therefore, the first Kenyan independence constitution had devolution. It provided for devolution of government to regional assemblies in the context of a bicameral, Westminster-type parliament with a Senate and National Assembly -the Lower and Upper Houses, respectively (Nyathom, 2012). These constitutional provisions were premised on the need to secure the rights of ethnic minorities grouped in the KADU party, against domination by the 'big tribes' grouped in the KANU party.

The nature of *Majimbo* was a political system in which power was devolved to semi-autonomous regional units, presided over by weak governments, which in practical terms resembled LAs (see Mwenda, 2010a). According to Mwenda, it is viewed as halfway house between centralised state and a federal state. The regional authorities had elected members with the responsibility to make laws. Each region had a Civil Secretary (CS) formerly the PC who was appointed by the PSC and was in charge of the civil servants, and enhanced the central government control of the assemblies. The regions had the mandate, to collect taxes, maintenance of schools, health facilities and minor roads (KHRC and SPAN, 2010).

The country's independence party, KANU, harboured a desire for a centralised state and, when the country became a republic in 1964, KANU pushed legislation to that effect. According to Nyathom (2012), the dissolution of the opposition, KADU, rendered devolution moribund as its very championing party integrated itself into KANU. After the federal structure was abolished, the PA was strengthened and restored to its former position as the agent of the Executive arm of Government for control and development with unlimited authority (Orvis, 2006). Following the abolition of the regional assemblies, LAs fell directly under the Ministry of Local Government (Institute of Economic Affairs, 2005). The central Government soon even usurped functions -such as social service delivery – that the colonial government had allocated to local authorities (Nyathom, 2012). However, with the abolition of *majimbo*, politicians have in various points in history agitated for *majimbo* in the pretext that migrant workers were taking up jobs at the expense of locals. In addition, claims have been made that migrant workers are responsible for rising crime, prostitution, and drug trafficking in certain parts of the country.

Various laws and regulations continued to reduce autonomy of councils and the Ministry of Local Government did the appointment of senior staff (Werner, *et. al.*, 2011). The citizens democratically elected Councillors to represent the wards, but they never elected the Mayor (for cities, municipal and towns councils) or the Chairmen (in rural county councils), as they were elected from among the elected and nominated councillors. Over time, the local government sector went into decline in terms of low tax collection, increased staff levels and salaries, Councilors swindled council funds. The President created more councils for political expediency by creating more local authorities.

2.4.4 The Devolved Government System *(Ugatuzi)*

After close to 50 years of independence, Kenya shifted from a unitary-state to a quasi-federal state system. On 4 August 2010, Kenyans approved a new Constitution in a constitutional referendum, and it was signed into law on 27 August 2010 (KPMG, 2013; Oloo, 2012). At the heart of this new constitution is the concept of devolution -*Ugatuzi* in Kiswahili- of political and economic power to 47 counties (see box 2.1 and appendix V) each with its own elected Governor and Deputy Governor, assembly and senator to a newly established house, the Senate (Nyathom, 2012). Kenya is a multi-ethnic society and the administrative arrangements closely parallel ethnic boundaries.

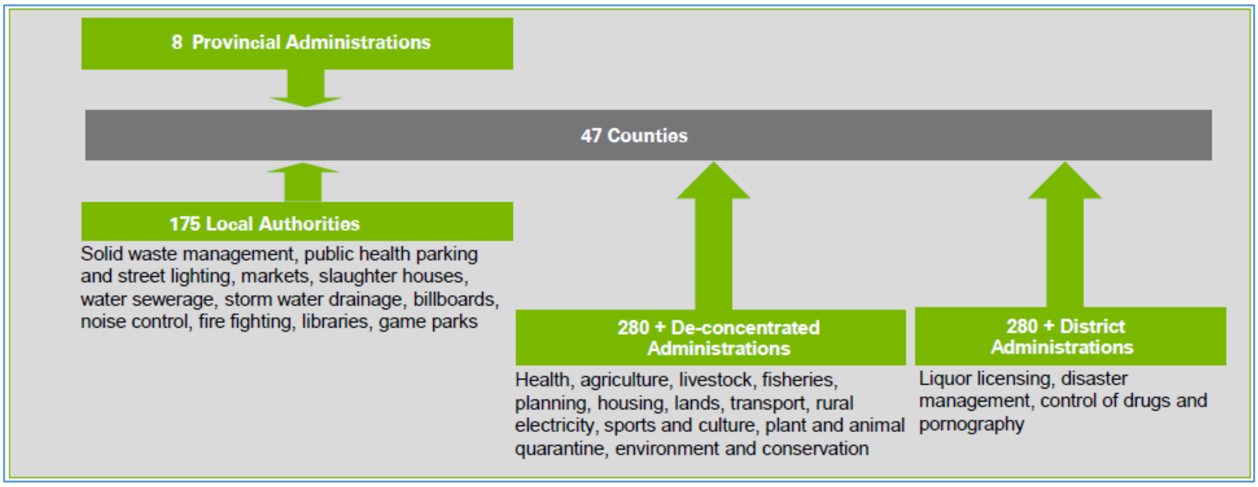
According to KPMG (2013) Kenya's devolution is one of the most ambitious because, besides the creation of 47 new counties the process also involved the creation of new systems of administration that have absorbed some or all of the three prior systems of administration (see Box 2.1). The 2010 Constitution among other things devolves political, fiscal, and administrative powers from the central government to the county governments (Obuya, 2012). The County Governments replaced the Local Government administration that were created at independence (KPMG, 2013). The PA has however been restructured to fit into the new system.

Box 2. 1. List of Counties in Kenya

Baringo	Kajiado	Kwale	Mombasa	Samburu	Wajir
Bomet	Kakamega	Laikipia	Muranga	Siaya	West Pokot
Bungoma	Kericho	Lamu	Nairobi	Taita Taveta	
Busia	Kiambu	Machakos	Nakuru	Tana River	
Elgeyo Marakwet	Kilifi	Makueni	Nandi	Tharaka Nithi	
Embu	Kirinyaga	Mandera	Narok	Trans Nzoia	
Garissa	Kisii	Marsabit	Nyamira	Turkana	
Homa Bay	Kisumu	Meru	Nyandarua	Uasin Gishu	
Isiolo	Kitui	Migori	Nyeri	Vihiga	

Source: Adopted from Republic of Kenya. (2012b) and Republic of Kenya (2012c, pp. 76-77).

Figure 2.5 shows the restructuring that resulted in the 47 counties. It depicts the former functions of the Local, District and Provincial administrations that have now been devolved to the counties. Population per county ranges from slightly over 100,000 in Lamu, to over three million in Nairobi. The county governments are responsible for county legislation; executive functions; functions transferred from the national government; functions agreed upon with other counties; establishment and staffing of a public service. The two levels of government are distinct and interdependent (Obuya, 2012).



Source: KPMG (2013, p. 3).

Figure 2. 5. How Counties were formed.

Previously, the government did deny essential services to some areas because they had voted against the ruling party. These regions were cynically advised that bad politics was bad for their lives, (i.e. *Siasa mbaya, maisha mbaya* -Kiswahili for "bad politics, bad life") meaning that unless they towed the political line set by the ruling party's political leaders, they would suffer discrimination. Sadly, those who opposed the regime suffered political and economic marginalization leading to stifling of their means of livelihood. This led to the subordination of the state to ethnic egoism by political wheeler-dealers. The economic marginalization led to the clamour for the devolved funds and together with the current form of devolved government (see Kirira, 2012).

2.4.5 Fiscal Decentralization in Kenya

Before independence, missionaries and charitable organizations endeavoured to reach rural Africa with education, health and other social services (Weiniger, 2008). The women's' organization, *Maendeleo ya Wanawake* Organization (WYWO), which is Kiswahili for 'Development of Women' Organization, and the Christian Council of Kenya (CCK) now the National Council of Churches of Kenya (NCCK), were supported by the colonial government funds so that the two could help in subverting the independence war waged by the *Mau Mau* uprising. Following the end of the WWII, there was a deliberate move towards development as many formerly colonized countries were languishing in poverty because of the war. Agriculture, which was the main occupation in the colonies, had suffered disastrous consequences, especially given that the colonial agriculture had been linked to the export economy, which was affected by the great depression of the 1930s.

When the country attained independence, the government then deliberately begun to pursue decentralised development policies. In the early years of independence, there was the Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on *African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya* (Republic of Kenya, 1965). It set to encourage political equality; social justice; human dignity including freedom of conscience; freedom from want, disease, and exploitation; equal opportunities; and high and growing per capita income, equitably distributed (Ahiuwalia, 1996). African Socialism was based on the best of African traditions and was to be innovative and adaptable to changing circumstances. It was to be implemented at the subnational level through eradicating poverty, disease and ignorance, coordinated by the PA (Nyanjom, 2012). According to Muia (2011:11), the sessional paper underscores participation in the development process and views participation 'in terms of a mutual social responsibility by society and its members in the struggle for prosperity.'

Over the years, the Government became more sensitive to issues of regional/ethnic inequality that had pervaded the previous years and it therefore introduced the District Focus initiatives (Lando and Bujra, 2009). As early as the mid-1960s development committees were started at the provincial and district levels (Chitere, 1994). Chitere reports that in 1967 the District

Development Committee (DDC) was started to make decentralization a reality and it was made up of all heads of departments, all Members of Parliament (MPs), DC, to chair the committee, DO, as secretary to the committee. The mandate of the DDC was to ensure that they plan for development in their districts. The DDC was expected to exercise control over self-help activities through approval of proposed self-help activities and provide assistance to economically oriented projects which made substantial use of labour and which were in line with Government policy.

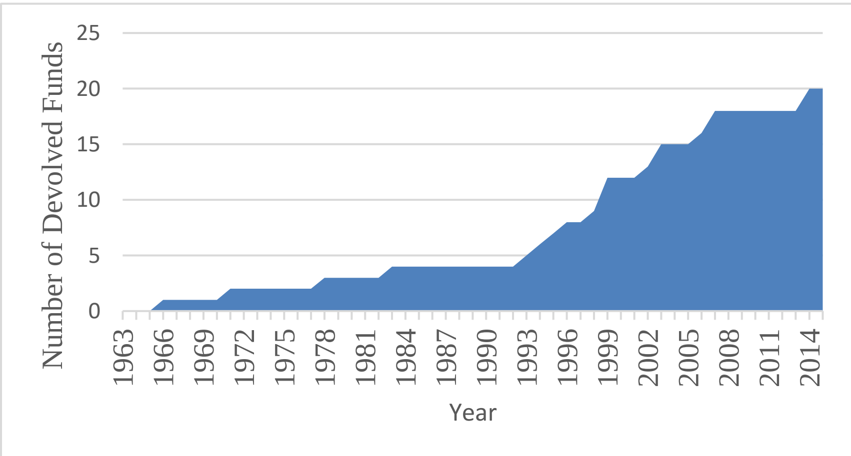
KHRC and SPAN (2010) note that in the year 1971, the state initiated integrated decentralized planning under Special Rural Development Programme (SRDP) that was managed by the Ministry of Finance and co-ordinated by the National Rural Development Committee (NRDC). The programme was implemented in rural areas chosen to cover a cross section of the nation with the primary objective of increasing rural incomes, employment and welfare. It had a hallmark of weak government support that was evident in its' poor implementation as well as being characterized by excessive donor dependence, which undermined grassroots participation (Nyathom, 2012). The Government reiterated its commitment to rural development in Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1975 on Economic Prospects and Policies with more emphasis on rural development. Furthermore, Regional Development Authorities (RDA) were established with a common mandate to plan and co-ordinate the implementation of regional development activities, ensure mobilization of resources and promote regional socio-economic development through integrated planning and management (KHRC and SPAN, 2010).

In 1983, the Kenyan Government launched the District Focus Approach (DFA) as a major measure for decentralization (Chitere, 1994; KHRC and SPAN, 2010). Under DFA the District Focus Strategy for Rural Development (DFSRD) or District Focus for Rural Development Strategy (DFRDS) or simply known as District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) Strategy was established. The main objectives of the strategy, was to broaden the base of rural development, encourage and enhance popular participation in development, and increase the efficiency in the identification and mobilization of resources. Overall, it was initiated to reduce poverty (KNBS, 2014).

Other than the above strategies to achieve decentralization, since independence, over the years, successive Governments of Kenya (GoK) have created a range of other finance mechanisms that can be characterized as "sub-sovereign" or "devolved" in character (Gituto, 2007). The funds have been established usually for purposes of developing particular sectors of the economy or infrastructure. Over the years the GoK established a number of funds that include the District Development Grant Program (DDGP) initiated in 1966, the Rural Works Programmes Grants (RWPG) in 1974 to provide discretionary funds outside ministries' budgets for small labour intensive locally defined projects (see KHRC and SPAN, 2010). The DDGP and RWPG were later combined to form the Rural Development Fund (RDF) in 1978. The Housing Fund was established in 1976 to construct houses, with local authorities and individual beneficiaries under the auspices of the National Housing Corporation (NHC).

The state efforts to spur local development faded into near oblivion, coupled with fundamental weaknesses in the focus of public spending, characterized by persistent weak spending of the development budget for investments that could open up hitherto marginalized areas, expenditure reforms were initiated which were accompanied by the introduction of various decentralized funds (Nyanjom (2012). The funds are referred to as inter-governmental transfers (IGFTs), which were intended to shore up service delivery.

There has been a sharp increase in the number of devolved funds in the country (see figure 2.6) as fiscal decentralization became a major trend in Africa in the 1990s. Evidence indicate that most devolved funds were established in the 1990s and the 2000s (ICPAK, 2014). This is a unique period in the history of Kenya and other Sub-Saharan African countries. When the Berlin wall collapsed in 1989, it paved the way for German re-unification in 1990, and the end of the Cold War. Consequently, the ideological differences between the East and West that had hindered progress in African countries were dismantled (Kumassa and Jones, 2015). Public reforms became obvious with socio-economic and political transformations.



Source: Author's Formulation from Republic of Kenya (2011a, p. 302); ICPAK (2014, pp. 3-15); KHRC and SPAN (2010, pp. 25.60); CGD (2007, p. 5).

Figure 2. 6. Evolution of Devolved Funds in Kenya.

Unlike at the national level where bureaucratic discretion determines allocation of public resources, there are a number of local funds whose allocation to the local levels is formalized, and have helped to improve the hitherto marginalized areas and groups (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012). The new funds came with a great involvement of citizens in their respective localities, democratically generating their development plans. The mushrooming of devolved funds in Kenya led to a shift in development approach from the top-down to a more people-centered, bottom-up approach. This has been driven largely by inequality in the allocation of benefits from the national resources, compounded by corruption and impunity by the national government.

The funds were established to cover a range of areas from education, entrepreneurship, healthcare to basic infrastructure. The funding for the various devolved funds comes from both the government and donor nations and agencies. Decentralization through social funds, sought to target and empower poor communities to improve participation and local service (Parker and Serrano, 2000). They report that social funds have two goals: increasing sustained access of the poor to local services and infrastructure; and empowering communities through participation in the selection, implementation and on-going operation and maintenance of development projects.

The objectives of decentralization in Kenya has been shaped by both economic and political imperatives (KHRC and SPAN, 2010). At the economic level, decentralization entail an effort to create institutional mechanisms for economic reform, and at the political level, it is a response to new international pressures for more participatory development processes to stem the tide of structural poverty that is becoming deeply entrenched in the rural areas. The decentralization reforms that have been advanced through the local grant system and participatory planning process (JICA, 2008).

There is the Sugar Development Levy (SDL) established in 1992 for infrastructure development in the sugarcane belt, research, cane development, assistance to out-grower schemes with land preparation, factory development and refurbishing (Monroy, *et. al.,* 2012; KSB, 2010). This levy is collected by the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA) and is managed by KSB as the Sugar Development Fund (SDF). There is also the government and donor funded Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) established in 1996 as a catalyst to facilitate community development projects at the district level (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012).

Some of the funds are recent initiatives, which focus on addressing gender and generational imbalances by providing concessional loans to women and the youth to reduce unemployment in the country and address poverty reduction through socio-economic empowerment (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012). The fund's core purpose is to improve access to finance, especially for the micro and small enterprises.

The Centre for Governance and Development (2007), Republic of Kenya (2011) Aukot, *et al.* (2008) and KHRC and SPAN (2010) lists the devolved funds in existence in Kenya as the CDF, PERV, and WSTF. In addition to these, there is the FPE, LATIF, DF, and HIV/AIDS funds Managed by the National Aids Control Council (NACC). Others include CDTF, RMLF, and REPLF. The other devolved funds are S.E.B.F, TFSE, YEDF, WEDF and the *Kazi Kwa Vijana* Fund -KKV- (Youth for Work Fund). The recent additions include the UF -established in post 2013 general election with monies set asset for a presidential election rerun- and the cash transfer scheme for the elderly and persons living with severe disabilities IJ programme (David, 2014). The fund is also referred to as the Senior Citizens Fund (SCF).

Though the transfers to lower jurisdictions have proliferated over the last few years and are now considered major drivers for local development and service delivery, there are some demerits concerning the funds (Republic of Kenya, 2011a). Some are not directly provided for by the Constitution in the context of revenue sharing as well as incidences of misuse by politicians (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). In addition, there is wide spread duplicity of the funds leading to overlap of roles and responsibilities, weak accountability structures, political interference in appointment of funds managers, weak monitoring and evaluation frameworks, and poor public participation (ICPAK, 2014).

There aspects of inequality in terms of allocation where by there is evident unequal sectoral allocation (Nyangena, *et. al.* 2010). Further, the absorptive capacity at the sub-national level is so low, hence the funds allocated do not have positive responses within the short term. Further, lack of allocation of fund to agriculture and health affects women, as women contribute more in agriculture and use health facilities the most. Furthermore, there is disparity in the dissemination of information and awareness at the sub-national levels. The public has no equal chances, only committee members make decisions and only the elites are invited to the public meetings (p. 35). The research intends to explore the citizen's participation in the funds. It seeks to examine the ways in which the set structures are reflected in the ability of individuals or communities to participate in the funds. A specific question that emerges is whether the structures hinder or promote citizen participation in the funds.

2.4.6 Organization and Structure of Devolved Funds

The study looks at a number of devolved funds in Kenya as are listed in Box 2.2. As is presented in table 2.5, the funds have been established through various ways as is reported in Aukot, *et. al.* (2008) and CGD (2007). First is by Acts of Parliament for instance CDF and LATF. Second is through Presidential Pronouncements like the SEBF. Third is by Presidential Legal Order Notice like in the case of HIV/AIDS Fund. Fourth is the ruling party's manifesto, as a strategic move towards addressing a particular issue, for example arresting unemployment and poverty (e.g. WEDF), and enhancing access to education (e.g. FPE). Fifth is in line with international obligations for instance United Nations World Summit on Social Development held in 1995 at Copenhagen that set a target of reducing global poverty by half in 2015, led to the establishment of PERF. Sixth is through the Kenya Gazette Supplement, e.g. for YEDF. Last but least is, as an electoral campaign promise or declaration, which led to the formation of the UF.

Box 2. 2. List of Devolved Funds in Uasin Gishu County

- Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).
- Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund (CBF/SEBF).
- Constituency Development Fund (CDF).
- Disability Fund (DF).
- Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF).
- HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA).
- *Inua Jamii* Fund (IJF)-Cash transfers for senior citizens.
- Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF).
- Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)/Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PERV).
- Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF).
- Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF).
- Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE).
- *Uwezo* Fund (UF).
- Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF).
- Women Development Fund (WDF).
- Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF).

Source: Adopted from Republic of Kenya (2011a, p. 302).

Because the devolved funds are transfers to sub-national governments to finance functions that would otherwise be the responsibility of national governments then among these transfers LATF, CDF and RMLF qualify as inter-governmental transfers (Republic of Kenya, 2011a). Some are conditional in nature, namely SEBF, FPE, WSTF and HIV/AIDS fund. All the other funds except the REPLF, are a combination of loan facilities available to individuals or groups to promote development of rural areas managed by entities of the national government.

The objectives of the funds include elimination of imbalances in regional development brought about by partisan politics; to ensure citizen participation through decision-making in project identification implementation, monitoring and evaluation; and increasing access for poor households to schools. The funds are managed at the national level (ministry) and grass root level (field office). The Funds mobilizes resources through Government budgetary allocations. Development collaborates such as Swedish International Development Cooperation (Sida), German Technical Cooperation Agency (GTZ), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), Norwegian Development Assistance Agency (Norad), under the Norwegian Ministry of Development Co-operation, and the World Bank. Other sources of funds include grants and donations from institutions and individuals, in some cases, income generated from the proceeds of the fund (e.g. YEDF).

The funds are distributed directly by the state or disbursement partners, for example financial institutions like banks. Some of the funds are sector specific e.g. FPE, while others are general and covers a multiple range of areas e.g. CDF. The latter normally leads to duplication and double funding of projects. Kenyans participate in the funds individually or as groups in a community. Examples of participant groups in Kenya listed by the Commonwealth Local Government Forum (CLGF) include market and trader associations, women's groups, self-help groups, handicapped groups, neighbourhood groups, health and medical groups, churches and schools (CLGF, 2009).

Table 2. 5. Evaluation of Regulatory Framework for National Decentralized Funds in Kenya

Fund	Year Created	Statutory Status and Credit or Non-credit	Source and Formula for Fund	Percentage of funds from state or/and donors	Socio-economic and Political Objectives
Secondary Education Fund (SEF).	Revitalized 1993/94	-None. -Provided for by the Ministry circulars. - Non-credit.	- Government revenues. -Kshs 1.19 billion in 2013/14 budget. -ASAL areas receive not less than Kshs. 500,000. -Minimum of Kshs. 8,000 for students in Boarding schools.	Government 100 %.	-Raise enrolment and completion rates. -School bursary scheme for orphans, poor and bright pupils' ASALs areas, urban slams, affected by HIV/AIDS, orphans, girl child and the disabled.
Road Maintenance Fuel Levy (RMLF).	1994	-Roads Maintenance Levy Fund Act (1994); Kenya Roads Board Act (1994). -Non-credit.	- 9/= per litre of fuel Consumed.	Government 100 %.	- Maintenance of the condition of roads. -Availability of funds for roads sector.
Higher Education Loans Board (HELB).	1995	-Established by an Act of Parliament (Cap 213 A) in 1995. -Credit.	-Government. -Loan recovery. -Revolving Fund. -Awards Kshs. 35,000-60,000.	Government 100 %.	-Increase access to tertiary education. - Awards bursaries to extremely needy undergraduate students.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).	1996	Joint initiative of the Government of Kenya and the European Union with the objective to contribute to poverty alleviation. - Non-credit.	-Government grants. -European Union (E.U). - Kshs. 1.1 billion.	Donors 100 %.	Community Development; biodiversity conservation; poverty alleviation and capacity building.

(Continued)

Table 2.5. Evaluation of Regulatory Framework for National Decentralized Funds in Kenya

Fund	Year Created	Statutory Status and Credit or Non-credit	Source and Formula for Fund	Percentage of funds from state or/and donors	Socio-economic and Political Objectives
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF).	1998	-Established by Electric Power Act (1997). - Non-credit.	-Government. -Donations, grants and loans. -7.134 billion (1.1 % 2013/14 government revenue).	Government 100 %.	-Electrification of rural areas and areas considered underserved by licensees.
Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATIF).	1999	-Local Authority Transfer Fund Act (1998). - Non-credit.	- 5% of National income tax revenues -60% towards Service Delivery -40% Performance improvement.	Government 100 %.	- General development of Local authorities
HIV/AIDS.	1999	-Presidential order in Legal Notice No.170. - Non-credit.	-Government revenues. -Grants from donors. -Disburses funds to registered NGOs, CBOs, FBOs, Private Sector and Public Sector organizations. -Kshs. 350,000 (CACC). -Kshs. 350,000-1,750,000 (DTC). -Kshs. 1,750,000- 7,000,000 or > 7,000,000 (NACC).	Government 100 %.	- Contain the HIV Pandemic.
Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PERV).	1999	-Response to World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark, in 1995. - Non-credit.	-Government. -Revolving funds. -Fund allocation varies depending on the annual budgets.	Government 100 %.	Fight against poverty; advocacy for pro-poor policies and programmes.

(Continued)

Table 2.5. Evaluation of Regulatory Framework for National Decentralized Funds in Kenya

Fund	Year Created	Statutory Status and Credit or Non-credit	Source and Formula for Fund	Percentage of funds from state or/and donors	Socio-economic and Political Objectives
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF).	2002	-Water Act 2002. -Non-credit.	-Government budgetary allocation, development partners and the private sector. -Has funded 192 projects with a total cost of Ksh 1.6 billion countrywide.	Government 100 %.	Provide financial assistance towards capital investment costs of providing water and sanitation services
Constituency Development Fund (CDF).	2003	-Constituency Development Fund Act (2004). - Non-credit.	- 2.5% of ordinary government revenue. -75% of the fund is allocated equally to all constituencies. -25% is allocated according to constituency poverty levels.	Government 100 %.	- General grassroots development
Free Primary Education (FPE).	2003	-Based on NARC election manifesto, Kenya Education sector support program (2005-2010) and Sessional Paper No 1 of 2005 on a policy framework for Education. -Non-credit.	- Financed by government and donor resources. - Kshs 10.3 billion. - Ksh. 1,020 per enrolled Student.	Government 100 %.	-Full enrolment and retention of primary school age cohort. -Address financing and quality challenges in Primary education.
Disabled Fund (DF)	2003	-Established under the persons with disability act, 2003. - Non-credit.	- Government. - Donors. - Ksh. 1.232 Billion.	Government 100 %.	Bring about a barrier free and disability friendly environment.

(Continued)

Table 2.5. Evaluation of Regulatory Framework for National Decentralized Funds in Kenya

Fund	Year Created	Statutory Status and Credit or Non-credit	Source and Formula for Fund	Percentage of funds from state or/and donors	Socio-economic and Political Objectives
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF).	2006	-Gazetted on 8th Dec. 2006. - Credit.	-Initial budgetary allocation of Ksh. 1 billion. -Each Constituency received Ksh. 1 million for youth groups. -Government.	Government 100 %.	Lending to youth enterprises.
Women's Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	2007	-Gazzetted December 2006. - Credit.	-Allocation of Kshs. 1 billion. -Government.	Government 100 %.	Lending to women groups and enterprises.
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE).	2007	-Government Policy. -Basic Education Act, 2012. -Non-credit.	-Government. - Kshs 20.9 billion in 2013/14 budget. - 10,265 per student per annum.	Government 100 %.	- Financing secondary education.
Uwezo Fund (UF).	2014	-Electioneering pledge. Revolving Fund; one-off allocation. - Credit.	-Government. - Kshs 6 billion in 2013/14 Budget.	Government 100 %.	-Lending to women groups and enterprises. -Deliver a revolving fund of Kshs 6 Billion to all youth and women. -Tax rebates to tax -compliant businesses and NGOs who hire inexperienced youth.
Inua Jamii (IJ).	2014	-Government policy. - Non-credit.	-Government. - Kshs. 12 billion.	Government 100 %.	-Cash transfers to the elderly, persons with severe disabilities, orphans and other vulnerable children.

Source: Developed from ICPAK (2014, pp. 3-15); *Omolo, A. (2010, pp. 9-10), KHRC and SPAN (2010, pp. 25.60); CGD (2007, p. 5), and Aukot, et al. (2008, pp. 5).*

2.4.7 Participation in Selected Devolved Funds

The CDF, which was established in 2003 through the CDF Act, is viewed as a key strategic driver of socio-economic development and regeneration within the country (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008; CGD, 2007). It supports local development projects, and developing infrastructure at the local level, bursary for education, sports activities, environmental activities and acts as an emergency reserve. Two committees run the CDF at the national level, namely, the National Management Committee (NMC) that has since been replaced by the Constituency Development Funds Board (CDFB) and the National Constituency Development Fund Committee (CDFC). Aukot *et. al.*, reports that the CDFC meets at least twelve times in a year and not more than twenty-four times in every financial year. At the grass root level, the District Projects Committee (DPC) and the Constituency Funds Committee (CFC) also referred to as the Constituencies Development Committees (CDC), manages them. Locational meetings identify community needs and submit priority projects to the CDFC.

Concerning LATF, the funds are disbursed directly to the authorities' bank accounts thrice in a year i.e. 30th September, 31st January and 30th April (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). The authorities are required to prepare a Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP), which is a three-year plan as a precondition for full disbursement of the fund. Aukot, *et. al.,* notes that LASDAP is an all-inclusive and participatory process of needs identification and prioritization of development needs by the citizens. The aim of the plan is to provide health and education facilities, roads, street lighting, water, sanitation, waste disposal, garbage collection, parks, and recreation and sports facilities.

The FPE fund, which was established in 2003, seeks to address financing and quality challenges in primary schooling (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). The fund is sent by the MOE directly to Schools Instructions Materials Bank Account (SIMBA) account and the General-purpose account in the District. The School Management Committee (SMC), which is made up of the head teacher (as the secretary), teachers and parents' representative, manages the accounts and give tenders to suppliers of various learning materials. Each school sets up a School Instruction Materials Selection Committee (SIMSC) comprising of the head teacher (as chairperson), class teachers, and parents' representative (CGD, 2007). Aukot, *et. al.,* note that the community members are expected to engage the SMCs through their representative and monitor the performance of the school.

The SEBF fund for secondary education established in 1993/4 is allocated in two installments, whereby the first installment is allocated equally to every constituency in the country, the remaining fund is divided in the light of each constituency's students' enrolment in secondary school, poverty index and population size (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). The fund is managed by the Constituency Bursary Committees (CBCs) which receive bursary applications. Parents or students obtain bursary application forms from the division education offices in areas where they are residents free of charge and no eligible person is to be denied the forms. CBCs vet and consider bursary applicants and post the cheques directly to the respective secondary schools. The community's role is to apply for the fund, share the information about the funds with other needy parents and students and monitor the use of the funds.

Another secondary school fund is the TFSEF, which is run by the SMC that is made up of the head teacher, teachers and a parents' representative and has the responsibility of managing funds, which are wired into the school account from the MOE (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). The community engage the SMCs through their representative and monitor the performance of the school. The fund is channeled (in three tranches of 50%, 20% and the last tranche 30%) by MOE to various public secondary schools to cover all expenses for students in day schools, while those in boarding institutions are required to pay extra fee for boarding services.

The Constituency HIV/AIDS Fund which targets individuals infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS / Persons Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) is managed by NACC, Regional Field Office at the provincial or regional level, District Technical Committee (DTC) also called District Aids Control Committee (DACC) and the Constituency Aids Control Committee- CACC- (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). CACC is tasked with encouraging communities to generate proposals, approve proposals for funding, coordinate and manage AIDS activities in their respective constituencies and assist in setting up networks of stakeholders that implement HIV/AIDS pandemic response activities. The funds are disbursed in two installments for CACC based organizations and in four installments for national projects. Community members are expected to organize themselves in groups and have their groups registered, apply for funding by drafting proposals whenever calls are made by the relevant authorities, monitor the performance of funded organizations, educate other members of the public on the funds and participate in the management of the funds at the constituency level.

The RMLF established in 1994 is managed by Kenya Roads Board (KRB) in partnership with the District Roads Committee (DRC) and the Kenya Wildlife Service -KWS (Aukot, *et. al.*, 2008). The role of community members in the fund include to monitor the implementation of projects, seek more information relating to the fund from relevant government officials/offices, participate in public *Barazas* (meetings) where projects could be deliberated, advocate against any resource diversion to particular projects or any misappropriation of funds.

The REPLF established in 1998 with the main objective to finance electrification of rural and other underserved areas, allows communities to identify the projects which if found viable, Kenya Power and Lighting Company (KPLC) is given a go ahead to implement (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008). The local community is expected to seek relevant information on the fund from relevant authorities, seek representation in local community development committees for special projects, engage various representatives in the administration structure of the funds on plans for their localities and attend Chief's *barazas* and other public meetings where electrification programmes could be discussed. The institutional frameworks for the fund include the Energy Ministry, KPLC, District Development Committees (DDCs), CDFCs, and local community committees for specific projects (CGD, 2007). The Rural Electrification Authority (REA) implements the funds programmes.

A Board of Trustees (Aukot, et. al., 2008) manages the WSTF established in 2004 for the provision of water and sanitation services in areas that are underserved and marginalized. Through the Participatory Community Project Cycle (PCPC), underserved communities have an opportunity to develop quality proposals for financing. Furthermore, CBO's in target areas are mobilized by Water Service Boards to articulate their water and sanitation needs. In addition, the community is expected to seek more information on the fund, apply for funding for water and sanitation activities through their respective CBOs, liaise with NGOs and other Support Organizations (SO's) for assistance as well as capacity building in proposal writing and monitor initiatives funded under the WSTF.

The YEDF launched in 2007 is a strategic move towards arresting unemployment is disbursed through the Constituency Youth Enterprise Scheme (C-YES) which liaises with financial institutions by offering loans to youth groups operating within the parliamentary constituency (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008). The District Youth Enterprise Development Fund (District YEDFC) plays an oversight role as the Divisional Youth Enterprise Development Fund Committee (DYEDFC) is the body established to manage the funds at the Constituency Level.

The WEDF conceived in 2006 as a strategic move towards addressing poverty alleviation through socio-economic empowerment of women is disbursed as revolving fund through micro-financing institutions and the Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme outside financial Intermediaries (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008). An advisory board, Divisional Women Enterprise Fund Committee (DWEFC) and Micro Finance Institutions (MFI), manages the fund. The fund is used for capacity building (draft funding proposals) and community mobilization of women groups.

The National Development Fund for Persons with Disability (NDFPD) established in 2003 targets persons with disability (PWDs) and is managed by the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPD/NCPWD) and a trustee board (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008; CGD, 2007). The Council works together with the District Social Development Officers. According to Aukot, *et. al.* persons with disability are expected to organize themselves into groups, seek support from the fund, look for more information on the funds from the Council and monitor the use of the funds.

The PERV was established in 1999 to support community-based projects that can improve people's livelihoods, is operated under the Poverty Eradication Commission (PEC) which is a Presidential Commission established in 1999 and is backed by a secretariat (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008). At the district level, the fund is managed by the District Poverty Eradication Committee (DPEC), which is a technical committee and advisor to the DDC on poverty issues. The committee has two community representatives elected from each of the divisions. Below the district committees, there are the divisional, locational, sub-locational and village development committees guided by District Officers, Chiefs, and Assistant Chiefs respectively whose role is to mobilize communities and produce Community Action Plans (CAPs) among other functions. The fund provides revolving loan funds to community groups (CGD, 2007). In addition, it runs 3-4 months period rapid results initiatives. This involve identifying early maturing crops (vanilla, sunflower, cotton, mangoes, and grain amaranth) with ready and reliable market for smallholder farmers to grow individually and sell collectively so as to obtain commercially viable quantities.

One of the recent funds is the *Uwezo* Fund. It is for both women and youth groups registered with the Department of Social Services or the Registrar of Societies with a membership of 9-15 members (http://www.nairobiexposed.com). The youth group membership must be between 18 and 35 years of age. Preference is granted to groups that have been in existence for at least six months, are based and operate within the Constituency it seeks to make an application for consideration. In addition, both the women and youth groups must operate a table banking

(*Chama*) structure where members make monthly contributions according to the groups' internal guidelines with evidence of monthly contributions as a requirement. They should in addition hold a bank account in the name of the group and the Chief of the Location must recommend them. At the National level, a National *Uwezo* Fund Oversight Board provide overall management, design and oversight of the Fund supported by a Secretariat. The Fund is administered through the CDF framework in all constituencies. The CDF Committees constitute the Constituency *Uwezo* Fund Management Committees to oversee implementation of the Fund. Representatives of Women, Youth and person with disability are also part of the Constituency *Uwezo* Fund Management committees.

2.5 Inequality in Kenya

Inequality, social exclusion and inclusion are issues that have become paramount in development literature over time. Inequality is the degree to which distribution of economic welfare generated in an economy differs from that of equal shares among its inhabitants (SID, 2004: 1). It may also entail comparison of certain attributes or well-being between two persons or a group of people to assess the differences in share of these attributes. In addition, inequality is observed not only in incomes, but also in different population groups, gender, race, social exclusion and the inability to access social services and socio-political rights.

Sociological research on inequality is divided into three main traditions, of quantitative, structural and intermediate (Guidetti and Rehbein, 2014). The quantitative tradition, which is more descriptive, grew out of economics and was developed in sociology by the school of Talcott Parsons; the structural paradigm, whose core is theoretical, draws from Karl Marx; while the third strand, which links theory with empirical research, is traced to Max Weber.

In Kenya, Capitalism has been blamed for the runaway disparity between the rich and the poor and has been vilified as a system that fleeces the masses to enrich a few even as it degrades the environment, perpetuates abuse of human rights and leads to the emergence of a severely individualistic society (Mugo, 2014). The political elite perpetuate ethnic exclusion and partisan preferences and clientelism. Consequently, clientage becomes the most important social relationship (see Mathew and Mathew, 2003). The clients show extreme deference to their patron and the patrons then use their political influence to extend favours, by-passing or even violating laws, rules, norms and even resorting to extra constitutional means. Independence saw the wide extension of patronage and distribution and dispensing of largesse like government official position, state loans, and land to obtain and retain support (Slater and

Smith, 2016). In the early years of independence, slain Kenyan politician Josiah Mwangi Kariuki described Kenya as a country of 10 millionaires and 10 million beggars.

The majority of people in Kenya are poor and many live below the poverty line (Chitere, 2011). Up to 46% of the country's 38 million people enumerated in the 2009 national census, are living below the poverty line (Ikiara, 2009, p. v). The poverty has been caused by socio-economic and political challenges facing the country. Poverty is endemic with 27.4% of the population regarded as "vulnerable to poverty" (UNDP, 2011). In addition, the Kenya Integrated Household Budget Survey (KIHBS) of 2005/06 indicate that almost half of the population lives in poverty, with 85% of them living in rural areas (World Bank, 2008, p. 16). The overall rural and urban poverty lines are 1,562 Kenya Shillings -Kshs. (0.75 United States Dollars -US$) and Kshs. 2,913 (US$ 1.40) respectively, per month per person (p. 16). The World Bank further reports that inequality in Kenya is high, especially in rural areas and the slum areas are home to the bulk of the poor in the country's urban centres. Poverty level in the urban slums are normally higher than in the rural areas ((Engler, *et. al.*, 2015; Zulu, *et. al.*, 2011). According to Engler, *et. al.*, unlike the rural areas that depend on land for production, the urban areas are dependent upon the cash economy for food, water and shelter.

The Kenyan economy is growing, but the gains are shared by the better off and do not reach the poor (Hüls, 2007). The country recovered from a period of stagnation in the 1990s and has expanded steadily since 2003. Hüls reports that this period is also characterized by the mushrooming of devolved funds in the country. The nation continues to be a poor country with more than 45% of the population living below the national food poverty line. In addition, the rural population is disproportionably worse off, with over 47% living below the food poverty line and having a food poverty gap of 16%. In monetary terms, this makes the Kenyan society a highly unequal one. Nationally, the poverty gap is 12.2%, which is 45.2% of the total population of 37,565,589 as presented in the 2009 census (KNBS, 2014). The rural poverty gap is 14.1%, wider than the 8.1% recorded for the urban residents. According to Nyanjom (2012) economic revival in the country has barely diminished poverty and regional inequalities have drove demands for devolution.

Action Aid International Kenya (2006) notes that in the *Sessional Paper Number 10 of 1965*, the Kenyan government stated that planning was to be extended to the provinces, districts and municipalities to ensure that there was progress in each administrative unit. However, Kenyans continued to experience increased poverty and deteriorating service delivery, disquiet emerged among communities and political leaders, which, largely, led to the government looking for alternative ways of availing resources in a devolved manner. Some commentators have blamed the increased inequality in the country to the sessional paper (SID, 2012).

Throughout the 1960s to 1970s, economic growth rates were high, considerable progress was recorded in expanding access to essential services (especially basic education) and poverty levels declined (Lando and Bujra, 2009). This relative prosperity masked serious underlying issues with regard to inequality and equitable development. From a purely economic standpoint, when resources are scarce and an economy is small, the most efficient means of attaining high levels of growth is to invest where the returns are highest as was proposed in the paper. However, this had the effect of skewing the distribution of development expenditure in favour of those parts of the country ('White Highlands') that had already benefited from the economic development from Kenya's days as a Crown Colony. In most cases, the beneficiaries were members of the political elite who quickly entered the capitalist system (crony capitalism) and regions from which the dominant group in the new national elite hailed from.

According to Omanga (2015), the idea of satisfaction of personal and group interests via the state system is a defining feature of Kenya's power politics. This can be traced in the pre-independence era where those intermediaries who operated within the colonial system were allowed to gain concessions from their positions, both for themselves and for their specific tribes. Immediately after independence, there developed an elite capitalist class where substantial personal wealth, however acquired, seemed to be a condition of success (Njoroge, 2003).

Politically this is viewed as African capitalist breed that emerged under the wings of the government that was eager to control resources and key sectors of the economy through a process that was referred to as 'Africanization' or 'Kenyanization' of the economy (Himbara, 1994). The strategy involved the government playing an entrepreneurial role while facilitating the rise of African capitalists in the private sector. This also involved the requirement of Kenyans of Asian origin with British passports to apply for work permits in Kenya. This led to their massive emigration to the United Kingdom (UK) and elsewhere including Australia, New Zealand, USA and Canada, having fled targeted harassment. The process of Africanization has been seen as the root cause of the increase in tribalism especially in the manner in which jobs were acquired in the public service and in the manner in which other key positions in the state were filled (Makoloo, 2005).

The government further allowed public servants to be involved in private business even as they remained workers of the state. This marked the 'legitimizing' of civil servants' active involvement in business (Ndii, 2014). According to Ndii, it resulted in civil servants doing business with the state, supplying goods and services, and hence resulting in massive corruption, theft, disregard for laws and abuse of public office. Consequently, they were able to undermine competition in the industries where they had interests. They introduced 'equal opportunity' kleptocracy where anybody could 'eat', as long as they were prepared to be a sycophant and to spread the loot.

For many years, Kenya has had regimes under the control of an ethnic oligarchy that directly shape the structure of access and hence influencing the resultant inequalities in socio-economic life (Oloo and Oyugi, 2002). Himbara (1994) note that those with political power concentrate on the promotion of the economic interests of their relatives and allies and playing factions against each other. The accession to power by a leader from a particular ethnic community has created the 'political and economic orphans' of the former leader and in turn ushering in a new elite's 'turn to eat syndrome' from the ethnic community of the new leader (see Wrong, 2009). The electoral process becomes a highly competitive affair between those who want to retain power and those who want to obtain it. This is what French political scientist Jean-François Bayart refers to as the "politics of the belly" (Omanga, 2015; see also Osamba, 2001). This politics of patronage is said to benefit some elites at the expense of those who occupy disadvantaged positions in local patronage networks, inclining the latter to resist (Gould, 1996).

According to The Equal Rights Trust (ERT) the use of ethnicity in politics has resulted in unequal development in the country leading to discrimination and inequality in areas such as employment, education and access to goods and services with the state as a discriminator and creator of inequality (ERT, 2012). There is an intersection between poverty and discrimination in Kenya, which arises in respect to ethnicity. Wielders of political office have often afforded different and preferential treatment in making appointments to public positions, in allocating public land and other resources, skewed development of regions, and reward those who vote for them with greater land, funding or infrastructure investment.

SID (2004) notes that regional or geographic differences in well-being may mean ethnic differences in well-being as ethnic groups often reside in given geographical regions. In addition, there are stark differences in development opportunities and outcomes across Kenya's rural-urban divide, and other regions too. For example, SID's research found out that 10% of households in urban areas account for about 39% of income while those in rural areas account for 41%, whereas the bottom 10% of households in both urban and rural areas account for about 1% of income. The organization also found out that unemployment rates are higher in urban areas than in the rural areas, almost three times over for the very young (15- 29 years) and the very old (from 50 years) in the labour force. Further regional statistics from SID indicates that, there are more people unemployed in Nairobi, Coast, Western and North Eastern provinces than in Central, Nyanza and Rift Valley.

Land is considered to be high potential or low potential in Kenya based on crop agriculture (SID, 2004). As a result, arid and semi-arid lands (ASALs) are considered as low potential areas and this includes all of North Eastern province and parts of the Rift Valley, Eastern and Coast Provinces making about two thirds of the country. SID further notes that about 1% of households in North Eastern province have water piped to their houses compared to about 12% in Central province and about 33% in Nairobi. SID found out that access to electricity varies with Nairobi as the only province where there are more people with electricity than those without, at 71% and 29% respectively, even as eight out of ten households in Turkana County are lit using firewood. Generally, 4.6% of residents in rural areas have electricity compared to about half of the residents in urban areas.

According to SID (2004) in terms of income and wealth distribution, the country's top 10% households control of 42% of the total income while the bottom 10% control less than 1%. SID's research found out that wealthier groups in Kenya have generally better access to education than the poorer ones at 86% and 61% respectively. In addition, SID reports that access to water, and infant and mortality rates are lower among the wealthy groups and higher for poorer ones. There is a link between poverty and discrimination of women, persons with disability, ethnic minorities and members of other disadvantaged identity groups living (ERT, 2012). In addition, it suggests that status-based discrimination is more likely to affect those from the poorest backgrounds, with lack of education, lack of access to resources and lack of political representation all playing a part.

SID (2004) was able to identify further disparities in the education sector with Central province gross enrolment rates in primary school being at 106% compared to only 18% in North Eastern Province, while for secondary education the two regions are about 38% and 5%, respectively.

Primary school enrolment in Eastern is at 97% Nyanza 94%, Western 93%, Rift Valley 88%, Coast 72%, and Nairobi 52%. In Secondary education, it found Eastern is 23% Nyanza 24%, Western 25%, Rift Valley 18%, Coast 14%, and Nairobi 12%. Prevalence and distribution of persons infected with HIV/AIDS varies across regions and gender as well. HIV infections are highest in Nyanza province, among both men and women, and lowest in North Eastern province, according to SID. It indicates that an average person in Central province life expectancy is 64.2 while in Nyanza province it is only 44.8 years. Crime is high in Nairobi, Central and Rift Valley provinces. In addition, it found that more people are represented in Nairobi by the same MP than Coast or North Eastern provinces. Last but not least SID found gender inequality, with women underrepresented in terms of employment, income distribution, education and political participation and most affected by HIV/AIDS.

Despite the policies put in place to banish poverty, support small and emerging enterprises, empower the youth and women economically, and support development in historically marginalized areas, the country remains highly un-equal (Gaitho, 2015). The Government has therefore taken steps to re-distribute the gains of economic growth to the poorest in the country. Inequality in Kenya led to the establishment of devolved funds to tackle regional socio-economic inequality (IEA, 2014). To achieve poverty alleviation, Kenya like most of the developing world governments, has adopted decentralization (see Crawford and Hartmann, 2008). Previously, the country was highly centralized with all fiscal decisions controlled from the capital, with much more emphasis being placed at the center. Centralization has been blamed for the increased in-equality in the country. According to the Republic of Kenya (2015a) "the challenge of development planning has been the inadequate co-ordination of planning efforts between the various levels of government which consequently undermines the prioritisation, accountability, and efficiency in resource utilisation. This has resulted in disparities between the rich and poor, discontentment, insecurity, as well as skewed and delayed development. Development planning also suffers from poor linkages between planning and budgeting leading to poor public participation in these projects" (pp. 20-21).

2.6 Social Protection Programmes and Welfare in Kenya

As is reported by United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) social protection is increasingly recognized as a critical policy area for enhancing broad-based and inclusive economic growth and mitigating economic and social risks (UNICEF, 2014). According to UNDP (2006), social exclusion has become one of the most frequently discussed topics in the social sciences. Some even believe social exclusion to be the main social issue of our time, and that it sweeps to one side old concepts like poverty and marginalisation. The concept of social exclusion was first developed, in policy terms, in France, in the mid-1970s to define social categories of people who were unprotected under the government's social insurance system (see more in Notley and Marcus, 2008).

In the 1980s, still in France, the concept was transformed into a new model of anti-exclusion social policies and since then, the concept has become enshrined in the UK and the wider EU through dedicated policy units (Notley and Marcus, 2008). According to the UNDP, in 1989, the term "social exclusion" became a constituent part of the pre-amble to the European Social Charter – the basic document of the Council of Europe concerning social rights (UNDP (2006). The Charter was amended in 1996 when a new right, "the right to protection against poverty and social exclusion", was introduced.

Social protection is practised in many countries of the world. Governments redistribute income amongst their citizens through social programs. European countries have higher public provision of welfare than the US, where more people engage in private provision of welfare, i.e. charity (Alesina, *et. al.*, 2001). The western European countries spend more on welfare than their Southern and Eastern counterparts (Bouget, 2009). The Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita and other indices of successful development are some of the measures cited for assessing such state interventions (Maphunye, 2009).

Welfare comprises two types of government spending arrangements: cash benefits to households -transfers, including mandatory income insurance; and subsidies or direct government provision of human services -such as childcare, pre-schooling, education, health care, and old-age care (Lindbeck, 2006). Lindbeck notes that by broader definitions, the welfare state may also include price regulation -such as rent control and agricultural price support; housing policies; regulation of the work environment; job-security legislation; and environmental policies.

A mixture of internal and external factors contributed to the rise of social protection and welfare programmes in the developing world. Other than ushering in globalization in many unwilling developing countries through the liberal reforms of the 1980's and 1990's, the period of structural adjustment was a period of regression, for those not in the ruling elite, poverty grew and social mobility stagnated (Lando and Bujra, 2009). In Kenya, this period coincided with the rising political pressures following the change of the single party constitution in 1991 and introduction of political-pluralism (Ikiara, 2009). The period is characterized by strained relations with donor countries over the implementation of the SAPs and the general decline in aid to SSA following the fall of the Berlin Wall, the end of the Cold War and the rise of neo-liberalism (McCormick *et al.,* 2007; see also Mwega, 2009).

Previously Kenya had bilateral aid principally in the form of grants (72% of the total) and multilateral aid mainly in the form of loans (86%) with the principal source being the World Bank (Mwega, 2009). Kenya had generous donor inflows in the 1970s through to the 1980s. According to O'Brien and Ryan (2001), the East African nation benefited from aid for a number of reasons. First, is in order to promote economic growth and poverty alleviation (developmental). Second, is to cement commercial and financial relations with the donor country, open markets, and ensure opportunities for investors, contractors, and suppliers from the donors (commercial). Lastly, is to maintain the allegiance of the government with the donor, an especially prominent feature of aid during the Cold War (political).

The end of the Cold War eliminated the geo-political motivation for foreign aid and coincided with a weakening of economic reform efforts in the country. The adding of "good governance" and democratization to the criteria for judging the worthiness of aid recipients, resulted in an intensification of the "stop-go" relationship between donors and the Kenyan government, which has persisted to the present (Mwega, 2009). This resulted in foreign aid being erratic in terms of commitments and unpredictable in terms of both the timing and the volume of funding.

Since that period, there has been unprecedented interest in social protection issues in the country in the midst of prevailing poverty, inequality, unemployment, government cuts on expenditure and introduction of cost sharing (Ikiara, 2009). Social protection programs or strategies became necessary to cushion vulnerable groups from covariate risk (Irungu, *et. al.,* 2009). Liberalization of the country's political system, led to increased support by government for adoption of and expansion of social protection measures that are implemented by both cash (Cash Transfers- CT) and non-cash (non-CT) programmes in collaboration with the government and non-government institutions, private sector and development partners.

Kenya has had a long history of implementation of non-CT programmes, while CTs are new, small, and mainly in their pilot or early stages (Ikiara, 2009). Social protection programmes whose funding is institutionalised in the annual national budget, as the Core Poverty Programmes (CPPs) are non-cash. They are aimed at enabling the poor to easily access infrastructural and social services such as education and health especially in the rural areas enhance the capacity of the poor to participate in productive activities and improve governance and security.

The non-CT include the Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF) and Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSEF), school bursaries for needy children, and the ASAL Programme targeting socio-economic development and poverty reduction among mainly poor pastoralist areas (Ikiara, 2009; Irungu, *et. al.*, 2009). Others are the slum upgrading, low cost housing schemes targeting slum populations especially in the urban areas, Constituency Development Fund (CDF) support for communal development projects. In addition to these, are seed transfers to famers, national responses to sources of vulnerability- floods, droughts, civil conflicts, food relief, emergency and special programmes.

There are also the in-kind transfer programmes including Emergency Food Aid, School Feeding programme, Emergency Pastoralist Support programme, Hospital fee waivers, voucher schemes for health services, non-state actors' social protection interventions such as World Aid, Action aid, Save the Children, World Vision etc., as well as various community and family safety net systems. There is also the defunct Free Milk Scheme introduced in 1980 that provided milk to children countrywide at least twice a week with the goal of boosting the general health and attendance of primary school children (see Kinuthia, 2009). There is also the Free Child Health Services for Under Five Children or the Voucher Scheme for Free Maternal Delivery Services (UNICEF, 2014). Currently the government is offering free maternal services in public hospitals.

The CT include the social insurance programmes such as National Social Security Fund (NSSF) and National Hospital Insurance Fund (NHIF), which have been in existence in Kenya for decades (Ikiara, 2009). Other CTs include a wide range of other pension schemes; cash transfer programmes to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC), Hunger Safety Net and the Elderly CT programme.

Even though social protection programs/strategies are necessary to cushion vulnerable groups from covariate risk, they have a limited coverage of the targeted members and have not been properly domesticated in Kenyan policy and legal frameworks (Irungu *et. al.*, 2009). The programme has suffered from problems of under-expenditure, poor targeting, misuse of resources and poor implementation and monitoring of the budget resources availed to the programme. In Kenya, national response to shocks and stresses among the vulnerable groups has largely been ad hoc. Irungu and colleagues note that in history, emergency interventions have been implemented in rather haphazard and knee-jerk approach with minimal strategic policy focus, or implementation largely been un-targeted, un-coordinated, and humanitarian in nature.

Currently, according to Ikiara (2009) the government's share of the financial resources made available for the implementation of the CT programmes has increased from a low level when the programmes were initiated to a point where its contribution currently is virtually equal to that of the donors. This is predicted to overshadow that of the donors in the coming years. Official Development Assistance (ODA) has been more volatile than government revenue, expenditure, and Gross Domestic Investment -GDI (Mwega, 2009). Mwega reports that even though there is some share of northern NGOs foreign aid in the country, by even the more generous NGO donors have more volatile aid flows. The uncertainty makes decision-making difficult by undermining forward planning, inducing the government to favour quick-yielding projects. As a result, most of the devolved funds in the country are mostly budgeted for from government revenues. The foreign NGOs include Save the Children Fund, AMREF, Aga Khan Foundation, World Vision, Children's Christian Fund, Plan International, Ford Foundation, Oxfam UK, Rockefeller Foundation, Charities, Food for the Hungry, Norwegian Church Aid, Catholic Relief Services, Lutheran World Relief, CARE, MAP International and Trickle Up Programme.

2.7 Socio-demographic Characteristics and Participation in Devolved Funds

The overlap between demography and sociology is known as social demography (Hirschman and Tolnay, 2006). The field of social demography is described as the analysis of sociological questions with demographic data. It encompasses socio-economic conditions as well. Social characteristics include marital status, place of birth, citizenship and year of entry into a geographic region, school enrollment and educational attainment, ancestry, residence (migration), language spoken, and disability. Economic characteristics include labour force status, place of work, journey to work, occupation, industry, class of worker, work status, and income.

Social and demographic characteristics is of considerable interest to researchers, both because of its intrinsic value, and because their improvement contribute directly to people's welfare. In all, a number of socio-demographic variables will be included in the survey, namely gender, age, education, occupation, size of household, composition of household, urbanisation, income variable, variables expressing type of house ownership, type of housing (permanent or semi-permanent) and type of employment (governmental or private).

Participation should not be generalized, as there are groups that need special attention in order to take participate in an activity (Kauzya, 2007). These groups are mostly women, youth, and the disabled as well as the minority groups in an area. Although, in certain societies provisions are made to make such groups represented in representative bodies, this is often very limited. Kauzya believes that their participation can be best promoted at local community level within a framework of decentralized governance, which can be achieved using their vote, their voice and their direct action by engaging in specific activities.

Characteristics such as age, gender, and level of education usually have a positive relationship with community participation in development projects (Republic of Kenya, 2008d). However, development committees are subject to the normative structures of power and control that pervade the wider society, e.g. bias along lines of ethnicity, gender, age, and class (NTA, 2009). Kenya's inordinately high levels of poverty and inequality are founded on the failure of successive independence governments to ameliorate the wide disparities originally founded on diverse agro-ecological heritage whereby regions considered suitable for European settlement benefited more economically than other regions (SID, 2012). In addition, SID states that Kenya's social cultural heritage, for example patriarchy and elder veneration, has also disadvantaged certain groups in the population, most notably women, children and minorities. Consequently, according to SID, women actually bear the brunt of poverty in Kenya.

Since the 1970s, gender has become increasingly visible as an issue in development characterised by 'Women in Development' (WID) agenda, which aimed at increasing local women's involvement in the market economy and project activities (Akerkar, 2001). Akerkar notes that in the 1990s 'Gender and Development' (GAD) was touted as the new approach which was to overcome the shortcomings of WID which included increasing at times women's labour burden, as women were already working hard, particularly poor women, and women's labour was already a part of the economy, although not necessarily recognised as such, or remunerated. Akerka reports that GAD aims to look at the social relations and interactions between women and men, and the contexts and constructions of masculinities and femininities.

Gender inequality and discrimination is said to have consistently been the norm in Kenya (Minayo, 2012). According to Gituto (2007), poverty and social marginalization always have a strong gender dimension. The rising importance of devolved and sub-sovereign finance schemes has provided socially-excluded persons and communities, gender and women's rights activists, as well as other actors working for a just society new hope, tools and avenues with which to critically evaluate the economic and state processes that work to promote social exclusion, gender injustices, inequality and poverty. Generally, 65.4% of the human potential of women in Kenya is not being realized because of inequality (Republic of Kenya, 2013a).

According to Moser (1989) the focus on gender rather than women was originally developed by feminists concerned about the manner in which the problems of women were perceived in terms of their sex, i.e., their biological differences with men and women, a relationship in which women have been systematically sub-ordinated. Gender-aware approaches are concerned with the manner in which such relationships are socially constructed; men and women play different roles in society, their gender differences being shaped by ideological, historical, religious, ethnic, economic, and cultural determinants. In addition, most authorities responsible for development planning have only very reluctantly recognised gender as an important planning issue; decision making powers continue to remain not only male dominated but also gender blind in orientation.

Women constitute about 52% of Kenya's population and their participation in resource mobilization and utilization is crucial for sustainable development (ECWD, 2005). In spite of this numerical strength most people, especially those who hold leadership positions within local authorities having the final word on the expenditure and direction of public funds are men. Moreover, they often ignore the needs of the community and especially that of women, who society has relegated to the periphery with little or no say in the resource allocation. The organization calls for the equal and full participation of both women in the devolved funds and their nurturing in needs identification, priority formulation, project implementation and in monitoring devolved fund allocation and related expenditure.

The Republic of Kenya (2008d) found out that gender bias was also evident in staff recruitment for devolved funds offices as more men than women appear to have been employed. Development professionals in the past were mainly men, making communication with women culturally difficult and they were not generally exposed to gender analyses (see in Akerkar, 2001). Negotiating structural change with men and women takes time and courage, making it an unappealing task for development partners (donors). In addition, the association with the western imposed feminist agenda, which is, donor driven, has resulted in the unpopularity of tackling structural change in gender relations. The current study establishes the ratio of men to women in terms of participation in the devolved funds especially the gender-neutral funds. It further examines how the structures on which the funds have been established influences participation by gender.

Age is a factor in some of the devolved funds in the country as it pre-qualifies entry into a fund. For example, FPE targets children of primary school going age in public schools, while TFSEF targets secondary school children. For the YEDF, participant must fall between the age bracket of 18 and 35 years, be part of a group that has at least 70% youth membership and 100% youth leadership. The minimum conditions for accessing Women Enterprise funds is that one must fall in the age bracket of 18 and above. The cash transfer programme for social protection as a development strategy for the ageing in Kenya targets the elderly who are above the age of 60 years (Mathiu and Mathiu, 2012).

Marriage is said to have a large effect on reducing the risk of poverty in various societies (Grinstein-Weiss, *et. al.*, 2004). Unmarried individuals and single-parent families are more likely to live in poverty than their married counterparts as unmarried people save much lower portions of their income and accumulate fewer assets. Given that some of the devolved funds in Kenya are aimed at wealth creation and asset accumulation, it is necessary to examine the level of participation of the married and unmarried people in devolved funds.

One of the lasting colonial legacies in most of Africa is the demarcation of land into regions and the subsequent establishment of infrastructure to serve the settler agriculture. As a result, there were migrations of new communities into areas they had not traditional occupied either as forced labour recruits due to demand for African labour in the settler farms and industries or forced migrations due to settler displacements from their original ancestral lands. Discriminatory practices against Africans prevented farmland ownership in the Highlands. Consequently, "Native Reserves" grew in close proximity to the large European landowners or in some cases African migrant peasants "squatted" on European farms in exchange for land tenure (Makoloo, 2005). This practice has been blamed on the concept of the 'squatter' which has persisted to date.

Later on with urbanization and establishment of the modern economy, more and more people have moved into new areas for settlement. Consequently, to date these new migrant communities find themselves to be a minority in a 'foreign' land. A group can be a minority (a group numerically inferior to the rest of the population in an area and in a non-dominant position) in a province or a district that is dominated by another ethnic group (Makoloo, 2005).

UG County is cosmopolitan because the area is part of the former 'White Highlands', it has agro-based industries, health and education facilities. The study looks at the element of ethnic composition, longevity of stay in the study area, language spoken and participation in the devolved funds, given that a sense of community and attachments influence citizen participation and community development efforts (Manzo and Perkins, 2006).

2.8 Social Institutions and Participation in Devolved Funds

Institutions are formal and informal behavioural rules (Skoog, 2005:5). Skoog notes that institutions structure human interaction in social, political and economic life. Institutions mean organizations, or both rules and organizations). Institutions perform both individual and social functions by facilitating decision-making and behaviour for individual actors in recurrent interaction situations (Vanberg, 1993), in (Skoog, 2005). Informal rules are traditions, customs, moral values, religious beliefs, and all other norms of behavior that have passed the test of time, whereas as formal rules are constitutions, statutes, common law, and other governmental regulations (Pejovich, 1999: 167).

Institutions are seen as systems of established and prevalent social rules that structure social interactions, for example, language, money, law, systems of weights and measures, table manners, and firms/organizations (Hodgson, 2006: 2). Institutions are recognized as systems of established and prevalent social rules that structure social interactions and are patterns of activity reproduced across time and space, and are regularly and continuously repeated (Knight, 1992: 2).

Institutions are a major factor explaining development outcomes (Branisa, *et. al.,* 2010). They more less guide human behavior and shape human interaction. According to Hodgson (2006: 2) institutions are the kinds of structures that matter most in the social realm as they make up the stuff of social life as it both constrain and enable behavior. The existence of rules implies constraints, and that such a constraint can open up possibilities as it may enable choices and actions that otherwise would not exist.

Various factors such as culture, history, and government policy, social, political and economic structures influence community participation in development (Botes and Rensburg, 2000). Institutional arrangements do influence adoption of community participation practices (see Lund, 2002). Participation is efficient when practiced through institutionalized channels or through clearly legitimate, though informal, mechanisms such as neighbourhood associations (Work, 1999).

Local institutions influence development policies. The impact on human development depends on the local social and political context, and on country conditions, especially institutions and management capacity, and on the causes and patterns of inequality and poverty (UNDP, 2010). UNDP states that the policies and reforms compatible with progress vary widely across institutional settings and depend on structural and political constraints. Policy design that is not rooted in an understanding of these institutional realities is likely to be irrelevant. UNDP continues to report that some empowerment is a precondition for grass roots development schemes, communities that lack the capacity to identify and act on their needs may remain disempowered, which means that a vicious cycle can persist. For UNDP, political decentralization, overall, seems to benefit the poor, while fiscal decentralization has more muted effects. Fiscal decentralization requires appropriate mechanisms to ensure reporting and transparency, as well as resources. Effective decentralization also requires transferring power and responsibility rather than simply implementing policy formulated at higher levels.

Social origins influence people's life chances and this places social attributes at the center stage. Various social institutions in the society drive citizens' participation in devolved funds. Social institutions are the laws, informal rules, and conventions that give durable structure to social interactions within a population (Engel and Singer, 2008). Social institutions are organizational structures with formal character that the groups or the human communities make concisely but out of necessity, to serve as means of gaining superior degrees of efficiency in their relations as well as in the goods, material and spiritual values production activities (see Prodanciuc, 2012: 239-40). He notes that, "thus…social institutions can be: political, administrative, juridical, educational, medical, religious and others" (p. 240).

Social, economic and political institutions of society have a duty to provide conditions conducive to the realization of the minimum material and psychological resources necessary for the realization of basic human rights for all (Gituto, 2007). For majority of citizens, the resources are best secured through a strategic and long-term process of capabilities and asset development obtained especially from quality education, healthy living, rewarding and competitive employment, a good business, long-term savings, and home ownership, social protection in the event of social vulnerability, sickness, old age, and extreme youth. In Kenya, the overall goal of the devolved funds is the realization of rights for all in any one, combination of or all of the above.

Genuine downward accountability requires more than a new set of procedures and institutions (Francis and James, 2003). Those with stakes are capable of turning institutions and opportunities created through decentralization to their own advantage. The NTA (2009) found significant institutions at the local level such as religious groups, women's groups, youth groups and to some extent clans, to interface between citizens and state. Development committees are subject to the normative structures of power and control that pervade the wider society, e.g. bias along lines of ethnicity, gender, age and class. Consequently, collective power rests in institutions that are largely excluded or distanced from the public or political sphere. These are namely the religious groups, women groups, youth groups and clans.

Social institutions in the society are interlinked and are in position to influence societal members in a number of ways. Most households have at least one member who attends a religious institution on a weekly basis, religious leaders have huge power to influence communities, and also to disseminate information (NTA, 2009). The study explores further, the role of religion or religious institutions in participation in devolved funds.

Education as a social institution has a role to play in shaping community relation including participation in devolved funds. According to Constitution and Reform Education Consortium (CRECO) education plays a significant role in a country's human capital formation and development (CRECO, 2012). Better education leads not only to higher individual income, but is also a necessary pre-condition for long-term economic growth. The average level of education of the local population influences citizen participation. The higher the level of education, the more actively people follow and participate in public policy since they are more likely to be aware of their rights and more vigilant of abuses of public trust (Azfar, *et. al.,* 1999).

Basic literacy and especially high levels of education influence levels of community involvement in development and monitoring of utilization of development funds (Republic of Kenya, 2008d). In addition, where elements of social capital are high in the community, there is likely to be higher levels of transparency and accountability in the use of public funds and by extension, lower levels of corruption. Further, in areas where the average level of education is higher, projects are more likely to be in line with community priorities. Furthermore, it is possible to fundamentally change the people's attitudes towards corruption on devolved funds through public education to increase public vigilance and scrutiny of funded projects. The study goes further and examines how education determines participation in various funds especially on choice of one fund over the other.

The media as a social institution is a very powerful channel of communication today. In most of Africa, radio, especially the vernacular stations, play a major role in shaping societal opinion on various issues. Democracy pre-supposes access to information, transparent procedures of government and an effective media (Francis and James, 2003). Administrators can only be held to account by a citizenry that is active and informed. Media reaches a large number of people within a short period of time (NTA, 2009). It is effective not just for relaying information but also for exposing issues for public scrutiny. Citizens are taking more visible and audible action, especially through the mass media and activities of CSOs in search of just governance. In Kenya, citizens vote out leaders because of their near non-accountability for public resources (Action aid International Kenya, 2006).

Informing citizens of their rights, responsibilities, and options can be the most important first step toward legitimate citizen participation (Arstein, 2004). However, too frequently the emphasis is placed on a one-way flow of information done though news media, pamphlets, posters, and responses to inquiries. Information for community monitoring of devolved funds is passed through newspapers and radio (Aukot, *et al.*, 2008). According to the Governance and Transparency Fund (GTF), *et. al.* (2011) the media in Kenya is an important player in encouraging citizen and CSO participation/mobilization in governance and transparency related activities. At the local and regional level, citizens action groups are most effective as a means of raising awareness on matters of accountability as well as demanding accountability from public officials. However, at the national level the media remains a fundamental tool for raising stakes on matters of accountability and exerting response by making it a public concern, hence making public institutions to respond better and quicker.

Criticisms have been mounted over the way devolved funds are managed and utilized, through numerous complaints that have been made in both the media and public fora (Republic of Kenya, 2008d). According to the Mediterranean Institute of Gender Studies (MIGS) the media promote limited and biased conceptualizations of women (MIGS, 2005). Mass media, rarely initiate public decisions at local and county level (Haruta and Radu, 2010). The current study identifies the preferred form of media in communicating with the community.

When democratic mechanisms fail, it leads to corruption and capture of the local governments (Enikolopov and Zhuravskaya, 2007). Lack of capacity at the local level is known to affect decentralization efforts, producing unlikely results (Azfar, *et. al.*, 1999). State or non-state officials (human capital) through official structures control the various resources devolved at the local level. According to Azfar and colleagues, the quality (skills and knowledge) of civil servants is the key dimension of capacity. The officials might possess the needed information to assess local problems but they may not have the skills and knowledge to manage large projects and budgets or to coordinate policy implementation. In addition, Lack of physical capital such as equipment and technology can also curtail participation at the local level. There might be inadequate phone lines or mobile network thereby hindering communication and coordination, lack transport equipment to visit the far-flung corners, lack of computers and proper computer systems, with records kept manually, which is not only inefficient but also makes the records prone to tampering. In the current study, effort is made to identify how the location of the devolved funds in the town influence citizen participation in the funds especially in the interior.

The extent and impact of citizen participation on public service delivery depend partly on the effectiveness of civil society organizations and on certain aspects of the social structure (Azfar, *et. al.,* 1999). Civil society as an institution encompasses non-governmental and non-profit organizations such as civic groups and associations, cooperatives, and user groups. Central to the issue of governance and accountability is the idea that effective and responsive governments require strong and vibrant civil societies to keep them in check (see in Johnson, 2003). Civil society matters, because NGOs, user associations, and other civic groups help to coordinate citizens' actions and get their voice heard in government as well (Azfar, *et. al.,* 1999). The study seeks to establish the various civil societies, NGOs, user associations, and other civic groups in the study area and their role in the devolved funds.

The economic structure in a society might lead to inequality in participation. According to Azfar, *et. al.,* (1999) economic heterogeneity of the local population with respect to income may distort resource allocation. Different economic groups are likely to have varying bargaining power and thus varying opportunities for participation. The rich are known to benefit more from the available resources than the poor do. Azafar and colleagues report that the wealthier people are often better connected and can use their money and influence to steer the public policy and resource allocation to their advantage. Johnson (2003) and Azafar, *et. al.,* (1999) refers to this as 'elite capture.' According to Johnson, decentralization creates new opportunities for local notables to 'capture' the resources allocated through local political bodies, especially given the lack of fiscal and political autonomy. At the district level, the non-elected officials and bureaucrats in the provincial administration play a large role in the approval of local development activities.

According to Bowen (2008), citizen participation can be higher during the 'identification' stage than during the design of a project. During project implementation, participation is higher in terms of resource contribution mainly through the provision of manual labour, paid or voluntary. Residents are motivated by money, as well as the offer of lunch on workdays. In other words, the communities' participation is tied to bread-and butter issues and concrete outcomes. The study identifies the participation in the devolved funds based on economic background by looking at income level and employment status of respondents. The study identifies the distribution of participants in the various devolved fund by economic background.

Social heterogeneity of the population with respect to ethnicity, language, and religion has the potential to reduce the efficiency of resource allocation and public service delivery (Azfar, *et. al.,* 1999). Different ethnic groups compete with one another even as social heterogeneity make it more difficult for people to work together. Culture in most cases is responsible for various inequalities or non-participation in development initiatives in many societies. Trust, cultural norms and traditions are likely to affect citizen participation. In addition, the prevalence of trust among the local population, and between citizens and government influence public service delivery, while cultural norms influence the effectiveness of citizen cooperation. The existence of mutual confidence among the people and trust in systems is able to encourage participation largely. Azfar and colleagues not that the greater the level of trust between strangers, the greater the likelihood of cooperation within and across different social and economic groups. They also note that cultural norms influence the effectiveness of citizen cooperation. Norms such as sexism, corruption, various forms of discrimination are considered to prevent participation. The study area is a multi-ethnic county with periodic rivalries and conflicts.

In Kenya, the disadvantaging of women has persisted despite the government's mid-1970s establishment of the Women's Bureau, and the country's accession to various global platforms seeking gender equality, such as the 1995 Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action, which focused on mobilizing resources with which to deliver gender equality (SID, 2012). SID adds that traditional patriarchal practices disadvantage women in terms of access to development resources. In addition, women's contribution is not taken seriously and there are few women office bearers in development committees. Dominant men in households prevent women from joining groups. Furthermore, in committees, women often play a token role in fulfillment of quota requirements and are silenced in meetings and forums. Culturally, Kenya is largely a paternal society where men are expected to play the role of provider (KNBS, 2007). The current study examines participation in various devolved funds by gender.

2.9 Theoretical Framework and Conceptual Framework

A theory is an explanation of why or how things relate to each other (Bohm and Vogel, 2011). Theory informs our thinking upon which we make research decisions required for our understanding of the real world (Ritchie 2003). To test the field data, the basic reference for the study is the institutional theory. Devolved funds operate within institutions, which influence how, whom and why people participate in the funds. Conceptual framework to supplement the theory and explain the study is developed from the institutional theory. The conceptual framework "explains graphically or in narrative form, the main things studied, - the key factors, concepts, or variables, - and the presumed relationships among them" (Miles and Huberman, 1994: p. 18). The framework uses institutional theory by drawing from the assumption of the study that socio-demographic and socio-economic characteristics, together with social institutions play a key role in participation in devolved funds.

2.9.1 Institutional Theory

Institutional theory in social science can be traced to the emergence of political science, economics and sociology at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries in the multidisciplinary works of Marx and Weber, Cooley and Mead, to Veblen and Commons (Scott, 2001; Machado-da-Silva, 2005). There are various versions of institutional theory in literature. The various strains include historical institutionalism, sociological institutionalism, new or neo-institutionalism, and local order or actor institutionalism gives the versions (Thoenig, 2011). Each develops a more or less specific set of theoretical as well as empirically grounded interpretations and covers major facets of what institutionalization processes are. On the other hand, Peters (1999) and Peters (2000) categorizes institutions into general treatments, normative approach, rational choice, historical institutionalism, empirical institutionalism, sociological, and economics approach.

The study adopted the strain of sociological institutional theory. Sociological perspective defines institutions broadly. Beside formal rules and procedures, it includes symbols, moral models, and cognitive schemes. Institutions provide frames of meaning which guide human action and therefore are similar to cultural systems (Thoenig, 2011). Furthermore, institutionalization is a cognitive process that models the sense people give to events or acts. Societal institutions affect individuals and organizations (Meyer, 2007). According to Meyer, actors are substantially empowered and controlled by institutional contexts, and these contexts go far beyond a few norms or network structures (pp. 791-792). Institutions are causal in decision-making, and decision-making cannot be explained accurately without considering institutional contexts (Heikkila and Isett, 2003).

In contemporary sociological cycles, institutional theory can be traced from the works of Robert K. Merton and his students in the late 1940s on Functionalist Analysis of Organizations (Tolbert, *et. al.,* 1996). One of Robert Merton's students, Philip Selznick studied the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA) model bureaucracy. This is a federally owned corporation with the mission to establish a unified programme of resource development for the advancement of economic growth in the seven-state region comprising the Tennessee Valley (Selznick, 1984; Hargrove and Conkin, 1983; Maurer, 1986). Selznick evaluated the TVA programme in relation to its grass roots ideology or democracy established between TVA and the people of the region to foster development. The TVA study is considered a pioneering step in the sociological institutionalism perspectives (Thoenig, 2011).

According to Scott (2008, p. 48) "institutions are comprised of regulative, normative and cultural-cognitive elements that, together with associated activities and resources, provide stability and meaning to social life." To North, (1990, p. 3) institutions are "the rules of the game or humanly-devised structures that provide incentives and constraints to economic actors." Institutional theory attends to the deeper and more resilient aspects of social structure (Scott, 2004; Smith and Hitt, 2004). According to Scott, it considers the processes by which structures, including schemas, rules, norms, and routines, become established as authoritative guidelines for social behaviour. It enquires into how these elements are created, diffused, adopted, and adapted over space and time, and how they fall into decline and disuse. It assumes an 'over-socialized' individual whose decisions are mainly influenced by prevailing social norms, and not by any reflection or resistance based on personal interest.

According to Zucker (1991), the permanence of social characteristics is the commonly accepted definition for the concept of institution. Institutions are "multifaceted, durable social structures, made up of symbolic elements, social activities, and material resources with the central ingredients of institutions being rules, norms, and beliefs" (Scott, 2001, p. 49). Institutions are instrumental in shaping actors' goals and beliefs (Scott, 1987). Institutions are the mechanisms that guide behaviour when selecting among alternatives of action. Institutions produce group performance, in such primary groups as families and work units as well as in large social units, as large as organizations (Heikkila and Isett, 2003).

Institutional arguments do not rely on aggregations of individual action, or on patterned interaction games between individuals, but on "institutions that structure action" (see Clemens and Cook 1999). The various institutions in the society are the ones that are considered to shape action and behaviour. Institutions can be constraining, superimposing conditions of possibility for mobilization, access, and influence. Institutions limit some forms of action and facilitate others (Amenta and Ramsey 2010).

Humans are social animals and for the most part like to have friends to share time with and to help navigate life (Barlow and Kauzlarich, 2010). Social scientists have been able to show that our relationships with intimate others substantially influence our values, beliefs, and behaviour. The socio-cultural and embodied constitution of an able social actor is structured by personal and milieu-specific experiences and socialization (Zinn, 2008). According to Barley and Tolbert (1997), socialization plays an important role in institutionalization process. The socialization process ensures that existing institutional rules are diffused repeatedly.

According to Tolbert, *et. al.* (1996), one of the major hallmarks of analyses of organizations produced by Merton and his students was a focus on the dynamics of social change. The assumption is that the structural components of a system must be integrated in order for the system to survive, since the components are interrelated parts of the whole and that change in part of the system leads to adaptive changes in other components of the system. Furthermore, the existing structures contribute to a social system's functioning.

Nee and Ingram (1998) argue that social relationships are revealed at the level of face-to-face social interaction. Nee and Ingram note that an institution is a web of interrelated norms -formal and informal- governing social relations. It is by structuring social interactions that institutions produce group performance, in such primary groups as families and work units as well as in large social units, as large as organizations. Nee and Ingram relate social relations to norms that comprise informal constraints. Informal norms are 'rules of a group or community that may or may not be explicitly stated and that rely on informal mechanisms of monitoring, such as social approval and disapproval' (p. 2). In addition, norms governing interpersonal relationships both constrain and facilitate behaviour by defining the structure of incentives - material and non-material- for individuals situated in a group.

Institutions in society shape the social structure. An institution reflects a space of human conduct reproduced by social rules being developed in and through history (Scott and Christensen, 1995). As in presented in table 2.6, institution consists of three elements or pillars namely: regulative, normative and cognitive (Scott, 1995; Mahalingam and Levitt, 2007). Each element affects behaviour as well as provide stability and meaning to social behaviour. According to Scott (2008, p. 50) the three pillars run "from the conscious to the unconscious, from the legally enforced to the taken for granted.” Institutions constrain and direct people to behave in a certain regular, perhaps non-rational but homogeneous ways (Mahalingam and Levitt, 2007). They note that organizations and actors conform to institutionally specified behaviours since they provide legitimacy.

Table 2. 6. Three Elements of the Institutions

	Regulative	**Normative**	**Cognitive**
Basis of compliance	Expedience	Social obligation	Taken-for grantedness, shared understanding
Basis of order	Regulative rules	Blinding expectations	Constitutive schema
Mechanisms	Coercive	Normative	Mimetic
Logic	Instrumentality	Appropriateness	Orthodoxy
Indicators	Rules, laws, sanctions	Certification, accreditation	Common beliefs, shared logics of action, isomorphism
Basis of legitimacy	Legally sanctioned	Morally governed	Comprehensible, recognizable, culturally supported

Source: Scott (1995, p. 35).

The regulative institutions include policies and work rules, the normative intuitions include work norms and habits, while the cognitive institutions include beliefs and values (Palthe, 2014). Regulative institutionalism is based on laws, regulations, contracts and their enforcement through mediation, arbitration or litigation; the normative is the socially shared expectations of appropriate behaviour, and social exchange processes; while cognitive involve creating shared identities, scripts or conceptual frameworks to bridge differences in values or interests (Henisz and Levitt, 2011). The regulative institutions include the explicit and formal rules, laws, regulations, contracts and their enforcement through arbitration, mediation of litigation that are followed and lead to regular behaviour.

Under the regulative pillar, actions need to be put into framework of what is allowed and what is not. The regulative arm provides guidance to organizations using formal rules. The concept of regulation not only emphasizes restraints, but it also enables actions (Schiller, 2013). Community members are in position to take part in the activities of fund given its convenience and practicality. Here, institutional structures affect actors through "coercive" processes including nation-state legal actions (Meyer, 2007, p. 792). Legislation and policy frameworks establishing the funds, spells out appropriate criteria and rules to be used in allocating funds. The rules and regulations determines target groups and participation criteria.

The normative pillar puts emphasis on values and norms. According to Schiller (2013, p. 58) values describe the preferred and desirable out of which standards of behaviour are defined, in order to assess specific actions. Norms determine what appropriate behaviour is. Norms can be informally or formally determined. Emphasis is placed on the 'normative controls of environments over actors, emphasizing the influence of professionalised standards (Meyer, 2007, p. 792). The moral standards in the society that include concern for the children, women, youth, persons living with disability, widowed and other vulnerable groups, influences allocation of the funds.

The cognitive pillar refers to the cultural elements (ideas, customs and social behaviour) of a particular people in society. Cultural elements govern behaviour. It supposes that environments create standards that actors adopt 'mimetically,' reflecting taken-for-granted standards (Meyer, 2007, p. 792). In many African societies, the youth and women traditionally organise around groups. The groups are used for merry go rounds, savings and for working together, for instance working on each other's farm in turns. Cultural practices surrounding patriarchy and male dominance in the society can influence the participation of women in devolved funds. Language of communication determines participation in a fund as is reflected with use of local media.

One of the major merits of institutional theory is that institutions are seen as both independent and dependent variables (Peters, 2000). Institutions are seen as dependent variables due to the question of institutional development and institutionalization while they are seen as independent variables because they do make a difference in policy. Scholars can use contemporary institutional theory to examine systems ranging from micro interpersonal interactions to macro global frameworks (Scott, 2004).

The theory of sociological institutionalism is thus used to interpret the data from the field of study. The theory explains the strong relations that societal institutions (socialisation agents) like the family, financial institutions and the state agencies have on citizen participation on the devolved funds. It provides an avenue to explain how formal and informal institutions within the society influence participation in devolved funds.

In summary, in sociological institutionalism, individuals play an actors role or identity as in a theatrical world (Frank and Meyer, 2002). The individual actors have socially conferred rights and responsibilities and socially conferred agency to represent these and other interest (Meyer and Jepperson, 2000). Individual action is determined by institutional structures (Meyer, 2007, p. 792). Institutions in the society determine participation in devolved funds and individuals who participate in the funds have socially conferred rights and responsibilities that emanate from the institutional structures. Devolved funds are aimed at social economic transformation in the society. Institutions in the society shape how the community interacts with the funds and the funds operate within institutional set ups.

2.9.2 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework sets out to provide guidance on the linkage between the study objectives. This study approaches participation as a multifaceted approach and draws upon the sociological stream in institutional theory. Earlier approaches to service provision in Kenya were highly centralized at the national level. The approach faced challenges of institutional and governance failure for instance corruption, and mismanagement of limited resources. Approaches to decentralize resources to the people has since become popular with the state and development partners.

Currently, there are various devolved funds in existence either with specific roles or with diverse/general mandates, and with various target groups in the society (NTA, 2009; Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008; Nyangena, *et. al.* 2010). The funds are operational at the local level with working representative committees and offices. Devolved funds in Kenya are operated either as cash benefits to deserving households through cash transfers, or provision of array of funds, through which citizens apply to benefit from (Irungu, *et. al.,* 2009; Ikiara, 2009). The former is given purely as grants while the latter has a pool of funds given either as credit. The funds are meant to improve delivery of services and improve the standards of living in the community.

There are specific factors that influence participation of people in the various devolved funds. The study is based on the premise that certain socio-demographic characteristics and social institutions, together with the structures of the devolved funds influences citizens' participation in devolved funds. The conceptual framework is concerned with how the independent variables combine to predict the amount of variation that occurs in the dependent variable. The independent variables, which are the causal factors, are socio-demographic factors, social institutions and the structures of the devolved funds. Their resultant effect is made manifest in citizens' participation in devolved funds, which is the dependent variable. Decision to participate in devolved funds is made after consideration or encountering a myriad of factors.

The fund can be categorized into broad sectors. The conceptual framework has categorized the funds into five wide sectors namely: education, economic/enterprise/market, infrastructure, social security/welfare and multi-sectorial/general purpose funds. The educational funds are used for payment of fees and other utilities in educational institutions. The economic/enterprise/market are used for the establishment of business enterprises. The infrastructure funds are used for the establishment and improvement of infrastructure including roads, water, and electricity. The social security/welfare funds are meant to cushion the vulnerable groups in the society from poverty. The general-purpose funds are multi-sectorial and can be used across all sectors with consent of the community through a participative process.

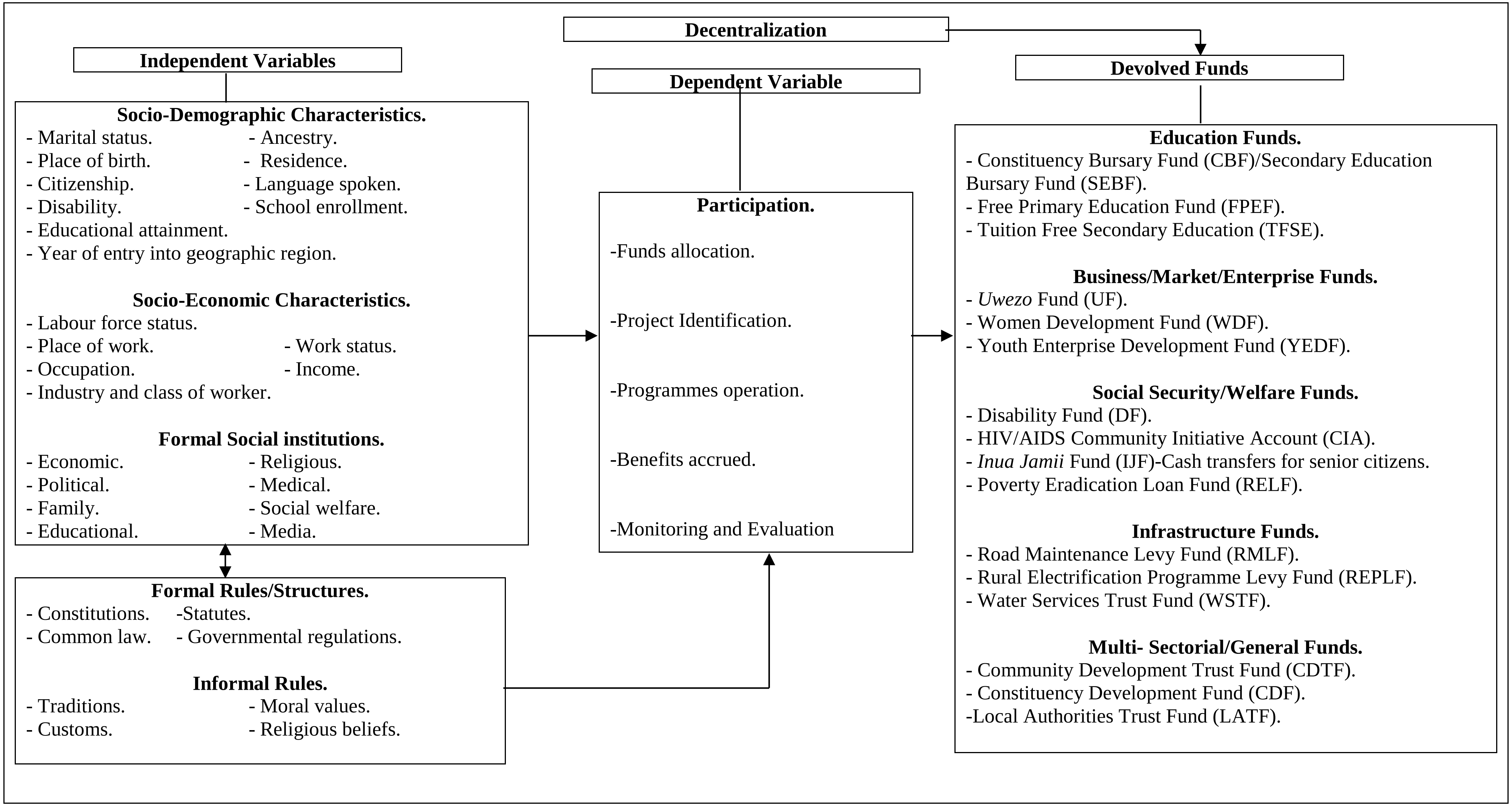
Socio-demographic characteristics encompasses socio-economic conditions as well. Socio-demographic characteristics include marital status, place of birth, citizenship and year of entry into a geographic region, school enrollment and educational attainment, ancestry, residence (migration), language spoken, and disability. Others are gender, age, size of household, composition of household, urbanisation, income, type of house ownership, and type of housing (permanent or semi-permanent). Socio-economic conditions refer to components of economic and social status that distinguish and characterize people (Morris, *et. al.*, 2000). Economic characteristics include labour force status, place of work -type of employment (governmental or private), occupation, and industry, class of worker, work status, and income.

The design of the funds include whether the fund is given as credit or grant to the citizens and the target group of the fund, i.e., groups, individuals, persons living with disability, the youth, the women, primary school pupil, secondary school student, tertiary education college, special school, the poor, the elderly, the orphaned, widowed and other vulnerable groups. In addition to this is whether, the fund is government fund or donor funds.

Institutions can either be formal or informal. Informal rules are traditions, customs, moral values, religious beliefs, and all other norms of behavior that have passed the test of time, whereas as formal rules are constitutions, statutes, common law, and other governmental regulations (Pejovich, 1999). Under the formal category, the devolved funds can be said to be rooted in Constitutions, Statutes, Common law, Governmental regulations. The documents explicitly set forth the participation mechanisms and requirements hence pre-determining participation in the funds. They explicitly set the role and target of the funds. First, the targets or forms are found in the forms of Acts of Parliament (e.g. CDF and LATF). Second, Presidential Pronouncements (e.g. SEBF). Third, Presidential Legal Order Notice (e.g. Constituency HIV/AIDS Fund). Fourth, the ruling party's manifesto (e.g. FPEF). Fifth, as a strategic move towards addressing a particular issue, for example arresting unemployment and poverty (e.g. WEDF). Sixth, in line with international obligations for instance United Nations World Summit on Social Development held in 1995 at Copenhagen that set a target of reducing global poverty by half in 2015 (e.g. PERV). Seventh, through the Kenya Gazette Supplement (e.g. YEDF). More recently, the *Uwezo* Fund was established as an election promise.

Under informal rules traditions, moral values, customs, and religious beliefs can also influence citizens' participation in devolved funds. Traditions, moral values and customs determining the position of the youth and women in the society can determine their participation in funds. The religious beliefs concerning the giving and receiving of credit can might determine the uptake of funds designed in the form of credit.

The framework attempts to show the linkages of the influence on devolved funds arising from the effects of the independent variables. However, not all citizens participate in devolved funds. Participation in devolved funds differs across the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the individual. The framework is summarized in figure 2.7 showing the structure, process and the outcome –participation.



Source: Author's Formulation based on Institutional Theory.

Figure 2. 7. Participation and Social Exclusion.

CHAPTER 3

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

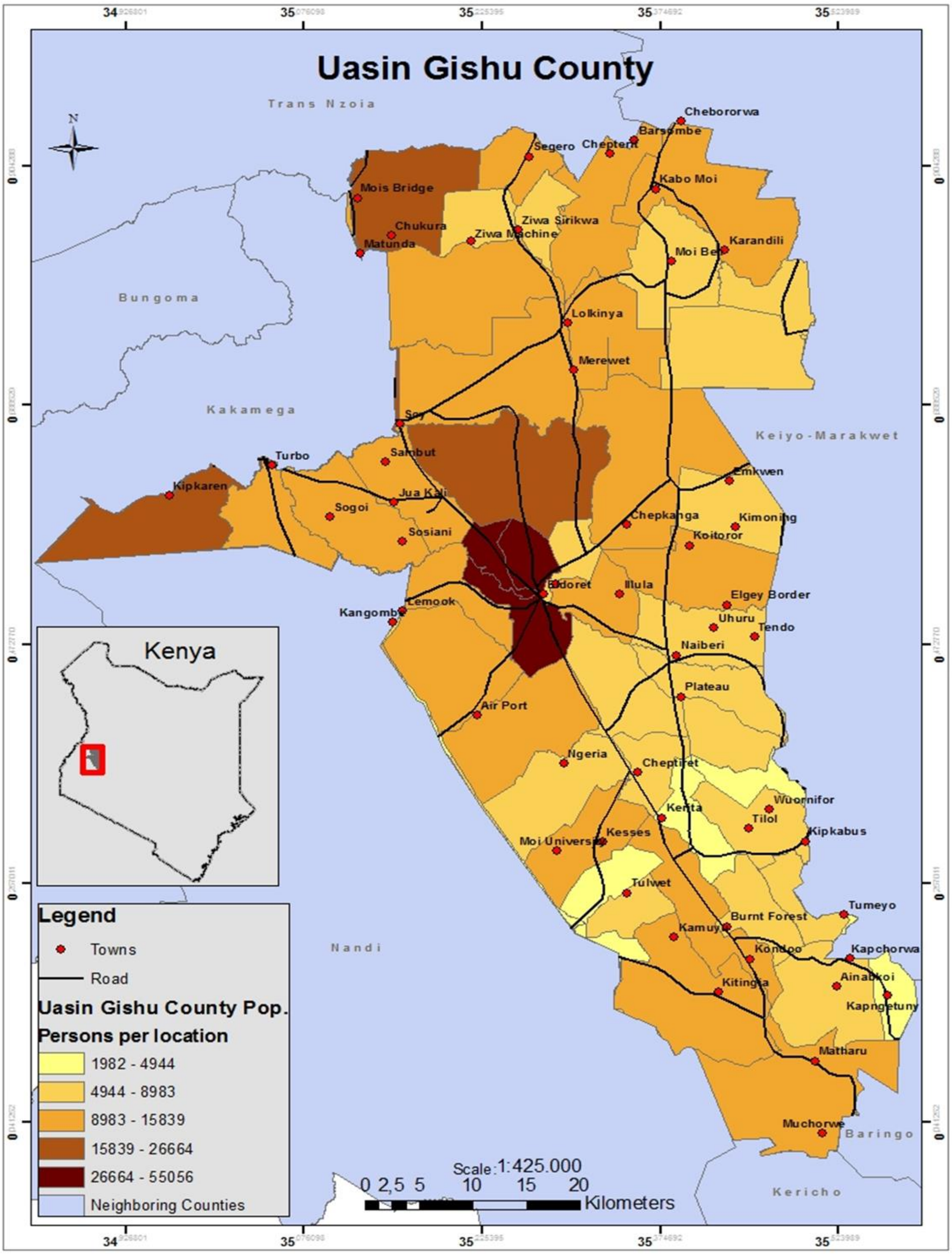
3.1 Introduction

The methodology section begins by description of the study area. This is followed by the description of data, research design and the data collection procedure. Then, sampling techniques, data processing, and analysis procedure are presented. The section ends with access and ethical considerations for the study together with presentation of study constraints and limitations.

3.2 The Study Area

Kenya gained independence in 1963 from the British colonial government. The study was carried out in UG County located in the Rift Valley (RV) Province of Kenya. Kenya comprises land area of 225,000 square miles (Muleri, 2009). The Republic of Kenya lies in the eastern coast of sub-Saharan Africa (see appendix I). According to KNBS and ICF Macro (2010), the country lies between 5 degrees north and 5 degrees' south latitude and between 24 and 31 degrees' east longitude. The country is almost bisected by the equator. It is bordered by Ethiopia in the north, Somalia in the north-east, Tanzania in the south, Uganda and Lake Victoria in the west, South-Sudan in the north-west, and it is bordered on the east by the Indian Ocean. The country has a total area of 582,646 square kilometres (Sq. Km/Km^2) of which 571,466 Km^2 form the land area and that approximately 80% of the land area of the country is ASAL, and only 20% of the land is arable.

UG is one of the 47 counties in Kenya. It is located mid-west of the RV (see figure 3.1 and appendix II) and borders six counties namely, Elgeyo-Marakwet to the east, Trans Nzoia to the north, Kericho to the south, Baringo to the south-east, Nandi to the south-west and Bungoma and Kakamega to the west (Kyrili, *et. al.,* 2012). According to the Uasin Gishu County Integrated Development Plan 2013-2018, the county lies between longitudes 34 degrees 50' east and 35 degrees 37' west and latitudes 0 degrees 03' south and 0 degrees 55' north (Uasin Gishu County, 2013). It covers a total area of 3,345.2 Sq. Km. The County is a highland plateau with altitudes falling gently from 2,700 meters above sea level to about 1,500 meters above sea level. The topography is higher to the east and declines gently towards the western border.



Source: Map Made with Data from Survey of Kenya (SoK).

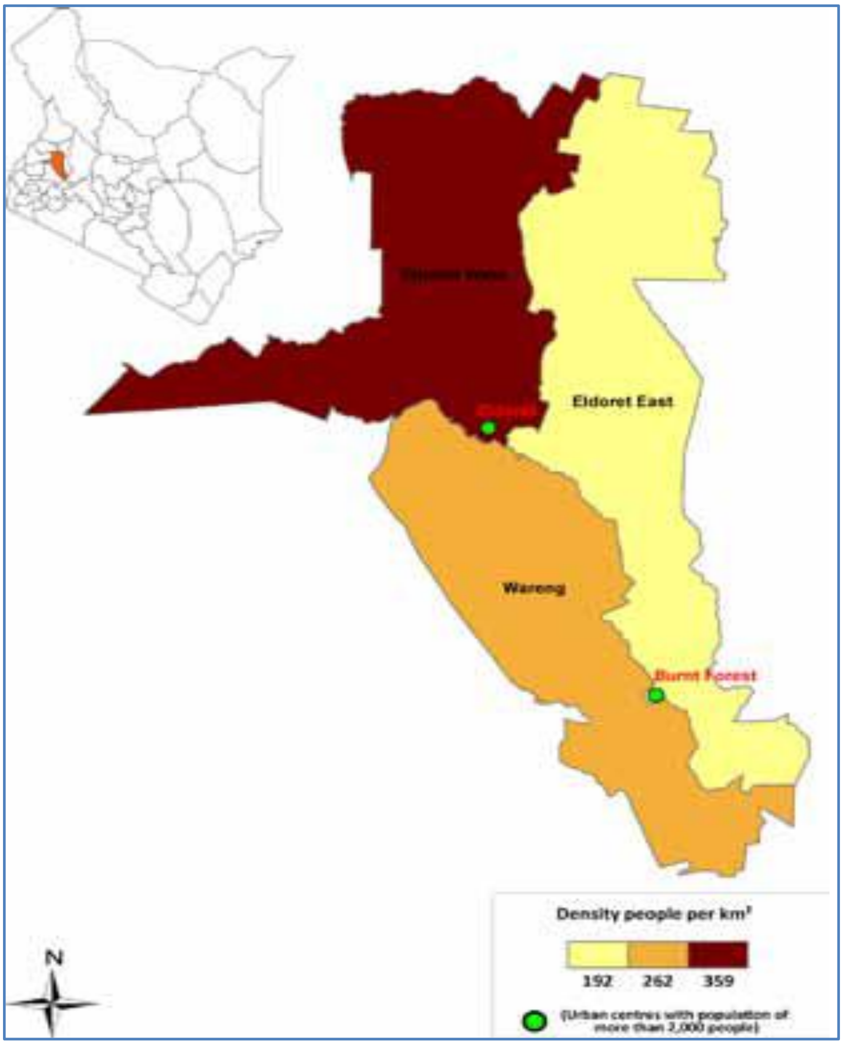
Figure 3. 1. Map of Uasin Gishu County.

According to the county integrated development plan, the county is physio-graphically divided into three zones: the upper highlands, upper midlands and lower highlands. These zones greatly influence land use patterns given their climatic conditions. The geology is dominated by tertiary volcanic rock with no known commercially exploitable minerals. In addition, it experiences high and reliable rainfall, which is evenly distributed throughout the year. The average rainfall ranges between 624.9 mm to 1,560.4 mm.

Generally, UG County has bi-modal rainfall. The long rains start from mid-March to late May, and short rains starts from mid-October to late December, ranging from 500 mm to 2,600 mm per annum, with two distinct peaks occurring between April and May then subsiding in June. The rain then resumes from July peaking in the month of August and subsiding in the months of September and October. Dry spells occur between November and February, however, with some scattered showers, until the return of the rains again in the month of March. The temperatures range between 7 degrees Celsius and 29 degrees Celsius (Republic of Kenya, 2012b). The county is made up of three districts namely Eldoret West, Eldoret East, and Wareng (see figure 3.2). Eldoret East has a total area of 1,250.7 Km^2, Eldoret West has a total area of 1,088 Km^2 and Wareng 989.1 Km^2 (Republic of Kenya, 2008a; Republic of Kenya, 2008b; Republic of Kenya, 2008c).

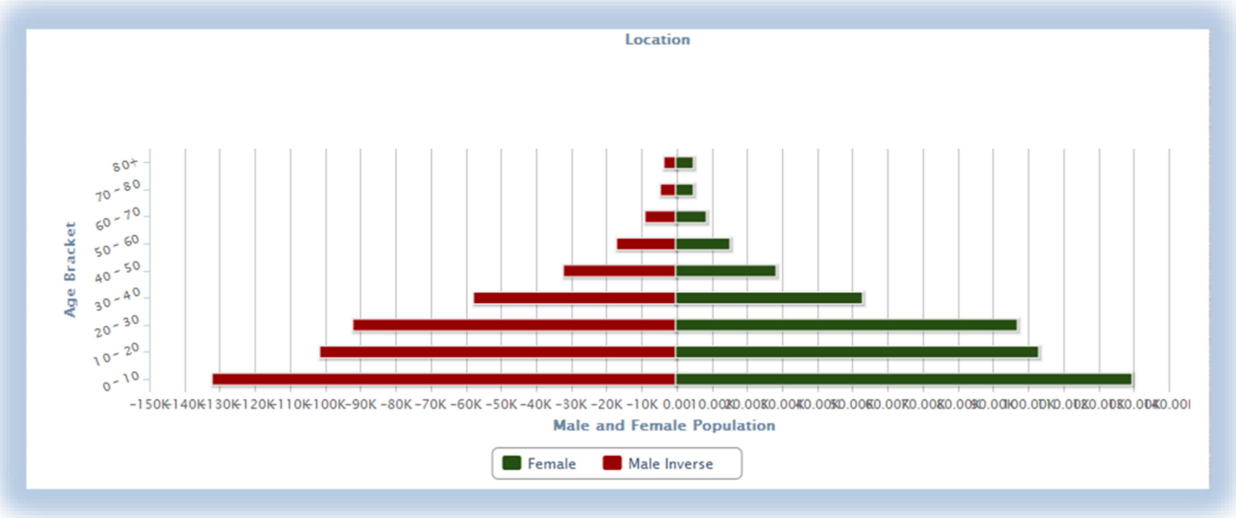
The County is divided into six sub-counties: Turbo, Soy, Ainabkoi, Moiben, Kessess, and Kapseret (Uasin Gishu County, 2013). The sub-counties are further sub-divided into 51 locations and 100 sub-locations. There are six constituencies in the county: Soy, Moiben, and Turbo in Eldoret West District; Kapseret and Kesses in Wareng Disrict; and Ainabkoi in Eldoret East District (see appendix IV). There are a further 30 elective wards in the county for Member County Assembly (MCA). There are seven wards in Soy constituency, namely Moi's Bridge, Kapkures, Ziwa, Segero/Barsombe, Kipsomba, Soy, and Kuinet/Kapsuswa. Turbo constituency has six wards, Ngenyilel, Tapsagoi, Kamagut, Kiplombe, Kapsaos, and Huruma. There are five wards in Moiben constituency, Tembelio, Sergoit, Karuna/Meibeki, Moiben, and Kimumu. Ainabkoi constituency has three wards, Kapsoya, Kaptagat, and Ainabkoi/Olare. Kapseret constituency has five wards, Simat/Kapseret, Kipkenyo, Ngeria, Megun, and Langas. Kesses constituency has four wards, Racecourse, Cheptiret/Kipchamo, Tulwet/Chuiyat, and Tarakwa.

The population of the county has been increasing considering that, the total county population is indicated as 622,705 people according to the 1999 population and housing census (Republic of Kenya, 2001). The 2009 population census records the total county population to be 894,179 and 202,000 households (KNBS, 2010). The percentage of men to women in the county is 50/50 (see figure 3.3). This mirrors the national population census results of 2009 that found that there are 38,610,097 people in Kenya, of which men and women seem to have struck a balance, nearly, with 19,192,458 being male and 19,417,639 being female.



Source: CRA (2012, p. 44).

Figure 3. 2. Map of Uasin Gishu County's Districts.



Source: Republic of Kenya (2012b).

Figure 3. 3. Uasin Gishu Age Pyramid.

When the population is broken down per district from the 2009 census report Eldoret West district had a population of 391,655, Eldoret East district 241,451 and Wareng district 261,073 (KNBS, 2013). The population for Eldoret West district is projected to be 530,797, Eldoret East district 327,231, and Wareng district 353,825, totalling 1,211,853 for the entire county by 2017 –see table 3.1- (KNBS, 2013) in Uasin Gishu (2013). The youth age group of between 15 and 29 years make up 32% of the total county population.

Table 3.1. Population Distribution and Density by Sub County

Sub County	2009 (Census)		2012 (Projections)		2015 (Projections)		2017 (Projections)	
	Population	Density (P/Km²)	Population	Density (P/Km²)	Population	Density (P/Km²)	Population	Density (P/Km²)
Eldoret East	241,451	192	270,606	215	303,283	241	327,231	260
Eldoret West	391,655	359	438,948	402	491,952	451	530,797	486
Wareng	261,073	262	292,599	293	327,930	328	353,825	354
Total	**894,179**	**267**	**1,002,153**	**299**	**1,123,165**	**335**	**1,211,853**	**362**

Source: KNBS (2013) in Uasin Gishu (2013, p. 47).

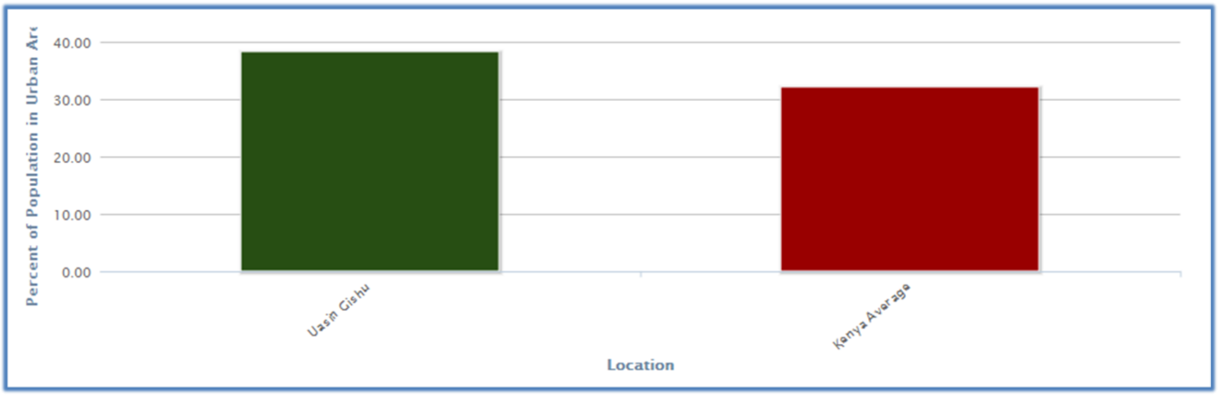
Eldoret West has 44.3% of the County population, Eldoret East 27.3%, and Wareng District 28.4%. From the 1999 census, the total number of households in Eldoret East is 49,056 of which 8,757 are female headed households, and the average household size in the District is 5.2 (Republic of Kenya, 2008a). Wareng District had a similar number of households (49,056) of which female headed households are also 8,757 and the average household size is 5.2 as well (Republic of Kenya, 2008c). This is an increase from 4.2 in 2001 (Republic of Kenya, 2005). From the 2009 census, there were 88,956 households in Eldoret West, 51,469 in Eldoret East and 61,866 in Wareng District (KNBS, 2013).

According to the county report, at an inter-censual population growth rate of 3.8 %, the total population is projected to grow to 1,211,853 by 2017 (Uasin Gishu County, 2013). The population growth rate is higher than the national growth rate, which is at 2.9 %. The population density is 267 persons per sq. km, which is expected to increase to 362 persons per sq. km by 2017. Good climate, varied topography, reliable rainfall and proximity to surface water are appealing natural characteristics that has frequently attracted in-migration into the county. Amenity-rich urban locations (urbanity) have become attractive to individuals searching for places to work, recreate, live, or retire.

The county is one of the most cosmopolitan in Kenya and a home to ethnic groups of the Bantu, Nilotic, and Cushitic extraction (Uasin Gishu County, 2013). The Nilotic Nandi (Kalenjin) and Nilotic Keiyo (Kalenjin) are dominant in Eldoret East, with the Nilotic Marakwet (Kalenjin) residing along the boundary with Elgeyo-Marakwet County. The Nandi, Luhya (Bantu) and Kikuyu (Bantu) are distributed within Eldoret West, while the Nandi and Kikuyu are dominant in Wareng. The Kalenjin (Arror, Bung'omek, Cherangany, Dorobo, El Molo, Endo, Kipsigis, Marakwet, Nandi, Ogiek, Saboat, Samor, Senger, Sengwer, Terik, Tugen, Pokot, and Endorois) are the predominant group in the County. The Luyha language consists of 18 sub-tribes with the Bukusu and Maragoli being the largest sub-tribes. Others include the Banyala, Banyore, Batsotso, Gisu, Idakho, Isukha, Kabras, Khayo, Kisa, Marachi, Marama, Masaaba, Samia, Tachoni, Tiriki and Wanga. The county is composed of other ethnic groups like the Luo (Nilotic), Somali (Cushitic), Turkana (Nilotic), Maasai (Nilotic), Kisii (Bantu), Kamba (Bantu) and other Kenyan ethnic groups (see Kyrili, *et. al.* 2012).

The non-indigenous ethnic groups migrated to UG as farm labour providers, railway workers, businesspersons, and workers in the agro-based industries (Uasin Gishu County, 2013). Most of the migration into the RV in general and UG in particular by the non-indigenous ethnic groups, is relatively recent, only dating back to the first few years after independence in 1963, when farms formerly occupied by colonial white settlers were bought by, or given back to, indigenous (native) Africans. There are also people of Indian (Asian), European and Boer (South African) origin living and operating businesses in urban areas.

The county has a close proximity to the Kenya-Uganda border and is located on the Trans-African international trunk road (Northern Corridor road network), that connects Kenya and Uganda's capital, as well as South Sudan (Simiyu, 2012). In addition, the county is connected by the railway line from the port of Mombasa through Nairobi, Nakuru to Kampla Uganda. There is an airstrip and an international airport in the county as well. The transport network to the great lake regions has increased the presence of people of Ugandan, South Sudanese, Rwandese, Burundian, and Congolese origin. Their presence has been compounded by the presence of refugees from countries with a history of conflicts. This includes those from Somalia who have left refugee camps and settled in the town. The cosmopolitanism is well demonstrated in the urban areas of Eldoret, Turbo and Burnt Forest and major shopping centres in the county. The county is characterized by both rural and urban human settlements. The pre-dominant settlement pattern however is rural in nature (see figure 3.4). This is reflected also by the total rural population of around 64.1% as compared to urban population of 35.9 % as is indicated in the county report (Uasin Gishu County, 2013).



Source: Republic of Kenya (2012b).

Figure 3. 4. County Urbanization: Uasin Gishu.

The County has a high dependency ratio and a high potential for labour force (see Simiyu, 2012). The age group between 15 and 29 years, which comprises the youth, is expected to grow from 284,278 to 385,273 by 2017. The majority of the youth in the county are dependants due to limited employment and income generating opportunities. The youth also fall in the reproductive age groups of between 15 and 49 years that are projected to grow from 227,089 in 2009 to 307,766 by 2017. The county has a poverty gap of 6%, which is 33.5% of the total population of 867,712 (KNBS, 2014).

The county is among the country's most 'land-rich' areas (see table 3.2 and appendix V) and agriculture or mixed farming (crop, fish farming, and livestock rearing, mainly in the form of dairy farming) is the mainstay of the economy and the vast majority of the population is composed of agricultural producers (Republic of Kenya, 2002b; Republic of Kenya, 2005). According to Republic of Kenya (2005), farming is predominantly carried out on large-scale holdings (dairy farming, wheat, pyrethrum, and maize/corn), although there are some areas under small-scale farming settlement schemes. Other crops grown include horticulture (sunflower, pyrethrum), potatoes, barley, and forestry. The forestry resources comprise indigenous forests and exotic plantations (Nyakaana, 1996). The small farms are between 0.2 and 12 hectares though there are some outside this range (KNBS, 2013). KNBS notes that in the large scale farming districts, the average size of farms is around 700 hectares. Furthermore, overall, 25% of the farms range between 20 and 50 hectares. Over the years, large farms have been transferred for sub-division into settlement schemes.

Table 3. 2. Land Potential in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya

County	High potential[a]	Medium potential[a]	Total[a]	Percent of land area
Baringo	166	84	250	24
Elgeyo Marakwet	104	0	104	-
Kajiado	22	0	22	85
Kericho	380	0	380	78
Laikipia	130	0	130	13
Nakuru	291	39	330	47
Nandi	234	0	234	85
Narok	908	0	908	49
Samburu	140	0	140	7
Trans Nzoia	208	0	208	84
Turkana	12	0	12	1
Uasin Gishu	327	0	327	87
West Pokot	103	0	103	20

Source: Kimenyi & Ndung'u in Sambanis & Collier (2005, pp. 145-156).
Note: a. Numbers are in thousands of hectares.

Commerce, tourism, sports (athletics), tertiary services, and industry also form part of the economy of the county. The manufacturing industries located in the county are mainly agro-based or agro-processing. They include textiles, wheat, pyrethrum, milk, and corn. Commercial agriculture tends to be highly vulnerable to fluctuations of the world market. Lack of physical infrastructure in rural areas limits access to market for farm produce. There is limited access to formal employment in the county and this has resulted in the rapid increase of unemployment and underemployment. The majority of the youth in the county are dependants due to limited employment and income generating opportunities (Uasin Gishu County, 2013). This in turn has created a high demand for the devolved funds in order to establish alternative sources of livelihoods in the informal sector. By locating the research in such an area, the study is able to get a good representation of the country as a whole.

The county had been peaceful for a period but factors such as political competition, resource ownership and management have triggered a series of conflicts within the area (Osamba, 2001). Tribal conflicts have rocked the county in different periods (see Okombo and Sana, 2010) the most recent being the Post-Election Violence (PEV) in the year 2007/2008, which had a severe negative impact on UG (FIDA, 2013; Yamano, *et. al.*, 2010; Global Center for the Responsibility to Protect, 2013; Kriegler and Waki Reports, 2009).

UG County receives a number of devolved funds including CDF, RMLF, LATF, HIV/AIDS funds, and SEBF etc (Republic of Kenya, 2008a; Republic of Kenya, 2008b; Republic of Kenya, 2008c). The level of community participation is important especially concerning ownership and sustainability of the projects/ programmes. In addition, where the community is involved in the project cycle, the completion rate is higher and so the benefit percolates to the people faster. Poverty levels declined to 45% from 59.05% to 64.15% in 1992 and 1997 respectively (Republic of Kenya, 2008a). Further, between 2003 and 2005, overall poverty in rural areas dropped from 41.86% to 40% and 53.30% to 42% in urban areas (Republic of Kenya, 2008b; Republic of Kenya, 2008c). Devolved funds such as CDF and LATF play a role in development of the county infrastructure.

Challenges include cases of non-involvement of the parent ministries in certain projects especially with the devolved funds such as CDF (Republic of Kenya, 2008a; Republic of Kenya, 2008b; Republic of Kenya, 2008c). The physical completion of the projects does not translate to a direct benefit to the community and consequently many facilities such as dispensaries are not functional long after completion due to lack of staff and equipment. The issues of duplication and double funding is rampant due to an absence of a central planning and tracking system where district resources can be allocated and monitored to ensure their proper use. There is need for a policy framework to harmonize the various devolved funds for purposes of achieving synergy and bigger impact. There is dire need therefore to ensure the conceived ideas and projects are executed in full consultation of all the stakeholders.

3.3 Data

It is important to assess alternative sources of data and methods, to see whether the overall reported trends are robust. Therefore, triangulation method was used to obtain data for the study from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data are those, which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character, while the secondary data, on the other hand, are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process (Kothari, 2004).

The primary data was obtained using an interview or discussion checklist (see appendix VI and an interview schedule (see appendices vii and viii). Secondary data constituted statistical publications of the government and concerned organizations such as KNBS, Tegemeo Institute of Agricultural Policy and Development, Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis (KIPPRA), government ministries, devolved funds boards, and other state and non-state agencies. Also included in this category are data obtained from extensive literature review from books, journals, magazines and other relevant materials.

The type of data required for the study was in qualitative and quantitative form. Qualitative data is particularly good at answering the 'why', 'what' or 'how' questions (Lacey and Luff, 2001). It is the culturally specific and contextually rich data (Mack, *et. al.,* 2005). Further, qualitative methods are typically more flexible – that is, they allow greater spontaneity and adaptation of the interaction between the researcher and the study participant. It generally, focuses on small groups or communities. The qualitative data was obtained through use of existing sources (secondary analysis) and expert interviewing or elite interviewing using discussion guidelines (check list) as is suggested by Singh (2007). The "experts" or "elite" are difined invaried ways (see Bogner, *et. al.,* 2009). An elite "occupies a senior or middle management position; has functional responsibility in an area which enjoys high status in accordance with corporate values; and has considerable industry experience and frequently also long tenure with the company; possesses a broad network of personal relationships; and has considerable international exposure" (Welch, *et. al.,* 2002, p. 613). They are "the influential, the prominent, and the well informed" (Dexter 2006, p. 19).

Quantitative data specifies numerical assignment to the phenomena under study (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009). The advantage of quantitative data is that the findings from the sample under study will more accurately reflect the overall population from which the sample was drawn (Mwanje and Gotu, 2001). The quantitative method applied descriptive research, specifically the survey form making use of structured schedules in data collection. Descriptive research presents a picture of the specific details of a situation, social setting, or relationship; it focuses on "how?" and "who?" questions", how did it happen?" "Who is involved?" (Neuman, 2000).

3.4 Research Design

A research design is a detailed plan or method for obtaining data scientifically. It is the arrangement of conditions for collection and analysis of data (Kothari, 2004). The study was allocated within mixed-methods of qualitative data in conjunction with quantitative data for triangulation purposes. Qualitative research is used to gain insight into people's attitudes, behaviours, value systems, concerns, motivations, aspirations, culture or lifestyles. Qualitative data was obtained through secondary sources (content analysis), expert interviews (in-depth interviews) and by seeking out the ‘why’ through the analysis of unstructured information from the open-ended survey responses.

In quantitative research the aim is to determine the relationship between one thing (an independent variable-IV or explanatory variable) and another (a dependent variable-DV- or outcome variable or responsive variable) in a population. In this study, the quantitative research design was descriptive as subjects were measured only once. Quantitative data was obtained through survey, which involved asking individuals questions about their opinions, beliefs, attitudes or behaviours with regard to a given topic (Hancock, 1998). Quantitative survey, in this study contain tables, graphs, pie charts and associated statistics.

3.5 Data Collection

The data for this study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The first step to the finalization of research instruments was to conduct desktop research. Desktop research, as the name implies, is analysis/documentation of available information for preparing survey instruments, finalizing sampling and operation plans, and developing a list of indicators for the study in consonance with the research objectives and designated tasks (see Singh, 2007). Before the research instruments were developed, an extensive review of secondary literature, that is, related studies and schedules was conducted.

The study primarily used interview checklist and interview schedules to gather data (see appendices vi, vii and viii). The study drew from the best examples of interview schedules and interview checklists on citizen participation in devolved funds when developing the survey instrument. Interview/ discussion checklist were used to gather data from the officials who are managing the devolved funds at the county level on behalf of the national government. This was done through face-to-face interviews or using a computer assisted telephone interviewing (CATI) system. The interview schedule prepared especially for this study was administered to the eligible community members who are targeted by the funds.

3.5.1 Secondary Sources

Secondary data or analysis of documents constituted statistical publications of the Government, related organizations and their subsidiaries. Also included in this category is data obtained from extensive literature review. In this case, examination of secondary data involved analysing government records, scholarly reports, and literature review from books, journals, and newspapers. The term secondary analysis refers to a variety of research techniques that makes use of previously collected and publicly accessible information and data (Dawson, 2009). Generally, in conducting secondary analysis, researchers utilize data in ways unintended by the initial collectors of the information.

3.5.2 Primary Sources

Primary data was created using a pre-tested discussion guidelines (checklist) and interview schedules. The interview checklist was used to obtain data from expert while the interview schedules was used to collect data from households.

3.5.2.1 Interview or Discussion Check List

Interview checklist or the discussion checklist (see appendix VI) was used to obtain data. Expert Interviews were held on a one-to-one basis with the officials who run the funds. The researcher conducted interviewees with the funds administrators in the English language. A digital tape recorder was used in the expert interviews and the interviews were digitally recorded and preserved verbatim. Short hand notes were also taken during the interviews. Through triangulation, information gathered from the key interviewees was crosschecked by a different interview or review of documents to corroborate it.

3.5.2.2 Interview Schedule

Data from respondents was created using a pre-tested interview-schedule in a household survey. Survey uses a sample or a smaller group of selected people, but generalize results to a larger group from which the smaller group was selected. Individual are selected to take part in a survey because they share certain characteristics and form some kind of population (see Appendix LXVII). They were questioned through face-to-face interview to determine the factors that influence citizen participation in the devolved funds. The interviews talked the respondents through the schedule to elicit data. The interviews with the funds participants were highly structured, semi-structured, or unstructured. It was closed-ended (structured, fixed response) for quick and easy response; and open-ended (unstructured, free response) to help learn how a respondents think, to discover what is really important to him or her, or to get an answer to a question with many possible answers (see Bryman, 2008; Neuman, 2000).

Interviewers from a professional interviewing firm (Milestone Research Consultancy-MRC) were used as is suggested in Harkness, *et. al*. (2010). Great care was taken in hiring the research enumerators by the firm. The minimum selection requirements included fluency in English, and Kiswahili with one or more indigenous language with local spoken dialect, computer literacy, O' Level qualifications and high personal integrity with no criminal records.

For respondents who are invalid, proxy interviews were conducted with the adult who is most familiar with the respondent's activities. Interviews were offered in English, Kiswahili and other local languages. There was an English interview schedule for English speaking respondents, as well as a Kiswahili-language translation of the survey which was administered by bilingual (multi-lingual) interviewers for Kiswahili-speaking respondents (see appendices ii and iii). The initial interview schedule was developed in English and then translated into Kiswahili. It included a series of built-in checks (such as back-translations). People in Kenya in general and in UG County in particular, speak one or more native language (s) or dialect (s) in addition to Kiswahili and/or English.

The suitability of the interview schedule in this study is based on its ability to facilitate in-depth study as well as its flexible nature (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1999; Neumann, 2000). It further does not require the respondents to have skills in articulation and literacy. The interview schedule was unstructured, which allows a free flow of communication in the course of the interview administration; structured, where the information that needs to be culled out from the respondents was already decided; and semi-structured, which restricts certain kinds of communications but allowed manoeuvring freedom on the discussion of certain topics (see Singh, 2007).

3.5.3 Validity-Reliability Tests and Pilot Study

Validity is the accuracy of the test instrument to measure what it claims to measure and reliability refers to the consistency of a measure i.e. the ability to get the same result repeatedly (Kothari, 2004; Sugiyono, 2010). According to Nunnally (1978) and De Vaus (2002), a reliability of 0.70 (70%) or higher will qualify the reliability of the research instruments. In this case, the validity of the interview schedule was determined by submitting it to be reviewed and approved by the supervision team. There suggestions were incorporated in the instrument to improve its accuracy.

Before the full-scale survey fieldwork begun, the validated interview schedule and interview checklist, were then pilot tested in two phases to ensure reliability of the instruments and to identify and resolve any arising issues. The pilot is the study in miniature and it gives the researcher an opportunity to identify any problems and to modify the research method before embarking on the main study (see Hancock, 1998).

The pilot study with the interview checklist and the interview schedule were carried out in a different region (Nandi County) from the actual region of study (UG County) to check that the methodology has been correctly thought through. The survey instruments were pre-tested in Nandi County because it has similar social-demographic characteristics to the study area, UG County. Piloting was conducting in the months of October right through to November of 2014. The actual interviews begun in the month of January of 2015 and were completed by April of the same year.

The field-testing was divided into two stages. The first stage called pre-testing, involved trying out selected sections (modules) of the interview schedule to a small number of households (for example, 10-15), to obtain an approximate idea of how well the draft schedule works. The second stage referred to as pilot test, was a comprehensive field test of the draft interview schedule with a larger population of 50-60 households with all members of the survey team participating and watching as many interviews as possible (see United Nations, 2005). The households reside in varied areas that represent the population of interest, in both urban and rural areas. The pilot test was conducted with the translated Kiswahili interview schedule as well. All the interviews conducted during the pilot study were tape-recorded.

Given that the interview schedule was aimed at the general population, the interview schedule content was tested both with people who have participated in the funds (whom were identified through the funds administrators in Nandi County) and with a sample of people from the general population (volunteer respondents) who had not been pre-identified as having been participants in the funds. The entire exercise was done in an effort to ensure that the final instrument reflected the study needs with respect to the objectives, and that the content was understandable and relevant to citizens' experiences.

Because of the testing exercise, the interview schedule went through several stages of redrafting to identify the cognitive and socio-cultural processes and mismatches or other shortcomings associated with answering survey questions. The procedure was conducted to develop, adapt, validate or check the feasibility of techniques used in the study. This provided estimates for financial resources needed for the activities, accessibility of the sample group, the likely response rate, and whether or not the data collection tool provided the depth, range, and quality of information required. The pilot study helped in identifying the vague and ambiguous items and ascertained content validity. Necessary changes were made on the discussion checklist and the interview schedule, based on the weaknesses identified. Hence, the discussion checklist and the interview schedule used to elicit information, remained relatively stable over the data collection period.

After piloting the survey instrument, the data thereof was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) to get the reliability coefficient. Reliability co-efficient (Cronbach alpha) is a statistic commonly used as a measure of the reliability of a test (Borg and Galls, 1989). A reliability co-efficient of 0.7 or above is generally accepted for survey research (see Kothari, 2004; Blaikie, 2003; Lavrakas, 2008; Field, 2002; Borg and Galls, 1989; Kerr, *et. al.*, 2002; Marczyk, *et. al.*, 2005; Torres-Reyna, 2007; Figueiredo Filho, *et. al.*, 2013; Dufuor, 2011.

The interview checklist or discussion list was piloted on selected six administrators of devolved funds in Nandi County. Furthermore, cognitive interviewing approach was used for pre-testing and evaluating the research instrument. This is a technique used to provide insight into perceptions in which individuals are invited to verbalize thoughts and feelings as they examine information. Based on the information obtained from the piloting (tape record), an evaluation of the research instruments was done and judgments made on the questions set forth. The technique was employed to evaluate sources of response error in the research instruments (see Willis, 1999). The lessons learnt from this round of piloting were incorporated into a new version of the interview check list. The pilot helped to highlight critical issues that were systematically reviewed. In addition, the entire fieldwork plan, including supervision methods, data entry and analysis were examined and tested.

3.6 Sampling

Sampling can be defined as the process or technique of selecting a suitable sample, representative of the population from which it is taken, for determining parameters or characteristics of the whole population (Singh, 2007). To generalize from a sample to the corresponding population, it is important that the sample be representative of the population (Peck, *et. al.,* 2008). This is because the sample is used to give inferences to the entire population; hence, it must be representative of the population.

3.6.1 The Target Population

The target population is the set of units to be studied (Groves, *et. al.,* 2004) or simply 'the population to be investigated and about which conclusions are to be drawn' (Bethlehem, 2011: 27). The target population for the study from which samples were taken for measurement is the adult inhabitants of UG County. The study did not include those who live outside traditional households and reside in non-institutionalised settings (for example hospitals, schools, prisons, hotels, hostels, or dormitories).

Some parts of the county are more densely populated while other areas are sparsely populated (Republic of Kenya 2008a; Republic of Kenya 2008b; Republic of Kenya 2008c). The former is due to high urbanization and the sub-division of land and settlement of the landless, while the latter case is due to the existence of large farms. The agro-based industries, educational institutions, healthcare, transport, and communication facilities have led to immigration of many people into the county.

3.6.2 Sampling Frame and Sampling Unit

The sampling frame (sample frame or survey frame) is the actual set of units from which a sample is drawn (Singh, 2007). The sampling frame can also be defined as that subset of the population, which provides a broad and detailed framework for selection of sampling units. For example, the sampling frame for the survey include villages in rural areas and wards or blocks in urban areas within clearly demarcated dwellings and settlements as is indicated in the census maps. Sampling unit in principle is advised to be at the same level with the unit of analysis (Dolma, 2010). A sampling unit or unit of analysis is what or who is to be described or analysed (Neuman, 2000; Singleton, *et. al.,* 1988).

The study identified various individuals in households within UG County residents as its unit of analysis. A household is one person living alone or a group of people (not necessarily related) living at the same address/ dwelling unit, who share cooking facilities and share a living room or sitting room or dining area or a meal and are answerable to the same head. Households in the same area generally tend to be more alike in terms of the survey characteristics (for example, income, education, occupation, etc.). Individuals aged 18 and over were selected per household for an interview.

3.6.3 Determination of Sample Size

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, the total population of Uasin Gishu County stood at 894,179 (KNBS, 2010). The sample size required for the survey was determined by using a 95% confidence interval and a sampling error of 5% (see also appendix IX) as is suggested by Mugenda and Mugenda (1999). The sample was calculated using the equation developed for populations that are large to yield a representative sample for proportions (Krejcie and Morgan, 1970) which is a slight variation to that of Cochran (1963).

$$s = X^2NP(1-P) \div d^2(N-1) + X^2P(1-P).$$

Where: s = required sample size.

X^2 = the table value of chi-square for 1 degree of freedom at the desired confidence level (1.96^2 or 3.841 for 95% confidence).

N = the population size (894,179 for UG County).

P = the population proportion (assumed to be 0.50 since this would provide the maximum sample size).

d = the degree of accuracy expressed as a proportion/ is the desired level of precision (0.05).

$$S = \frac{x^2 NP(1-P)}{d^2(N-1) + x^2 P(1-p)}$$

$$S = \frac{1.962 \times 894{,}179 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}{0.05^2(894{,}179-1) + 1.96^2 \times 0.5(1-0.5)}$$

$$S = 384.$$

Thus, the most conservative sample size needed for the study was calculated to be 384. The study sampled 530 respondents who were randomly selected to comprise the sample, which was designated to generate representative statistics at the county and districts levels. Though the percentage of populations and the households in the three districts are almost equal (see Table 3.3 and Table 3.4), the study opted to use the household percentages to allocate the samples, because the interviews schedules were administered in the households.

Table 3.3 gives a breakdown of the target number of households sampled in each district. The first column lists each district. The second column lists the number of households within each district. These figures were obtained from the 2009 census results. The third column, "household proportion", is calculated by dividing the number of households in each district by the total sample size (530). There are 88,956 households in Eldoret West, 51,469 in Eldoret East and 61,866 in Wareng district (KNBS, 2013). The fourth column, "sample size", is calculated by multiplying the third column by the total survey sample size to get the sample size for each district. The percentage of men to women in the county is 50/50 and the age group between 15 and 29 years who comprises the youth total 284,278 (32% of the population) according to the 2009 census report (see KNBS, 2010).

Table 3. 3. Sample Size Selection of Eligible Households by District for Random Sampling

District	Total number of households	Household proportion	Sample Size
Eldoret West	88,956	44.00	233
Eldoret East	51,469	25.44	135
Wareng	61,866	30.58	162
Total	**202,291**	**100.00%**	**530**

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2013, p. 8).

Table 3. 4. Population of Uasin Gishu County by District

District	Population	Percentage
Eldoret West	391,655	43.8
Eldoret East	241,451	27.0
Wareng	261,073	29.2
Total	**894,179**	**100.0**

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2013, p. 6).

3.6.4 The Sample Selection Process

The main purpose of the sample design in this survey was to give every respondent an equal and known chance of being selected to be part of the sample (random and representative). In order to obtain representative sample of population, distribution across geographical location, as well as economic class, appropriate and required sample of respondent categories were selected from survey areas using both probability sampling and non-probability sampling procedures.

Sample designs for household surveys in developing and transition countries have many common features, for they are based on multistage stratified area probability, sample designs (see United Nations, 2005). First, the designs are used primarily for frame development and for clustering interviews because of the absence or poor quality of listings of households or addresses which make it necessary to first select a sample of geographical units, and then to construct lists of households or addresses only within those selected units. The samples of households can then be selected from those lists. Secondly, the UN notes that the use of multistage designs controls the cost of data collection.

A four-stage sampling technique selection procedure was adopted in the sample design. First, deliberate sampling also known as purposive sampling (non-probability sampling) was used to select UG County as the area of study. The choice of the sampled county was purposive based on a criteria. First, it has more than one district. Second, the devolved funds in the county have existed for some time and this ensures the availability of data from the community and key government informants. Third, the county has a mix of rich and poor, sparsely populated and dense, rural and urban settlements and different livelihood sources, i.e. agriculture, industry, sports etc. Purposive sampling technique was also used in selection of the interviewees from the devolved funds offices for the expert interviews.

Secondly, stratification (explicit stratification) was used to partition the units in the population into mutually exclusive and collectively exhaustive sub-groups or strata (see United Nations, 2005). Explicit strata are generally based on administrative regions and urban and rural areas within administrative regions. Therefore, UG County was sub-divided into three strata of Eldoret East, Eldoret West and Wareng districts. The objective was to make the total sample representative and descriptive of the unequal distribution of the population across districts (see KNBS, 2007). The advantage of this sampling procedure is that it improves the precision of the survey estimates, ensures administrative convenience and flexibility and guaranteed representation of important domains and special sub-populations (see United Nations, 2005).

Thirdly, within each explicit stratum, a technique known as implicit stratification was used in sampling Primary Sampling Units (PSUs). Implicit stratification variable that was used for PSU selection included residential rural and urban (urban areas were further stratified into three classes of low- income, moderate-income, high-income) geographical ordering within explicit strata. This ensured that different types of neighbourhoods and social classes within the municipal areas were all represented in the sample (KNBS, 2007).

Lastly, systematic random sampling without replacement was used to select the study participants from the households in the PSUs. Systematic sampling is a procedure that can be used when it is possible to view the population of interest as consisting of a list or some other sequential arrangement (Peck, *et. al.*, 2008). It is applicable for small-scale surveys and one of its main advantages is that it can also be used without having a list of basic sampling units, as in situations where dwellings are well organized in rows, blocks, or along a river or main road (http://smartmethodology.org). UG county's rural homes are well-organized farms along all-weather roads or main roads and the urban households are arranged in plots that are demarcated along access roads. Household lists are also available from registration census lists and county statistics office.

The survey team proceeded to the residential areas, chose a direction through random walk. A random starting point was selected in the sampling frame and the first household where interview was carried out was selected. This was the first element in the sample. The first unit was selected on a random basis and then additional sampling units were selected at an evenly spaced interval (sampling interval) by repeatedly jumping forward a fixed number of elements using the "nearest front door" method, until all desired units were selected (see Handicap International, 2006; Bethlehem, 2009). Using this sampling procedure, every tenth household was selected in a circular systematic fashion, with equal probability after a random start, until the required number of respondents was obtained. In small apartments in multi-unit structures, likely to be single-person units, and flats, only one household was sampled.

Once the household was randomly selected, enumerators were responsible for going to each selected household and purposely select one respondent from each household with various alternations from one household to another based on gender, age and disability. The interview included only household members who are above 18 years of age. In determining eligibility of a respondent within a household, the two rules of a household informant who is above 18 years of age and is considered to be have knowledge about the household, or a randomly selected adult respondent was interviewed (see Groves and Couper, 1998).

The average household size in UG County is 5.2; the female to male sex ratio is 50/50; the youthful population in the 15-29 years are 284,278, which constitutes 32% of the total population in the county (Republic of Kenya, 2013). Therefore 32% of the sample were the young people. However, only those who are above 18 years of age were interviewed, as the clear definition of the child in law is persons below 18 years. The sample population for male and female was in the ratio of 50:50 for the total sampled respondents given that there are near equal number of men and women in the county.

The identified respondents were interviewed using an interview schedule (see appendix VII and VIII). One person was asked to answer a household related interview schedule. The survey targeted the general population living in UG County, who speaks at least one of the country's official languages (Kiswahili or English). In cases where the participants neither spoke one of the two languages, an enumerator with knowledge of the local language translated the interview schedule verbally. Data collection required the hiring and training of local interviewers. This included training of extra interviewers to cover for eventualities, like illness, unusually far apart settlements, and to form a backup team to ensure that the fieldwork was not interrupted. Local interviewers have a more grounded understanding of the locality and have the ability to converse in the local dialects to enable better communication and make the interviews less obtrusive. In case of dumb respondents, a sign language expert was engaged.

Interviews were conducted face-to-face by interviewers in areas free from distractions and in locations that are most suitable for participants, like interviewees' homes, and in the evening (see Gill, *et. al.*, 2008). Interview schedules were filled out by interviewers using pen and paper interviewing (PAPI) technology or CAPI. In other cases, trained interviewers used laptops to fill out the interview schedule. Some of the interviews were tape-recorded. The date of the interview was indicated in the interview sheet. In order to make sure that the field teams adhered to instructions they received during their training, field supervision was conducted daily during data collection.

For expert interviewing, the researcher made contacts with the state and non-state actors involved in the running of the existing devolved funds at the grass root level. Qualitative samples are purposive, theory driven and diverse. Deliberate sampling or purposive sampling was used to select the respondents. Through this procedure, two respondents from the existing sixteen funds were selected for enumeration. Data from the sampled administrators were obtained using interview or discussion checklist (see appendix VI). Data collection phase took close to three months to complete because more than 90% response rate was to be attained in the follow-ups. Completed interview schedules were received from the field and were stored in an exclusive room. They were organised in such a way that they could be easily accessible during data cleaning process.

3.7 Data Processing

Data processing implies editing, coding, classification and tabulation (see box 3.1) of collected data so that they are amenable to analysis (Kothari, 2004). Data editing involved cleaning - examining collected raw data to detect errors and omissions to correct these where possible. Data captured on tape was transferred to a desktop computer, a laptop, a flash disk and an external hard disk. There was double-checking to ensure quality control. Data was crosschecked for accuracy. The completed interview schedules were serialized, coded, and double-checked to ensure quality control for data processing. Data coding involved a systematic reorganization of the raw data into a format that is machine readable, that is, the process of assigning numbers to the values or levels of each variable (see Leech *et. al.*, 2005).

Box 3. 1. Data Processing

- Editing- cleaning-examining collected raw data to detect errors and omissions to correct these where possible.
- Coding- reorganization of the raw data into a format that is machine-readable.
- Classification- various themes from the tape records were identified
- Tabulation- systematic and orderly arrangement of facts and figures in columns and rows.

Source: Author.

The interview schedules were coded by assigning each entry numeric values, a form suitable for entry into the computer. This included assigning numerical codes to responses recorded in words or in a form requiring modification before data entry, or transcription, in which numeric codes already assigned and recorded during the interview are transferred (re-written) on special spaces provided in the interview schedule or onto separate coding sheets (see United Nations, 1982). At the completion of data processing, data entry (keying-in) techniques were employed for every objective of the study as an important step towards data analysis. Data from each of the 530 interview schedules was keyed in individually.

Thereafter, the data collected in expert interviews using the interview check lists underwent two operations of transcribing of the sound from recorded tapes into a written typed manuscript, and checking of the manuscript by listening anew to the tape and making whatever corrections necessary on the typed script. Various themes from the tape records were identified. The short hand notes taken during expert interviews were transcribed to derive written texts. Data from secondary sources were summarized for documentary review. Data entry during the entire process was centralised with a supervisor.

3.8 Data Analysis

The final analysis of the survey data and the content of the interview checklists was done. Analysis is the computation of certain indices or measures along with searching for patterns of relationship that exist among the data groups (Mouton, 1996). It is focussing separately on specific variables in the data set. Further, it particularly involves estimating the values of unknown parameters of the population and testing of research questions for drawing inferences. It involves summarizing the mass of data collected and presenting the results in a way that communicates the most important features.

At the completion of quantitative data collection, data coding and entry techniques were employed for every objective of the study as an important step towards data analysis. The completed interview schedules were serialized, coded, and double-checked to ensure quality control. Data was entered into the computer for analysis using SPSS version 23 windows software. Thereafter, the assembled data was subjected to a variety of analytical procedures using the software. At the completion of data entry, simple scoring which is subject to descriptive measures was preferred. Through descriptive statistics, data was sort by size; putting it into a table, presenting it in an appropriate chart, or summarising it numerically, and so on. These descriptive statistics allow comparisons to be made between different sets of data in terms of their typical scores and how the data is distributed (Kerr, *et. al.*, 2002).

The need for statistics is because research is not done on populations (entire groups of people), but rather on samples (sub-sets of populations), there is a component of uncertainty attached to researchers' conclusions (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009; Hinton, 2004). Further, this uncertainty stems from not being completely sure if the sample accurately represents or estimates the true nature of the population (Marczyk, *et. al.*, 2005).

Qualitative data collected from the expert interviews were analyzed using content analysis, whereby collected data was itemized against the objectives. There was interrogation of key words on how and in what context they were used and the key relevant quotations were isolated (see appendix X). Data from secondary sources were analyzed by documentary review. Documentary review included the extraction of relevant information from identified hard or soft copies of key documents (such as written summary notes, annual reports, evaluation reports and audited accounts) on devolved funds. Report writing was done in Microsoft Word while the tables were formatted using Microsoft Excel. Initial research findings were available by August of 2015.

3.9 Access and Ethical Considerations

Ethics is the social activity that connects the researcher to those who will use the research and to those who might benefit or suffer from that use (Booth, *et. al.,* (2008). It connects the researcher to the readers, everyone whose research was used and beyond him or her to everyone whose research they used. Key ethical issues in social research were considered including the importance of voluntary and informed participation and the preservation of the participants' anonymity and the confidentiality of the collected information.

Before an interview took place, respondents were informed about the study details and given assurance about ethical principles as is suggested by Gill, *et. al.,* (2008). This generally gives respondents some idea of what to expect from the interview, increases the likelihood of honesty and is a fundamental aspect of the informed consent process. In addition, it establishes rapport with participants prior to the interview being made.

The proposal was submitted for institutional review by the supervisors and an oral presentation of the proposal was made at the Faculty of Social Sciences among colleagues and the research group on Institution Building across Borders (IBAB) at the Max Plank Institute (MPI) for the Study of Societies at Cologne before embarking on the study. The research was conducted under the supervision of the University supervisors and it conformed to the rules mandated by research arm of the University.

A research permit to conduct field studies in Kenya was obtained from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation –NACOSTI (see appendix XI and XII), the County Commissioner (see appendix XIII) and the Uasin Gishu County Government (see appendix XIV). A letter of introduction was obtained from the Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Duisburg-Essen (see appendix XV and XVI).

After clear instructions were provided concerning the survey, the participants agreed to the research by signing a consent form (see appendix XVII). An independent research firm (MRC) administered the survey instrument. The enumerators from the research firm were presented with a letter of introduction (see appendix XVIII). Finally, yet importantly, dissemination of the research findings to the participants in the research is scheduled to take place at the conclusion of the study. This will include revealing the results of the research in both written and oral form. The written form will leave participants in the research experience with a tangible description of the activities they performed. This will include paper publications in journals and book projects. An oral presentation will be done to them to simplify the research findings. The results of the study will also be shared with the local and national government officials.

3.10 Study Constraints and Limitations

The study is an important evaluation of the national development strategy of fiscal decentralization and participation, conducted in a mixed rural-urban County. This was achieved through sampling of households and the devolved funds employees. The study encountered a number of constraints and limitations, which need to be considered. UG is a very vast county and this made data collection a time consuming exercise. Accessing relevant respondents was equally difficult in an environment with poor infrastructure characterized by poor planning and lack of properly designated roads particularly in the low-income neighbourhoods and rural areas. The situation was made more cumbersome as the study period coincided with the short rains season. The constraints were overcome by including enumerators from the region who were well familiar with the terrain of the place.

Cases of locked apartment buildings, gated housing complexes, no-trespassing enforcement as well as intercoms (talkback or door phone) proved difficult to access. Some higher priced housing units had doormen/watchmen that prevented entrance of persons not previously screened by a resident. In some housing units, it was difficult to find time when the household is at home. In some cases, it took a lot of time and negotiations before gaining access into buildings controlled by a resident manager or a caretaker. There were instances of respondents demanding payment before they agree to take part in the surveys. The survey was able to overcome the constraints by presenting due research permits from the Kenya government to the respondents together.

There were certain cases of non-response due to incapacitation or physical health problems, which was overcome by replacing the respondents or the sample with the next available adult or a person most conversant with the household activities. In addition, there were cases of research ‘fatigue’ (the over surveying effect) in the study area due to the existence of a number of learning and research institutions which have conducted extensive studies on the population making people to doubt the perceived legitimacy of surveys. The survey had to be explained to the respondents as an independent academic study not linked to the previous ones.

Due to political reasons and ethnic rivalries in the region, there was a lot of mistrust about the survey. This is as a result of the activities of various NGOs, civil rights groups and human rights organizations following the 2007/2008 PEV. Their activities are said to have led to indictment by the International Criminal Court (ICC) at The Hague, Netherlands, of two political and two opinion leaders from the region. These are politicians William Samoei Arap Ruto of UG county, and Henry Kiprono Kosgei of Nandi county, together with a former police commissioner, Hussein Ali of UG county, and popular radio journalist Joshua Arap Sang of Trans Nzoia county. The three counties share historic, geographic, social, economic, political, and cultural ties. The interviews took place while some of the cases were on going. The indictment of the four made the general population to mistrust surveys in the region as they suspected the interviews might be used to strengthen the cases at the ICC, lead to more indictments or other ‘ulterior’ motives. The survey overcame this obstacle by sticking to the questions, and having a standard way to restate or elaborate on the questions for consistency across all the subjects.

In addition, the study coincided with the opposition party and the county Governors clamour for more funds to be devolved to the county governments. The government was not in support of the initiative. Consequently, some of the respondents associated the survey with the clamour by the party in the opposition and Governor’s for increased budget allocations to the devolved Governments. Some parts of the county are pre-dominantly pro-government. The respondents had to be assured that the study was non-partisan, with no links to the governors or any political party. They were made to understand that the study was primarily for academic purposes, and therefore they were assured of confidentiality and anonymity of any information that they provided. In addition, it was made clear to them that participation was voluntary.

The study might be limited by the self-reporting accuracy of the participants due to the slight variations in translations and interpretations of the interview schedule questions. This was compounded by the fact that a third party (a research survey firm) conducted the survey. There were increased overhead costs as well, because of the participation of the research firm. The inability of some respondents to speak Kiswahili or English, led to the use of a translator into the local languages. The translation of the interview schedule from the original English and Kiswahili format to the local languages might have watered down the intended meaning. The indigenous languages also have several dialects compounding the problem of misunderstanding. The survey included multi-lingual enumerators from the localities who were most conversant with the local languages and dialects.

It is also of importance to note that there are many devolved funds in Kenya and some of them are referred to by more than one name or the people refer to them by unofficial names. In addition, some of the funds are related to each other and have the same target groups as well, adding to confusion on the ground. There were cases of over reliance in one or two funds even as some of the funds remain moribund resulting in luck of proper and up to date information on other available devolved funds. To tackle the constraints, the interview schedule was discussed with the respondents by the interviewer in the process of data collection. In addition, loss of translation was minimized by training on the art of interviewing and following the questions chronologically as stated or listed.

Cultural norms may have affected the data collected. This is especially true for gender issues concerning the position of women in a highly patriarchal county like UG. In order to gain acceptance of the communities, the survey had to engage community leaders and opinion leaders (e.g. religious leaders, village headmen, women, and schoolteachers) as points of entry. This resulted in increased overhead costs.

Data collection through expert interview faced challenges as well. It was difficult to find officials willing to be interviewed and to be recorded. The interview appointments coincided with working days and office hours. Transcribing of recorded data took a long time and was very repetitive. Quality of some of the recordings was affected by interfering office noise, differing accents, styles of speech, inaudible information, or overlaps in speech. Some of the interviewees had numerous pauses and some were not willing to provide certain information they considered sensitive while some made inaccurate statements. Some experts could not diverge information in the presence of their junior or senior colleagues.

Lastly, the sampling procedure decreases the generalizability of the findings to a wider, more diverse population. However, to generalize from the sample to the population, the sample had to be representative of the population. This was achieved by application of quantitative aspect of research design, which seeks to demonstrate representativeness of findings through a random selection of the respondents.

CHAPTER 4

EXPERT INTERVIEWS RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the data obtained from the in-depth interviews and other secondary sources. This section presents the results and discusses the key findings of the study in line with its stated objectives. The segment aims to present the findings with regard to the key variables of interest as described under the introduction and methodology portion. The concept of community participation, ranging from identification of projects, allocation of funds, operation of programmes, access to benefits, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of programmes is captured in the section. The part presents key issues emerging from the in-depth interviews conducted with officials working with the devolved funds in UG County. The segment begins with an overview of the devolved funds present in the county, indicating the date of inception, purpose of the fund, the mode of formation and the source of funding. The second part presents the administrative aspects of the fund, including the physical location or offices of the funds, the operations of the funds and challenges faced in running the funds. The segment ends with a presentation of participation aspects of the funds with direct citations obtained from the experts interviewed.

4.2 Data Collection Process

The study conducted in-depth interviews to obtain primary data from employees running the devolved funds in UG County. The interviews were conducted in the devolved funds offices in Eldoret town, UG County. The in-depth interviews were conducted between the months of February and March 2015. The interview typically lasted for a duration of 1-2 hours with each subject. All the interviews were conducted using an interview guideline within the day (working hours). The checklist was both open-ended (without specific questions) and more structured. The open-ended questions were used to allow for an infinite number of possible answers, collect more detail, get unexpected information, obtain adequate answers, encourage self-expression, understand the thinking of the respondents and to obtain unexpected response. The closed questions were used for easy analysis, obtain the answers required, simplify the research, and to balance the questions between open and closed ones.

The in-depth interviews had a smaller sample and participants were not selected using random methods. The sample selection was rather non-random. Purposive sampling method was used to directly get employees of interest from the devolved funds offices. In total, there were 32 expert interviews, two from each of the sixteen existing devolved funds in the county. The in-depth interview involved separate conversation with the funds two employees, conducted by the researcher to collect specific information per fund. The reasons for the inclusion of two respondents was made on the grounds that the devolved funds have few staff at the local level presenting a limited pool of subjects to be interviewed. There was the advantage of obtaining the required information from a small number of respondents. In addition, gathering information from two employees at the funds office allowed for further clarifications and input. Furthermore, the study had a more precise and formal definition of concepts and was supplemented by survey research. The interviews were held with the funds administrators in the English language and a digital tape recorder was used to record the interviews. The quality of the recorded interviews was generally good. Short hand notes where necessary, were taken during the interviews.

Before the interviews commenced, a common level of understanding regarding the objective and nature of the process was reached. In general, the interviewees showed a great willingness to contribute to the interviews and to share information and experiences on the devolved funds. They spoke freely and willingly and most of them were able to answer all the questions asked. However, about five respondents were not willing to be recorded or they could not reveal some information they considered too sensitive. Nevertheless, an understanding was reached with them before the interviews proceeded.

After the interviews, all the recordings were listened to and most of the content transcribed. The transcription of the recorded data or interviews/discussions used alternate processes for managing the data other than the conventional verbatim transcription techniques (complete verbatim transcripts). The recordings were listened to and partial verbatim transcripts were made. Emerging patterns along key dimensions, observations, thoughts and links with other interviews were noted. This was done by use of a checklist table that was filled as the recordings were listened to. The checklist table had concepts and themes under which the data was labeled, sorted and compared. In order to answer the research questions, thoughts, ideas and comments were added along the way. Emerging themes that popped up during the listening of the recordings were noted.

Other than the primary data collected through expert interviews, further data seized from secondary sources. Secondary data was obtained from websites, newspapers, and devolved funds documents-brochures, forms, advertisements, etc. (see table 4.1).

Table 4. 1. Expert Data

Primary Data	**Secondary Data**
32 Expert interviews	Websites Newspapers Magazines Government data Brochures Posters

Source: Author.

4.3 Overview of the Devolved Funds

A list of important themes and concepts from the interview recordings was made (see Box 4.1, Box 4.2, and Box 4.3). From the interviews, it was confirmed that the devolved funds were established in different ways. Some of the funds were established as state corporations under Acts of Parliament, for example, the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF), and Constituency Development Fund (CDF). Tuition Secondary Education Fund (FSEF), Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF), Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF), and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) lack any legal framework. They were formed from political party manifesto.

Each of the funds fall under a specific government ministry. The educational funds are under the MOE, the YEDF is under the Ministry in charge of youth affairs, the WEDF is under the Ministry in charge of women, the Disability Fund (DF) and *Inua Jamii* (IJ) is under the ministry in charge of persons living with disability, gender, orphans, elderly and other social services. The *Uwezo* Fund (UF) is under the Ministry of Planning and Devolution.

As is presented in Box 4.1, all the devolved funds physical offices are located within Eldoret town, which is the commercial and administrative capital of UG County. The offices are located in the town due to availability of social amenities and the Provincial Administration (PA) office, which offers staff, security, space, equipment and stationery.

The in-depth interviews, revealed that most of the fund were established in the 1990s and 2000s with the oldest of them all being SEBF which was established in 1993/94 and the latest one being the UF and IJ established in 2014 following the 2013 General Elections. The funds have various target groups and roles set out by the sponsors. The interviews found out that, in order to enhance transparency and objectivity at place of work, most of the devolved funds senior workers are employed at the national level, and are from outside the county of work in terms of home or place of origin.

Box 4. 1. Devolved Funds Profile

1. Overview of the Devolved Funds

1.1 The interview checklist was administered to two officials working with the fund.

1.2 All the devolved funds offices in UG County are located within Eldoret town, the commercial and administrative hub for the county.

1.3 Each office operates one devolved fund. Some of the funds are located at the constituency level (CDF), others are located at the district level (UF, IJ), or regional level (CDTF, WSTF).

1.4 Most of the funds were established in the 1990s and 2000s. The SEF/CBF/SEBF in 1993 and UF in 2013/14.

1.5 The funds were established to:

- 1.5.1 Cushion families from poverty.
- 1.5.2 Improve infrastructure.
- 1.5.3 Improve access to education.
- 1.5.4 Improve access to healthcare.
- 1.5.5 Protect the environment.
- 1.5.6 Provide easy/cheap credit.

1.6 Most of the officials working for the funds are from outside UG County with varied professional backgrounds and experience from either private or public sector.

1.7 The language of communication in the field is mostly Kiswahili and local languages while English is the language of documentation in the office.

1.8 The funds are either purely state funded e.g., CDF and UF, or a mixture of state funding and donors, e.g. the CDTF and WSTF.

Source: Field Data (2015).

From the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) interviews, the fund was established as joint initiative of the GoK and EU, in 1996 through a Legal Notice number 303 of 26th March 1996. During the interview, and through the various brochures obtained from the office, it was established that the CDTF was implementing a four-year programme, the Community Development Phase Four (CDP 4). The phase has two components, the Community Environment Facility Phase Two (CEF II) which is funded by the Royal Kingdom of Denmark through DANIDA, and the Community Based Development Initiatives (CDI) with funding from the EU. CEF is geared towards environmental conservation and especially the water towers (Aberdare Mountain Ranges, Cherangani, Mau Complex forests, Mount Kenya, and Mount Elgon) and environmental hotspots. CDI targets community infrastructural projects- education, health, water and sanitation, economic infrastructure, agriculture and livestock. Proposals from community members is required to be within the set thematic areas.

The CDTF Eldoret regional office is one of the four regional offices in the country. The Coast region office deal with Coast Province and is based in Mombasa. Eastern region office, which deals with Upper Eastern, and Northern Kenya, is based in Meru. The Central region office, which deals with Central Province and part of South Rift, is based in Nairobi. *Ukambani* area/Lower-Eastern office is based in Nairobi. The Western region office, which deals with North Rift, Central Rift, Western Province, and Nyanza Province, is based in Eldoret. The CDTF fund is given as a grant on competitive basis through funding of competitive proposals (see appendices xix, xx and xxi). However, the marginalized areas, especially the ASAL areas, are given priority because they are disadvantaged in terms of development and human capacity.

From the interview with the county education officers, the SEBF was established in 1993/94 through a Presidential pronouncement. The fund was established to cushion the country's poor and vulnerable groups against the high and increasing cost of secondary education. The aim is to reduce inequalities and to increase enrolment in and completion of secondary education. The fund targets orphans and the girl child as well as those from poor households and urban slums, but who are able to achieve good academic results. Students put in their applications through their respective school head teachers. The fund has no fixed share from the national budget. The allocations vary depending on the MoE's annual provisions, the number of students enrolled in secondary schools within each constituency, national secondary school enrolments, and poverty indices. The county education officials conduct due diligence to make sure that the funds are given to deserving students.

The Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF) is co-ordinated by the Constituency Bursary Committees (CBF), which screen potential beneficiaries, coordinate and disburse the funds, and prepare reports to the MoE. Local leaders are represented on the SEBF committees. The minimum annual allocation per beneficiary by school category is Kshs. 5,000 for day schools, Kshs. 10,000 for boarding schools and Kshs. 15,000 for national schools. However, due to the high number of applicants, there are cases of students receiving as low as Kshs. 2,000. The recipients include orphans, students from single parents, and students from poor backgrounds. The forms for SEBF are obtained at the district education office. Successful applicants have the fund deposited directly into their school's account, and the school writes the receipts on the name of the beneficiaries.

Some of the challenges facing the fund include low allocation from the treasury, irregular allocation with no set amount by the treasury, misuse of the funds by committees through awarding of funds to underserving cases. The interviewees were of the opinion that funds could better be channelled directly from the treasury to the schools, as was the case previously rather than through the education office as is the case presently. The school heads and teachers are in a better position to identify the needy students as compared to the CBF committees. The channelling of funds to schools will also help reduce bureaucracy and speed up the disbursement of the funds.

Interviews with Constituency Development Fund (CDF) officials indicated that the fund was established in 2003 by an Act of Parliament with primary objective of addressing poverty at the grassroots level. A minimum of 2.5% of Government ordinary revenue is dedicated to grassroots development and the reduction of poverty. The CDF targets community based projects, which are available to a wide cross section of the inhabitants of a given area. The CDF Act was amended in 2007 and 2013. The 2013 amendment was to align the CDF Act to the 2010 Constitution. This was to make it compliant with the constitutional principles of transparency and accountability, separation of powers, participation of people, and the new devolved structure of Government. The Act was amended further in 2015 and renamed National Government Constituencies Development Fund (Ndirachu, 2015). Under the amended Act, MPs appoint five members on a voluntary basis, to the citizens-projects to oversight committees, to oversee a CDF project for the duration of its implementation. The percentage of fund that is allocated for bursaries and social security was also increased from 25% to 35%. This is to enable community members to pay for the NHIF using the fund.

The fund supports acquisition of land, building projects, school infrastructure, bursary (see appendix XXII), rural access roads, health projects, water projects, construction of police posts and local administration offices (Chief's Camp). The CDF Board at the national level manages CDF. Locally, the Constituency Development Fund Committee, Project Committee (PMC) and District Project Committee run the fund. The administration and recurrent expenditure for the CDF C is capped at a maximum 6% of the total constituency allocation. At the local level, the fund is managed by the PMC whose administration and recurrent expenditure are set at 5% of total annual allocation to the specific project. It is at the committee level where project proposals are raised, approval of projects made, approved projects implemented, procurement of goods and services done, documentation of the implementation process done, and monitoring and evaluation done. Community sports activities minus cash awards are set at a maximum of 2% of total annual constituency allocation. Monitoring and evaluation of on-going projects and capacity building of various operatives are set at a maximum of 3% of total annual constituency allocation. The National Treasury releases funds to the CDF Board through the Ministry responsible for CDF in quarterly tranches. The CDFB disburses funds to the CDFC based on approved projects. The CDFC disburse funds to the PMC in appropriate phases through the Accountant responsible for CDF, who is the District/Sub County Accountant.

The Disability Fund (DF) also referred to as the National Fund for the Disabled of Kenya (NFDK) is an endowment Fund established under the Perpetual Succession Act Cap 164 of the Laws of Kenya and is mandated to be utilized for the benefit of the disabled persons in Kenya. The fund is located within the National Council for Persons with Disability (NCPWD), which was founded in 2004 following the enactment of Persons with Disabilities Act (PWD) 2003. The interviewees reported that the DF aims at mainstreaming persons with disabilities into the national economy. The fund's application form is available in the PA offices or the Department of Social Services offices or they can be downloaded online from the fund's website. Application is done in writing to allow for physical endorsements by funds' local office who forwards the forms to the fund's Secretariat in Nairobi. The fund can be applied for either by an individual or by an institution.

The DF funds education (fees for secondary, college, university and special schools), infrastructure for the disabled, assistive devices for persons living with disability, economic empowerment activities, and cash transfers. The office in Eldoret is the county office, though it has a few staff members. The information in the office is confidential because of the varied status and level of disabled clients. The fund pays entire amount of school fees for its recipients or beneficiaries in secondary schools, college and university. Requirements for fees funding include a letter from the local area chief, person with disability registration card from the NCPWD, and fees statement. The money is allocated at the national level because disability in the country is skewed and not uniform across the country.

The Free Primary Eucation Fund (FPEF) was introduced in 2003 to enable the country to realize Universal Primary Education (UPE) by the year 2005 and education for all by the year 2015 in line with the MDGs. It was launched in January 2003 as a response to World Conference Education for all held in Jomtien, Thailand in 1990 and the World Education for All held in Dakar, Senegal in 2000. According to the education county officials interviewed, FPE allows children to access education without discrimination. The government abolished fees and levies for tuition in public primary schools. The Government and development partners (e.g. DFID) meet the cost of basic teaching and learning materials, teachers' salaries, wages and co-curricular activities.

At its inception in January 2003, the Government started by paying Kshs. 1,020 for each child per annum. Children of school-going age are boys and girls aged between 6 and 13 years. However, anyone who wishes to go to primary school is free to do so regardless of age. FPE is run by SMC at the school level. The SMC approves withdrawals from school's two bank accounts namely, Simba Account, which receives Kshs. 650 per pupil every year for purchase of stationery, and the General Purpose Account (GPA), which gets Kshs. 370 per pupil every year for payment of subordinate staff, repairs, payment of bills, and other contingencies.

The Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSEF) was introduced in January 2008 in order to achieve education for all by 2015 in line with MDGs. It was initiated in order to promote pupil transition from primary to secondary schools, and retention and completion in secondary schools without discrimination. The scheme provides government subsidy on tuition fees, teaching, and learning materials for all secondary school students in public schools. The state sets aside Kshs. 10,265 per annum for each student in a public secondary school. The MoE remit the money to school bank accounts in three tranches of Kshs. 5,000 in December, Kshs. 3,000 in April, and Kshs. 2,265 in August.

The HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account fund is operated within NACC. NACC was established under section 3 of the State Corporations Act Cap 446, through the National AIDS Control Council Order, 1999 published via Legal Notice No. 170 of 1999. The interviewees revealed that HIV/AIDS CIA was established to enhance community access to financial and human resources, to curb further spread and impacts of the HIV/AIDS pandemic. This is done through funding of proposals. Constituency Aids Control Committee (CACC) runs the fund at the constituency level. The committee comprises of representatives from the civil society and key government departments at the divisional level (District Officer, Public Health Officer, Community Development Assistant, Divisional Heads of Department of the Ministries of Education, Culture, and Home Affairs -the Children's Office). There is one person living with HIV/AIDS, a representative of the teachers' union, three women representatives, three youth representatives, and representatives from the private sector. The local Member of Parliament is the patron of CACC.

CACC through its sub-committees receives and reviews proposals from local CBOs, FBOs and NGOs, and disburse the funds. It further supports the implementing agencies. They are funded up to a maximum of Ksh. 350,000 per organization. The funds are disbursed in two instalments. However, funds from Ksh. 350,001 - 7,500,000, require national office approval. In addition, amounts above Kshs. 7.5 Million are approved by NACC upon consultation with funding partners.

The Government launched *Inua Jamii* (IJ) fund in 2014 as a successor to a similar fund established in 2004. It is a conditional cash transfer programme to the extremely poor in society. The beneficiaries are identified through a cash transfer-targeting tool (see appendix XXIII). The fund targets the elderly who are above 65 years of age, the disabled persons, the urban poor, and the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVCS). Scholarships are also offered to needy students (see Appendices XXIV and XXV). The fund aims at utilising Kshs. 2 Billion every financial year. For accountability purposes, the fund has been made the responsibility of MPs. The fund is remitted through mobile money (M-*pesa*) transfer. Mobile phones are provided to the elderly who have none. In the 2013/14 financial year, the fund targeted 454,000 recipients. Each recipient received Kshs. 2,000 per month.

The interviewees reported that the Government was in the process of having the Kenya Commercial Bank (KCB) and Equity Bank disburse the fund through a bankcard dubbed *'Inua Jamii'* (see plate I). The banks are to have the biometric data of the recipients who are expected to collect the money in person. From the brochures and websites, it is indicated that the government has initiated a National Safety Net Programme (NSNP) to facilitate disbursement of other funds under social welfare, namely: Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC); Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT); Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PwSD-CT) and Urban Food Subsidy Cash Transfer (UFSCT).

Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) was found to be defunct during the interview. LATF fund was halted in 2013 following the implementation of the devolved system of government that is a complete departure from the Local Authority (LA) or Local Government (LG) system of County Councils (CC), Town Councils (TC), Municipal Councils (MC), and City Councils (CC) in existence from the colonial time. LATF was central government transfers to the LAs to enable them meet various obligations in their areas of jurisdiction. It was a kitty meant to improve their revenues. The interview took place in 2015; two years after the new form of government had been ushered in 2013.

LATF was set up in 1999 through the LATF Act No. 8 of 1998. Its role was to help the LAs improve service delivery, and improve their financial management. During its operation, it comprised of 5% of national government income tax collection in any year. It was divided among the then existing 175 LAs, with 17% shared equally, 60% shared based on population size, and 23% was disbursed based on urban population densities. During its operations period, the fund had an advisory committee composed of the private sector, national treasury, Kenya Local Government Reform Programme Secretariat, and Government Ministry in charge of LAs. LATF implemented locally identified projects.

In UG County, the interview established that each ward in the defunct councils (Wareng County Council -WCC- and Eldoret Municipal Council -EMC) received Kshs. 3.5 Million. Women, youth, the area Chief, people living with disability, people from religious organization and NGOs formed part of the fund’s committee at the local level. The fund used to support schools, health centres, capacity building for the youth and women, offering grants, and supporting community infrastructure. During its operations, the fund was not enough and hence it was spread ‘widely and thinly’. Reaching consensus on projects among community members was not an easy task given the high demand yet scarce resources.

Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PERV) fund was set up in the Ministry of Planning under a semi-autonomous state agency called PEC, through the Kenya Gazette Notice in April 1999. The fund was established as a response to the 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen, Denmark. The goal of the summit was to reduce poverty by half by 2015. The fund target men, women, and youth groups that are duly registered under the department of social services. The groups are funded through competitive proposal writing. The fund was established to be a revolving fund. It is credited for piloting the evolution of devolved and revolving funds as they exist in Kenya today.

PERV was found to be defunct in the county since 2004. The fund became moribund due to challenges ranging from default in repayment by the recipients, and legal issues that ended up in the court of law. The fund is in operation in other parts of the country. It is used to support registered groups finance various projects for men, women, and the youth, by funding proposals vetted by a committee at the district level.

From the expert interviews in the county, the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) was found to be spread among various road agencies. According to Roads Act 2007, RMLF is divided among three state corporations that manage roads in the country. The agencies are, KURA, which obtains 15% of the fund to maintain urban roads. Kenya Rural Roads Authority (KeRRA) obtains 32% of the fund to maintain rural roads. Kenya National Highways Authority

(KeNHA) obtains 40% of the fund to maintain national highways. KRB obtains 2% of the fund to oversee road network in the country. KWS obtains 1% of the fund for the maintenance of roads in national parks and game reserves. The remaining 10% of the fund is allocated yearly to the roads authorities based on a work plan derived from the Road Investment Programme (RIP). Plans are at an advanced stage to establish the Kenya National Secondary Roads Authority (KeNSRA) to replace Kura and Kerra (Njoroge, 2015). KeNSRA will be in charge of urban and rural roads and KeNHA will handle national highways with each receiving 32% and 40% respectively of total revenue from KRB.

The road agencies offices in UG County are regional offices for the North Rift region. The state corporations float tenders inviting contractors to bid for construction of various infrastructural projects ranging from roads, footpaths, and bridges. To qualify for the tender, the National Construction Authority (NCA) must register a given contractor. Banks offer loans to contractors through recommendation letters from the road agencies for advanced bank payments as contractors are paid after work has been duly completed.

The Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF) is operated within Rural Electricity Authority (REA). The Energy Act, No. 12, 2006 came to place establishing the REA as a corporate body to accelerate the pace of rural electrification in the country. The authority manages the REPLF, which is used to fund electrification in the rural areas. The fund was operationalized in 2007. The REA office in Eldoret is a regional office covering the North Rift-Valley (North Rift) and Western Kenya regions. The fund implements public projects like schools, markets, health facilities and the like. The REPLF fund is not county specific. It is allocated as a lump sum for the entire country. The allocation for project varies depending on its cost. The projects range from thousands of shillings to millions of shillings.

The fund has been able to connect all secondary schools in the county with electricity. It is currently targeting all primary schools without electricity connection. The fund receives proposals from the communities or the corporation can initiate a project on its own volition. It uses participatory approach in public project identification. Project implementation is monitored and evaluated by the local RMLF office. Community leaders participate in the implementation of the projects run by the fund. Community members can present their views and grievances directly to the funds office. The implementation process faces challenges including ‘way leaves consent’ in privately owned land, for laying the electricity lines. Obtaining permission in private land for the power lines can take a lot of time and resources including court cases. In addition, materials for use are procured from outside the country and this takes a long time. The authority has a few staff members employed in the county. It currently has one supervisor in the county, yet the county is vast with several sub-counties, wards and constituencies.

The *Uwezo* Fund (UF) fund was established in September 2013 and enacted through Legal Notice No. 21 of the Public Finance Management Act, 2014. It is supposed to enable women, youth, and persons with disability access finances to promote businesses and enterprises at the constituency level. The funds are for realizing MDGs 1 and 3: eradicating extreme poverty; and to promote gender equality, and empower women respectively. The fund is constituency based, with offices at the sub-county level. The UF board disburses the funds. At the time of the interview, the fund had disbursed funds for the first year (2014) and it was on its second year (2015). The fund uses the CDF model to disburse the funds. It has a standard business plan template and loan application form, which the applicants are expected to use (see appendices xxvi and xxvii).

The UF has a committee at the constituency level that receives and approves project proposals. The youth and women from the rural set up are more participants in the fund. The county of UG received Kshs. 17 Million for each of the six constituencies. The fund is a revolving account. It has three accounts per constituency. The main account where the Kshs. 17 Million from the UF Board is deposited, the Administration Account for running the office, and Repayment Account for recipients to deposit repayment. The fund is strictly for registered groups with a maximum of 12 members. Access is through competitive proposals, application forms, guarantee forms to commit to repay, and filling a business plan template. Minimum amount given is Kshs. 50,000 and is to be repaid within 8 months to 1 year, or a maximum of Kshs. 500,000 to be repaid within 2 years. UF has a grace period of 6 months. The money attracts no interests.

The philosophy behind UF is the concept of table banking (merry-go-round). Under the concept, the money collected over a period of time (weekly, fortnightly, monthly, etc.) by group is given to one or so person (s) or is deposited into a bank account to earn interest for the group. The fund builds the credit worthiness of the recipients. They are able to access funds from other financial institutions after they have established strong credit worthiness. The beneficiaries access the funds with no collaterals, which is a requirement in other financial institutions.

The fund has faced challenges including the UF being established on political platform. The initial seed money was a saving from the 2013 presidential re-run that never took place due to the presidential election not going to the second round. Consequently, recipients do not want to repay back the loans, due to a sense of entitlement. There is also the issue of high group dynamics given the mobility of the youth when they are employed in other regions outside the county, education openings in other counties, movement from one group to another group, group conflicts and disagreements, and embezzlement of funds by some groups or group members.

The Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) was introduced in the 2007/08 financial year to provide support to women entrepreneurs. It was not established under an Act of Parliament. The fund was motivated by the success of microfinance institutions in their lending to women-based enterprises that had been recording over 90% repayment and contributing to the improvement of women's wellbeing. The groups can have both male and female membership, though women must make up at least 70% of the membership and should take up 100% of the leadership positions. The funds are applied for using a set template (see appendix XXVIII).

Some of the roles of the funds include facilitating investment in micro-small and medium enterprises, oriented commercial infrastructure such as business markets or business incubators that are beneficial to women enterprises. The fund supports women-oriented enterprises to develop linkages with large enterprises through micro-finance institutions, registered NGOs that offer microfinance services, and SACCOs. It also facilitates marketing of products and services of women enterprises in both domestic and international markets. In addition, it supports capacity building of the beneficiaries of the funds and their institutions.

WEDF has an Advisory Board that is made up of non-executive chairperson, Permanent or Principal Secretaries in the Ministries of Gender, Finance, Trade and Industry, Agriculture, and Planning, and five experts in enterprise development and financial management. Other than the Advisory Board, there is the Divisional Women Enterprise Development Fund Committee (DWEFC) and the Intermediary Financial Institutions (MFI) that helps in the implementation of the funds objectives. DWEFC is composed of the Divisional Officer as chairperson, the secretary is the Gender and Social Development Officer, treasury elected by other committee members, a representative of the local government, representative of women living with disabilities, a prominent woman entrepreneur, representative of Faith Based Organization, representative of the provincial administration, the area Member of Parliament. The MFIs include Family Bank, Equity Bank, Co-operative (Co-op) Bank, and Sidian Bank (formerly K-REP Bank). Others are the Kenya Women Finance Trust (KWFT), Kenya Industrial Estates (KIE), Small and Micro-Enterprise Programme (SMEP), *Pamoja* Women Group and *Jitegemee* Credit Scheme. The WEDF had an initial budgetary allocation of Kshs. 2 Billion. The WEDF is disbursed through loans to the MFI and through the Constituency Women Enterprise Scheme (C-WES).

The MFIs lend the funds allocated to them to women directly either as individuals or as organized entities such as groups, cooperatives, and companies. The loan attracts interest at the rate of 8% per annum on a reducing balance. MFI seeks an approval of the advisory board for loan amounts exceeding Kshs. 500,000. Disbursement of small interest-free loans is done at the Constituency level by the C-WES. C-WES has an allocation of one million per constituency. It targets viable enterprises of women groups within the constituency. The maximum loan amount per group is Kshs 50,000 and the loan attracts no interest but has an administration fee of 5% deductible upfront from the approved loan. The loan is repaid in twelve equal instalments, after three months' grace period.

The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) was established under the Water Act, 2002 as a state corporation to assist with the financing of provision of water services. It acts as a basket fund for mobilizing resources and providing financial assistance towards capital investment costs of providing water services and sanitation. WSTF sub-region office in Eldoret is one of the three sub-regional offices for the Lake Victoria North Catchment Area, which has its regional office in Kakamega County. The Eldoret sub-region is referred to us the Kipkaren- Upper Yala. It covers five counties –UG, Vihiga, part of Nandi, part of Kakamega, and part of Elgeyo Marakwet. The other sub-regions are the Elgon-Cherangany, located in Kitale, Trans-Nzoia County, and the Siaya sub-region, located in Siaya County.

WSTF has not received any funding since the 2010/2011 financial year. The funding is predominantly from donors, who had pulled out due to financial mismanagement and impropriety. The donor funding under WSTF is done in tranches, which increases progressively from one tranche to the next based on proper accountability of the previous tranche. The first tranche ranged from zero to Kshs. 1 Million, the second tranche up to Kshs. 2 Million, the third tranche up to Kshs. 5 Million and the fourth up to Kshs. 10 Million. WSTF works with registered Water

Resource Users Association (WRUA). The WRUAs work on management of water catchment areas. In UG, there are a number of WRUAs with three of them along River Sosiani (middle Sosiani, Lower Sosiani and Upper Sosiani). Others are Chepkunyun, Upper Sergoit, Sergoit River, Ainabkoi-Kesses, and Kesses-Kebor. Other than a proposal, there is a list of requirements fot the particpants (see appendix XXIX). The WRUAs get the funds from WSTF through their bank accounts.

Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) was introduced in 2006 to curb youth unemployment as the majority of the unemployed Kenyans are the youth. The fund is meant to finance small and micro-enterprises to create opportunities for employment for the young people. The fund was gazetted in December 2006 and was launched in February 2007. The fund has no legal framework and the District YEDF (DYEDF) Committee runs it at the District. The DYEDF is composed of members of the PA, NGOs, religious groups, women representative, male and female youth representative, District Youth Development Officer, District Social Development Officer, and District Youth Training Officer. The District is used as the unit of fund allocation for funds channelled through financial intermediaries. However, disbursement of small interest-free loans is done at the Constituency level by the C-YES. Funding for youth groups is based on sound business proposals and they receive funding up to a maximum of Kshs. 50,000. Qualified groups must have a bank account. After a grace period of 3 months, the loan is to be repaid without interest into the District Social Development Committee account within twelve months. The loan attracts an administrative fee of a maximum of 5% of the loan approved.

4.4 Administration and Allocation of the Devolved Funds

The general administrative aspects of the funds as captured in the expert interviews is presented in Box 4.2. The sixteen devolved funds have their offices located within Eldoret town, which is the UG County headquarters. The funds located in the Provincial Administration offices in the town, national government ministries offices, or offices rented by the fund from the private sector.

The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is a fully-fledged government parastatal. It has rented private office in the town. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) operates in private rented office. The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) is located at the ministry of Environment, Water and Irrigation offices. The Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF), Tuition Free Secondary Fund (TFSF), and Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF) are located at the Ministry of Education offices within the PA offices. The HIV/AIDS fund offices are at the PA Offices in Eldoret West District. The District Fund (DF), *Inua Jamii* (IJ) and Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) are located at the Department of Social Services in the Provincial Administration office. The Uwezo Fund has offices at the Provincial Administration offices in the Sub-County level or District. The Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PERV) had its offices at the Ministry of Economic Planning within in the PA offices.

Box 4. 2. Administration of Devolved Funds

2 Administration of the funds

2.1. The devolved funds have local offices in the county and secretariat in the nation's capital, Nairobi.
2.2. The funds, other than the CDTF and WSTF, which are allocated in window/phase periods, and are disbursed in tranches in each financial year.
2.3. The demand for the funds is high.
2.4. All the funds except UF, YEDF, and WEDF, are given as grants.
2.5. The funds are accessed individually (FPF, SEBF, CDF, DF, IJ, PELF, TFST) in groups (HIV/AIDS, YEDF, WEDF, UF, CDTF, CDF, LATF, RMLF, REPL, WSTF).
2.6. There are funds allocated based on the proposed quotations, with known minimum or maximum figures e.g. CDF,UZ, YEDF,WEDF etc. While the FPF and SEBF have fixed amount allocated per application.

Source: Field Data (2015).

The local offices for CDFT, HIV/AIDS, RMLF, RELF, WSTF, and YEDF, which cover a number of regions or counties and not only UG County but other counties as well. Within UG, there are funds with offices at the Sub-county/District. The WEDF, DF, Uwezo Fund and *Inua Jamii* have offices in the three district headquarters of Eldoret East, Eldoret West and Wareng. The offices serve community members from each respective district. The CDF has an office for each of the six constituencies in the county. The CDF offices serve constituents from respective county.

The devolved funds are allocated on annual basis or on a window period covering a number of years. The SEBF, CDF, DF, FPEF, SEBF, IJ, DF and TFSE, are disbursed in every financial year. The government revenues predominantly support the funds. The donor dependent funds are disbursed on availability of donor funding. For example, the CDTF, HIV/AIDS and WSTF. The donor funding operates on financial window or phase. A phase or window runs for a couple of years. The YEDF, WEDF and the Uwezo Fund is a revolving fund that operates from an initial "seed money."

The devolved funds are disbursed in the form of credit (see table 4.2) or grants (see table 4.3). The funds given as grants include FPEF, CDF, SEBF, CDTF, HIV/AIDS, DF, IJ and WSTF.

The funds offered as credit are UF, YEDF, and WEDF. The funds given as grants rely on further disbursements from the sponsor after a certain period. The funds offered on credit are run as revolving funds with the initial “seed fund” rotating to the groups through lending and back to the fund through repayments.

Table 4.2. Devolved Funds Awarded As Credit

Uwezo Fund (UF).
Women Development Fund (WDF)
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF).

Source: Expert Interviews (2015).

Table 4.3. Devolved Funds Awarded As Grant

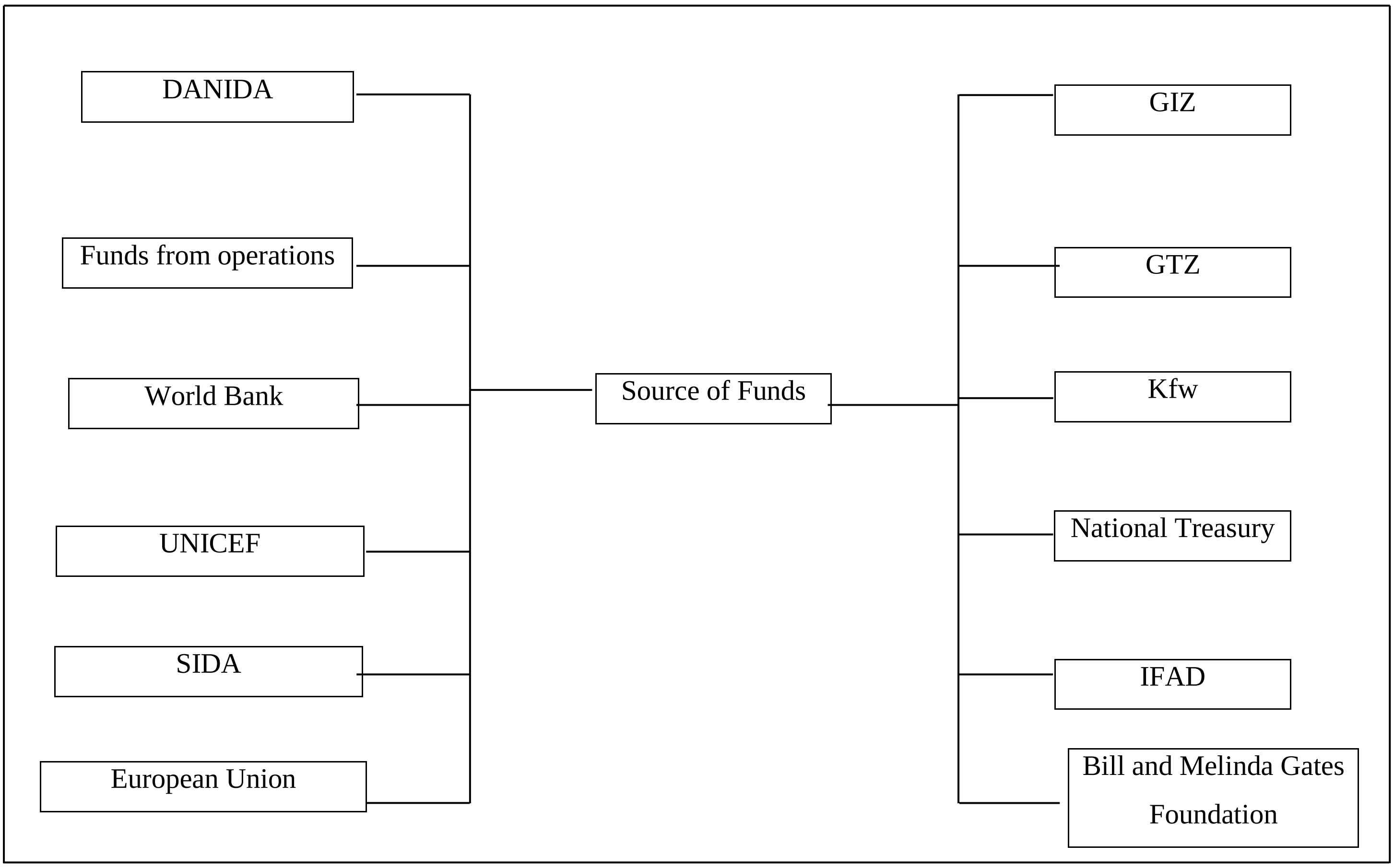
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF).
Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund (CBF/SEBF).
Constituency Development Fund (CDF).
Disability Fund (DF).
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF).
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA).
Inua Jamii Fund (IJF)-Cash transfers for senior citizens.
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF).
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)/Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PERV).
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE).
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF).
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF).
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF).

Source: Expert Interviews (2015).

4.4 Financing of Devolved Funds

The sources of funds refers to the mediums by which the devolved funds are raised from (see figure 4.1). The sources of the devolved funds are varied. The sources of fund for the devolved schemes include the funds the devolved funds together with a host of donor agencies and countries. The government funds comes from revenues generated. The donor fund are part of aid given as grants to the country. The fund from the operations is the accumulated repayments made by beneficiaries of funds offered as credit. There are funds that are predominantly donor based, some are predominantly government based and some have a hybrid of government and donors.

The donors include French Embassy, German Development Co-operation (KfW and GIZ), European Union (EU), and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other donors include Sweden Finland, Denmark (through DANIDA), UNICEF, WASH (water and WASH activities), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), the World Bank etc.



Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Figure 4.1: Source of Funds.

The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) receives a bulk of its funds from the EU and DANIDA. The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) obtains bulk of its funding from the French Government though its local embassy. Though the two funds are predominantly donor funded, they still operate under the national Government ministries and offices. Some of the funds that are run by the state, do receive donor funding as well, e.g. Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF) receives support from UNICEF and DFID. State officials with a physical office within the county manage the devolved funds. They are employed on full time basis directly by the Public Service Commission (PSC) or by the boards in charge of the various devolved funds. The CDTF, WSTF, Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), and Rural Electrification

Programme Levy Fund (REPLF) offices in Eldoret town serves regions beyond UG County, hence the funds hey receive is for multiple counties.

Table 4.4 presents the amount of funding received or disbursed by the devolved funds in recent financial years. The amounts of transfers from the sponsors have been increasing from previous funding to the next. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) that has information for more than one financial year, indicate that the amount of money allocated to the CDF kitty has been increasing. The CDTF targets more than one county. The funding range from a range of Kshs. 2-7.5 million for a single project, to a high of Kshs. 7.5-31.5 Million for multi-sectorial projects. The fund for the disabled had a pool of Kshs. 360 Million allocated in the national kitty during the 2013/14 financial year.

During the 2013/2014 financial year, each pupil in primary school obtained Kshs. 1,050 towards free tuition. Those in special schools obtained an additional Kshs. 2,200 per student. In the secondary education section, the state released Kshs. 12,000 per student in public schools. Beneficiaries in the 2013/2014 financial year obtained a minimum of Kshs. 5,000 and maximum of Kshs. 15,000. Though the interview revealed that there are cases where beneficiaries receive a lower amount of Kshs. 2,000.

In the 2013/2014 financial year, the total amount of money disbursed to the groups from the HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account kitty was Kshs. 70 Million. The *Inua Jamii* Fund (IJ), a Cash Transfer to Orphans and Vulnerable Children (CT-OVC), Older Persons Cash Transfer (OPCT), and Persons with Severe Disability Cash Transfer (PwSD-CT) had Kshs. 552 million allocated nationally in the 2013/2014 financial year. During the time it was still in operation, the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) had an allocation of Kshs. 3.5 million per ward in the county. The county of UG has six constituencies. The national Treasury availed Kshs. 17 million per constituency in UG County for the Uwezo Fund (UZ). The six constituencies in UG had a combined total of Kshs. 102 Million. The scheme uses the structures of the CDF to disburse the funds.

The last time the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) funded in the county was in the 2010/2011 financial year. The funding for projects is in four phases. The first phase has a maximum allocation of Kshs. 1 Million, second phase a maximum of Kshs. 2 Million, the third phase a maximum of Kshs. 5 Million, and the fourth phase a maximum of Kshs. 10 Million. Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) had Kshs. 10 million allocated per constituency in the county during the 2013/2014 financial year. The six constituencies had a combined allocation of Kshs. 60 Million. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) had 20 million allocated to youth groups in UG County during the 2013/2014 financial year.

Table 4.4. Devolved Funds Allocation

Devolved Fund	Financial Year
Ainabkoi Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	2013/2014 Kshs. 67,777.772. 2013/2014 98,982.000.
Kapsaret Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	2013/2014 Kshs. 67,092,699. 2014/2015 Kshs. 96,754,103.
Kesses Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	2013/2014 Kshs.72 Million 2014/2015 Kshs. 103 Million
Moiben Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	2013/2014 Kshs.73 Million 2014/2015 Kshs. 106 Million
Soy Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	2013/2014 Kshs.79 Million 2014/2015 Kshs. 113 Million
Turbo Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	2012/2013 Kshs. 38 Million. 2013/2014 Kshs.77 Million. 2014/2015Kshs. 111 Million.
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	- One sector project e.g. health Ksh. 2-7.5 Million. -More than one sector Kshs. 7.5 - 31.5 Million.
Disability Fund (DF)	2013/2014. Kshs. 360 Million
Free Primary Education (FPE)	2013/2014 1,050 (+2,200 for special schools) per student.
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account	2013/2014 Kshs. 70 Million
Inua Jamii (IJ)	2913/2014 Kshs. 552 Million
Local Authority Trust Fund (LATF)	2012/2013 Kshs. 3.5 Million per ward.
Poverty Eradication Revolving Loan Fund (PERV)	2013/2014 Kshs. 0.
Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	2013/2014 Kshs. 78 Million.
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF).	2013/2014. Kshs. 5.34 Billion. 2014/2015. Ksh 14.6 Billion.
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF)	2013/2014 Minimum of Kshs. 5,000 and maximum of Kshs. 15,000 per student.
Tuition Free Secondary (TFSF)	2013/2014 Kshs. 12,000 per student.
Uwezo Fund (UF)	2013/2014 Kshs. 17 Million x 6 constituencies.
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF).	2010/2011 -1st funding up to 1 Million. -2nd funding up to 2 Million. -3rd funding up to 5 Million. -4th funding up to 10 Million. 2013/2014 Kshs. 0.
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF).	2013/2014 Kshs. 10 Million per constituency.
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF).	2013/2014 Kshs. 20 Million.

Source: Field Data (2015).

4.5 Forms of Participation in the Devolved Funds

The study captured information on participation in devolved funds from expert interview responses. Participation in devolved funds takes place along the lines of funds allocation, projects identification, programs operation, access to benefits individually or communally, as well as through monitoring and evaluation of funded projects (see table 4.5 and appendix LXVIII). The central government and the donors envisaged the devolved funds to be community based in their operations.

Table 4. 5. Forms of Participation

Form of Participation
Project /programme Identification
Decision on Allocation of Funding
Obtain Benefits
Operation of Projects
Monitoring and Evaluation

Source: Field Data (2015).

The schemes are to fund programmes and projects that benefit a wide section of the community. The goal is to create local ownership of the projects. Projects or programmes that are derived through community and stakeholders' participation are locally owned and have a general higher acceptance. There are advantages for such projects. The community members prioritise their needs, support its implementation by providing labour and other materials needed and more importantly sustain the project or programme in the post implementation phase.

The process of project identification is done through public gatherings. The devolved funds conduct regular public sensitization meetings. The funds staff at the local level together with the provincial administration liaise together during the community sensitization efforts. During the public outreach programmes, the community are educated on the goals and objectives of the funds. Capacity building on development of proposals is done though proposal-writing workshops. Thereafter, the community comes together in public gatherings to identify a programme or project to be funded. The public gatherings usually take place at the Chief's camp or local school or church.

A vital part of the community gatherings is the process of committee formations. Participation of a wide section of the community is achieved through representative committees. Aspects of gender, faith, disability status, health and geography are brought into play during the selection of the group members.

> “The members of parliament convene an open meeting of their constituents 40 days after the swearing in to Parliament; form the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) Committee. The committee has a maximum of ten members with half of them elected by the public” (Kimutai, 2015).
>
> “After being sworn in, MPs are supposed to notify the residents of wards within their constituencies of the meeting that shall carry out elections of the CDF committee members. The committee ensures fair distribution of cash. It makes sure that local people participate in the fund and gives their views and proposals to the scheme” (Kabianga, 2015).
>
> “The CDF committee must comprise of three men and three women, with one man and one woman being a youth between 18 and 35 years. The committee should include one person living with disability” (Lagat, 2015).
>
> “The CDF committee represents communal, religious, social, cultural economic, gender, youth and persons with disability interests” (Rotich, 2015).

There are devolved funds where the community has no direct role in the appointment of the committee. However, an advisory board appointed by the cabinet minister is appointed to represent community interest. The community controlled and supervised the operations of the fund.

> “The Minister appointed a non-public officer as chairman, with three members from the Ministry of Finance, three from the Ministry of Local Authority, and three persons from the public” (Chemor, 2015).
>
> “The Community Development Trust Fund relies on self-initiative and motivation with minimal external intervention. Community members participate in the planning. The community forms a Project Implementation Committee, which engages the recipients of the CDFT kitty in project implementation. The committee is chosen from the community with gender balance in line with Government guidelines of at least 30% of members being either men or women;” (Ocholla, 2015).
>
> “The HIV/AIDS fund has a Cabinet sub-committee at the national level. Below them is the provincial officers who coordinate and supervise activities at regional levels. The region has District Technical Committees (DTCs) which coordinate at district level and provide technical support to the Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs). Community implementing Committees (CIC) are formed to target and supervise HIV/AIDS activities in the locality The committees include members of local partner organizations, women’s groups, religious organizations, and youth groups as well as local leaders, and representatives from local administration and line ministries. The Constituency Aids Control Committees which work together with the CIC at the local level by engaging community leaders, e.g. local Chiefs, and religious leaders” (Lusundi, 2015).
>
> “The Water Development Trust Fund (WSTF) has the Catchments Area Advisory Committees (CAACs) that participate in the advising the authority on water resources issues at catchment level. CAAC works with the Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAs) which participate in decision making process to identify and register water user, collaboration in water allocation and catchments management, assisting in water monitoring and information gathering and participate in conflict resolution and co-operative management of water resources” (Awuor, 2015).

The community chosen representatives facilitates the rest of the community in identification of projects or programmes to be funded by the devolved fund. A project must benefit a wide section of the community. After the identification of a programme or project, the community drafts a proposal through group (s) or project committees. The proposals are handed in to the devolved schemes for consideration. The devolved funds chooses the proposals that are most viable for funding through a committee that is made up of representatives of the government, civil society , NGOs and the faith based organizations.

> "The CDF projects and programmes are identified in a public gathering. The community is called for a meeting at the local Chief's camp where decisions on projects to be funded are publicly made. Consensus is reached with the community and the committee on proposals to be funded" (Limo).

> "The devolved funds were established to allow for community participation in the project identification and implementation" (Gatitu, 2015).

> "Unlike with the past development efforts, the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is a top bottom approach to development. Community members participate in project identification, in its implementation and form part of monitoring and evaluation process" (Lagat, 2015).

> "Community members participate in the funds in various ways. Other than the financial benefits, they also take part in identifying programmes or projects, and they take part in implementing the programmes. The CDF use local labour from the community in construction of public works. The community can provide material or land for the implementation of the projects, e.g. construction of schools. The community through its representatives monitor the projects" (Rotich, 2015).

In the case of social welfare funds, for example, the *Inua Jamii* meant for persons living with disability, the elderly and other vulnerable groups, enumerators from the community are recruited to identify the beneficiaries. The process includes selection of enumerators, training of enumerators, who then conduct door-to-door survey of the targeted households. The identified households are vetted in a public gathering to ascertain their qualification status.

> "The *inua jamii* fund has enumerators from among the community who conduct baseline survey using a set tool, to identify elders, persons living with disability or other vulnerable groups that could be included in the social welfare programme. A second enumeration is conducted to ascertain the information previously collected. The community representatives are included in the enumeration exercise" (Kenduiywo, 2015).

Participation in the devolved schemes includes financial allocation to projects or programmes run in the community. The decision to allocate finances from the devolved funds kitty brings in the community directly, through their chosen representatives. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) identifies groups and projects to be funded in a public gathering.

The community members and the projects committee go through the applications case by case and the most deserving cases are selected for funding.

> "The CDF chooses the projects to be funded in an open gathering. This is done with the community members in attendance during a public meeting. The cheques to the groups or projects are also given in the open before the community members. This is done to improve accountability" (Rotich, 2015).

For the donor-based funds like the HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Fund, after community members have handed in their proposals for funding, the local office identify the proposals to be funded. The local office has a committee that is made up of various stakeholders from the government ministries of health, the gender department, NGOS, civil society and the faith based organizations. The selected proposals are sent to the head office for vetting before the final decision is made by an independent financial management firm (Price water house Coopers).

> "The allocation of funds process begins from the call for proposal. Proposals to be funded are selected through a committee. The selected proposals are sent to Nairobi head office to be submitted to the Price Water House Coppers for disbursement of funds" Lusundi, 2015).

There are other factors like educational background, geographic region, gender, disability status and the like, that are brought to play before the funds are awarded. The funds committee considers the various disadvantages between groups and regions.

> "The Community Development Trust Fund (CDFT) allocates funds to groups after proposal vetting has been done. Affirmative action is used to make sure that the fund is spread to a wide section of the community. There is different levels of capacity. As a result, not all applications are considered on the same scale. There are regions are that are marginalized than others in terms of infrastructure, education standards and the like. The various factor come to play during the selection of the beneficiaries" (Ochola, 2015).

For the primary and secondary education fund, the various educational institutions send in the names of the students to the ministry of education. The ministry then sends money to the schools account per student. For the Secondary Education Bursary Fund, the needy students feel the application forms obtained from the local ministry of education offices. The students attach school fees balance and the school account number. The ministry of education forms a representative committee made up of faith-based organizations, civil society, and the representatives of the teachers.

The Community participates in devolved funds by accruing benefits. Business enterprises, community welfare programmes and community infrastructure are major beneficiaries of the devolved funds. The funds are allocated in the form of credit or grants. Educational funds for primary and secondary school are given as grants. Secondary school bursary for the bright but needy students is given out as grants as well. Other grants include welfare funds for the persons with disability, HIV/AIDS programmes, funds for the elderly and other vulnerable persons. In addition to these are donor funds for environmental protection and poverty alleviation are given in the form of grants. The state funded Constituency Bursary Fund (CDF) is purely a grant given to community groups and institutions.

> "The HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account distributes funds to successful applicants to run HIV/AIDS awareness, control and support groups in the community" (Lusundi, 2015).

> "The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) is given to groups that manage water towers and resources as a grant. The fund is for environmental protection and establishment of sustainable livelihoods" (Awuor, 2015).

> Every person in public primary and secondary school obtains the funds for primary and secondary education and the bursary offered to needy students in secondary schools is not for repayment" (Rop, 2015).

> "The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) supports groups in the community aimed at environmental protection and health issues sensitization" (Chepleting, 2015).

> "The CDF funds are never repaid back by the beneficiaries. The fund supports programmes that benefits the community" (Kimutai, 2015).

Community members take part in devolved funds schemes through making applications for credit. The funds supports groups' enterprises with credit. The funds offer funds with interest below the market rates. The funds that operate on a revolving basis, with beneficiaries repaying back to the kitty. Groups take part in call for proposal funding after taking part in training. There is high demand for the funds at the local level because of the lack of stringent borrowing requirements. The fund requires no collaterals or high interstates repayment. The repayment period for the funds have a longer grace period. The funds are part of affirmative action to empower women and the youth through offering them flexible terms of credit.

> "The Poverty Eradication Loans Fund was established as a revolving fund. It supports groups in the community. The groups that obtained the funds were to repay the amount back to the kitty for onward distribution to other groups" (Rutto, 2015).

> "The Uwezo Fund is disbursed on credit terms. The kitty shield women, youth and persons living with disability from high interest rates offered in conventional financial institutions" (Gatitu, 2015).

> "The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) is a kitty that offers credit to the youth at low zero interest rates. The fund supports the youth in setting up income generating enterprises" Otieno, 2015).

> "The Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) offers credit to women groups in the community. The fund is revolving kitty" Kosgei, 2015).

Another form of community participation in the devolved funds include partaking in the benefits accrued from the programmes or projects run by the fund. Other than financial assets, the funds have improved community socio-economic situation of the community. Households have been able to have their children obtain education. The persons living with disability, elderly people, orphans and other vulnerable groups have found safety net through the funds. The youth and women funds have linked the youth and women groups to the labour and business market.

> "Functions of the fund include lending to the youth, market linkage, supporting youth enterprises to develop linkage with large enterprises, facilitating market of products and services of youth enterprises, facilitate employment of the youth in the international labour market, and provide business development services to youth enterprises" (Otieno, 2015).

> "The fund supports persons living with disability and elderly to get out of the poverty cycle. The funds help them to put food on the table and pay for their medical bill" (Kenduiywo, 2015).

> "The Rural Electrification Project has lit schools, colleges, homes and shopping centres. Education institutions and homes have been able to save money previously used to purchase fuel to power machines and do lighting. Schools are able to have extended period of learning and prep. Shopping centres have sprung up in rural areas and business enterprises have been established in rural areas" (Tembo, 2015).

> "The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) pays for young people to join driving schools, and Local technical colleges. The youth benefit from having skills that enable them gain employment" (Limo, 2015).

Community participation in devolved funds is achieved through the operation of programmes and projects supported by the funds. During the project identification stage, priority is set on meeting community needs. Aspects of sustainability of projects are brought into focus. Community members take part in various outreach programmes organised by the fund. When the people are called upon to attend meeting on sensitization, they come out to interact with the funds officials.

> "During community outreach sessions, people out to meet the funds officials and to learn more about the funds activities. They set aside their schedules and attend the meetings and capacity building sessions." (Gatitu, 2015).

After the setting up of projects and programmes using devolved funds, the community members put them to use. The sustainability of the projects is made possible when the community members make use and take care of them. The CDF funds construction of schools in the community. There are schools that have been set up from scratch using the funds, renovated or extend using CDF kitty. There has been extra classroom space made for children who join the schools. The kitty has set up cattle dips in the rural areas for farm animals. Famers are able to disinfect there cattle in the facilities. Some few is paid for the use of the dips. The funds are used to run and sustain the facilities.

> "The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) supports construction of market places, milk collection centres, cattle dips and the like. The community make use of the projects. There are payments that are made by the community members who use the projects. The fund are used to sustain the projects" (Kimaiyo, 2015).

> "Community Development Trust Fund (CDFT) makes sure that the projects the community establishes is funded to completion and handed over to them for immediate use. The fund gas been able to establish water points, schools and health facilities where there was none. The community puts the facilities into good use" (Ochola, 2015).

> "There are water projects that were established by the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF), that are operational. The groups established livelihoods through irrigation schemes and adopted high value crops for farming" (Awuor, 2015).

Community participation in the form of monitoring and evaluation of the projects implemented with the devolved funds is done in conjunction with the community. Monitoring of the programmes begins from the point of identifying and establishing the projects. The communal public gathering forms part of the monitoring process. The formation of committees, the identification of projects and awarding of funds is all done with participation of the community. The community as a stakeholder comes out for meetings where decisions deliberations on the on the funds are made. In addition, the devolved funds have representative committees at the community level. The committee members are appointed from among the community members. The membership is drawn from women, youth, persons living with disability, faith based organizations and civil society organizations.

> "The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is run by a committee at the constituency. The committee is selected by the community to represent various interests and groups. The committee monitors and conducts evaluations on projects and programmes run by the kitty" (Limo, 2015).

A schools committee conducts monitoring and evaluation of free primary and secondary education funds. The committee is composed of representatives of the teachers and the parents. They monitor the withdrawals of the fud from the school accounts. The Secondary Education Bursary Fund has a committee that conducts the selection of the beneficiaries. The committee has community representatives who take part in monitoring and evaluating the operations of the fund.

> "The school funds are monitored by a committee that represents the teachers and the parents. Funds are withdrawn from the school accounts with the consent of the committee. The secondary education bursary fund, has community represented in its' committee. The committee conduct monitoring and evaluation of the funds together with the ministry of education auditors." (Rop, 2015).

Donor based funds include independent financial management agencies in the monitoring and evaluation process. The HIV/AIDS fund is disbursed and monitored by the PricewaterhouseCoopers (PWC). The purpose of the agency is to ensure prudent use of the funds and to avoid mismanagement. Groups that mismanage the funds are blacklisted from receiving future disbursements.

> "For the sake of accountability, the Price Water House Coopers has been tasked with the responsibility of disbursing the funds to the selected groups. They also monitor and evaluate the projects the scheme funds" (Lusundi, 2015).

4.6 Participation Process in the Devolved Funds

In answering, the research questions on the influence of socio-demographic characteristics, social institutions, and devolved funds' design on citizen participation in devolved funds is qualitative data is presented. The data further answers the question on the proportion of households participating in devolved funds, lessons of experience on the devolved funds, what does and does not work, where, why and under what conditions and the policy options and appropriate program designs that can improve the devolved funds. Box 4.3 presents a summary from all interviews to each question on citizen participation in devolved funds.

Generally, the decision to allocate the devolved funds goes through a transparent and inclusive process that brings together the community, funds committee (which is composed of community representatives, faith based organizations, persons living with disability, area MP, etc.), line ministries and the funds office. The committee considers the various applications based on set criteria, which include and is not limited to availability of funds, gender, disability status and geographic distribution. The legal instruments or statues that set up the funds set the criteria. The funds committee can as well have a free hand in ensuring equity in the distribution of the funds between different geographic regions, gender, age and disability. Only applications that meet the set criteria are considered for funding.

The funds have target areas or groups. In some cases, the target group goes through some kind of training before the funds are disbursed. A group has to be dully registered by the department of social services and it must have been in existence for a set period of time (six months) before being awarded any funds. The youth groups must have people between 18 and 35 years of age. Women groups can have up to 30% of the groups composition made up of men; by the leadership must be exclusively women 100%. Possession of national identity cards and opening of bank accounts is a requirement in-group registration. Even as sponsors are increasing the amount of allocation to the devolved funds, the number of applicants for the funds is also on the increase. The demand far outstrips the supply given the number of applicants and the amount of money available in the kitty.

Box 4.3. Participation in Devolved Funds

3. Citizen Participation in Devolved Funds

3.1. The allocation into the funds and the number of people accessing the funds has been increasing yearly.

3.2. Teachers, community elders, banks, politicians, religious leaders, and the provincial administration have direct and indirect influence on the citizen participation in the devolved funds. Others include schools, colleges, NGOs, CBOs etc. They hold sway over the people and can mobilise the community.

3.3. Awareness on the devolved funds is made through newspapers, radio, television, road shows, posters, word of mouth, websites, and public meetings (*Baraza*).

3.4. Some of the funds are segregated (e.g. for youth, women, disabled) while some are not segregated (open to all groups e.g. CDF, WSTF, CDTF).

3.5. Some of the funds are allocated or awarded in during public meetings (e.g. CDF, CDTF) while some are awarded in the offices (e.g. DF, YEDF, WEDF).

3.6. Differences in citizen participation:

3.6.1. In terms of numeric numbers, rural residents participate more in the funds than the urban residents are.

3.6.2. Rural residents prefer agricultural and livestock projects.

3.6.3. Urban residents are more participants in devolved funds that are given as credit. The major course for this is urban unemployment. In addition, that can draft better proposals.

3.6.4. Rural residents are more participants with funds given as grants as they desire to improve community infrastructure and wellbeing.

3.6.5. Women and youth participate more in the devolved funds than men do. This is because they have specific funds that targets them, women and the youth have been organised for many years in groups (*chama*), unemployment is highest them, poverty at the household level affects women the most given the high mobility of men from the home as the women remain at home to fend for the children.

3.6.6. Urban low-income groups (slum residents) are more participants in devolved funds than the middle and high-income groups.

Source: Field Data (2015).

The process of participation in the education funds for primary and secondary education is similar. All children in public Primary and Secondary schools obtain Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF) and Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSF) respectively. However, the

Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF), targets only bright and needy secondary with bursary. The SEBF is a limited in funding. The minimum set bursary per applicant is Kshs. 5,000, but there are cases where applicants obtain as low as Kshs. 2,000. This I because of high demand. The fund is hence spread wide but with lower awards. The bursary is meant for secondary school students from a disadvantaged background and with good academic record. The education funds for universal primary and secondary education are meant to benefit all school-going children. Adults who attend the public schools also benefit from the funds.

The constituency bursary fund covers other costs other than the tuition fee. Children from poor backgrounds access the funds at the constituency level. Benefits from the funds include tuition free education in public schools and access to bursary for payment of other costs of schooling. Participation in the funds is not just for the direct school going children but other stakeholders as well including school heads who help in identification of needy cases for bursary disbursement. The local education office conducts monitoring and evaluation of the programme together with other stakeholders in education and school heads. The parents are represented in the management of the funds through the schools respective Parents Teachers Association (PTA).

The advantage of the FPEF and the TFSEF is that they are awarded to every child in public primary and secondary school respectively. The national treasury through the ministry of Education sends funds to public school accounts per child. The fund only covers tuition fees and does not include food and boarding charges.

> The primary education funds and the secondary education funds is offered by the state for all public school going children. The government budgets for all the pupils and students in public schools. The government caters for tuition and school equipment and teaching material. The teachers are employees of the national government. The primary education funds and the secondary education fund purely covers tuition in public schools. The FPEF and FSEF has enabled children to access universal education" (Rop, 2015).

Households that are unable to raise funds for the extra charges incurred in schools have the option of applying for bursary from the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) or the Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF). The CDF supports community members to pay school and college fees. The SEBF is allocated to Ministry of Education for the support of secondary school students from poor backgrounds.

"The constituency bursary fund is for secondary school students only. The bursary is for needy students from the constituency who are academically gifted, of single parent households, totally orphaned, and of poor backgrounds. The constituency bursary fund covers other school costs like boarding and uniforms. The fund is divided per location, per sub-location and then per village. The community identifies the needy and deserving cases through a committee that is made up of the community members. The committee and the community identifies the needy in a public meeting where vetting is conducted in the presence of the community. In the meeting, the needy cases are confirmed as authentic by the various community members who know each other's socio-economic situation. Most of the needy cases are from low-income households, rural background and the urban slums. The school heads help in identification of needy cases from the schools. The education office collects statistics from schools, monitor quality and standards conduct assessments in schools and monitor school projects. The CBF has helped the needy students to pay for extra school costs" (Rop, 2015).

Funds given as grants like CDF have high demand at the local level and can only support limited public projects. The CDF fund is allocated to community projects (see plates II-IV) and school bursaries for needy children in schools and colleges. The community through public gatherings identify the cases to be funded. The identified cases are presented to the funds offices through a proposal. The fund is open to every project that is communal including payment of education fees for community members. It is allocated to people of all gender and age. The fund has improved local infrastructure and livelihoods. The community representatives who are chosen to be part of the CDF Committee, the village elders, and the CDF patron who is the area MP, elders monitor the projects funded by CDF kitty.

"The community holds a public gathering to identify priority areas for funding. A consensus s reached on what projects should be funded. Community members write proposals or apply for bursaries from the CDF. For projects that include infrastructure, the community forms a project committee from amongst its members to run the project. The community identifies a need in a *baraza,* public meeting in a Chief's camp. The committee through its secretary writes a proposal on behalf of the community" (Limo, M., 2015).

The CDF office works together with the central government office to audit the submitted proposals. The ministry of public works looks at the bill of quantities (BQ) for approval or disapproval. School and college going members of the community can apply directly to the CDF for bursaries. The allocation of the bursaries is made during the public gathering (see Plate V).

"School and college students can apply for funding directly from the fund using a standard form available in the CDF office. However, students in need of Kshs. 50,000 are being awarded Kshs. 3,000. Politicians want to reach more beneficiaries for votes. Groups hand in a proposal using a set standard framework. Once the proposal is submitted to the CDF office for evaluation, if it is viable, it is sent to the County Works office, where the bill of quantities is scrutinised. Once approved, the County Works Officer has to stamp it, indicating that the proposal is valid and workable. It is then returned it to the CDF office, which submit it to the national head CDF office. If approved in the head office, the proposal is ready for funding. Proposals not accepted are returned to the community for re-submission with correction" (Limo, M., 2015).

There is a deliberate affirmative action done in the community during the allocation of the funds for projects or bursaries. The CDF committee distributes the funds across the rural and urban areas, slum dwellings and non-slum dwellings, women, youth and men groups. The funds in the socio-economic transformation of the society.

"The fund targets economically disadvantaged households and regions. As a result, slum areas and rural areas are given highest allocations. The fund has improved livelihoods and the standards of living. School going children from poor backgrounds are supported with bursaries. This is one fund that has touched the lives of many people, for example, so many schools have been built, so many classrooms have been transformed from mud wall or temporary to brick. In a year, at least 50 classrooms are built in the constituency. Dispensaries have been built, water projects, cattle dip, school buses, school desk and chairs, ambulance for health centres, textbooks, games kits, uniform and balls for schools have been purchased. Driving school sponsorship for the youth and polytechnic sponsorship for carpentry, salon, barber, masonry and tailoring courses. The village elders, and the CDF committee conducts monitoring an evaluation of funded projects" (Limo, M., 2015).

The allocation of funds from the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) is mainly a donor-based fund that targets set thematic areas in the society. The community proposals must be within a set thematic area. The funds office conducts training on proposal writing in the community. Before a call for proposal funding is made, training is done on proposal writing. Affirmative action is used to allow disadvantaged areas access the funds.

"Allocation of funds is determined by availability of funds from the EU and Danida. The access to the fund is on competitive basis. Part of the fund target the not well off areas through affirmative action, especially the ASALs because of their limited capacity to compete for the funds and other numerous challenges. The proposals should be within the funds programme areas. The fund has two programmes, the Community Development Initiative (CDI) which targets community infrastructure projects within six thematic areas of education, health, water and sanitation, economic infrastructure agriculture and livestock. The second programme is Community Environment Facility which is geared towards environmental conservation and especially the water towers and environmental hotspots" (Ochola, 2015).

After training on proposal writing, a call for proposal funding is made in the Daily Newspapers and the various notice boards in public places. The proposals are vetted at the CDFT offices and the best ones are pre-selected for funding. The funds thematic areas are geared towards improving the social economic welfare of the community. The training conducted before the call for proposals is made, empowers the beneficiaries and the community members in general by increasing their capacity to run and manage the funds when allocated. They are in a position to run well the projects to completion. The funds consider various factors including socio-economic challenges of various regions in selecting proposals.

> "Community hand in proposals which are in turn vetted for funding. Vetting yards include quality and geographic distribution. The fund supports community-organized groups including schools, dispensaries, self-help-groups, water users' associations, forest users' associations. The fund has contributed towards poverty reduction, development of Kenya in terms of infrastructure and environmental protection. The fund has empowered the community as they develop proposals, handle huge sums of money, tender for raw materials and make payments. They learn to develop proposals, write reports and having relationships with donors. Projects are funded to completion within the set period. Through community contracting, there is efficiency in use of the funds, employment of local labour, and absence of 'profit maximization' concept. The fund targets very remote areas. Emphasis is given to the disadvantaged parts. Urban slums and rural areas are considered on affirmative action basis. The fund works with the line ministries for technical capacity building support e.g. the use of Ministry of Public Works, the fund employs accounts for projects for easy accounting and monitoring of the projects. Trainings are conducted at the beginning of the projects and at the end of the projects to ensure sustainability (Ochola, 2015).

The ministry of public works is included in the audit process to ensure the correct quotation for the price of goods and services is done. External auditors are employed by the fund to monitor the projects funded by CDTF. The fund is predominantly run through donations from the European Union and Danida. Strict adherence is given on accountability hence the hiring of independent auditors.

> "Other than the government ministry, external auditors are employed to conduct monitoring and evaluation of the funded projects. This is done to meet the donor set accountability standards" (Ochola, 2015).

The disability fund is allocated to groups of persons living with disability, special schools for persons living with disability, public hospitals in support of purchase of equipment for persons living with disability and education institutions in support bursaries for persons living with disability. The fund pays school fees, purchases assistive devices, support livelihood groups and purchases tools and equipment for persons living with disability. Those in educational institutions the fund pays 100% of the fee costs if successful in application. The local office conducts monitoring of projects in the community together with its field officers and the provincial administration.

> "The Disability Fund is allocated to persons living with disability. Persons living with disability face a number of challenges. Most of them live in very sub-standard conditions. They do not have access to health, education and equipment to make them have a comfortable life. Some are hidden by family members or kept indoors. For school fees support, applicants fill educational assistance form; present the fee structure, letter from school, fees statement, letter from the Chief, Provincial Administration and a registration card from the persons with disability. The funds support

the enterprises or groups for persons living with disability. For school or education fees, the fund pays the entire amount required. The fund not only takes care of persons with disabilities, but also the special schools" (Yego, 2015).

The funds facilitate persons living with disability and organizations for persons living with disability to be registered. For persons living with disability or their organizations to participate in the funds, they must be duly registered. Registration is done by the National Council for Persons Living with Disability.

"The fund registers persons with disabilities, registers organizations for persons with disabilities, it assists persons with disabilities to obtain tax exemptions, give educational assistance, assistive devices (like sun screen lotion, wheelchairs and crutches infrastructure (school library), equipment for school, youth empowerment through groups, cash transfer and disability mainstreaming through public education on disabilities. The fund participates in disability audit to ensure that public places comply with disability laws" (Yego, 2015).

The fund supports a wide range of areas including education, work placement, and equipment for persons living with disability. It works together with various organizations including schools and health facilities. Specific services offered to the persons living with disability, e.g., sun lotions for the people with albinism is done in conjunction with the District Hospital. Persons with albinism are registered in the facility and they take the products regularly from the facility. They are given new product when they return an empty tube previously given. The fund has field officers who monitor the recipients of the funds to make sure they put the funds into the intended use.

"The fund generally covers economic empowerment, job placement, cash transfers, education, infrastructure and assistive devices. The field officers who are employed at the sub-county monitors the recipients of the funds. The local sub-district hospital that receives and distributes assistive devices on behalf of the fund conduct due diligence before disbursing the gadgets to the beneficiaries. For example, to receive sunscreen lotion, one has to return an empty pack that had been given previously" (Yego, 2015).

The HIV/Aids fund is allocated through funding of groups in the community. The groups have to be registered by the department of social services. The funds are allocated based of competitive proposals. A call for proposal is done in the dailies. The proposals have to be in the area of HIV/AIDS support and advocacy. The fund targets women groups, youth groups, persons with disability groups and groups made up of men. Women groups are the most active in the funds because they have been in existence in the community for a long time working on HIV/Aids related projects. The fund supports orphans and widows, avail ARV drugs to patients and establishes livelihood sources for group members.

> "The funds are domiciled at the National Aids Control Council (NACC). The approval for proposals is done at the constituency level. There is the Constituency Aids Committee chaired by a community member with area member of parliament acting as the patron. The committee receives the proposals from the community and approve them as per the guidelines. The approved proposals are forwarded to Nairobi from where they are checked for compliance with the set guidelines. Nairobi office sent approves proposals to the Financial Management Agency (PWC) for funding. The office sends out adverts through the Chief's office and other medium like the media for people to respond through groups, to attend HIV/AIDS counselling and testing, home based care for HIV/AIDS afflicted and inflicted, and behaviour change among the youth. The fund is meant for groups that have been in existence for a period of one to two years. This is to help weed out briefcase groups or groups set up for the purpose of obtaining the funds and wounding up shortly afterwards or going underground with no substantive work done. The group must have been working in the community already with a track record of community participation" (Lusundi, 2015).

The HIV/AIDS community Initiative Account, targets groups at different geographic level. They support groups at a smaller scale in the parliamentary constituency level and at a larger scale in the district level. A district contains more than one constituency. There is a maximum number of proposals that can be funded at each level.

> "Applicants are funded to either put focus at the constituency level or the district level. There are limits to the number of proposals to be funded. For example, at the constituency only nine proposals are funded. The proposals are vetted based on set guidelines that are issued through the press and the office relays the same to the community through other channels like CBOs, and the provincial administration. There is a committee in each constituency, which is made up of 21 members drawn from the community. The constituency committee through its five-member technical committee reviews the proposals before presenting them to the entire twenty-one members committee of the committee to select the nine proposals to be forwarded to the county for onward relay to Nairobi head office. They are sent together with minutes of approval, scores for each proposal, and list recording how the proposals were received and approved. The Nairobi office sends the approved proposals to the financial agency (PWC). The fund targets various groups for the disabled, women and the youth. Urban areas are in a better position to have good proposals due to good human resource. Women groups are responding a lot because most of their groups have been in existence and have a record of accomplishment of working with widows and orphans in the community. The fund works with the Association of Persons with Disabilities in Kenya (APDK) to develop the braille and sign language material" (Lusundi, 2015).

Donor funding has been withdrawn in the past due to mismanagement. There is donor-based funds that are no longer in operation due to corrupt practices. To avoid any financial impropriety and to maintain donor trust an independent financial management firm is used to disburse the funds. An independent financial management agency disburses the funds and monitors the implementation of the projects. It conducts auditing of the groups accounts. An independent financial management firm is used to eliminate corruption and improve efficiency.

> "To increase transparency, the funds are disbursed through a financial management agency, Price Water House Coopers (PWC) that disburses the funds on behalf of NACC. There is transparency through hiring and participation of the

financial management agency, audit firm, procurement agency firm, keeping of records of proposals, and minutes. There is a local monitoring and evaluation officer in the office who works with the communities and the constituency committee to monitor the progress made by the groups" (Lusundi, 2015).

The *Inua Jamii* fund is a social protection fund allocated by the government to support orphans, persons living with disability, elderly people and other vulnerable groups. The officers on the ground allocate the fund after thorough vetting of applicants at the local level. Applicants are publicly vetted in the presence of other community members and the provincial administration. The fund offers financial support and livelihood opportunities to the vulnerable groups.

"*Inua Jamii* social protection cash transfers programme is for persons living with severe disabilities and for elder persons aged 65 years and above. The fund targets persons with disabilities, elder persons and vulnerable homes. The fund falls under the National Social Protection Secretariat. The recipients are selected using the last population census, which indicates statistics of the poor in the county, district, constituency, location and ward" (Kenduiywo, 2015).

The field officers conduct diligent enumeration of target persons before the names are forward to the national office through the local office for financial support. The recipients receive their funding through the commercial banks. The fund offers the recipients an opportunity to open and operate bank accounts deepening their financial access and inclusion. The financial institutions capture the bio-data of the recipients and allocates each of them an ATM card. The community, village elders and provincial administration are part of the projects monitoring team.

"The office targets the poorest regions only due to limited funding. The fund has sub-county offices at the districts where the officers do the targeting of the beneficiaries. Recipients are enrolled into the programme after thorough vetting process that takes up to six months. During identification of beneficiaries in the field, due to limited number of staff, the office uses local volunteers or enumerators who help in identification of beneficiaries. Social Assistance Committee at the Constituency, the Locational Committee at the Location, and the enumerators work together to identify target households. The enumerators are trained by the officers on how to select the beneficiaries. Money was initially wired to the Post Office for onward payment to the beneficiaries on a bi-monthly basis, but it has since been shifted to Kenya Commercial Banks, which pays through a biometric system, and Automated Teller Machine (ATM). ATM offers beneficiaries an opportunity to receive the funds in full or withdraw the money in portions. The fund has contributed to reduction in poverty" (Kenduiywo, 2015).

The fund is used for a wide range of activities including social and economic. The community members receive the funds in monetary form and they are in a position to use it for their day-to-day activities. They use the funds for purchase of goods and services in the household.

“The fund supports persons living with disability and elderly to get out of the poverty cycle. The elderly are part of the extremely poor in society. The funds help them to put food on the table and pay for their medical bill and giving them an opportunity to lead descent and longer lives. The older persons are able to put food on table, are able to engage in economic activities like keeping of animals like goats and cattle, constructing houses, take their grandchildren to school, especially the ones orphaned by HIV/AIDS. The community volunteers to help the office identify the deserving cases” (Kenduiywo, 2015).

The *Inua Jamii* local office, conducts community sensitization at the beginning of every financial year. The process enables the fund to prepare the community in time. The locational committees are formed in the villages. The membership is made up representatives chosen by the community.

“At the beginning of the financial year, the office visits the villages to sensitize the community about the fund and the target areas. The Locational Committee that represents all the villages is formed during this time. The County Social Assistance Committee bring all stakeholders together at the county level. The members include politicians, the county government and donors. Their role is to offer support including sensitization of the community about the funds. (Kenduiywo, 2015).

The process works in liaison with the local statistics office to identify the deserving areas. The local statistics office has up to date data on the households’ socio-economic situation in the county. The secondary education gives the fund a basis for targeting clients.

“Using information form the statistics department, the deserving areas are chosen. The process begins through a public *baraza* per location where the community is sensitised and the enumerators are selected” (Yator, 2015).

The data obtained from the field is put in a computer for analysis. The data is sent to the head office in Nairobi for further processing. From the head office, a second procedure is done on the ground to validate the previous data collection process. The final output is sent back to the national office for selection of the people to be funded. The funds are given per household or per school going child. The fund is a social safety net for poor families in the county. It enables households to make a decent living.

“Thereafter the enumerators are trained on how to use the data collection form to capture basic data from the households. The information collected is typed into the computer software to generate a bio-data form at the head office in Nairobi. A detailed form is generated for second level of data collection. The data generated is on the socio-economic situation of the households, e.g. household head, number of people living in the household, the type of housing etc. The forms are sent to Nairobi. The final list comes with the names of the beneficiaries for validation. A public *baraza* is called in the community and the name of the beneficiaries are called out for the community to validate the information and give consent. Those who the community approve of remain in the list. Those who they do not approve of are removed from the list of beneficiaries. The validated list is sent to the head office for generation of a payroll. The fund is a social protection programme for the vulnerable, especially the children. The money is given per household. School going children are given as individuals. The fund has uplifted the socio-economic standards of families. It helps in payment of medical care as well" (Yator, 2015).

The fund has a committee that is made up of community members to help in monitoring and evaluation of the funds. The community are in a better position to identify genuinely deserving cases from amongst themselves. Other organizations in the community are also included in monitoring the kitty and its operations.

"The fund uses the Chief and village elders to help in getting into the community. There are also the Constituency Social Assistance Committee who are trained to monitor the funds. Beneficiary Welfare Committees (BWCs) chosen by the beneficiaries from among themselves with a chairperson and a secretary, help in operating the programme. The Area Advisory Council which is comprised of CBOs, Ngos (World Vision, Child Welfare Society of Kenya, Academic Model Providing Access to Healthcare –AMPATH) line ministries, the business people and the chief participate in the monitoring and evaluation process" (Yator, 2015).

LATIF was established to support development of community-identified projects at the ward level. The fund made use of community participatory method to identify priority areas of concern for funding. Public meetings were held through the auspices of the local area Chief. Duly registered groups aimed at improvement of livelihoods or environmental conservation were considered for funding. The village elders and the area Chief formed part of the committee that not only identified cases for funding but participates in monitoring and evaluation of the projects funded.

"For Local Authorities Transfer Fund, the fund was collapsed in 2013 when the devolved form of government was introduced while in operation, the residents could come together through public meeting s and prioritise their need for subsequent funding by the fund. The LATIF funded construction of schools, hospitals, bridges, drainages and capacity building for youth and women. The youth and women were trained on proposal development and business opportunities and other income generating opportunities. They were trained on the requirements and steps for registering a group. A committee called Area Development Committee was established in every ward. The committee had 20 members chosen by the community. The committee formed part of the public participation platform. The committee worked with the community in identification of projects to be funded. The committee worked in solving conflicts in the community over choice of projects to be prioritised. The fund worked with religious leaders, chiefs, women representatives, persons with disability representatives" (Chemor, 2015).

The poverty eradication loans fund was allocated from the national level to the districts to support registered groups. The groups were to engage in livelihood improvement programmes that tackle poverty eradication. The fund supported groups made up of people of all ages and gender. The kitty got funds from the government and donors. The ministry of economic planning was used to disburse the funds at the district level. A call for proposals was made in the dailies. Proposals drawn from the community were selected for funding on competitive basis.

> "Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund was meant to finance group projects. The community borrowed the money and repaid it at no interest. The fund was a revolving fund lent to groups. The groups proposals were vetted at the district level by a committee made up of representatives of the government ministry of economic planning, the provincial administration, NGOs and financial intermediaries. The fund was open to all forms of groups (men, women, youth, persons living with disability etc.). The groups sought registration certificate from the department of Social Services. The group members had to have valid national identification cards. The fund made call for proposals. The fund was monitored by the donors and that is why they withdrew funding when they discovered leakages in the implementation of the programme" (Ruto, 2015).

The fund is no longer operational in the county due to donor withdrawal because of mismanagement and lack of accountability on the part of the funds recipients and the local office. The coming of the devolved funds has also made the fund redundant as most of the resources to the county is channelled through the devolved government. During its operation, the fund supported all categories of registered groups. The fund is a pre-cursor to the current revolving funds in the community targeting the youth and women. The national government through its local office conducted audit on the programmes, monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

> "The national government stopped channelling donor funds to the county when donors raised questions on the implementation of the scheme in UG region. The fund was marred with abuse and embezzlement. The fund was discontinued from the county due to defaulting by groups and mismanagement of the funds, which led to legal issues in a court of law. With the coming of devolved system of government, the fund has become redundant" (Ruto, 2015).

Even though the fund is no longer operational in the country in general and the county in particular, it pioneered the concept of revolving fund. It also pioneered access to credit outside the formal financial system. The groups formed and the training obtained during the operations of the fund have become handy in participation in current devolved funds. The group built the capacity of the community in various ways ranging from proposal writing to identification of income generating projects.

> "The fund is a pre-cursor to many of the available funds in operation today. It prepared the community for the current funds through capacity building, training on proposal writing, registration of groups and establishment of viable projects. Some of the groups participating in other devolved funds currently in operation in the county were registered during the operation of the PERV. The fund is a forerunner to the current devolved funds. The requirement for groups

to have been in existence for a period of not less than six months before they are able to obtain funds from the existing devolved schemes is easily met by groups that had been formed during the operations of the PERV" (Ruto, 2015).

The rural electrification fund (REPLF) is supporting electrification in rural areas. The fund connects shopping centres, health facilities and learning institutions with electricity. By extension, homes are able to access electricity in the neighbourhood. Currently, the target is on connecting all public schools both primary and secondary in rural areas with electricity.

"The funds are allocated at the national level as a lump sum. The fund targets rural public facilities and places for electricity connection. Currently, all secondary and primary schools are targeted for electricity connection. The community can develop proposals for installation of power in certain public places to the authority for approval. The authority obtains land willingly from the community without compulsory acquisition. The participation of community in acquisition of wayleave helps in averting conflicts over use of private family, or ancestral land. The authority liaises with the Kenya Power and Lighting to connect the schools to the national grid. All secondary schools in the county have been connected with electricity. The authority is in the final stages of wounding up connection of electricity in all public primary schools in the county" (Tembo, 2015).

The community members participate in the fund in various ways. The community can initiate funding for a school or community project through handing in of proposals to the Rural Electrification Authority. The authority employs local labour during its operations. The community is tasked with the responsibility of providing wayleave for the laying of the electricity infrastructure including electric poles and wire. The wayleave is not obtained on compulsory acquisition. The community has to willingly give the land for the project. Community members can propose a school to be funded. Based on the overall work-plan, and availability of funds, the proposed projects can be funded or fast tracked for funding. The authority liaises with the Kenya Power and Lighting Company to connect the institutions with electricity from the national grid. The community is able to obtain lighting in schools, homes and shopping centres. The school heads, PTA and chiefs monitor the programmes together with the funds office.

"The community proposes through its representatives' areas they want connected to electricity. In the past, priority was given to shopping centres where the community had set up business enterprises. Currently, the focus is placed on educational institutions. The authority seeks way leave from the community members to allow for the laying out of the electricity infrastructure. Funding of projects is based on availability of funds form the national government. The community members are offered employment in projects that are run by the contractors installing the electricity infrastructure (Tembo, 2015).

The rural electrification programme has opened up the countryside through lighting up of schools, homes and business centres. There has been added advantages to the rural electrification programme. There has been tremendous social and economic benefits with unintended spill over effect.

> The programme has enabled rural areas to obtain electricity connection. There are multiplier effects. Homes and businesses are able to get connection to electricity, new businesses and shopping centres have emerged in areas that have electricity. Community members are able to work for longer hours as they have lighting during the night. Industries have been established in the rural areas because of electric connection. There has been improved security as result of improved lighting in the villages. The community has saved money on buying fuel (kerosene or diesel) for running generators and lighting homes and schools. Schoolchildren have reliable source of energy unlike the previous use of generators that were noisy and expensive to run and operate due to high fuel costs. Children in boarding school have witnessed tremendous improvement in education standards due to lighting. The school heads and the PTA are stakeholders in the implementation of the electricity project in schools. The community conducts monitoring and evaluation of the programme together with the authority and the provincial administration" (Tembo, 2015).

The RMLF is used for road maintenance. Funds are sent from the national government every financial year. The government through the various road agencies advertises in the local dailies for tenders for repair and maintenance of roads. Contractors with no financial muscle are able to access loans from banks. The fund writes commitment letters to banks on behalf of the contractors to enable them access loans from commercial banks. The contractors are first prequalified before the tenders are awarded. Advertisement for prequalification precedes advisement for a tender for a contract. Only pre-qualified companies apply for the tender contract. The contractors are paid after successful completion and handing over of projects. The fund is allocated to contractors who are obliged to employ local people in doing the road works. Community members obtain employment in the roadwork maintenance; sell locally available materials needed for construction including marram soil, water sources, ballast and stones.

> "The fund is mainly used for road maintenance and not construction of new roads. Road contractors go through pre-qualification process to access the fund. The road constructor must be a qualified engineer with registration certificate from the Engineering Board and a licence to practice from the National Construction Authority. The amount of money allocated depends on the work to be done. As a funding policy, the contractors are not to import labour from outside the work area, but are to employ the local community. The contractor buys locally available materials from the community. The community benefits through selling of marram, ballast or stones from a local quarry to the contractor. During road works, the community supplies food to the workers at a cost to the contractor or the workers. Community members can visit the funds offices to relay their grievances on an ongoing or proposed project" (Makodero, 2015).

The work plan for the contractors is developed by the various roads authorities on whose jurisdiction a given road to be maintained falls. A tender is flouted in the media and the contractors hand in their bids. The authorities award tender to the lowest bidder. The staff of

Kenya Urban Roads Authority, Kenya Rural Roads Authority and the Kenya National Highways Authority conducts due diligence on awards of the contracts after they have been floated. The National Construction Authority (NCA) conducts training to the selected contractors on the design and construction requirements. NCA, KURA, KeRRA and KeNHA conduct Monitoring and evaluation of the projects.

> "The fund is awarded to contractors on routine and periodic episodes through floating of contracts for road maintenance in newspapers. The authority develops a work plan, which has to be approved by the national office. The plan is then packaged into sections to be covered by a contractor. They are tendered, an evaluation is done on the applicants and award is given to the lowest bidders who meet the set criteria. If a contractor requires financing from banks, the authority writes recommendation letters for them. The contractor is paid after completion of work. The authority makes prompt payments to the contractor to enable them plough back the money or repay loans from banks. The authority organises symposiums or meetings for contractors to get them through the set steps or requirements. The National Construction Authority (NCA) conducts capacity building for the contractors. Pre-qualification allows for unqualified bidders to be weeded out hence speeding up evaluation of bids since a limited number of pre-qualified bids are examined" (Limo, E., 2015).

The Uwezo fund targets the youth, women and persons living with disability. The fund attracts more women that are rural, youth and the lowly educated. The women and the youth in rural areas are engaged in agri-business and other income generating ventures mostly associated with farming. The lowly educated in the county also happens to be from the countryside.

> "Basically, the Uwezo fund is targeting three categories of people, this are the youth, women, and people with disability. Due to the high poverty levels in rural areas than urban areas, most of the funds recipients are from the rural backgrounds. However, urban residents develop better proposals than their rural counterparts do. Women and youth groups are active in the fund because of long existing culture of working together through groups" (Gatitu, 2015).

The *Uwezo* fund is accessed through registered groups in the community. It purposely targets groups that are majority women, youth and for persons living with disability. The expert interviews reveal that most of the women groups are from the rural areas. The application for the funds is done at two levels, the district/sub-county and the constituency. The community members attend trainings on proposal development and requirements for the funds organised by the fund local office and the local provincial administration office. Benefits accrued include interest free credit, registration of groups, improved livelihoods and improved credit worthiness.

> "The funds are allocated at the sub-county or district level and at the constituency level. Training for the community is conducted in the community. When it comes to women, majority of them come from rural backgrounds. In terms of their education level, it is not that high and even most of the youth who apply for the funds are from the rural set-ups

with low human resource skills and capacity. In the deeper rural areas, someone conversant with the local languages is engaged to conduct interpretation, mostly in Kalenjin and Kikuyu. Training has to be done before giving out of the funds. This is especially for the elderly women because some of them are not conversant with the two national languages, Kiswahili and English, which is used in the official application forms. The Uwezo fund, other than funding projects for the youth, is a revolving fund used to build the credit worthiness of the recipients to enable them access money from other financial institutions. The recipients use the fund to launch or expand their business" (Gatitu, 2015).

The groups must have a maximum number of 12 members. The duly registered groups fill a loan form that is handed over to the Uwezo Fund office for vetting. The groups also sign a guarantor form indicating their willingness to repay the loan given the set period of time.

"The fund is strictly accessed through groups registered with Social Services Department, with a maximum of 12 members. The fund is a loan and must be repaid back. The loan does not attract any interest. The applications go through a vetting process. An official form has to be filled as well. The Board has come up with a business plan template the groups have to fill. They must have copies of national identity cards. All group members sign a mandatory guarantee form. They must provide evidence of table banking for vetting purposes e.g. merry go rounds cards used for borrowing money in the groups" (Gatitu, 2015).

The fund has a committee with membership drawn from the community. The committee represents the youth, women, persons living with disability, faith based organizations and the civil society. The committee does the monitoring and evaluation of the funds projects on a regular basis.

"Uwezo Fund Committee has membership from among the community. A representative for each ward appointed by the area MP, and government officers form part of the committee to see implementation of the funds. Monitoring and evaluation, is done between the funds officers and the groups. The process takes place every week when the groups are having their meetings" (Gatitu, 2015).

The women's fund is allocated to groups whose membership is majority women. Men can be part of the groups, but must not hold any leadership role. The groups are registered at the department of social services. The fund makes a call for proposal funding for groups. Community members hand in proposals for funding through their groups. The proposals are vetted at the sub-county office. The selected proposals are sent to the head office in Nairobi for funding.

"The fund is allocated to women groups in the community. The groups must be registered at the department of social services. The groups respond to a call for proposal for funding of projects. The office through a committee that includes community members selects the best proposals for funding. The fund is on high demand because of the ready existence of women groups in the community. Before the fund is allocated, fund's office conducts three days training for its

> recipients. Successful applicants (groups) receive their cheques from the national office at the Women's Fund office in the county" (Kosgei, 2015).

The fund can support an individual who has a collateral to guarantee a loan from the bank that allocates the loan on behalf of the scheme. The funds are allocated on interest free basis. The fund supports business enterprises and other income generating projects including farming. The local office conducts regular sensitization and training for women in the community on the effective utilization of the fund. The field officers monitor the projects set up by the funds.

> "Individuals with collaterals, e.g. land title deeds or car log books, can also be given the funds through the commercial banks that work together with the kitty. The money is given as credit at 0% interest rate. The fund charges 5% of the amount allocated as administrative fee. The fund works together with commercial banks to disburse the funds effectively to groups or individuals. The field officers monitor the projects on the ground. The recipients repay the credit by depositing the money in the funds commercial bank accounts after a certain period of time" (Kosgei, 2015).

The WSTF is a donor-based fund that operates at the whims of donors funding. There are times when the fund is inactive especially because of governance challenges caused by corruption and pilferage of funds. At the time of data collection, the fund was not in operation due to suspension of funding by donors. Plans were however in place to resume funding of some projects or programmes.

> "Allocation of funds depends on the availability of donor funding. Sometimes the donors pull out of the programme due to mismanagement of funds. The donors include the French Embassy, German Development Co-operation (KfW and GIZ), European Union, and Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation (BMGF). Other donors include Sweden Finland, Denmark (through DANIDA), UNICEF, WASH (water and WASH activities), the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), and the World Bank. The fund is a grant to registered water groups" (Awuor, 2015).

The funds are allocated to registered water resource management groups or forest users' associations. The groups access the funds through competitive proposal writing. The benefits for the funds includes the fact that the money is a grant with no repayment. The community improve their livelihood through preservation of the riparian areas and establishment of sustainable water and forest use enterprises. Community members are trained on sustainable use of forests and water resources. The groups that receive the funds act as change agent in the community. They encourage sustainable use of the available resources.

> The groups fill a request for funding form and hand it together with a written proposal. The application form together with the proposal is handed over to the national office for evaluation and subsequent funding of successful applications.

Benefits include the grants, management of water catchment and riparian areas. For example, the community has rehabilitated River Sosiani. Communities work together with other government agencies like the National Environmental Management Authority (NEMA) and CBOs to preserve the environment. The groups that have been supported act as change agents in the larger community. They educate and influence other community members on environmental preservation and sustainable resource utilization. The livelihoods of the communities have improved tremendously because of establishment of sustainable income generating projects in the community (Awuor, 2015).

The fund has a trustee that works with the community in conducting capacity development training. The trustee further monitors the implementation of the projects in liaison with the ministry of environment and water services.

"The office and trustees visit the communities to see their projects and advise them on the requirements for drafting and submitting proposals. The application forms for the fund are available at the funds local office. Sensitization is done through meetings, the media and government functions. The office together with the line ministry monitors the projects the groups are running" (Awuor, 2015).

The YEDF is for groups with majority youth membership. Other than offering interest free credit to the youth, the fund helps the young people to link their products to the market and to access employment opportunities. The fund can also be accessed by an individual youth who have collateral to secure credit. The young people participate by forming groups through registration at the Department of Social Services. The fund has various products that are given to the groups and individuals.

"The fund is accessed by both groups and individuals. Functions of the fund include lending to the youth, market linkage, supporting youth enterprises to develop linkage with large enterprises, facilitating market of products and services of youth enterprises, facilitate employment of the youth in the international labour market, and provide business development services to youth enterprises. There are specific products designed for groups and individuals. For example, *Rausha* Programme and *Inua* Programme is designed for group's business expansion purpose. The *Vuka* loan and Smart loan is for individual business expansion. The funds are awarded through a competitive process. A call for proposals is made in the media and the provincial administration. The proposals handed in are vetted and selected for funding" (Otieno, 2015).

The YEDF uses banks to disburse funds to the recipients based on successful submission of project proposals. The fund has constituency officers who monitor and evaluate the projects at the local level. The youth are encouraged to repay the funds and not to default or fall back on repayment. The fund has helped young people to establish enterprises through access to credit. Initially as they apply for the funds through groups, no collaterals are required. However, as they advance in enterprise, they are required to have collaterals for further funding.

"Successful groups receive the funds through commercial banks and other financial institutions. The Youth fund is not a fully-fledged bank. It has contracts with Equity, KCB Co-operative Bank, Family and *Rafiki* Deposit and Micro-Finance. Initially the YEDF wrote cheques to the groups to be cashed in the banks. Currently, the youth provide their bank details to the YEDF and the banks deposit the money directly into the groups' accounts with consent of the national office. Before the fund is disbursed to the youth, the constituency-based officers normally train them on several programmes. For beginners there is no collateral required, but as they advance in business, a requirement for collateral is made depending on the amount of money applied for. The money is given as credit. The young people apply for the money for business purposes. The fund has improved the lives of the youth. The youth who are above 35 years continue to be part of the group as long as the funding was obtained when they were below 35 years. There are other success stories on the ground. The fund finances Local Purchase Orders (LPOs), to enable the youth groups to obtain contracts from companies and government institutions. The fund finances up to 70% of the total amount of the LPOs. The repayment period for the credit disbursed is 90 days at an interest of 1.5%" (Otieno, 2015).

The YEDF works hand in hand with other organizations including CBOs, religious groups and the media. The YEDF employs use of social-media, radio and government functions to create publicity over the funds. The political leaders are able to mobilise the youth to take part in the funds and to influence them to default on payment.

"The fund uses forums like the church, social media (face book account, twitter account and WhatsApp group), radio stations, and national government functions to raise awareness on the funds and to do follow ups. The Constituency Officers are part of the Committee of the fund at the constituency and they participate in monitoring and evaluation process. There is political influence at the local level. Some politicians ask the youth not to repay the loans because it is from the state" (Otieno, 2015).

Various factors and groups in the society influence community participation in the devolved funds. The availability of the funds is the most paramount. When donors withdraw funding, projects are abandoned till donor funding is resumed or alternative source of funding is secured.

"The Poverty Eradication Loans Fund (PERV) was discontinued in the county. It no longer operates in the area. It was discontinued because of corruption" (Rutto, 2015).

"The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) scaled down its operations when donors pulled out. Donors withdrew funding because of mismanagement of the scheme" (Awuor, 2015).

There are groups of people who play an important role in community participation in the funds. Politicians and the provincial administration. They do create awareness, publicity, and information dissemination. The PA other than providing the staff and the offices for the funds, it also links the community to the national funds office. The chief and the sub-chief, and to some extent the village elder, hold a lot of sway at the local level. Due to their position in society, they are in a position to call for meetings at short notice. They control the security apparatus through the Administration Police (AP).

> "We work with the Chiefs and their assistants. They have networks in the community through the village elders. They are able to gather the community in meeting in very short notice. The Chiefs also provide security through the administration Police" (Limo).

The funds work in close partnership with schools and teachers. The teacher help in the identification of cases that need funding. The schools offer meeting grounds for the funds office and the community. Schools do put in application for funding of various projects including classrooms and staffrooms. Teachers write proposals to the funds for the building of school infrastructure.

> "The school heads recommend students for allocation of bursaries. The announcement for the availability of the bursary funds is made in the schools by the teachers" (Rop, 2015).

> "Developing of proposals can be a challenge and the schoolteachers in search schools draft the proposals on behalf of the community" (Ochola, 2015).

The devolved funds use places of worship, for instances, churches to pass information on the funds, gather community members and conduct training on them. The churches notice boards are used to put up announcements for the funds activities.

> "The faith based organizations play a crucial part in the *Inua Jamii* fund. They from part of the funds committee and they link the fund and the community. They are in constant contact with community members and they are able to reach them very quickly" Kenduiywo, 2015).

The devolved funds are not awarded on cash basis. They are disbursed through direct bank transfers or cheques. Hence, financial institutions form an integral part of the funds operations. Schools and colleges form a basis or pre-requisite for application in funds that administer bursaries or offer free tuition like FPEF, SEBF, TFSE, or CDF.

> "The groups must open bank accounts in the existing banks. The money is deposited directly into their accounts of successful applicants (Gatitu, 2015).

> "The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) writes cheques to the beneficiaries. The cheque are awarded in the open. The Cheques are to be deposited in the respective bank accounts of the recipients (Lagat, 2015).

Awareness of the devolved funds is made through various medium that include newspapers, radio, television, road shows, posters, word of mouth, and public meetings (*Baraza*) organized by devolved funds staff in conjunction with the PA. However, the vernacular and Kiswahili radio stations have proven to be more effective in creating publicity for the devolved funds.

> "The radio is the most effective form of communication about the funds. Most people in rural areas listen to vernacular radio. The Kiswahili radio is also widely listened to in the region. English radio is mostly listened to in urban areas (Otieno, 2015).

There are marked differences in citizen participation in the devolved funds. On the overall, most people in the rural areas participate more in the devolved funds than those who reside in urban areas. This can be explained by the relatively low economic status in the rural areas as well as dependence on agriculture, which needs financing from the devolved funds. In addition, the rural inhabitants rely on rain fed agriculture, which follows a set pattern/season. The seasons are the farm preparation, planting, weeding, and harvesting seasons. During the interlude from one season to the next, the farmers are able to find time out to take part in the devolved funds activities.

Residents of low and middle-income areas participate in the devolved funds more than the ones from high-income areas. Informal settlement is pre-dominant feature in the low-income areas and are inhabited mostly by those who are not part of the formal economy. They as a result rely on the devolved funds. They participate in the funds to establish business enterprises to make a living, establish livelihoods, improve community infrastructure like roads, electricity, schools, market and bridges and take their children to school.

> "Poverty levels are higher among the rural and urban slums. The majority of the Uwezo fund clients are from this rural and slum set ups. Unemployment affects them the most. Devolve funds offer them a chance to fetch a living" (Gatitu, 2015).

The urban slums and rural areas form a majority of the voting bloc. Consequently, political leaders are more concerned with their welfare because they form a big voting bloc. They target the rural regions with devolved funds more than the urban areas and the middle and high-income areas in urban areas to enable them hold political sway.

> "Members of parliament are the patrons of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF. They hold sway on determining which areas or regions benefit from the funds. Their position of influence give the funds visibility (Kimaiyo, 2015).

The urban residents participate more in the devolved funds given as credit while their rural counterparts apply the funds offered as grants. The urban residents are more informed and well educated. They are able to gather information about the funds very fast and develop fundable proposals. In addition, the more educated people reside in urban areas. They are in a position to access the funds offices easily, within the urban areas. Most of the urban residents run businesses, which sometimes require cash injections in order to expand. The rural community participate in the funds offered as grants because they are for uplifting the community infrastructure and welfare. They are more concerned with accessible roads for their farm produce, education for their children, electricity connection, water supply, sanitation and environmental protection.

Women and the youth participate more in the devolved funds compared to men. Poverty at the household level affects women and their children the most. Most women are engaged in agriculture, which is a major pre-occupation of the poor and the people in rural areas. The women constitute a huge portion of the poor in the county in particular and the country in general. This is due to lack of access to credit and lack of access to education and training opportunities. Women are not able to access credit due to lack ownership of collateral (security) required to secure loans from financial institutions.

Culturally, women do not inherit land in Kenya. Land is registered mostly in the name of the male head of a household. Hence, women lack land title deed or collaterals that can enable them obtain bank loans. Consequently, they rely on devolved funds that require no such collaterals. The youth form a huge part of the unemployed statistics in the county. This can be explained by the failure of the youth, who make up the bulk of the population, to take up farming. Farming is shunned by the younger generation. The public and private sector is not able to absorb the high number of young people who join the job market yearly. The devolved funds offer them an opportunity to earn decent and honest living through establishment of businesses. Unlike men, the women and the youth have been organizing in groups for many years for various reasons. Consequently, they are in a position to readily use the groups to access the funds, which are only given to organized groups.

> "There are more youth groups and women groups for men than women. They subsequently have a head start in participating in the funds Gatitu, 2015).

“Few men make up the composition of the women groups even though they are allowed by law to make up 30% of the membership of the groups” (Kosgei, 2015).

“The youth fund is for young people between 18 and 35 years. The fund is for establishment of viable business enterprise to curb youth unemployment” (Otieno, 2015).

There is high demand for the available funds leading to stringent criteria in rewarding the applicants hence locking out some deserving cases. There are cases of low capacity in drafting of proposals. This is mainly because of low human resource skills and low education standards. The case is rampant amount the rural folks. Withdrawal of sponsors or funding leads to periods of lull and inactivity in the operations of the funds. At the time of the interview, the WSTF and PERV had been non-operational for some time due to withdrawal of funding by key donors. The allocation of the funds to the county was discontinued due to mismanagement. Consequently, the two funds have remained inactive in the county for some time now. The WSTF is in the process of being re-introduced. The donors were reported to be willing to resume funding of water tower management programmes. The Water Resource Users Associations (WRUAS) supported by the funds, are still active on the ground managing the established projects with the help of government ministry officials from the ministry of Environment.

The PERV was a donor-based fund that was discontinued due to corruption and mismanagement of the fund in the study area by the government officials. The fund is a pre-cursor to the current devolved funds. It acted as a “guinea pig” in the process of group formations, repayment of credit offered and the revolving of the funds. The funds established in the later years are run on the structures established by the fund. During the operations of the kitty, groups were registered and trainings conducted on establishing and running business enterprises. The existing funds make is use of groups formed during the operations of PERV.

“Given the devolved form of government, the fund has been overtaken by events. However, the fun laid a strong foundation for the operations of the existing funds. The structures it left behind has strengthened the existing funds, for example the groups formed during its operations” Rutto, 2015).

4.7 Challenges Facing Devolved Funds

During the expert interviews, various challenges facing the devolved funds were identified and documented. In general, the challenges cut across all the funds (see Box 4.4). The challenges range from administrative to financial. There are challenges faced by the office and some by the community.

Box 4.4. Challenges Faced by the Devolved Funds

4 Challenges faced by the funds
4.1 Slow disbursement from the ex-chequer and the financial institutions.
4.2 Defaulting.
4.3 Un-registered groups.
4.4 Fluid groups due to group dynamics and mobility of members.
4.5 Poorly drafted proposals.
4.6 Political meddling.
4.7 High number of applicants.
4.8 Community conflicts/insecurity.
4.9 Insufficient office staff and office equipment.
4.10 Mismanagement of funds by local committees.
4.11 Low human resource capacity, and skills by committee members.
4.12 Withdrawal of sponsors/donors/underfunding.
4.13 Governance issues/corruption Chiefs and their assistants asking for bribes to enlist orphans, elders and persons living with disability to cash transfer programmes.
4.14 Overpricing of goods and eservices during the tendering process.

Source: Field Data (2015).

There were reports of slow disbursement of funds from the national government. There are instances of delay in disbursements of funds occasioned by the national treasury's cash crunch, below target revenues, high debt re-payments and re-allocation of finance. There are further delays in disbursement of funds by the financial institutions used to disburse the funds. This has made it difficult for the funds to operate seamlessly.

> "The national treasury delays in releasing funds to the line ministry for onward disbursement to schools. The allocation of the funds is dependent on government budget and revenue collections. The process can be long sometimes" (Rop, 2015).

> "The Post-Bank delays in disbursing the funds to the beneficiaries. Plans are under way to move the disbursement of the social safety net funds (*Inua Jamii*) to KCB or Equity Banks where the beneficiaries can be given ATM cards that they can use to withdraw the funds any time (Kenduiywo, 2015).

Defaulting on repayment by recipients of credit is rampant. There are cases of groups wounding up after receiving funds. The high default rate is because of high group turnover especially among the youth. There are political leaders who openly or covertly ask the community not to repay funds obtained through credit terming it "public property". Groups that default, re blacklisted from befitting from the kitty.

> "The young people are very unstable. They move from one region to another. The groups are also very fluid with the young people joining and living the groups at will. The movements result in high default rates. Their movement is because of employment or search for education. Women are more stable because they are married and settled in the area. Politicians influence their constituents not to repay the loans in order to obtain political mileage. They term the funds as 'public property' obtained from taxes paid by the very public hence no need of repayment" (Gatitu, 2015).

There are funds that require participation in the form of registered groups. In addition, the groups must have been in existence for a given period. The group registration requires valid national ID card that some people might not be having.

> "The HIV/AIDS funds are only opened to registered groups which are in existence in the community. The groups must have been participating in HIV/AIDS related activities. Women groups have an upper hand, because they already engage in HIV/AIDS advocacy issues" (Lusundi, 2015).

There is the challenge of low capacity in the area of proposal development. The funds that make a call for proposal disadvantages those with low educational skills. Those from the marginalised areas and the rural set ups are more disadvantaged in terms of human resource skills.

> "There is low capacity in drafting of proposals for funding. The problem is prevalent in the marginalised Arid and Semi-Arid Areas (ASALS) in the region where people are disadvantaged in terms of educational attainment" (Ochola, 2015).

> "Communities from the rural areas are disadvantaged in terms of writing of proposals. Those from urban areas have access to professionals who can draft a proposal on their behalf at fee or for free as their contribution to development in the area" (Gatitu, 2015).

There are high number of applicants for the funds. According to the expert interview, the amount of money set aside for the devolved schemes is not enough to meet the general demand. The Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF) for example offers below the set minimum amount to the beneficiaries. Due to limited finances, the kitty sometimes allocates bursaries below the set limit. The fund tries to benefit as many people as possible, and in the process, it reduces the set amount of allocation per person.

> "Due to high demand, the SEBF offers less than the set minimum to students in secondary schools. The fund sometimes offers Kshs. 2,000 as bursary to students instead of the Kshs. 5,000 minimum set" (Rop, 2015).

Due to the societal general negligence of the persons living with disability, the Disability Fund has very high demand from families or households with persons living with disability. The fund is allocated at the national level and there is no specific vote for the county.

> "Demand for the Disability Fund is very high. Many disabled people have no means of livelihood because of lack of proper education. Facilities and equipment for the disabled are very expensive and capita intensive. The Special Schools require more funding per pupil or student than the ordinary schools. There is no specific amount allocated to the county. The fun is accesses nationally from the head office (Yego, 2015).

There are frequent conflicts in the region because of political competition; historical injustice and conflict over resources. A clash of public and private property frequently leads to conflicts especially in acquisition of land for projects funded by the devolved funds. Private encroachment in public land is a common phenomenon.

> The funds work in areas that have communal and inter-communal conflicts and frequent insecurity. UG region is highly cosmopolitan with communities that sometimes do not leave side by side in peace. Since the re-introduction of multi-party politics in 1991, the region has had long inter-communal feuds over politics, resources including land and cattle. Cattle rustling is a cultural practice or phenomenon that is prevalent in the region as part of culture especially by young men who need to stock animals for payment of dowry during marriage (Lusundi, 2015).

> "The Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) contractors have to work in very insure places that that inhabited by bandits and high way robbers. There is increased overhead costs incurred in securing working equipment and staff through hiring security providers. Other conflicts include tussle over communal land. The community members might not be willing to allow for construction of roads on what they consider as communal land. In other instances, private individuals have encroached on public land and road reserves. Sometimes it is not easy to ask them to get them out of the property especially when they have invested on it." (Makodero, 2015).

There are insufficient staff, insufficient office space, stationery, and equipment. The devolved funs have to do with small office space at the provincial administration offices. Some of the funds have to share office with other departments. The Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) has to use money from the kitty to pay for office rent in Eldoret Town. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) has offices rented office space in the urban centre.

> "Due to lack of enough office space, the fund has offices scattered in the three Provincial Administration Offices in the Sub-Counties. At the sub-county, the offices are located in more than one room or floor in the same building. Community members have to move from one office to another to obtain assistance. The offices are under staffed" (Kenduiywo, 2015).

> "The CDTF office is located at Kiptangich House in Eldoret town. The office serves UG and the entire North Rift region. There is only one office in the entire region serving the whole North-Rift. The staff have to make frequent and far travels to reach the entire community" (Ochola, 2015).

> "The YEDF has its offices in a leased private facility in Eldoret town. There are no other offices in the vast county. The fund has to make community outreach in the rural areas to reach the young people. This results in increased overheads costs" (Otieno, 2015).

> "The Disability Fund shares office staff with other government departments because the fund has very few staff members. There is no enough office space for the available staff." (Yego, 2015).

There are cases of rampant mismanagement of the devolved funds by the local committees. The implementation process include the purchase of goods and services from the local market. Some of the committee purchase the goods and services far above the market price. Corruption and mismanagement of the funds is a common feature. This has resulted in the discontinuation of PERV and WSTF in the county and region respectively. When donors pull out or suspend funds, projects are affected as many of them become redundant, stalled or incomplete. Livelihoods are affected and in some instances resulting in environmental degradation.

> "Some of the local committees flout tender rules and purchase goods and services above the set Bill of Quantities (BQ). The committee members ask for 'kickbacks' or bribes from suppliers of goods and services in order to award them the tenders. (Limo, M., 2015).

> "There is low technical capacity for some of the committees. They are not in position to make proper decision concerning implementation of the funds' projects. In the local areas sometimes it is not easy to get highly educated people to be part of the committees" (Ayoma, 2015).

> "The committees work is mainly voluntary. It is not easy to get highly skilled community members to be part of the committee. The elite shun being part of voluntary work." (Kimosop, 2015).

There are cases of discontinuation or withdrawal of funds by donors. Due to financial mismanagement and impropriety, the donors for the Water Services Transfer Fund (WSTF) and Poverty Eradication Loans Fund (PERV) pulled out. The Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) ceased its operations in 2012 following the introduction of the devolved system of government.

> "Cases of mismanagement of the Poverty Eradication Revolving Fund (PERV) led to donor withdrawal of funding. The fund has not been in operation since 2010. People who used to run the fund, were taken to court over its mismanagement" Rutto, 2015).

> The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) is no longer in operation in the county since 2010/2011 financial year. The donors pulled out over governance issues surrounding the usage of the funds" (Awuor, 2015).

> "The Local Authority Transfer Fund is no longer in operation since 2013. The 2010 constitution did away with the Local Authorities and instead introduced the devolved county administrations" (Chemor, 2015).

The Provincial Administration members especially the Chiefs or the Assistant Chief's use their offices to ask for bribes before offering vital services to the community members. Some of the services required by the community from the Chief's camp include a national identity card, which is a crucial document in access of the funds for any person above 18 years. The enumeration of elderly people, orphans and other vulnerable groups is not yet fully proof from corruption. The village elders and the community members can sometimes include underserving cases into the scheme.

> "There are cases of local leaders including the Chiefs, their assistants and some committee members asking for bribes from community members before they are facilitated to obtain the funds. Registration of groups requires

> national identity cards obtained through the office of the Chief or his assistant. The cards are given for free by the state, but the government officials demand for payment from time to time" (Otieno, 2015).

> "The social safety net fund of *(Inua Jamii)* for the orphans, persons living with disability, and other vulnerable groups have high demand. There are officials on the ground who ask for bribes in order to enrol community members into the funds" (Yator, 2015).

There are more than one devolved fund targeting the same area or similar group. They duplicate each other's roles for example Uwezo Fund, youth fund and women fund. The newly established devolved governments are also setting up parallel-devolved funds targeting the same sectors as the national government's devolved funds. The funds might seem to be complimentary to each other, but it also leads to duplication. The fluid nature of the groups and lack of linkage between the various funds, allows defaulters to move from one fund to another.

4.8 Summary of Expert Interviews

The study conducted in-depth interviews with devolved funds officials at the local offices in UG County. The study looked at 16 different funds. The funds cover various sectors, namely, education, health, enterprise, infrastructure social welfare/safety net, and environment. The funds are key for the socio-economic development of the community. They target community based projects and programmes. As a criterion, the projects should benefit a wide section of the community.

The devolved funds sources include financing from the national government and a host of international donors. The amount of funds allocated to the schemes has been increasing over the years. The state budgets for and dispatches the funds on an annual basis. Donor funds are dispatched to cover a given period of time (phase).

Community members participate in the devolved funds in various ways. There is participation by project/programme identification, decision on allocation of funding, obtaining benefits, operation of projects, monitoring and Evaluation. Community participation in the funds take place at the constituency level, ward level, or the county level.

There are marked differences in participation in the devolved funds. The interviews revealed that rural areas have higher percentages of participants in the funds than urban areas. Within urban areas, there is high participation among the low-income groups than the middle-income and high-income areas. Women and youth participate more in the funds than men did. There are funds set aside for women and the youth thereby increasing their participation.

The devolved funds conduct community outreach programmes, training and workshops to sensitize the community and to improve their human capacity and skills to enable them effectively participate in the funds. The Provincial Administration, media, religious and educational institutions, politicians and the media play a key role in participation in the funds. Registered groups play an important role in the participation in the funds. Other than, the education funds that are awarded to individuals in institutions of learning, the devolved funds are accessed through the groups.

The devolved funds are faced by a myriad of challenges. The challenges range from administrative to financial. Corruption and mismanagement in some funds, has led to the discontinuation of some of the funds, namely the PERV and WSTF. The two funds were pre-dominantly donor reliant. To curb mismanagement, donor based funds hire independent financial management companies. The firms are tasked with disbursing the funds, auditing the recipients, monitoring and evaluation of implemented projects or programmes.

CHAPTER 5

SURVEY RESULTS

5.1 Introduction

This part presents the details of the survey results. The section begins with an overview of the devolved funds. Thereafter, information on respondents participation in the devolved funds is presented followed by information on households participation in the funds. The section identifies participation occurs in citizens determining how funds are allocated (consultation), projects are identified (consultation), programs are operated (programme support), and benefits accessed individually or communally (credit/grant/material incentives), as well as the monitoring and evaluation (consultation) of funded projects. The section ends with the presentation of the sources of information on the devolved funds and the Likert scale results on perception and attitude towards the funds. Finally yet importantly, the devolved funds preference is presented. Where applicable, the sources of data in the section have been referenced. Some of the supporting data and material has been presented in the appendix section.

5.2 Brief Overview

Survey data in UG County was obtained through household interviews. The interviews were conducted in all the UG districts of Eldoret West, Eldoret East, and Wareng. The survey covered both the rural and urban areas of the districts/county. In addition, the various categories of low income, middle income, and upper income estates in the urban areas were included in the survey.

Quantitative data was converted into numbers for analysis. Analysis involved working with one variable at a time (descriptive statistics offering percentages, mean and distributions), to comparing of two variables -bivariate relationships using crosstabs (Arkkelin, 2014). This is done by regressing the dependent variable (participation in devolved funds) just with one independent variable, and then repeating the procedure with other independent variables from there, one at a time, or groups of related variables at time.

The dependent variable captured in the study is participation in devolved funds. The forms of participation identified in the study are participation for material incentive (provided labour for cash payments; participation by consultation (consulted on the project or on who and what is to be funded), participation by resource contribution (money, labour, food supplies, storage facilities, etc.), participation by programme support (paying for services) and participation by obtaining credit/grant. The independent variables included socio-demographic characteristics (which encompasses socio-economic conditions), and social institutions.

5.3 Respondents' Profile

Descriptive statistics was used to summarize the data. Frequency distribution is given to determine the number of respondents fall in a certain category. It allows for the determination of percentages. To describe or summarize the attributes of the sample and thereby make estimates of the true population parameters understandable, the analysed data is presented in various numerical counts, or frequencies, grouping scores of a certain range into categories and presenting these frequencies in pictorial or graphical form, and calculating the measures of central tendency as is indicated in Blaikie (2003).

During data collection, 41 interviews were tape-recorded while 489 were not. Data was collected in Kiswahili (188), English (274) and the local vernacular languages (68). In total, 339 interviewees responded to the survey questions while alone, whereas 191 interviewees responded to the survey questions in the presence of either other family members, relatives, neighbours, business customers, business partners, acquaintances and friends. In terms of place of interview, 298 interviews were conducted inside a house while 232 were conducted outside a house. The duration of the interviews ranged from a minimum of half an hour to two hours depending on the time available for the interviewee, literacy level of the respondent, and the language used. Kiswahili interviews were faster. It was followed by English interviews. Interviews translated into vernacular languages took quite some time.

The survey contains information on 530 interviewed households, and data set on 3,348 persons from UG County. There were a total of 855 adult men, 861 adult females, 831 male children and 801 female children in the surveyed households (see table 5.1). The average/median household population in the survey is 6.3. This figure is calculated by dividing the total number of people in the surveyed households (3,348) by the total number of households included in the survey (530).

Table 5. 1. Total Population in Households Interviewed

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Adult Female	861	25.7
Adult Male	855	25.5
Children Female	801	23.9
Children Male	831	24.8
Total	3,348	99.9

Source: Field Data (2015).

In terms of gender of respondents, there were an equal percentage of adult males and adult females in the survey. However, in terms of numerical strength, adult females were slightly more than the adult males. This figure mirrors the national census report of 2009 that indicated the population of male to female to be equal in percentage terms at both the county and national levels (see table 5.2).

Table 5. 2. The Total Population of Uasin Gishu County and Kenya

Category	Variable	Frequency	Percentage	Total
	Female	445,185	50.2	894,179
Uasin Gishu	Male	448,994	49.8	
	Female	19,417,639	50.3	38,610,097
Kenya	Male	19,192,458	49.7	

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2010, p. 8).

Table 5.3 lists the profiles of households slotted into the study. The respondents split almost into half in terms of those who were the actual household heads and those who happened to be close family members related to the head of the household. There were 53% male and 47% female respondents in the survey. In terms of marital status, about 57% of the respondents were married or living in a formal union (modal), while 30% came from single or unmarried households. On the other hand, divorced or widowed households were 2% and 5% respectively. Those in partner relationships were about 3% of the respondents.

The age of the respondents ranged from 18 to 60+ years (see table 5.3). About 60% of the respondents were aged below 40 years while 23% were aged above 50 years. Those in the 19 to 29-year age group were about 40%. The middle-aged household heads in 30 to 49-year age group were about 36% and those over 50 years of age were 23%. Household heads who were

Table 5. 3. Respondents Socio-Demographic Data (n=530)

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Household Head	Yes	264	49.8
	No	266	50.2
Gender	Female	249	47
	Male	281	53
Age (years)	18	9	1.7
	19-29	208	39.2
	30-39	99	18.7
	40-49	92	17.4
	50-59	82	15.5
	Over 60	40	7.5
Marital Status	Partner	13	2.5
	Divorced	11	2.1
	Separated	17	3.2
	Widowed	25	4.7
	Single	160	30.2
	Married	304	57.4
Religion	None	3	0.6
	Traditionalist	7	1.3
	Judaism	8	1.5
	Hindu	2	0.4
	Muslim	12	2.3
	Christian	498	93.9
Home County	Other	247	46.6
	Uasin Gishu	283	53.4
Residence	Rural	241	45.5
	Urban	289	54.5
Disability Status	Yes	78	14.7
	No	452	85.3
Education attained	Post-Doctoral graduate	3	0.6
	Nursery	4	0.8
	Doctoral graduate	11	2.1
	None	19	3.6
	Masters graduate	20	3.8
	Vocational school	67	12.6
	University graduate	126	23.8
	Primary	127	24
	Secondary	153	28.9

Source: Field Data (2015).

18 years of age were about 2%. The modal age of the respondents is those between 19-29 years' age bracket. The median group is the age bracket 40-49 years. The sample mean, which is the

estimate population mean (average) age for the respondents in the survey calculated from the midpoint of the ages stated in table 4.3 is 31 years.

The 2009 census report indicates that majority of the UG residents are in the age category of between 19 to 49 years (see appendix XXX). A huge chunk of the population is made up of young people. Those aged 60 years and above make less than 10% of the population of UG County. From the sample, and KNBS 2010 census report, at UG County and in the national level, the share of the elderly is less than 10% as is the case at both the county and national level (see appendices XXX and XXXI).

Majority of the respondents, the residents of UG County, and the nation in general, are middle aged. Kenyans of ages 15 years to 19 years make up about 11% of the national population. Those of ages 20-24 years make up about 10% of the population, while those of ages 25-29 years are about 8%. Those of ages 30-34 years are about 7%, those of ages 35-39 years are about 5%, those of ages 40-44 years are about 4%, while those between ages 45-49 years are about 3% of the national population.

Still on table 5.3, Christians were a majority in the survey contributing to about 94% of the overall distribution in the survey. Muslims were about 2%, Hindu were less than 1% and other religions represented about 3% of the sampled households. The most typical (modal) religion is Christianity. These mirrors the 2009 census results where a majority of Kenyans belong to the Christian faith followed by Muslims (see appendix XXXII). As is indicated in the table, a majority of Kenyans belong to the Christian faith at 84% followed by Muslims who account for 11% at the national level. Hindu, other religions or those with no religion form 7% of the national population.

Also from table 5.3, respondents from the rural areas were about 46%, while those from the urban areas were around 55%. However, as is presented in appendix XXX, in the 2009 census, UG County had more of its residents residing in rural areas at about 61% while those in urban areas were about 39%. About 15% of the sampled respondents had cases of disability while 85% had no cases of disability. As is presented in appendix XXXIII, the Rift Valley Province where UG is located has almost equal number of persons living with disability.

Table 5.3 presents the education levels attained and current education status by the respondents. The survey found out that about 29% of the respondents had at least attained secondary school education. This is the modal level of education attained by the respondents. Those with primary education were 24%. About 42% of the respondents had post-secondary school education. Respondents with vocational school background were about 13%, those with Bachelor's Degree were about 24%, and those with Master's Degree were about 4%. Less than 4% of the respondents had Doctoral degree while less than 1% of the respondents had a post-doctoral qualification. About 4% of the respondents had not received any form of formal schooling.

Appendix XXXIV presents the number of schools and colleges in UG County as is indicated in the 2013-2018 county development plan. As is presented in the table, the Gross Enrolment Rate (GER) is below 20% for the Early Childhood Development (ECD) Centres. The GER for both primary and secondary schools are above the 50% mark. There are two public universities and two private universities in the county. There is also one technical college and one polytechnic.

Further socio-demographic data is presented in appendix XXXV. Concerning the current education attendance of the respondents, less than 2% of the respondents reported to be attending primary school at the time of the survey. Those in secondary school and vocational training were 3% and about 13% respectively. The modal current educational attendance is the vocational training. Respondents pursuing university education at undergraduate and graduate levels were about 7%. About 7% of the respondents were pursuing postgraduate studies at master's level while about 1% were engaged in doctoral studies with another 1% engaged in post-doctoral training. About 76% of the respondents were not pursuing any kind of formal education at the time of the interview.

As is presented in appendix XXXVI, the Kikuyu are the most populous ethnic community in Kenya, followed by the Luhyia, the Kalenjin, the Luo, the Kamba, the Kisii and the Meru in that order. The Kalenjin, Kikuyu, Luhyia and the Luo also happen to be the majority in UG County. According to Makoloo (2005), Kenya has three big homogenous communities – the Kamba, Kikuyu, and Luo. Some ethnic communities considered large, are highly fractionalized, and are essentially not culturally homogeneous (Mwangi and Njunguna, 2005; KNBS, 2009). For example, the Luhya, who are a collection of several smaller groups, including the Bukusu, Dakho, Kabras, Khayo, Kisa, Marachi, Maragoli, Marama, Nyala, Nyole, Samia, Tachoni, Tiriki, Tsotso, Tura, Isukha and Wanga.

Rift Valley is the most populated province in Kenya, and it is considered as the historical homeland of the Kalenjin. The province is also the most cosmopolitan in the country. The population of Nandi, Uasin Gishu, Elgeyo Marakwet, Baringo, and West Pokot counties are predominantly Kalenjin. Just like the rest of the country, the county boundaries follow or mirror tribal lines with one sub-tribe of the Kalenjin forming a majority of the population in any given county. This arises from colonization, which resulted in the compartment of ethnic communities and regions for purposes of administration.

There were 246 respondents from the Kalenjin community (see appendix XXXV). This is the modal ethnic group in the county. This represents close to 47% of the respondents. The Kikuyu were 73 in number, Luhyia 65, Luo 53, Kisii 20. The Kamba were 13, Kenyans of Asian and Arabic extinction were 15 in total, Turkana 10, Teso 9, Maasai 8, Somali 6. There was one Swahili whereas the other communities were 11 in total.

From official government data, the Kalenjin comprising the Nandi, Keiyo and Marakwet are the dominant ethnic group in the County (see appendices xxxvi and xxxvii). The Kalenjin, the Luhyia and Kikuyu are found across the county. Other communities are mostly found in urban centres or the outskirts of the urban centres, especially in Eldoret, which is the county headquarter, and in the townships of Moi’s Bridge, Turbo and Burnt Forest.

UG County is at position 11 in terms of being cosmopolitan (appendix XXXVII). The share of the Kalenjin in UG County to the overall population is capped at 0.723. The Kikuyu and their cousin communities the Embu and Meru, immigrated into UG County and the former ‘White Highlands’, mainly after independence in 1963. The Luo, Kisii and Luhyia communities come from counties and provinces that are neighbouring UG County and this explain their high presence in the county.

Participants in the study with Kenyan citizenship made up about 96% of the interviewees while those holding dual citizenship and non-Kenyan passports were about 2% for each case (appendix XXXV). As is presented in appendix XXXV, around 58% of the respondents reported that they were born in UG County (modal group) compared to about 40% who reported to have been born outside the county. This includes those who were born in Counties that neighbour UG and are found within the Rift Valley region. About 2% of the respondents did not reveal their county of birth. This is not unique to UG County, if the 2009 census report is to go by. As is presented in appendix XXXVI, 2% (610,122) of the population could not reveal their ethnic community/group.

About 46 % of the respondents had stayed in UG County for over twenty years (appendix XXXV). Close to 2% of the respondents were of foreign nationality. Kenyans form the modal category in the survey. Respondents who had lived in the county for a period of between 16-20 years were 16%, while those who had resided in the county for a period of 11-15 years were about 14%. About 40% reported that they had resided within the county for a period of between 6-10 years. Around 8% of the respondents had lived in the county for a period of between 1-5 years.

Figure 5.1 shows the distribution of the respondents by electoral constituency in UG County. The constituency of Moiben had a majority of the respondents (24%), followed by Ainabkoi (20), Turbo (17%), Kesses (16%), while Soy constituency had the least number of respondents in the study (10%).

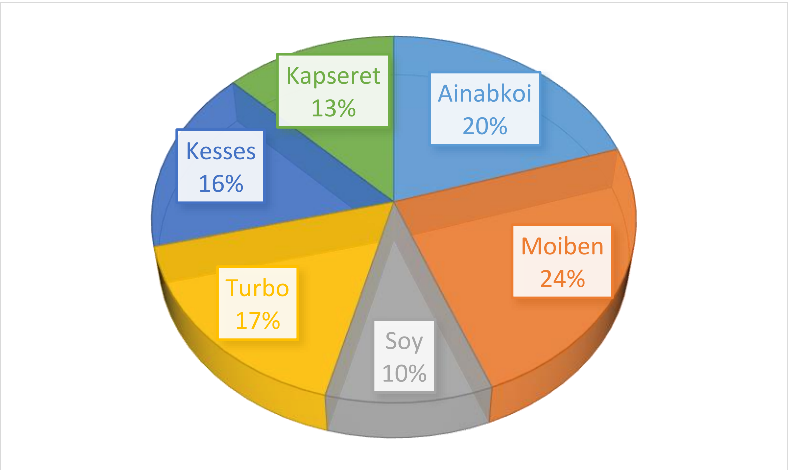


Figure 5.1. Respondents by Constituency in Uasin Gishu County.

Source: Field Data (2015).

Table 5.4 presents that 54% of the respondents were household providers. Respondents in direct employment formed about 57% of the sample while about 43% had no employment. As is presented in the table, farming ranked higher than other forms of employment like apprentice or own account worker, with about 24% of the surveyed respondents. This forms the modal occupation. Business people are about 22%. Students and professional workers were about 15% and 14% respectively. Labourers were about 6%. Respondents in other regular occupations represented less than 4% for each case.

Table 5. 4. Respondents Socio-Economic Data (n=530)

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Household provider	Yes	286	54
	No	244	46
Employed	Yes	301	56.8
	No	229	43.2
Occupation	Farmer	128	24.2
	Businessman/woman	117	22.1
	Student	80	15.1
	Professional	75	14.2
	Labourer	29	5.5
	Internship/attachment	19	3.6
	Technical worker	17	3.2
	Retired	18	3.4
	Home maker	16	3
	Domestic worker	12	2.3
	Other	19	3.6
Monthly income	15,000 and below	266	50.2
	15,001-29,999	78	14.7
	30,000-44,999	76	14.3
	45,000- 59,999	36	6.8
	60,000-74,999	24	4.5
	75,000-89,999	21	4
	90,000 and above	29	5.5
Access to credit	Yes	271	51.1
	No	259	48.9
Main credit source	Commercial Bank	107	20.2
	Cooperative Society	60	11.3
	Table Banking	39	7.4
	Devolved Fund	16	3
	NGOs/CBOs	16	3
	State Corporation	13	2.5
	Others	7	1.3
Reason for lack of credit	No need for credit	106	20
	High interest rates	60	11.3
	Lack of credit facilities	32	6
	Not aware of credit facilities	33	6.2
	Other	18	3.4

Source: Field Data (2015).

According to UG county integrated plan, 44% of the total labour force of 550,000 in the county is engaged in self-employment (Uasin Gishu, 2013). Figure 5.2 presents the employment sector of which the respondents are engaged in. The total number of respondents in the survey who work in the public sector were less than those who work in the private sector. About 65% of the respondents are engaged in the private sector while 35% work in the public sector. Those employed in the formal (white-collar/formal) jobs at 39% while those in the informal sector (blue-collar/informal) are 61% (see figure 5.3). According to Republic of Kenya (2005), 21.8% of the labour force in UG is in formal employment with the remaining 78.2% engaged in the agricultural sector, both large scale and small-scale farms (see figure 5.4).

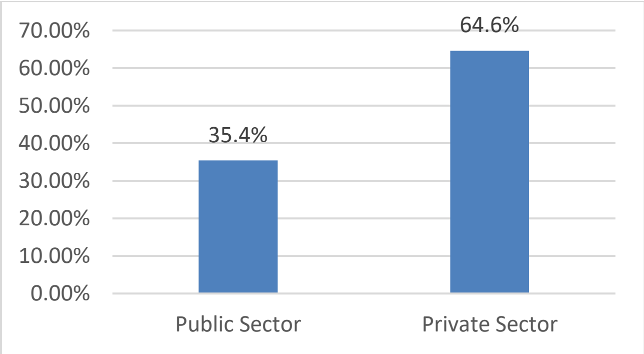


Figure 5. 2. Respondents by Employment Sector.

Source: Field Data (2015).

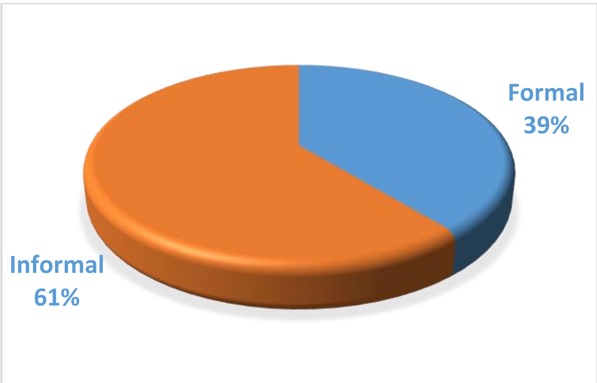


Figure 5. 3. Respondents by Occupation Area.

Source: Field Data (2015).

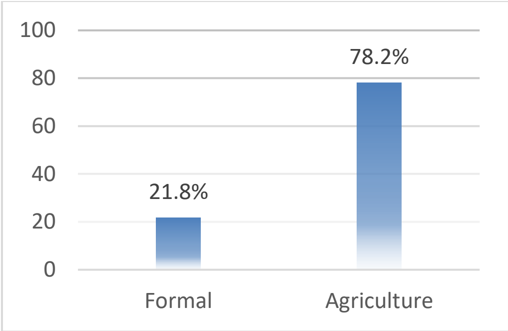


Figure 5. 4. Labour Force Sector.

Source: Republic of Kenya (2005, p. 5).

Information on monthly income given in table 5.4 indicates that half of the respondents earn less than Kshs. 15,000 ($ 150) per month. The modal income is below Kshs. 15,000. Up to 86% of the respondents earn below Kshs. 60,000 ($600). Respondents earning between Kshs. 15,001 - 29,999 were about 15%. Respondents earning Kshs. 30,000 - 44,999 were about 14%. Respondents earning between Kshs. 45,000 - 59,999 were about 7%. Those earning between Kshs. 60,000 - 74,999 were about 5%. Those earning between Kshs. 75,000 - 89,999 were 4%. The respondents who reported to be earning over Kshs. 90,000 ($ 900) were around 6%. As is indicated in figure 5.5, the Financial Sector Deepening (FSD) and the Central Bank of Kenya (CBK) in a study, found out that majority of Kenyans earn less than Kshs. 15,000 per month. Furthermore, the CBK found out that those in employment earn more (Kshs. 7,958) than those in other sources of livelihood like business and agriculture. Those in agriculture earn about Kshs. 3,000 (see figure 5.6 and table 5.5).

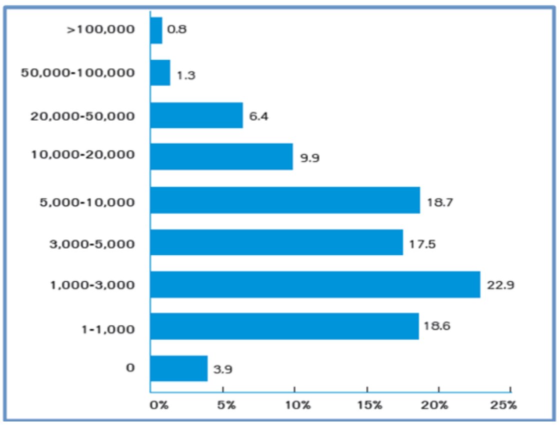


Figure 5. 5. Monthly income (KShs).

Source: FSD Kenya and CBK (2013, p. 10).

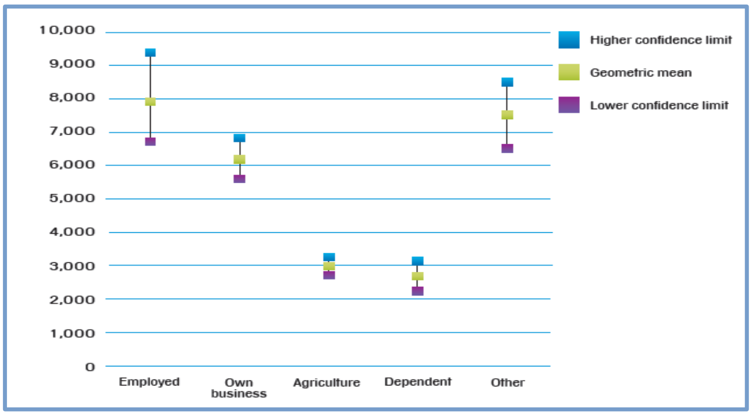


Figure 5. 6. Average income by livelihoods in Kenya (KShs.).

Source: FSD Kenya and CBK (2013, p. 10).

Table 5. 5. Average Income by Livelihoods in Kenya (KShs.)

	Employed	Own business	Agriculture	Dependent	Other
Higher confidence limit	9,408	6,928	3,231	3,149	8,628
Geometric mean	7,958	6,184	3,027	2,687	7,492
Lower confidence limit	6,731	5,520	2,836	2,292	6,505

Source: FSD Kenya and CBK (2013, p. 10).

In terms of access to credit other than the devolved funds, slightly over half (51%) of the respondents reported that they had access to credit from other financial outlets. This is represented in table 5.4. The state whereby close to half of the respondents had no access to credit facilities is a reflection of the national findings by Financial Sector Deepening and Central Bank of Kenya (2009) in Kenya (see figure 5.7).

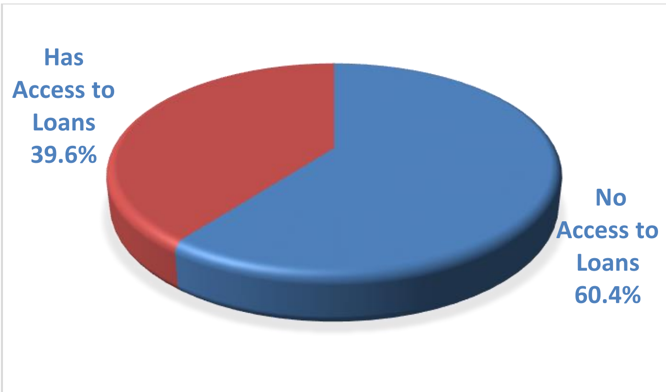
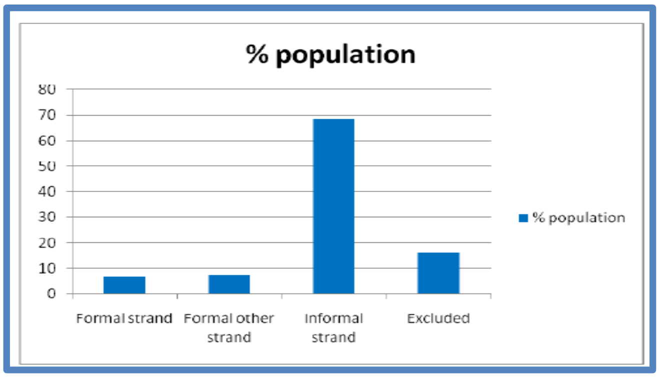


Figure 5. 7. Status of Access to loans among the adult population in Kenya.

Source: FSD Kenya and CBK (2009, p. 15).

Table 5.4 presents the distribution of the respondents with credit facilities along the various forms of credit outlets and facilities, that is bank (20.2%), cooperatives (11.3%), devolved funds (3%), NGOs/CBOs (3%), state cooperation (2.5%), while ‘other’, those with a miscellany of livelihood financial options that include money transfer service offered by mobile phone money providers are at 1.3%. The modal credit outlet is the bank. However, the FSD and CBK in figure 5.8 indicate that the informal credit platforms were used more in the country than the formal ones.



Source: FSD Kenya and CBK (2009, p. 11).

Figure 5. 8. Loan status across the various strands in Kenya.

Note:
i. Formal strand: financial services providers, which are prudentially regulated and supervised by independent statutory regulatory agencies, like CBK, Retirement Benefits Authority (RBA) and Capital Markets Authority (CMA), Insurance Regulatory Authority (IRA) and Sacco Societies Regulatory Authority (SASRA).
ii. Formal other strand: financial services are through providers that are registered under a law or government direct interventions.
iii. Informal strand: financial services are through unregulated forms of structured provision.

Table 5.4 presents reasons given by the respondents who do not take up credit. From the survey, 20% reported of not having a need for credit, about 11% reported of not having credit due to high interest rates and 6% reported that there were no credit facilities available, with about a similar percentage of the respondents (6%) reporting of not being aware of the existence of credit facilities. In a study in Western Kenya, Dupas, P., *et. al.* (2012) found out that people are afraid of losing collateral and they consider taking out a loan as a risky venture. They report that the fear of losing assets overwhelmed loan demand even with low interest rates regimes (see table 5.6).

Table 5. 6. What factors might prevent you from getting a loan?

Variable	All	# Obs.
Don't need the money	0.14	179
Afraid bank will seize collateral	0.51	179
Too risky	0.45	179
Don't trust the bank	0.09	179
Don't like the idea of being in debt	0.08	179
Have too much other debt	0.01	179
Too much hassle	0.12	179
I don't have a business which is required for loan	0.27	179
I can't pay immediately	0.18	179
Other	0.38	179

Source: Dupas, P., et. al. (2012, p. 39).

Note: # Obs: *number of Observations.*
All: Percentage in decimal.

5.4 Respondents Ability to Identify Devolved Funds

When the respondents were asked to name, the devolved funds that they were aware of, less than half of them were able to name any of the devolved funds. However, when the funds were mentioned to them, their ability to recall the devolved funds improved (see table 5.7). The CDF and the SEBF recorded the highest increase with over half of respondents' being aware of the funds at 68.3% and 50.8% respectively after being mentioned to them from 37% and 25.1% respectively before it was mentioned to them.

The recently established devolved funds indicated a remarkable improvement in the number of awareness after the funds were mentioned or being prompted. These include the *Uwezo* fund, the WEDF, the FSEF that jumped from 25.1%, 20.9%, and 17.9% respectively, to close to 40.8%, 36%, and 41.5% respectively. On the YEDF, REPLF and DF the increase from those who could name the funds from memory to those who could recall them after being mentioned was from 16.6%, 9.1% and 8.9% respectively to 34.7%, 25.7%, and 23.4% respectively.

The respondents were able to recall WSTF, RMLF, and TFSF from 7.4%, 6.4%, and 6% respectively to 16.2%, 20%, and 26.6% respectively. The number of respondents who knew about the CDTF, HIV/AIDS CIA and LATF increased from 5.5%, 5.3% and 5.1% respectively to 10.8%, 20% and 17.2% respectively. For PELF and *Inua Jamii* funds, the respondents could name 4.7% and 3% respectively before the funds were mentioned to them, and 14.3% and 14.9% respectively after they had been mentioned to them.

Table 5. 7. Respondents' Ability to Name Devolved Funds (n = 530)

Devolved Fund	Able to Name Fund from Memory		Able to Recall Fund After Prompting	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	196 37%	334 63%	362 68.3%	168 31.7%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	133 25.1%	397 74.9%	269 50.8%	261 49.2%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	133 25.1%	397 74.9%	216 40.8%	314 59.6%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	111 20.9%	419 79.1%	191 36%	339 64%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	95 17.9%	435 82.1%	220 41.5%	310 58.5%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	88 16.6%	442 83.4%	184 34.7%	346 65.3%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	48 9.1%	482 90.9%	136 25.7%	394 74.3%
Disability Fund (DF)	47 8.9%	483 91.1%	124 23.4%	406 76.6%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	39 7.4%	491 92.6%	86 16.2%	444 83.8%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	34 6.4%	496 93.6%	106 20%	424 80%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	32 6%	498 94%	141 26.6%	389 73.4%
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	29 5.5%	501 94.5%	57 10.8%	473 89.2%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	28 5.3%	502 94.7%	106 20%	424 80%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	27 5.1%	503 94.9%	91 17.2%	439 82.2%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	25 4.7%	505 95.3%	76 14.3%	454 85.7%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	16 3%	514 97%	79 14.9%	451 85.1%

Source: Field Data (2015).

5.5 Respondents Main Form of Participation in Devolved Funds

The survey response on the main form of participation in the devolved funds is presented in table 5.8. Participation occurs in citizens determining how funds are allocated (consultation), projects are identified (consultation), programs are operated (programme support), and benefits accessed individually or communally (credit/grant/material incentives), as well as the monitoring and evaluation (consultation) of funded projects. The table indicates that a majority of the respondents mainly participated through obtaining of grants or credit from the funds with an average of 85.2%. Respondents whose main form of participation was in programme support were about 7%.

Respondents whose main form of participation in devolved funds was through resource contribution were about 2%, respondents who had main form of participation in the form of consultation were 3% while those who benefited from the funds in other material ways other than credit or loan were about 3%. Secondary school education bursary had the highest number of participants in the devolved funds.

In the category of credit or grant, there were about 90% participants, about 4% for programme support, about 1% in resource contribution, about 2% in consultation and about 2% in material incentive. The CDF had about 82% participants in credit and grants, about 7% in programme support and about 2% in resource contribution. About 82% of the participants in the rural electrification obtained credit or grants, about 11% had participated through programme support, about 4% participated through resource contribution and about 4% participated through consultation.

The Uwezo fund had about 86% of the participants obtaining credit or grants, about 7% participating in programme support, about 4% participating in resource contribution and about 4% participating in consultation. In the women's fund 92% of the participants obtained credit of grants, while 8% participated in programme support. In the primary education fund, 80% of the participants obtained grant, 8% participated in programme support, 4% participated in resource contribution, 4% participated in consultative process and 4% participated in obtaining material incentive other than grants.

The Disability fund had 93% main participants in credit or grant while about 7% participated in programme support. For participation in youth fund, YEDF, about 8% participated in attaining material incentive other than credit while about 92% participants had credit. In the HIV/AIDs fund here were about 85% of participants who mainly obtained grants, about 8% participated in resource contribution, and about 8% participated by obtaining other material incentives other than grants.

The secondary education fund (TFSEF) had about 92% participants in mainly in grants while about 8% participated in programme support. The were 60% of participants in road maintenance fund (RMLF) under the credit or grant, about 13% participants in consultation and bout 27% participants in material incentive other than money.

Table 5. 8. Respondents' Main Form of Participation in Devolved Funds (n = 530)

Devolved Fund	Form of Participation					Total (100%)
	Material incentive	Consultation	Resource contribution	Programme support	Credit/Grant	
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	2 (2.2%)	2 (2.2%)	1 (1.1%)	4 (4.3%)	83 (90.2)	92
Constituency Development Funds (CDF)	1 (1.8%)	0 (0%)	1 (1.8%)	4 (7.1%)	50 (89.3%)	56
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	0 (0%0	1 (3.6%)	1 (3.6%)	3 (10.7%)	23 (82.1%)	28
Uwezo Fund (UF)	0 (0%)	1 (3.6%)	1 (3.6%)	2 (7.1%)	24 (85.7)	28
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (8%)	23 (92%)	25
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	1 (4%)	2 (8%)	20 (80%)	25
Disability Fund (DF)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (6.7%)	14 (93.3%)	15
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	1 (8.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	11 (91.7%)	12
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	1 (7.7%)	0 (0%)	11 (84.6%)	13
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (8.3%)	11 (91.7)	12
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4(26.7%)	2 (13.3%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	9 (60%)	15
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2(12.5%)	2 (12.5%)	1 (6.3%)	4 (25%)	7 (43.8%)	16
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ- Cash for senior citizens	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	10 (100%)	10
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	1 (11.1%)	8 (88.9%)	9
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	0 (0%)	2 (25%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	6 (75%)	8
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PERV)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	2 (100%)	2
Total	**12 (3.3%)**	**11 (3%)**	**7 (1.9%)**	**24 (6.6%)**	**312 (85.2%)**	**366**

Source: Field Data (2015).

For the CDTF the main form of participation was as credit/grants at about 44% participants, 25% in programme support, about 6% in resource contribution, about 13% in consultation and about 13% in material incentive. For *Inua Jamii*, the social welfare that funds the orphans, elderly, persons with disability and other vulnerable groups, the survey found that the main form of participation was in obtaining grants. For the LATF main participants obtained grants at 89% and about 11% participated in programme support. The WSTF had 25% participants in consultation and 75% participants in grants. The poverty eradication loans fund had main participants obtaining credit.

5.6 Respondents Application of Devolved Funds

The survey captured data on the status of applications of the devolved funds. The results for the respondents' application status for the devolved funds are presented in table 5.9. For SEBF, 97.6% of the applicants received the funding while 2.4% did not. All applicants for the CDF received the funding. For the REPLF, 92% of the applicants obtained the funds while 8% missed out. For the UF, all applicants obtained the fund.

All the WEDF applicants received the funds. On the other hand, 95.2% FSEF applicants were funded and 4.8% missed out. For the DF, 93.3% applicants obtained funding while 6.7% did not. In YEDF, 84.6% of the applicants received the funds while 15.4% did not. For the HIV/AIDS CIA, 91.7% of the applicants received the funding while 8.3% of them reported that they did not receive the funding.

For the TFSE 91.7% of the applicants reported to have benefitted from the fund while 8.3% did not benefit from the fund. For the RMLF all applicants for the fund obtained it. For the CDTF, all applicants obtained the fund. For the IJ 77.8% of the applicants obtained the funds while 22.2% of them did not. In LATF, all applicants reported to have obtained the funds. The WSTF had 85.7% successful applicants with 14.3% missing the funds. For the PELF, all the applicants obtained the fund.

Table 5. 9. Respondents' Main Devolved Fund Applied

Devolved Fund	Applied for Devolved Fund (n=530)		Received Devolved Fund	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	85 16%	445 84%	83 97.6%	2 2.4%
Constituency Development Funds (CDF)	50 9.4%	480 90.6%	50 100%	0 0%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	25 4.7%	505 92.3%	23 92%	2 8%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	24 4.5%	506 95.5%	24 100%	0 0%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	23 4.3%	507 95.7%	23 100%	0 0%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	21 4%	509 96%	20 95.2%	1 4.8%
Disability Fund (DF)	15 2.8%	515 97.2%	14 93.3%	1 6.7%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	13 2.5%	517 97.5%	11 84.6%	2 15.4%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	12 2.3%	518 97.7%	11 91.7%	1 8.3%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	12 2.3%	518 97.7%	11 91.7%	1 8.3%
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	9 1.7%	521 98.3%	9 100%	0 0%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ- Cash for senior citizens	9 1.7%	521 98.3%	7 77.8%	2 22.2%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	10 1.9%	520 98.1%	10 100%	0 0%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	8 1.5%	522 98.5%	8 100%	0 0%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	7 1.3%	523 98.7%	6 85.7%	1 14.3%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 0.4%	528 99.6%	2 100%	0 0%

Source: Field Data (2015).

5.6.1 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Gender

The application of the respondents into the devolved funds is compared with the number of recipients of the fund. In this section, the respondents' participation in devolved funds is assessed across varied gender variables. Appendix XXXVIII presents the application of devolved funds by gender of the respondent. There were about 55% (177) male and about 46% (148) female applicants. The male applicants were above 50% in the CTTF (66.7%), DF (66.7%), FSEF (61.9%), IJ (66.7%), LATF (62.5%), RMLF (70%), REPLF (56%), UF (70.8%), and YEDF 61.5%.

Table 5.10 shows respondents participation to devolved funds by gender. About 52% (162) of those who obtained the devolved funds were male while about 48% (149) were female. There were about 56% and about 44% male and female participants in the CDTF respectively. There were 54% male participants and 46% female participants in CDF. The number of men who obtained the funds is higher than that for women except in the WEDF and SEBF. About 26% and 48% of men participated in the WEDF and SEBF respectively.

Table 5.10. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Gender

Devolved Fund	**Gender**		**Total**
	Male	**Female**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.6%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	27 54%	23 46%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 64.3%	5 35.7%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	12 60%	8 40%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 36.4%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	4 50%	4 50%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	5 55.6%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	13 56.5%	10 43.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	40 48.2%	43 51.8%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	4 36.4%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	17 70.8%	7 29.2%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	4 66.7%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	6 26.1%	17 73.9%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Total	162 52.1%	149 47.9%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

There were over 70% of male recipients in IJ and UF. Slightly over 71% of participants in the *inua jamii* fund were male while about 29% were female. In Uwezo fund, about 71% and about

29% were male and female respectively. LATIF had equal number of participants from both gender. Slightly over 64% of the participants were male while about 36% were female. There were 60% male participants in FPEF and 40% female participants. There were about 64% female participants in the HIV/AIDs fund and about 36% male participants. About 64% and about 36% participants in YEDF were male and female respectively.

As is indicated in appendix XXXIX, a majority of the respondents who applied for the funds came from male-headed households. Table 5.11 shows that households with highest number of

Table 5.11. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Gender of Household Head

Devolved Fund	**Gender**		**Total**
	Male	**Female**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	8 88.9%	1 11.1%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	40 80%	10 20%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	10 71.4%	4 28.6%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	13 65%	7 35%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	10 90.9%	1 9.1%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	7 87.5%	1 12.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	19 82.6%	4 17.4%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	64 77.1%	19 22.9%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	8 72.7%	3 27.3%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	22 91.7%	2 8.3%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	4 66.7%	2 33.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	16 69.6%	7 30.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Total	241 77.5%	70 22.5%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

beneficiary in the funds had male heads (77.5%). The CDTF (88.9%), CDF (80%), HIV/AIDS (90.9%), LATF (87.5%) and UF (91.7%) had above average percentage of beneficiaries from male-headed households. The YEDF had about 64% and about 36% participants from male and female participants respectively. The WEDF had 70% about and 30% about participants from male and female-headed households respectively. PELF had equal number of participants from the male and female-headed households.

5.6.2 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Household Headship

There were about 59% (192) respondents who applied for the devolved funds and were heads of their respective households, while about 41% (133) had applied for the funds and were not heads of their respective households (see appendix XL). The RMLF had the highest number of household head applicants at 80% while WEDF had the lowest household applicants at about 48%. Majority of the applicants of the WEDF were non-household head at about 52%. The PERV had no non-household head applicant. Majority of the applicants in the HIV/AIDS fund were household heads at about 67%. The IJ funds had about 78% of the applications from household heads and about 22% from non-household heads. The WSTF had about 71% of the applications from household heads while about 29% were non-household heads. The YEDF had about 69% of the applicants as household heads while about 31% were non-household heads. The UZ had about 63% of the applications from household heads and about 38% from non-household heads. LATF had about 63% applications from household heads and about 38% from non-household heads.

Table 5.12 presents data on respondents who obtained the funds based on respondents' household headship status. Respondents who head households were the majority benefactors of the funds. As is presented in table 5.9 and appendix XL, all respondents who applied for the funds and were not household heads obtained the funds. Household heads were less in number among the beneficiaries of the WEDF, with about 48% as recipients. In households that a respondent was not a head, there was above average participation in the women's fund at about 52%.

The IJ fund had about 71% participation from respondents who were household heads. The FPEF had about 60% of the recipients as household heads and about 40% as non-heads. About 64% of the recipients of the HIV/AIDs funds were household heads while about 36% were not household heads. About 57% of applicants in DF obtained the funds and about 45% did not obtain the funds. About 56% of the applicants in CDTF obtained the funds while about 45% of the applicants did not obtain the funds. The CDF had 60% of the applicants receiving the funds and 40% did not obtain the funds.

Table 5.12. Participation in Devolved Funds by Respondents Household Headship

Devolved Fund	Household Head		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.6%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	30 60%	20 40%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 57.1%	6 42.9%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	12 60%	8 40%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	12 52.2%	11 47.8%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	42 50.6%	41 49.4%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	15 62.5%	9 37.5%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	4 66.7%	2 33.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	11 47.8%	12 52.2%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Total	178 57.2%	133 42.8%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.3 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Age

About 60% of the funds applicants were less than 40 years old (see appendix XLI). Table 5.13 shows the age categories of the respondents who obtained the funds. The young were the majority at about 58% (180). The elderly reported the least number at about 7% (23). The young (18-39 years) had the highest in the education funds (FSEF 100%, TFSE 72.2%) and enterprise funds (UF 70.8% and YEDF 100%). The elderly who were 60 years and above, were highly represented in the social welfare fund for the senior citizens, IJ (57.1%). All the applicants above the age of 40 had their application for funding accepted.

Table 5.13. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Age

Devolved Fund	**Age in years**			**Total**
	18-39	**40-59**	**≥ 60**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.5%	4 44.4%	0 0%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	26 52%	22 44%	2 4%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 57.1%	3 21.4%	3 21.4%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	14 70%	5 25%	1 5%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	6 54.6%	3 27.3%	2 18.2%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	1 14.3%	2 28.6%	4 57.1%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	3 37.5%	4 50%	1 12.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	6 66.6%	3 33.3%	0 0%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	15 65.2%	6 26%	2 8.7%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	45 54.2%	32 38.6%	6 7.2%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	8 72.2%	3 27.3%	0 0%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	17 70.8%	7 29.1%	0 0%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	4 66.7%	0 0%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	13 56.5%	8 34.8	2 8.7%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	11 100%	0 0%	0 0%	11 100%
Total	180 57.9%	108 34.7%	23 7.4%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.4 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Marital Status

There married respondents were about 64% of the applicants in the devolve funds while about 36% were single (see appendix XLII). The single predominantly applied for the HIV/AIDS and youth funds. Table 5.14 shows respondents' who obtained devolved funds by marital status. Respondents who were married reported higher numbers of success in application making about 64% (198). The married were highly represented in CDF (84%), FSEF (80%), IJ (71.4%), TFSE (90.9%), and WEDF (69.6%). Respondents who were single were mostly obtained the HIV/AIDS (63.6%) and YEDF (36.3%).

Table 5.14. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Marital Status

Devolved Fund	Marital Status		Total
	Married	**Single**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	5 55.6%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	36 84%	14 16%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 64.3%	5 35.7%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	14 80%	6 20%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 36.4%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	13 56.5%	10 43.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	54 79%	29 21%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	10 90.9%	1 9.1%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	15 62.5%	9 37.5%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 50%	3 50%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	16 69.6%	7 30.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	3 27.3%	8 72.7%	11 100%
Total	198 63.7%	113 36.3%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.5 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Education

Respondents with primary education were the least applicants for the devolved funds followed with those with secondary education at 16.3% and 33.8% respectively (see appendix XLIII). Those with post-secondary education were about 50%. Table 5.15 presents respondents' who obtained devolved funds based on their education level. Those with tertiary education obtained the funds at about 52% (160) followed by those with secondary school education at about 31% (95). Respondents with primary education had the highest number of recipients of IJ funds meant for vulnerable groups at about 57.1%. The CDTF and RMLF had the highest number of recipients with tertiary education at 77.8% in each case. Those with secondary education had above average number of recipients in education funds FPEF (40%) and SEBF (37.3%).

Table 5.15. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Education Level

Devolved Fund	**Education Level**			**Total**
	Primary	**Secondary**	**Tertiary**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	0 0%	2 22.2%	7 77.8%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	14 28%	13 26%	23 46%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	4 28.5%	4 28.6%	6 42.8%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	3 15%	8 40%	9 45%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	1 9.1%	2 18.2%	8 72.7%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 57.1%	1 14.3%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	0 0%	2 25%	6 75%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	0 0%	2 22.2%	7 77.8%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	4 17.4%	6 26.1%	13 56.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	15 18.1%	31 37.3%	37 44.6%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	1 9.1%	3 27.3%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	1 4.2%	11 45.8%	12 50%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	1 16.7%	3 50%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	6 26.1%	5 21.7%	12 52.2%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	1 9.1%	4 36.4%	6 54.6%	11 100%
Total	56 18%	95 30.5%	160 51.5%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.6 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Disability Status

There were about 21% persons living with disability among the applicants into the devolved funds as is presented in appendix XLIV. Over half (53.3%) of the applicants in the DF fund were persons living with disability. Table 5.16 shows respondents' who obtained devolved funds by disability status. About 22% of the respondents who obtained the devolved funds were disabled. All the persons living with disability who had applied for the funds were successful.

Table 5.16 Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Disability Status

Devolved Fund	Disability		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	5 55.6%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	10 20%	40 80%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 57.1%	6 42.9%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	8 40%	12 60%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	5 45.5%	6 54.5%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	1 14.3%	6 85.7%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	6 75%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	1 11.1%	8 88.9%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	6 26.1%	17 43.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	13 15.7%	70 84.3%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	4 36.4%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	0 0%	24 100%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	1 16.7%	5 83.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	3 13%	20 87%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	1 9.1%	10 90.9%	11 100%
Total	69 22.2%	242 77.8%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

About 57% of the beneficiaries in DF were living with disability. Persons living without disability had above average beneficiaries in CDF (80%), IJ (85.7%), and LATF (75%). There was also above average recipients in RMLF (88.9%), SEBF (84.3%), UF (100%), WSTF (83.3%), WEDF (87%) and YEDF (90.9%).

5.6.7 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Home/Birth County

About 56% of the applicants for the funds were born in UG County followed by those from counties that did not neighbour UG at about 32%, while those from neighbouring counties were about 11%. Table 5.17 presents the respondents who obtained the devolved funds by county of birth. Respondents born in UG reported higher number of recipients in the funds. They had 60% and 70% representation in the CDF and YEDF respectively. Respondents from counties not neighbouring UG made up about 63% in LATF and about 55% in the HIV/AIDS fund.

Table 5.17. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by County of Birth

Devolved Fund	**County of Birth**			**Total**
	UG	**Neighbour UG**	**Other**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	2 22.3%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	30 60%	4 8%	16 32%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 64.3%	1 7.1%	4 28.6%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	10 52.6%	1 5.3%	8 42.1%	20 %
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	3 27.3%	2 18.2%	6 54.5%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	3 42.9%	0 0%	4 57.1%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	1 12.5%	5 62.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	5 55.6%	2 22.2%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	10 43.5%	3 13%	10 43.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	48 57.8%	9 10.8%	26 31.3%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	4 36.4%	2 18.2%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	19 79.2%	1 4.2%	4 16.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	1 16.7%	3 50%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	12 52.2%	5 21.7%	6 26.1%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	8 72.7%	1 9.1%	2 18.2%	11 100%
Total	169 54.3%	36 11.6%	105 33.8%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

About 49% of the respondents who applied for the funds considered UG to be their home county (Appendix XLVI). The UF had the highest number of applicants from UG (79.2%). UG neighbouring counties had least number applicants (24%) while those from counties not neighbouring UG were about 27%. Table 5.18 indicates the funds recipients by home county.

Table 5.18. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Home County

Devolved Fund	Home County			Total
	UG	**Neighbour to UG**	**Other**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	2 22.3%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	23 46%	14 28%	13 26%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 57.1%	2 14.3%	4 28.6%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	10 52.6%	4 15.8%	6 31.6%	20 %
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	3 27.3%	2 18.2%	6 54.5%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 57.1%	0 0%	3 42.9%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	1 12.5%	2 25%	5 62.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 44.4%	1 11.1%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	7 30.4%	7 30.4%	9 39.1%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	41 49.4%	22 73.5%	20 24.1%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	3 27.3%	3 27.2%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	19 79.2%	3 12.6%	2 8.3%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	2 33.3%	2 33.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	9 39.1%	11 47.8%	3 13%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	6 54.5%	2 18.2%	3 27.3%	11 100%
Total	144 46.3%	78 25.1%	89 28.6%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

The recipients who consider UG as their home county were the majority at about 46% (144). Those who came from neighbouring counties to UG were the least at about 25% (78). Respondents who consider UG to be their home county had higher recipients in UF and YEDF at 79.2% and 54.5% respectively. All the applicants from outside UG had their application go through successfully.

5.6.8 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Residence Status

On application in the funds by district of residence, Wareng (43.4%) had the highest number of applicants in the devolved funds followed by Eldoret East (35.7%) and then Eldoret West (20.9%) as is presented in appendix XLVII. Table 5.19 presents respondents who obtained the

Table 5.19. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by District of Residence

Devolved Fund	District			Total
	Eldoret East	Eldoret West	Wareng	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	16 32%	10 20%	24 48%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	2 14.3%	5 35.7%	7 50%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	1 5%	6 30%	13 65%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	3 27.3%	4 36.4%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	3 42.9%	0 0%	4 57.1%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	1 12.5%	2 25%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 44.4%	3 33.3%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	4 17.4%	6 26.1%	13 56.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	36 43.4%	13 15.7%	34 41%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	0 0%	5 45.5%	6 54.5%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	7 29.2%	4 16.7%	13 54.2%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	2 33.3%	2 33.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	14 60.9%	2 8.7%	7 30.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	2 18.2%	4 36.4%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Total	101 32.5%	69 22.2%	141 45.3%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

devolved funds by district of residence. Wareng district had the highest number of recipients who obtained the devolved funds at about 45% (141), followed by Eldoret East at about 32% and Eldoret West at about 22% as is shown in table 5.20. There were more recipients in the SEBF and WEDF in Eldoret East than the other two districts at 43.4% and 60.9% respectively. Wareng district had higher number of recipients in FSEF at 65% and at IJ at 57.1%.

The respondents were categorised into rural/urban based on residence. As is presented in appendix XLVIII, about 51% of the applicants were from rural areas. Table 5.20 presents data on respondents' who obtained the devolved funds by rural/urban place of residence. Recipients

Table 5.20. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Rural/Urban Residence

Devolved Fund	Rural	Urban	Total
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2 22.2%	7 77.8%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	23 46%	27 54%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 57.1%	6 42.9%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	8 40%	12 60%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	6 54.5%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	3 37.5%	5 62.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	2 100%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	1 11.1%	8 88.9%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	10 43.5%	13 56.5%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	46 55.4%	37 44.6%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	3 27.3%	8 72.7%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	18 75%	6 25%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	1 16.7%	5 83.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	9 39.1%	14 60.9%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	8 72.7%	3 27.3%	11 100%
Total	151 48.6%	160 51.4%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

who obtained the devolved funds from the rural and urban areas were 48.6% and 51.4% respectively. About 78% of the CDTF and about 54% of the CDF recipients were from urban areas. about 57% of the recipients of the DF were from the rural areas. About 60% of the recipients of PFEP were from the urban parts of UG. About 55% of the recipients of the HIV/AIDS funds were from rural parts of the county. The IJ fund had higher number of recipients from the rural area at about 71%. LATF drew about 63% of the recipients from rural areas. About RMLF 89% of the recipeints of RMLF were from urban areas The UF fund had 75% and YEDF about 73% of participants from the rural background. About 73% of the TFSE recipients were from the urban area. About 89% of RMLF and 57% of REPLF recipients were from the urban area. The WSTF had higher number of recipients from the urban area at about 83%.

The study looked at the participation according to the various categories of residence in the urban areas. As is indicated in appendix XLIX, respondents from the middle-income residences had close to half of the applicants at 48.5%, followed by those from upper income at income at about 35% and those from low income at about 16%. The middle-income applicants had higher applications in CDF (57.7%), DF (42.9%), FPEF (58.3%), IJ (66.7%), SEBF 43.6%), UF (60%), WEDF (66.7%) and YEDF (66.7%). Those from the upper income estates had about 57% of the respondents making application in CDTF and DF.

Table 5.21 presents respondents who obtained the funds from the different urban estates. There were around 36% recipients from the upper income areas, 50% from the middle-income areas and about 14% from the low-income areas. All the respondents who had put in an application for the funds from the middle income estates were able to obtain the funds. The middle-income recipients made up about 58% in both CDF and FPEF. The middle-income respondents make up over 60% of recipients in UF, WSTF, WEDF and YEDF.

Respondents who came from the upper income areas had about 57% of the recipients within CDTF and about 57% within DF. The upper income respondents made up 60% and 40% of participants in HIV/AIDS and LATF respectively. About 58% of participants in the CDF were from the middle income homes. About 58% of the participants in FPEF were from middle-income residential areas. The respondents from the low-income neighbourhoods had above average representation in RMLF, SEBF, and WEDF. About 44% of the participants in RMLF were from high income areas. About 50% of participants in REPLF were from the high income areas. About 49% of the participants in SEBF were from the middle income homes.

Table 5.21. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Urban Residence

Devolved Fund	Upper Income	Middle Income	Low Income	Total
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 57.1%	2 28.6%	1 14.3%	7 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	7 26.9%	15 57.7%	4 15.4%	26 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	4 57.1%	3 42.9%	0 0%	7 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	4 33.3%	7 58.3%	1 8.3%	12 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	3 60%	2 40%	0 0%	5 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	0 0%	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 40%	3 60%	0 0%	5 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 44.4%	3 33.3%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	7 50%	6 42.9%	1 7.1%	14 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	8 22.9%	17 48.6%	10 28.6%	35 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	5 62.5%	2 25%	1 12.5%	8 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	2 40%	3 60%	0 0%	5 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 40%	3 60%	0 0%	5 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	1 7.7%	9 69.2%	3 23.1%	13 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	2 40%	3 60%	0 0%	5 100%
Total	57 35.6%	80 50%	23 14.4%	160 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

The study explored application into the devolved funds based on the length of stay in UG County. As is presented in appendix L, about 38% of the applicants resided in UG for 21 years and above. Those who had been in UG for 10 years or less were about 37%. Applicants who had resided in UG for between 11-20 years were about 24%. Table 5.22 presents recipients who obtained the funds by length of stay in UG County. Those who had stayed in the county the longest (21+) reported more number of recipients in devolved funds at about 42% (130). All applicants who had resided in UG for between 11-20 years obtained the funds. There were about 33% of those who had been in UG County for 10 years or less and around 71% of those who had been in UG for 21 years or above who had received IJ funds. The UF had about 54% of those who had been in UG for 10 years or less as recipients.

Table 5.22. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Length of Stay in UG County

Devolved Fund	Length of Stay in Years			Total
	1-10	11-20	21+	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	21 42%	9 18%	20 40%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	5 35.7%	4 28.6%	5 35.7%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	8 40%	6 30%	6 30%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	3 27.2%	4 36.4%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	5 71.4%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	3 37.5%	2 25%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	3 33.3%	1 11.1%	5 55.6%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	8 34.8	4 17.3%	11 47.8%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	20 24.1%	25 30.2%	38 45.8%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	2 18.2%	4 36.4%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	13 54.2%	3 11.5%	8 33.3	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 33.3%	3 50%	1 16.7%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	7 30.4%	7 30.4%	9 39.1%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	4 36.4%	2 18.2%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Total	104 33.4%	77 24.8%	130 41.8%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

The study examined the respondents who had applied for the funds by housing tenure. About 29% of the applicants residing in rental residences while about 74% were residing in non-rental residences as in shown in appendix LI. The applicants in non-rental homes had above average number of applications in CDTF, CDF, DF, FPEF, HIV/AIDS, IJ, LATF, TFSE, UF, WSTF and YEDF. Table 5.23 presents the respondents who obtained devolved funds by rental category. Most of the respondents who obtained the funds were living in non-rental homes

(77.8%). There were 44.4% recipients in rental housing in the RMLF. Respondents in non-rental housing had about 89% and 91% recipients within CDTF and HIV/AIDS respectively and about 91% in REPLF.

Table 5.23. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Housing Tenure

Devolved Fund	Rental	Non-rental	Total
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	1 11.1%	8 88.9%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	9 18%	41 82%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	3 21.4%	11 78.6%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	4 20%	16 80%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	1 9.1%	10 90.9%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	1 14.3%	6 85.7%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	1 12.5%	7 87.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	2 100%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 44.4%	5 55.6%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	2 8.7%	21 91.3%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	26 31.3%	57 68.7%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	2 18.2%	9 81.8%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	7 29.2%	17 70.8%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	0 0%	6 0%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	6 26.1%	17 73.9%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	2 18.2%	9 81.8%	11 100%
Total	69 22.2%	242 77.8%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.9 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Employment

Appendix LII indicate that about 61% of the respondents who had applied for the funds were in employment while about 40% were not in employment. The unemployed had above average application in FPEF (47.6%), HIV/AIDS (41.7%), PELF (50%), WSTF (42.9%), and WEDF (47.8%). Table 5.24 presents results of recipients in devolved funds by employment status.

About 64% of the respondents were in employment while about 36% were unemployed. The employed represented the highest number of participants in the devolved funds except in the DF in which the unemployed recipients were about 57%. The unemployed recipients were above average in the DF (57.1%), FSEF (45%), UF (50%) and WEDF (43.5%).

Table 5.24. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Employment

Devolved Fund	Employed		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	32 64%	18 36%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	6 42.9%	8 57.1%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	11 55%	9 45%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	6 85.7%	1 14.3%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	6 75%	2 25%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	8 88.9%	1 11.1%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	15 65.2%	8 34.8%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	52 62.7%	31 37.3%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	8 72.7%	3 27.3%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	12 50%	12 50%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	4 66.7%	2 33.3%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	13 56.5%	10 43.5%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	9 81.8%	2 18.2%	11 100%
Total	198 63.7%	113 36.3%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.10 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Income Level

The study examined application in the funds by income level. As is shown in appendix LIII, about 38% of the applicants earned Kshs. 14,999 or less. Those within Kshs. 15,000-29,999 were about 15%. Table 5.25 presents those who obtained devolved funds by income level.

About 40% of the recipients of the devolved funds earn Kshs. 14,999 or less per month. Those in the income category of Kshs. 14,999 or less, participation in CDF was about 46%, IJ about 57%, and SEBF 49%. The Kshs. 15,000-29,999 income group had about 36% participants within the YEDF. Beneficiaries in the CDTF and HIV/AIDS fund were about 67% and 64% respectively in the income category of Kshs. 45,000 or above. Half the participants in DF earned less than Kshs. 15,000. The YEDF had about 36% of the participants in the income range of Kshs. 15,000-29,000.

Table 5.25. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Income Level

Devolved Fund	**Monthly Income in Kshs**				**Total**
	≥14,999	**15,000-29,999**	**30,000-44,999**	**≥45,000**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2 22.2%	1 11.1%	0 0%	6 66.7%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	23 46%	10 20%	7 14%	10 20%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	7 50%	2 14.3%	2 14.3%	3 21.4%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	8 40%	2 10%	4 20%	6 30%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 36.4%	0 0%	0 0%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 57.1%	0 0%	1 14.3%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	0 0%	2 25%	4 50%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0 0%	0 0%	0 0%	2 100%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	1 11.1%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	4 17.4%	5 21.7%	2 8.7%	12 52.1%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	41 49.4%	11 13.3%	18 21.7%	13 15.6%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	2 18.2%	0 0%	2 18.2%	7 63.6%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	9 37.5%	5 20.8%	6 25%	4 16.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	1 16.7%	2 33.3%	0 0%	3 50%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	11 47.8%	4 17.4%	4 17.4%	4 17.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	3 27.3%	4 36.4%	2 18.2%	2 18.2%	11 100%
Total	123 39.5%	49 15.8%	51 16.4%	88 28.3%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.6.11 Respondents Application in Devolved Funds by Access to Commercial Credit

As is presented in appendix LIV, about 67% of the applicants had access to alternative credit. Table 5.26 shows respondents who obtained funds by access to commercial credit. About 66% of the participants in the devolved funds had access to commercial credit other than devolved funds. Access to commercial credit had higher than average recipients in FSEF, 40%, HIV/AIDS, 45.5%, IJ, 42.9% and SEBF, 41%. Access to commercial credit reported above average participation in CDTF (77.8%), LATF (75%), RMLFT (77.8%) and WEDF (73.9%).

Table 5.26. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Access to Commercial Credit

Devolved Fund	Access to Commercial Credit		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	28 56%	22 44%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	7 50%	7 50%	14 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	12 60%	8 40%	20 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	6 54.5%	5 45.5%	11 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 57.1%	3 42.9%	7 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	6 75%	2 25%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0 0%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	19 82.6%	4 17.4%	23 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	49 59%	34 41%	83 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	9 81.8%	2 18.2%	11 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	20 83.3%	4 16.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	5 83.3%	1 16.7%	6 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	17 73.9%	6 26.1%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	7 63.6%	4 36.4%	11 100%
Total	205 65.9%	106 34.1%	311 100%

Source: Field Data (2015.

5.7 Respondents Source of Information

The survey sought to find out the respondents' source of information as is shown in table 5.27. About 36% of the respondents' main source of information is the radio stations, 12% television stations, about 7% print media, about 2% websites or internet sites. About 1% obtain information on posters and brochures, whereas about 5% got information in village meetings while about 10% got in schools. About 3% reported to obtain information from the PA, about 3% outreach programmes, about 4% heard from family members, friends, relatives, or neighbours.

Table 5.27. Respondents Source of Information

Source of information	Frequency	Percentage
Radio station	189	35.9
Television channel	63	12
Press/newspaper/magazine	38	7.2
Internet/website	8	1.5
Posters/brochures	6	1.1
Village meetings	24	4.6
School	52	9.9
Provincial administration	14	2.7
Fund (s) outreach	14	2.7
Family/relative/friends/neighbours	21	4
Church/mosque/temple/synagogue	19	2.5
NGO/CBO	2	0.4
Village elder	13	2.5
Member of the national assembly/senator	12	2.3
Governor/county representative	13	2.5
President/deputy president	13	2.5
Group/*chama*	21	4
Other	5	0.9
Missing/ no response	3	0.6
Total	530	100

Source: Field Data (2015).

About 3% reported to obtain information from religious institutions, less than 1% stated to obtain information from NGOs or CBOs. About 3% of the respondents obtain information from the village elder, about 2% from the Member of Parliament (MP), about 3% from the Governor or the MCA, about 3% from the President and the Deputy President (DP). About 4% obtain information mainly from groups, whereas less than 1% obtain information from other sources. Non-response to the question made up less than 1%.

5.8 Households Profile

The household socio-demographic data is presented in table 5.28. Male-headed households were 82% while female-headed ones were 18% of the total sample. The table further presents the distribution of population within the households. A total of 480 (91%) households had between 1- 4 adult male members, whereas another 12 (2%) reported to having between 5-8 adult male members in the household. From the sample, 38 (7%) households reported to not having any adult male member in the household.

Table 5.28. Household Socio-Demographic Data

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Total
Gender of Household Head	Male	435	82.1	
	Female	95	17.9	530
Distribution of male adults	0	38	7.2	
	1-4	480	90.5	530
	5-8	12	2.3	
Distribution of female adults	0	26	4.9	
	1-4	486	91.7	530
	5-8	18	3.4	
Distribution of male children	0	130	24.5	
	1-4	380	71.7	530
	5-8	20	3.8	
Distribution of female children	0	155	29.2	
	1-4	346	65.2	530
	5-8	29	5.5	
Education	Primary graduate	49	9.2	
	Secondary graduate	141	26.6	
	Vocational graduate	71	13.4	
	Bachelors graduate	161	30.4	
	Master's graduate	66	12.4	
	Doctorate graduate	23	4.4	
	Post-doctorate student	11	2.1	
	None	8	1.5	530
Disability	Disabled	109	20.6	
	Not disabled	421	79.4	530
Residence type	Rural	241	45.5	
	Urban	289	54.5	530

Source: Field Data (2015).

There were 486 (92%) households with between 1- 4 adult female members, while 18 (3%) of the households had between 5-8 adult female members, whereas 26 (5%) of the households had no adult female member. The survey indicates that 380 (72%) of the households had between 1-4 male children, 20 (4%) of them had between 5-8 male children while 130 (26%) had no male child. There were 346 (65%) households with between 1-4 female children, 29 (6%) indicated that they had between 5-8 female children whereas 155 (29%) had no female child.

The average household size from the survey is 6.3. This figure is calculated by dividing the total number of people in the surveyed households (3,348) by the total number of households included in the survey (530). As is presented in table 4.28, the household size is above 4.7 reported by the state for the province of RV where UG County is located (Republic of Kenya, 2013a) and 4.6 reported by the state for the county as is indicated in appendix LV (Republic of Kenya, 2005). Generally, official data indicates that 20% of households in Kenya have seven members and above with rural households having a significantly higher proportion at 25.4% compared to 11.5% in urban areas (see appendix LVI).

Table 5.28 further captures data on education level in the households. Over 30% of the households had someone who had undergone undergraduate. About 9% of the households had primary school graduates. About 27% of the households had secondary school graduates. About 13% of the households had persons who had undergone vocational training. Households with members who had attained a postgraduate level training in Masters and Doctoral studies were about 12% and 4% respectively.

Appendix LVII, appendix LVIII, appendix LIX and appendix LX presents the distribution of the population above 3 years of age in UG County in school, out of school and those who never attended school. As is presented in appendix LVII, in Eldoret West 44% of the population were in school, while about 45% had left school and about 8% had never been to school. In Eldoret East district, about 47% of the population were in school, about 42% had left school and about 8% had not been to school. In Wareng district, about 46% were in school, about 45% had left school, and about 7% had not been to school.

In the rural parts of the county, appendix LVIII indicates that in Eldoret West district, about 47% of the population above 3 years of age were in school, about 41% had left school, and about 10% had not been to school. In Eldoret East district, about 47% of the population were in school, about 41% had left school, and about 3% had not been to school. In Wareng district about 49% were in school, about 40% had left school and about 2% had never been to school.

Appendix LIX presents the population in school in the urban part of the county. In Eldoret West district, about 39% of the population were in school, about 52% had left school, and about 3% had not been to school. In Eldoret East district, about 45% of the population were in school, about 44% had left school, and about 6% had not been to school. In Wareng district, 42% were in school, about 51% had left school, and about 2% had not been to school.

Appendix LX presents the total number of the population in UG County who have not been to school and those in various categories of schooling. More females are not in school across the three districts in the county. There are more males in the schools than females, in pre-primary, primary, and secondary. However, at the tertiary, university, and the polytechnic, there is almost parity in terms of the number of males and females attending these institutions.

In table 5.28, there were 109 (21%) households who reported cases of disability whereas 421 (79%) of the sampled households did not report of the existence of any form of disability. This is higher than the 2009 census results presented in appendix LXI, which indicated 13.4% of the population in UG County to be disabled. Most of the persons with disability are women. In appendix LXII, the RV Province where UG is located has a higher population of persons with disability. According to the Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disabilities (KNSPWD) the 17,875 disabled people in RV Province are split into half between male and female (KNSPWD, 2007) in (National Coordinating Agency for Population and Development-NCAPD, 2008).

Table 5.28 presents the households residence and housing characteristics. Over half of the households (56%) reside in urban areas while about 46% reside in the countryside or rural areas. About 66% of the households residing in rural areas live on family land while 25% reside in rented houses. Those who reside in trading centres were 40% while 13% lived in houses under ‘permission to stay’ arrangement, whereas 6% were squatters. On the other hand, 48% of households in the urban category are from the middle-income residential areas, while those from upper income and low income residential areas are about 26% and 29% respectively.

Overall, about 51% of the households reside in their own houses, whereas about 28% lived in rental homes. Households residing in employer provided housing were about 6% while about 9% of the households lived in their own dwellings. Close to 4% of the households resided in homes owned through an existing mortgage or loan. Majority of the tenants were under private property owners at about 74% while those in council or local authority housing were about 10%. Over half of the households reside in semi-permanent houses, with 43% residing in brick houses or permanent houses.

Table 5.29 presents the households' general economic situation. About 24% of the households had no male member in any form of employment. About 76% of the households had between 1-3 males in employment, while about 2% of the households had between 4-6 male members in employment. About 37% of the households had no employed female. About 63% of the households reported to have between 1-3 female members in employment, while close to 1% had between 4-6 female members in employment. The census results of 2009, however, indicated that those in employment were about 39%, the unemployed were 7% and the economically inactive people were about 47% (see appendix LXIII). County data presented in appendix LXIV, indicates the labour force to be 55% and economic dependents to be 44% of the population in UG County.

On the question of main source of income, about 10% of the households obtained their main source of income from wage employment, 36% on salary, whereas 12% relied on farming and about 30% from business or trade. Less than 1% relies on remittances while about 3% rely on relatives support and about 2% depend on pension as their main source of income. Less than 1% of the households rely on savings or aid from NGOs in each case, while about 6% of the households rely on other sources of income.

Data from Republic of Kenya (2005) presented in appendix LXV indicates that in UG County, agriculture accounts for about 35% of households' income while wage employment accounts for about 56%. Appendix LXVI, the shows data from KNBS and SID (2013), which presents the percentages in the various employment sectors for Kenya as a country (rural Kenya, urban Kenya, and then UG County). About 24% of Kenyans work for pay, while in rural Kenya about 16%, in urban Kenya about 38% and in UG County about 28%. Those who work in family business were about 13% at the national level, about 11% in rural Kenya, about 16% in urban Kenya and about 13% in UG County.

In the family agricultural holding, at the national level, 32% of the population work in the sector, about 44% in rural Kenya, about 11% in Urban Kenya and about 18% in UG County. Number of individuals involved in voluntary work is less than 2% in Kenya, including in rural and urban Kenya including in UG County. Those who are retired or are homemakers are about 9% in Kenya, 13% in rural Kenya, about 12% in Urban Kenya and about 12% in UG County.

Table 5.29. Households Socio-Economic Data

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Total
Male in employment	0	126	23.8	
	1-3	395	74.5	
	4-6	9	1.7	530
Female in employment	0	194	36.6	
	1-3	333	62.8	
	4-6	3	0.6	530
Main source of income	Wage	54	10.2	
	Salary	188	35.5	
	Farming	64	12.1	
	Business	157	29.6	
	Remittances	5	0.9	
	Relatives	14	2.6	
	Pension	9	1.7	
	Savings	3	0.6	
	Aid/NGOs	2	0.4	
	Other	34	6.4	530
Monthly income	Under Kshs. 29,999	171	32.3	
	Kshs. 30,000 - Kshs. 59,999	103	19.4	
	Kshs. 60,000 - Kshs. 99,999	85	16	
	Kshs. 100,000 or more	67	12.6	
	No response	104	19.6	530
Annual savings	Zero	1	0.2	
	Under Kshs. 29,999	111	20.9	
	Kshs. 30,000 - Kshs. 59,999	150	28.3	
	Kshs. 60,000 - Kshs. 99,999	94	17.7	
	Kshs. 100,000 or more	174	32.8	530
Investments of savings	Buy shares	33	6.2	
	Do business	129	24.3	
	Bank (with an interest rate)	29	5.5	
	Buy immovable properties	34	6.4	
	Buy movable properties	24	4.5	
	Pay school fees	141	26.6	
	Other	44	8.3	
	No response	96	18.1	530
Household has social security	Yes	91	17.2	
	No	439	82.8	530

Source: Field Data (2015).

Those who are students are about 13% in Kenya, 13% in rural Kenya, 12% in urban Kenya and about 17% in UG County. Those incapacitated are less than 1% in Kenya, rural Kenya, urban

Kenya, and UG County in all the cases. Those with no work were about 8% in Kenya, about 6% in rural Kenya, about 10% in urban Kenya and about 9% in UG County.

In terms of monthly income, as is presented in table 5.28 about 32% of the households earn less than Kshs. 29,999 as monthly incomes and about 19% of the households earn in the range of Kshs. 30,000- Kshs. 59,999 per month. Households earning between Kshs. 60,000 - Kshs. 99,999 were 16% of the sample, while about 13% of the households reported to be earning more than Kshs. 100,000 per month.

In terms of annual household savings (see table 5.28), about 33% of the households reported to be saving more than Kshs. 100,000 annually. About 18% reported to be saving between Kshs. 60,000 – Kshs. 99,999 per year while about 21% of the households' reported to be saving less than Kshs. 29,999 annually. Less than 1% reported not to be saving any amount annually. The households also reported on what the savings are used for. As is presented in table 5.28 about 27% of the households use the savings to pay school fees while about 24% used their savings to invest in business. About 6% and 5% of the households buy immovable and movable properties respectively. About 6% of the households invests their savings in the stock market.

More than three quarters of the households reported that they were not part of a social security system. About 83% of the households lacked social security while about 17% reported to be part of a social security system. According to the Ministry of Health (MoH), about one in five Kenyans (17.1%) has some form of health insurance coverage (MoH, 2015). The NHIF covers over 88% of the insured, while private insurance covers 9.4%, followed by community-based insurance, which covers 1.3%.

5.9 Households Participation in Devolved Funds

As shown in table 5.30, overall there were 181 households with members other than the respondent participating in the devolved funds. Almost 72% of them participated in credit/grant, about 7% had obtained material incentives from the funds, and about 4% were consulted in the working of the funds. About 10% contributed or mobilized resources to support the projects supported by the funds, and about 8% supported established programmes or projects from the funds.

Table 5. 30. Households Participation in Devolved Funds

Characteristic	Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Form of participation	Obtained material incentives	12	6.6
	Was consulted	7	3.9
	Mobilized/contributed resources	18	9.9
	Supported established programme	14	7.7
	Obtained credit/grant/loan	130	71.8
	Total	181	100.0

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.31 shows household participants in devolved funds by relation to the respondents. In total, out of the 530 households included in the survey, 181 had members other than the respondents participate in the funds. Those who were spouse to the respondents were 39 (21.5%), parents 34 (18.8%), children 34 (18.8%), siblings 43 (23.8%) and other relations 26 (17.1%).

Table 5.31. Household Participants in Devolved Funds by Relation to Respondent

Relation to Respondent	Frequency	Percentage
Spouse	39	21.5
Parent	34	18.8
Child	34	18.8
Sibling	43	23.8
Other	31	17.1
Total	181	100

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

The survey sought to establish the distribution of participation of household members other than the respondents in the devolved funds. The results are presented in table 5.32. The study found out that about 0.9% households had members other than the respondent, who had participated in CDTF while 99.1% had none.

Other than the respondent, the SEBF had 25.1% households with members who had participants against 74.9% who had none. The CDF had 7.9% households with members other than the respondent who had participated in the fund while 92.1% did not have any. For DF, 1.9% of households had other members other than the respondent participate in the fund as

98.1% had none. There were 2.1% households with members other than the respondent benefiting from the FPEF while 97.9% households had none.

Table 5. 32. Households other than Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds

Devolved Fund	Participated in Fund	
	Yes	No
Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF)/Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	133 25.1%	397 74.9%
Constituency Development Funds (CDF)	42 7.9%	488 92.1%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	32 6%	498 94%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	31 5.8%	499 94.2%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	24 4.5%	506 95.5%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	14 2.6%	516 97.4%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	13 2.5%	517 97.5%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (CIA)	12 2.3%	518 97.7%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	12 2.3%	518 97.7%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	11 2.1%	519 97.9%
Disability Fund (DF)	10 1.9%	520 98.1%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	6 1.1%	526 99.2%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 0.4%	528 99.6%
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 0.9%	525 99.1%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	5 0.9%	525 99.1%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	5 0.9%	525 99.1%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

The HIV/AIDS CIA had 2.3% households with members other than the respondent participating in the fund while 97.7% had none. The IJ fund for the elderly and vulnerable people had 2.3% households with members other than the respondent participate in the fund. From the 530 households in the survey, LATF had 1.1%, PELF 0.4%, RMLF 2.5%, REPLF 2.6% and TFSE 5 households with members other than the respondents participate in the funds.

The UF had 24 households, WSTF 0.9%, WEDF 0.9%, WEDF 6% and YEDF had 5.8% households other than the respondents participate in the various devolved funds.

Table 5.33 presents the households with members other than the respondents, participation in devolved funds by gender of the household head. About 85% of the households had male heads while about 16% had female heads. Among the household members who had participated in the credit or grant, about 85% were from male-headed households and about 15% were from female-headed households. Households with participants that supported programmes from the devolved funds were about 79% and about 21% male and female headed respectively.

Table 5. 33. Households with Members other than Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Gender of Household Head

Form of participation		**Gender**		
		Male	**Female**	**Total**
Obtained material incentives	Count	10	2	12
	%	83.3%	16.7%	100%
Consulted	Count	6	1	7
	%	85.7%	14.3%	100%
Mobilized/contributed resources	Count	16	2	18
	%	88.9%	11.1%	100%
Supported established programme	Count	11	3	13
	%	78.6%	21.4	100%
Obtained credit/grant/loan	Count	110	20	130
	%	84.6%	15.4	100%
Total	Count	153	28	181
	%	84.5%	15.4%	100%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

For households whose members had participated in mobilizing resources, about 89% and about 11% of them had male and female heads respectively. About 89% male headed households and about 11% of female headed households had members other than the respondent participate in devolved funds through consultation and about 83% of the male headed households and about 17% female headed households had members other than the respondent participate in the form of material incentives other than credit.

Table 5.34 presents participation in devolved funds by household members other than the respondent by home county. Most of the households had members who had participated in devolved funds by obtaining grant or credit. Households who consider UG as home county had about 46% of the participants in credit/grant, about 18% came from counties that neighbour UG while about 35% came from counties that do not neighbour UG. Participation in programme support had about 50% representation from households who consider UG as home.

Table 5. 34. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Home County

Form of Participation		**County**			
		Uasin Gishu	**Neighbouring UG**	**Other**	**Total**
Obtained material incentives	Count	6	2	4	12
	%	50%	16.7%	33.3%	100%
Consulted	Count	2	2	3	7
	%	28.6%	28.6%	42.9%	100%
Contributed resources	Count	7	5	6	18
	%	41.2%	23.6%	35.3%	100%
Supported programme	Count	6	3	4	13
	%	42.9%	28.5	28.6%	100%
Obtained credit/grant/loan	Count	63	23	44	130
	%	49.6%	12.6%	34.6%	100%
Total	Count	84	36	61	181
	%	47.5%	18.2%	34.5%	100%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Counties neighbouring UG (29%) and other counties beyond UG at 29% followed this as well. In the area of participation through resource contribution, there were about 41% and about 13% representation of households from UG and counties neighbouring UG respectively. Those from counties far away from UG were about 43%. Participation in devolved funds by obtaining material incentive other than credit or grant had about 50% of representation from UG County, about 17% from counties neighbouring UG and about 33% from counties far from UG.

Table 5.35 presents the households other than respondent's participation in devolved funds by constituencies. Respondents from Turbo constituency had the highest number of household members as participants in the devolved funds at about 20% followed by Moiben at about 19%

with the least being Kesses at about 12%. Participation in the category of obtaining credit or grants had the highest number of household members. Ainabkoi and Moiben constituencies had the highest number of participants in the credit or grants category at about 22% and 20% respectively.

The households with the least number of participants in credit or grants were from Kapseret and Soy at about 12% and 11% respectively. Resource contribution had the second highest number of participants in the devolved funds with Turbo constituency having the highest number of household participants at about 39%. Participation by consultation had the least number of household members. Within participation by consultation, Soy and Turbo had the highest number of household members at about 43% and about 29% respectively.

Table 5. 35. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Constituency

Form of Participation	**Constituency**						
	Ainabkoi	**Kapseret**	**Kesses**	**Moiben**	**Soy**	**Turbo**	**Total**
Material incentives	0 0%	1 8.3%	4 33.3%	6 50%	1 8.3%	0 0%	12 100%
Consultation	0 0%	0 0%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	3 42.9%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Resource Contribution	1 5.6%	3 16.7%	3 16.7%	0 0%	4 22.2%	7 38.9%	18 100%
Programme Support	2 14.3%	1 7.1%	2 14.3%	2 14.3%	3 21.4%	4 28.6%	14 100%
Credit/grant	29 22.3%	16 12.3%	22 16.9%	26 20%	14 10.8%	23 17.7%	130 100%
Total	32 17.7%	21 11.6%	32 17.7%	35 19.3%	25 13.8%	36 19.9%	181 100%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.36 presents respondent’s household members’ participation in devolved funds by disability status in the household. A number of the households did not have cases of disability. Participation in the form of obtaining material incentives for households with disability case was 25%. Participation through consultation and programme support was the highest at about 88% for households with no cases of disability. Households with persons living with disability reported about 14% of members’ participation in consultation. There were about 22% of households with persons living with disability participation in the form of credit or grant while about 78% of the household participants in the same category had no cases of persons living with disability.

Table 5. 36. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Presence of Persons of Disability in Household

			A person with disability living in the household		Total
			Yes	No	
Kind of participation	Participation for material incentives	Count	3	9	12
		% of Total	25%	75%	100%
	Participation by consultation	Count	1	6	7
		% of Total	14.3%	85.7%	100%
	Participation by resource contribution	Count	4	14	18
		% of Total	22.2%	77.8%	100%
	Participation by programme support	Count	2	12	14
		% of Total	14.3%	85.7%	100%
	Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	29	101	130
		% of Total	22.3%	77.7%	100%
Total		Count	39	142	181
		% of Total	21.5%	78.5%	100.0%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.37 presents households with members other than respondents' participation in devolved funds by place residence. Urban areas had the highest number of household participants other than the respondents in the funds at about 58% compared to about 43% for the rural areas. Overall, participation in terms of resource contribution was about 50% of the households with participants in devolved funds in both urban and rural areas.

Table 5. 37. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Residence

			Household Residential Type		Total
			Rural	Urban	
Kind of participation	Participation for material incentives	Count	4	8	12
		% of Total	33.3%	66.7%	100%
	Participation by consultation	Count	3	4	7
		% of Total	42.9%	57.1%	100%
	Participation by resource contribution	Count	9	9	18
		% of Total	50%	50%	100%
	Participation by programme support	Count	5	9	14
		% of Total	35.7%	64.3%	100%
	Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	56	74	130
		% of Total	43%	56.9%	100%
Total		Count	77	104	181
		% of Total	42.5%	57.5%	100.0%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.38 presents participation in the devolved funds by other members in the household other than the respondents by the highest education level attained in the household. Credit and grant registered the highest number of participants in the devolved funds. Households with college level education had the highest number of participants in the devolved funds with about 67% of the total. They were followed by those with secondary education at about 25% while those with primary level education as the highest level of schooling had about 9% of the total number of participants in credit and grants. Participation in resource contribution had the second highest number of household members. There were about 78% of participants in resource contribution from households with college education, about 17% with secondary level education and about 6% with primary level education.

Table 5.38. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Highest Education Level in Household

Variable		Primary	Secondary	College	Total
Participation for material incentives	Count	1	4	7	12
	%	8.3%	33.3%	58.3%	100%
Participation by consultation	Count	0	1	6	7
	%	0%	14.3%	85.7%	100%
Participation by resource contribution	Count	1	3	14	18
	%	5.6%	16.7%	77.8%	100%
Participation by programme support	Count	0	3	11	14
	%	0%	21.4%	78.6%	100%
Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	11	32	87	130
	%	8.5%	24.6%	66.9%	100%
Total	Count	14	43	125	181
	%				100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Table 5.39 and table 5.40 present the household members other than the respondents' participation in the evolved funds by the number of children in the household. There were about 96% and 95% of households with between 0-5 male children and female children respectively. Other than participation in the funds in terms of obtaining credit or grants, participation in the form of resource contribution were the second highest though most of the households in this category had between 0-5 number of male or female children.

Table 5.39. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Number of Male Children in School

Variable		0-5	6≥	Total
Participation for material incentives	Count	12	0	12
	%	100%	0%	100%
Participation by consultation	Count	7	0	7
	%	100%	0%	100%
Participation by resource contribution	Count	16	2	18
	%	100%	0%	100%
Participation by programme support	Count	13	1	14
	%	92.6%	7.4%	100%
Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	126	4	130
	%	96.2%	3.1%	100%
Total	Count	174	7	181
	%	96.1%	3.9%	100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Table 5.40. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Number of Female Children in School

Variable		0-5	6≥	Total
Participation for material incentives	Count	12	0	12
	%	100%	0%	100%
Participation by consultation	Count	7	0	7
	%	100%	0%	100%
Participation by resource contribution	Count	17	1	18
	%	100%	0%	100%
Participation by programme support	Count	14	0	14
	%	92.6%	7.4%	100%
Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	122	8	130
	%	96.2%	3.1%	100%
Total	Count	172	9	181
	%	95%	5%	100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

In table 5.41 and table 5.42, the respondents' family members' participation in devolved funds by number of employed male and female in the household is presented. There were more households with at least one male employed than females. Overall, participation was highest in credit and grant category. Households with at least one male in employment had about 59%

representation in participation in the devolved funds, compared to about 45% in households with at least one female in employment.

Table 5.43 presents household member other than respondents' participation in devolved funds by household monthly income. There were about 40% of households earning less than Kshs. 15,000 per month. Households in the lowest income category had the highest number of participants in all forms of participation. Households with monthly income of between Kshs. 15,000 - Kshs. 29,999 were about 12%. Households earning Kshs. 90,000 or above were about 7%. In terms of forms of participation, about 41% of the household who had participation in credit or grants came from households who earn less than Kshs. 15,000 monthly. The least number of households' participation was in consultation.

Table 5.44 shows the household members other than the respondent participation in devolved funds by household main source of income. About 48% of the households had salary as the main source of income, about 12% from farming, about 27% from business and about 14% from other, which includes a range of other sources including remittances, friends, relatives, pension and savings. Resource retribution had the second highest number of households with participants in the devolved funds. Households with salary and business as the main source of income had participation in credit or grant at about 42% and 31% respectively.

Table 5.41. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Number of Employed Male

			Male household members that are in employment						Total
			0	1	2	3	4	6	
Kind of participation	Participation for material incentives	Count	0	9	3	0	0	0	12
		% of Total	0.0%	5.0%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.6%
	Participation by consultation	Count	0	4	3	0	0	0	7
		% of Total	0.0%	2.2%	1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.9%
	Participation by resource contribution	Count	6	10	2	0	0	0	18
		% of Total	3.3%	5.5%	1.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
	Participation by programme support	Count	3	10	0	0	0	1	14
		% of Total	1.7%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.6%	7.7%
	Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	37	74	17	1	1	0	130
		% of Total	20.4%	40.9%	9.4%	0.6%	0.6%	0.0%	71.8%
Total		Count	46	107	25	1	1	1	181
		% of Total	25.4%	59.1%	13.8%	0.6%	0.6%	0.6%	100.0%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.42. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Number of Employed Female

			Female household members that are in employment				Total
			0	1	2	3	
Kind of participation	Participation for material incentives	Count	4	7	1	0	12
		% of Total	2.2%	3.9%	0.6%	0.0%	6.6%
	Participation by consultation	Count	1	3	3	0	7
		% of Total	0.6%	1.7%	1.7%	0.0%	3.9%
	Participation by resource contribution	Count	8	10	0	0	18
		% of Total	4.4%	5.5%	0.0%	0.0%	9.9%
	Participation by programme support	Count	5	8	1	0	14
		% of Total	2.8%	4.4%	0.6%	0.0%	7.7%
	Participation by obtaining credit/grant	Count	53	53	19	5	130
		% of Total	29.3%	29.3%	10.5%	2.8%	71.8%
Total		Count	71	81	24	5	181
		% of Total	39.2%	44.8%	13.3%	2.8%	100.0%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.43. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Monthly Income

Form of Participation	Amount in Kshs.							
	Under 15,000	**15,000-29,999**	**30,000-44,999**	**45,000-59,999**	**60,000-74,999**	**75,000-89,999**	**90,000≥**	**Total**
Material incentives	4 33.3%	3 25%	3 25%	0 0.0%	2 16.7%	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	12 100%
Consultation	3 42.9%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	1 14.3%	1 14.3%	0 0.0%	7 100%
Resource contribution	6 33.3%	1 5.6%	1 5.6%	1 5.6%	2 11.1%	4 22.2%	3 16.7%	18 100%
Programme support	5 35.7%	3 21.4%	2 14.3%	0 0.0%	2 14.3%	1 7.1%	1 7.1%	14 100%
Credit/grant	54 41.5%	14 10.8%	23 17.7%	15 11.5%	9 6.9%	7 5.4%	8 6.2%	130 100%
Total	72 39.8%	22 12.2%	30 16.6%	16 8.8%	16 8.8%	13 7.2%	12 6.6%	181 100.0%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

Table 5.44. Households Participation in Devolved Funds by Main Source of Income

Form of Participation	**Salary**	**Farming**	**Business**	**Other**	**Total**
Material incentives	8 66.7%	0 0%	3 25%	1 8.3%	12 100%
Consultation	5 71.4%	1 14.3%	0 0%	1 14.3%	7 100%
Resource contribution	9 50%	5 27.8%	4 22.2%	0 0%	18 100%
Programme support	10 71.4%	3 21.4%	1 7.1%	0 0.0%	14 100%
Credit/grant	54 41.5%	12 9.2%	40 30.8%	24 18.5%	130 100%
Total	86 47.6%	21 11.6%	48 26.5%	26 14.3%	181 100%

Source: Fieldwork (2015).

5.10 Obstacles to Household Participation in the Devolved Funds

As is presented in table 5.45, the study established reasons why household members did not take part in devolved funds. About 3% stated that authorities turned down their application, and about 18% had access to other sources of finance other than the devolved funds. In addition, 6% cited governance issues and corruption as a deterrent to participation, while about 2% were stopped from participating by family members.

About 1% missed out because they had groups that were not legally registered, about 10% saw no need of participating in the devolved funds, and 3% had no valid national identification documents or legally recognised travelling documents. About 7% had no information or knowledge about the funds, 3% found the process of obtaining the funds to be very slow, and about 4% were not aware of the existence of the funds. About 2% cited religious reasons for not participating in the funds, and about 2% complained of state and political infiltration. About 2% reported of stringent bureaucratic procedure, about 3% found out about the funds after the application dates had elapsed, while 3% gave other reasons for not participating in the funds including personal reasons.

Table 5.45. Reasons Household Members Do not Participate in Devolved Funds

Variable	Frequency	Percentage
Application/proposal was rejected	17	3.2
Accessed credit from financial institutions/NGOs	93	17.5
Corruption	29	5.5
Denied permission by family members	8	1.5
Group was not registered	3	0.6
Had no need to participate	57	10.8
Lack of identification card	16	3
Lack of information on the application procedures	35	6.6
Long distance to the fund offices	16	3
Longer time to benefit	29	5.5
Not aware of the funds	19	3.6
Religious values, principles and practices	8	1.5
State/political infiltration	12	2.3
Stringent application procedures/requirements	10	1.9
Others	16	3
Application dates elapsed	18	3.4
No response	144	27.2
Total	530	100.0

Source: Field Data (2015).

5.11 Perception on Participation in the Devolved Funds

The respondents were asked to state their perception on the level of citizens' participation in the devolved funds. The results are presented in table 5.46. About 43% of the respondents' reported that the citizens participate at the lowest level, being manipulated or not participating at all.

Table 5.46. Respondents Perception on Citizens Participation in Devolved Funds

Level of Participation	Frequency	Percentage
Lowest level/pseudo-participation/ manipulation/non-participation	226	42.6
Medium level/partial participation/ consulted with limited impact on public policy/ degree of tokenism/decoration	226	42.6
Highest level/full participation/ extensively participate	78	14.7
Total	530	100

Source: Field Data (2015).

About 43% reported that the citizens participate at the medium level or partially or were consulted with limited impact on public policy with a degree of tokenism, just for decoration purposes. About 17% reported that citizens extensively participate in the highest level with full participation.

5.12 Measurement of Attitude towards Devolved Funds

The respondents stated their attitude towards the devolved funds on various Likert items as is shown in table 5.47. On the question of devolved funds improving community standards of living about 28% of the respondents strongly agreed, about 41% agreed, about 25% were neutral, about 6% disagreed and close to 1% strongly disagreed. In case of communities having equal chance in accessing the devolved funds, 20% of the respondents strongly agreed, 34% agreed, about 29% were neutral, about 13% disagreed and close to 4% strongly disagreed. In the case of the devolved funds structures being effective for community participation, about 18% of the respondents strongly agreed, about 41% agreed, about 33% were neutral, about 8% disagreed and close to 2% strongly disagreed.

Table 5.47. Respondents Measurement of Attitude towards Devolved Funds (Percent by rows)

Likert Item		Likert Scale					
		SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
Devolved funds has improved community living standards	Count	150	215	132	30	3	530
	%	28.3	40.6	24.9	5.7	0.6	100
Communities have equal chance in accessing devolved funds	Count	106	180	153	69	22	530
	%	20	34	28.9	13	4.2	100
Devolved funds structures are effective for community participation	Count	93	216	172	40	9	530
	%	17.5	40.8	32.5	7.5	1.7	100

Source: Field Data (2015).

Note:
SA Strongly Agree.
A Agree.
N Neutral.
D Disagree.
SD Strongly Disagree.

5.13 Preferred Devolved Fund

The survey inquired from the respondents their preferred devolved fund. The results are presented in table 5.48. Three respondents (0.6%) preferred CDTF, 70 respondents (13.2%) preferred SEBF, 82 respondents (15.5%) preferred CDF, 21 respondents (4%) preferred DF, and 27 respondents (5.1%) preferred FPE, while 21 respondents (4%) preferred HIV/AIDs CIA fund.

The IJ fund was preferred by 39 respondents (7.4%), seven respondents (1.3%) preferred LATF, five respondents (0.9%) preferred PELF, 11 respondents (2.1%) preferred RMLF, 18 respondents (3.4%) preferred REPLF, six respondents (1.1%) preferred TFSE, 28 respondents preferred UZ, two respondents preferred WSTF, 34 respondents preferred WDF, 21 respondents preferred YEDF and 135 respondents preferred none of the funds.

Table 5.48. Respondents Preferred Devolved Fund

Devolved Fund	Frequency	Percentage
None	135	25.5
Constituency Development Funds (CDF)	82	15.5
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF)	70	13.2
Women Development Fund (WDF)	34	6.4
Inua Jamii (IJ) Fund (Cash transfer for senior citizens)	39	7.4
Uwezo Fund (UZ)	28	5.3
Free Primary Education Fund (FPE)	27	5.1
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	21	4
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (CIA)	21	4
Disability Fund (DF)	21	4
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	18	3.4
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	11	2.1
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	7	1.3
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	6	1.1
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	5	0.9
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	3	0.6
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2	0.4
Total	530	100

Source: Field Data (2015).

5.14 Reasons for Preference for a Devolved Fund

The survey sought to establish the respondents' reasons for the preference for the various devolved funds through multiple responses. This is presented in table 5.49. About 23% of the respondents stated that they preferred a devolved fund due to it being open, transparent and corruption free. About 38% stated that they preferred a devolved fund because they had benefitted directly from the particular fund. About 37% reported preference for a fund due to its communal benefit form while about 22% preferred a fund due to the monetary benefits accrued from the fund and about 16% preferred a fund due to low interest rates offered on credit taken. About 13% preferred a fund due to its prompt processing procedure while 13% preferred a fund due to its longer repayment period and grace period.

About 10% preferred a fund due to lack of stringent requirement for collaterals or security before accessing the fund, while about 32% preferred a fund due to its grant status hence no repayment and about 14% preferred a fund due to large amounts allocated to beneficiaries. About 13% of the respondents preferred a fund due to less competition from targeted people, while 3% preferred a fund due to existence of appeal mechanisms, while about 15% preferred a fund due to fewer requirements in the application process.

Table 5. 49. Reasons for Preference for a Devolved Fund

$item Frequencies				
		Responses		Percent of Cases
		N	Percent	
$item[a]	Benefits directly	149	11.2	37.5
	Communal benefit	147	11.1	37
	Other	141	10.6	35.5
	No repayment	125	9.4	31.5
	Open and transparent/corruption free	92	6.9	23.2
	Has monetary benefit	88	6.6	22.2
	Open to everybody	75	5.7	18.9
	Low interest rates	62	4.7	15.6
	It has fewer requirements/procedures	60	4.5	15.1
	It gives larger allocation	56	4.2	14.1
	Prompt processing	53	4	13.4
	Less competitive	51	3.8	12.8
	Repayment period is longer	50	3.8	12.6
	No further security/collateral required	38	2.9	9.6
	Targets women	36	2.7	9.1
	Targets HIV/AIDS afflicted/inflicted	33	2.5	8.3
	Targets the youth	32	2.4	8.1
	Targets the disabled	27	2	6.8
	Has opportunity for appeals	10	0.8	2.5
	Total	**1325**	**100**	**333.8**

Source: Field Data (2015).

a. Dichotomy group tabulated at value 1.
Note: The cell N under Responses is the number of positive responses for each item. The percent of responses is the overall percentage. The percent of cases is the percentage for individual item.

About 8% of the respondents preferred a fund for targeting specifically HIV/AIDS afflicted and inflicted people, about 9% preferred a fund for targeting women specifically, about 8% preferred a fund for specifically targeting the youth, while about 7% preferred a fund for specifically targeting persons with disability and about 19% preferred a fund because it is open to everyone. About 36% preferred a devolved fund due to a myriad of other reasons including the fund being the only source of income available to the household. In addition, they cited peer pressure, family advice, community initiative, a need for sense of belonging and a heed to political call.

CHAPTER 6

DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

This section presents discussion from the results. The in-depth interviews, survey results, and secondary data were analysed and looked at in relation to the study research questions. The section summarises and offers interpretation of the main findings. The overall purpose of the study was to establish the factors that influence citizens' participation in devolved funds. On the one hand, this included household survey, on the other hand, it included conducting in-depth interviews with two members of staff running each of the devolved funds in UG County that were included in the study. The Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) had scaled down its operations due to discontinuation of donor funding. The Poverty Eradication Revolving Loans Fund (PERLF) was discontinued in the study area because of mismanagement. The Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) ceased its operations following the introduction of devolved county governments, which replaced the former Local Authorities/Councils that were supported by the fund. Other than the interviews, the researcher was able to access various materials including policy documents, websites, brochures, newspapers, magazines, funding application forms, guidelines for applications, business plan templates, projects submission forms, cash transfer targeting tool, and call for project proposals advertisements.

6.2 Socio-Demographic Characteristics

Overall, gender distribution varies between different funds. From the survey sample, males head slightly more households than the females. Male-headed households had the highest number of applicants and recipients of the devolved funds. Kenya is patriarchal society and men are considered the natural heads of their homes. This is a relic of the traditional culture where women are dependents of their husbands or dominant male in the home.

Women had highest number of recipients in the HIV/AIDS funds, Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSEF), Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF), and Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF). They were low recipients of the Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and the *Uwezo* Fund (UF) meant for business, the *Inua Jamii* (IJ) fund for senior citizens and the Disability Fund (DF) for persons living with disability.

HIV/AIDS is prevalent among women as they make up over half of the HIV/AIDS cases in Kenya (Nyaga, *et. al.*, 2004). The high rate of HIV/AIDS prevalence among women in Kenya, with the increased number of widows and orphans has significantly increased both women's workload and financial burden (International Labour Organization-ILO, 2008). According to ILO, HIV/AIDS is highest among women because of biological, social, cultural, economic and medical reasons. Biologically, it is easier to transmit from men to women than women to men due to differences in anatomy**.** Socially, there is a tendency for younger women to have sex with older men. Culturally, sexual violence and gender inequities where women are not free to refuse sex or insist on safer sex exposes them to infection. Women married in polygamous marriages face the risk of HIV infection due to the multiple sexual partners in the union.

Economically, given the poor economic status of women, sex trade becomes an option in making a living (International Labour Organization-ILO, 2008). Medically, in most Sub-Saharan African countries, HIV prevalence is derived from sentinel surveillance of pregnant women in government and private health facilities. Hence, women are likely to know their status than men and be engaged in HIV/AIDS activities. HIV prevalence is also highest among the widowed and separated. The study found out that there are more women participants in the HIV/AIDS funds because women groups are already on the ground dealing with HIV/AIDS related activities for instance care giving, taking care of orphans and the widowed. It is important to note that the fund reaches the women in the community who are most affected by HIV/AIDS.

There were more female recipients in the Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSEF), which can be explained by socio-cultural factors. The fund is for the universal secondary education programme. The students in day schools are fully funded while those in boarding schools have to meet the cost of boarding. In Kenya, most of the pupils who complete primary school do not attain half the scores (Mutisya, *et. al.,* 2015). Poor exam performance is more common among poor households and girls. Pupils, who score more than half of the total marks in primary examination, obtain admission in public secondary schools. Most of the boarding schools are located outside the county. However, there is scarcity of boarding secondary schools in the county especially for low performing pupils. Pupils who fail to score competitive marks at the primary level fail to get admission into the competitive secondary schools most of which are mostly located outside the county.

Public secondary schools fall under the jurisdiction of national government. The Ministry of Education conducts admission into the schools. The admission is based on a ratio that distributes the available places in secondary schools to the host sub-county, other sub-counties within the county, and other counties. Children from poor households end up in the local day schools. The day schools have been established and expanded by using the devolved funds (ICPAK, 2014). This finding concurs with that of Jagero (2012) who found that poor households are unable to pay for the education of their children in boarding schools. Well to do households might prefer to have the boy or girl child placed in boarding school, mostly located outside the county, (Chang'ach, 2012; Makewa, *et. al.*, 2014). The TFSEF has been able to meet its goal of expanding secondary school enrollment and increasing transition from primary to secondary education.

The high number of women in the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) is linked to culture and the domestic role of women. WSTF targets water and the environment sectors, areas that are closer to women. The people who cook with biomass or coal are almost universally women (Republic of Kenya, 2011b). The lack of access to affordable energy services, 'energy poverty' disproportionately affects women and girls due to their traditional roles, household responsibilities, and low socio-political status.

The image of women based on roles of users and managers of natural resources: hewers of wood, haulers of water, custodians of genetic resources, producers of food, etc., implies that what is good for women is good for the environment and vice versa (Lugo 2006). Lugo notes that these images support the view that women have a special affinity with the environment, and that women's interest and environmental interests are complimentary (p. 90). The women operate self-help and women's groups that enable them obtain the funds for environmental conservation and irrigation projects. The domestic role of women revolves around provision of food for the family (which they achieve through irrigation); fetching of water for domestic use (cooking, drinking and washing) and the fetching of fuel (firewood).

The high number of women participating in Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) is because it is segregated for women groups. Women have an upper hand in participating in the fund. Men can form a minority (30%) in the women groups but cannot hold any leadership role. It was established to support women owned enterprises in Kenya which compromise 48% of the total micro and small enterprises (Kiraka, *et. al.*, 2013). Women are more organized in groups and suffer most from poverty at the household level. The persisting unequal treatment of women and girls, require affirmative action (SID, 2012). Due to patriarchal set ups, most of the household property is registered under the name of the male head or male folk in the household (see Wamboi, 2016). Hence, women are disadvantaged from the conventional financial institutions, which require collaterals for credit. The WEDF enable women to obtain credit through groups with no interest charged, unlike in banks, micro-finance and shylocks-groups or persons lending money at excessive rates hence fulfilling one of its objectives.

There are more male beneficiaries in the *Inua Jamii* (IJ) funds meant for senior citizens and vulnerable groups in society. The study confirms the findings of the National Gender and Equality Commission (NGEC), that men constitute more of the beneficiaries of the fund (NGEC, 2014). The IJ fund is a social welfare initiative launched to offer financial assistance to elder, persons living with disability, orphans and other vulnerable groups. The fund is offered to households. Given that the fund is directed to households and men head most of the households, they are the highest recipients of IJ. In addition, men do not have an affirmative action fund set aside for them hence their high number of participation in the IJ.

There were less female recipients in the *Uwezo* Fund (UF) meant for establishment of businesses enterprises. Kenya's social-cultural heritage, such as patriarchy and elder veneration, has been pointed out to disadvantage certain groups in the population, most notably, women, children and minorities (SID, 2012). According to IEA (2008) economic growth and development does not benefit men and women equally. Though the UF has no age limit or gender requirements, it requires participation through registered groups. Registration requirements include possession of ID cards that some people might not have. Young women with no ID cards are not able to be part of a registered group. The KNCHR (2011) confirms that without an ID card, access to basic social services becomes impossible.

Women are financially dependent on their husbands among other things. The husband or dominant male in the home controls the income of a married woman living with him. Due to cultural issues emanating from patriarchy and male breadwinner cum household head roles, women might be denied permission to be part of a group or to take part in devolved funds activities without the consent of their husbands, or that of senior or dominant males in their lives. This is confirmed by Mucai-kattambo, *et. al.,* (1995) who found that women are affected by customary laws and practices, which has for so long perpetuated their oppression. The participation of women in the devolved funds, in certain instances, requires the permission or consent of their husbands. Culture prevents women from interacting with men who are not part of their family.

Changes in gender relations and family patterns jeopardize the institutional underpinnings of the traditional male breadwinner family. Consequently, females head separated, divorced, single parent and widowed families (Kariuki, 2013). In instances where men have migrated from the home for a myriad of reasons including desertion, education, and search for employment, women step in and take up the position of household heads albeit until the male head returns. Such women are in a position to make independent decisions on participation in devolved funds for themselves or on behalf of their households.

The young in age, 18 and 39 years, formed the largest part of the respondents who had received devolved funds at about 58%. They dominated among the recipients of Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF), Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSEF), *Uwezo* Fund (UF) and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF). The elderly had higher number of recipients in the *Inua Jamii* (IJ) fund meant for the elderly above 65 years and other vulnerable groups. The findings confirms the study done by NGEC, which found that the fund targeted deserving segments of the vulnerable population (NGEC, 2014).

The education funds have high number of participants from the young people. In Kenya, primary school going children are of age 6-13 years and secondary school 14-17 years (Nafula, *et. al.*, 2007). The FPEF, and TFSE are educational funds targeting school going pupils and students. In Kenya public primary and secondary school is provided by the state. The young people high participation in UF is linked to their political activism. The fund was established immediately after the 2013 general election. It was a campaign pledge to the young people and women. Young people form a substantial part of groups used for political mobilization. They embrace the funds as a form of political reward for the role they played during the elections.

Inadequate employment and livelihood opportunities affects the young people the most (Nebe and Mang'eni, 2016). The youth often perceive agriculture related venture negatively (Echessa, 2016). Establishment of viable business is an alternative source of employment for the young people. In addition, the youth have limited access to commercial finance (Njeru and Gichimu, 2014). The UF and YEDF offer them the alternative option of financing their enterprises.

In terms of marital status, the married had higher participation in Constituency Development Fund (CDF), FPEF, IJ, SEBF, and TFSEF. The single had higher participants in HIV/AIDS fund and YEDF. The CDF fund, which is administered at the constituency level, is allocated for various projects that have a wider benefit to the community including infrastructure (schools, hospitals, electrification, and roads) and business. The married are more or less settled in the constituency and are concerned with development prospects of the constituency. The married in many cases have children in school and as a result, they are recipient of the educational funds (FPEF, TFSEF and SEBF). The IJ is for elderly people in in community, most of whom are married.

Those who are single are highly represented among the recipients of HIV/AIDS funds. The findings are in agreement with that of K'oyugi and Muita (2002) who found HIV/AIDS prevalence to be higher among the single. The single also includes those who have been widowed by the HIV/AIDS. The single in most cases are the young and unemployed. The YEDF is for the youth who are in most cases not married. They participate in the devolved fund as a way of creating employment.

Generally, the highly educated participate more in the funds as compared to the lowly educated. Those with primary education were the least recipient of the funds followed by those with secondary education. Respondents with tertiary education had higher representation among recipient of various funds at over 50%. Overall, there were higher number of participants in the funds where households had post-secondary education. Participation in the devolved funds is affected by the quality of the proposals presented, and articulation of issues during public meetings. The better educated have an added advantage in developing proposals.

Tertiary education is seen as the most promising path for individuals as it increases their social capital. The educated have access to various means of communication. They are in a better position to interact with the funds through advertisements and respond to call for proposals. The medium of communication between the funds and the community advantages the educated. Reading of newspapers is not widespread. The cost of dailies limits the numbers who are able to purchase a copy and the few who do buy copies do so rarely mostly when there is a major occurrence in the country. Internet is not available to many people, especially the uneducated. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) and HIV/AIDS are majorly donor funded. The funds are advertised through print media and internet, which are accessed by the educated.

Those with primary education had higher concentration in the *Inua Jamii* (IJ) fund. The fund is meant for the extremely poor in society, elderly persons above 65 years of age and other vulnerable groups in the community. The major characteristic of the poor in Kenya among other things is lack of education (Keriga and Bujra, 2009). The uneducated form a big part of the poor, especially in the countryside. Majority of the poor are elderly and uneducated. The much younger people are well educated and hence in position no to be very much vulnerable to poverty. The findings are similar to Ngetich and Kwasira (2015), who found that stakeholders level of education influences participation in devolved funds. Kenya School of Government (KSG) notes that this is contrary to common expectations (KSG, 2015).

A majority of the households reported to having fewer members living with disabilities. In households with persons living with disability, respondents had above average representation in the number of participants in the funds. Persons living with disability top the list of applicants and recipients of the Disability Fund (DF) meant for the persons living with disability. Disability as a demographic feature is not prevalent in the county. UG County is located within the Rift Valley province where disability rate is 3.2% against a national average of 4.6% (NCAPD, 2008). The funds target the disabled hence the disabled are the majority of the applicants and the recipients.

Persons living with disability had above average recipients in CDTF, HIV/AIDS and TFSEF. The CDTF is one of the oldest funds in Kenya established in 1996 given as small grants at the district level (Centre for Governance and Development, 2007). The fund aims at the socio-economic improvement of the community, which include establishment of livelihoods for persons living with disability (Republic of Kenya, 2009b:49). The reason for the high number of persons living with disability participation in devolved funds is that they are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS because they are marginalized, discriminated, less educated and often illiterate and relatively poor, hence they have several sex partners for money and other gifts (Aboge, *et. al.*, 2015, P. 176). In addition, women with disabilities are more likely to be sexually abused. Only one out of six children with a disability attends school in Kenya (The All Party Parliamentary School, 2006). Those who attend day schools hence the high number of participation in TFSEF.

Majority of the respondents who had put in application and/or received the devolved funds were born in UG and/or considered UG as their home county. Those from counties not neighbouring UG followed them. Counties that neighbour UG were the least in number of applicants and recipients of the funds. Place of origin or county of birth is an important feature in Kenya. County of birth is not necessarily a home county and vice versa. Home County in most cases is the ancestral home of the parents and grandparents. It gives identity to an individual and sense of belonging. Devolved system creates new avenues through which deepened cases of marginalisation and disparities can emerge based on new fears, and in some cases old rivalries (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012).

Most of the people living in UG were born in the county and majority of respondents who considered UG as home county were also born in the county. Respondents from neighbouring counties participate the least in UG County funds. They are in a position to move back to their respective home counties next door and participate in the funds there. The respondents from counties that neighbour UG might not be permanently settled within UG County. They opt for their home counties to avoid stiff competition for funds between 'locals and non-locals'. Respondents whose home counties are farther away from UG participate in the funds in UG more than those from neighbouring counties do because their home counties are not near. They have to travel through more than one county to get to their home counties. Logistically, it is difficult and expensive travelling to and forth to their home counties to participate in the funds. It is easier to participate in the devolved funds in UG County.

Cases of people being asked to obtain registration documents (ID cards, voters cards, birth certificates, etc.) from their home counties is a common feature in Kenya. People born within the county tend to live a relatively settled lifestyle with no intension of relocating. This is particularly true in the rural areas where people are born and bred in the same place for most of their lives. Even if people move out of the rural areas in pursuit of education or employment, they still end up going back to their ancestral homes at some point in their lives. People move back to their homes to get employment, when they lose employment or retire, begin a family, when widowed, orphaned, etc.

Home County is not legally determined but it is socially determined. Evidence of home county is based majorly on ethnic community one comes from. A birth certificate is not necessarily a proof of home area. While it is not a mandatory requirement, it so happens that persons are often required to go to their home districts for registration as part of proving the citizenship of that person before they are given ID cards (KNCHR, 2007). For fear of registering non-Kenyans, people are often asked to go back to their parents' homes to apply for ID cards. It is a difficult process for those applicants born outside their parent's home districts since the area chiefs and elders in those districts would not be able to identify them. In cases where applicants are asked to go back to their districts or parents' districts of origin, many simply give up registering hence they do not have an ID cards and cannot engage in many processes including voting, opening bank accounts and devolved funds. People from various tribes come majorly from a given county. The IEA, *et. al.,* (2011: p. 4) notes that tribalism distorts decisions, denies deserving persons, groups and projects resources, and produces divergence from plans and policies.

The study examined the relationship between the respondents' district of residence, rural/urban divide, residence category in the urban areas (high income, middle income and low income) and participation in devolved funds. Wareng district had the highest number of applicants and recipients into the funds followed by Eldoret East, and then Eldoret West. While there were slightly more applicants of the funds from the rural areas, there were slightly more recipients of the funds from the urban areas. There were more applicants and recipients for the devolved funds from the middle-income areas followed by those from upper income while those from low-income areas were the least. The study is in tandem with the National Taxpayers Association (NTA) which found that geographical variations in knowledge of available services and funds relates closely to access and that rural areas have relatively low access to services and funds, compared to the more urbanized and/or educated populations (NTA, 2009).

The rural communities participate in the devolved funds because of their lower income levels compared to their urban counterparts. Out of the three districts of Wareng, Eldoret West and Eldoret East, Eldoret west is the most urbane (Republic of Kenya, 2008a; Republic of Kenya, 2008b; Republic of Kenya, 2008c). Most of the poor people live in rural areas where they are engaged in agriculture in the form of farming, pastoralism, forestry, and artisanal fishing for livelihood (Prato and Longo, 2012). The share of urban poor to rural poor population is 19% and 81% respectively (Romero, 2009). Improving the rural socio-economic outlook is among the priorities of the devolved funds.

In the rural areas, the old people participate more in the devolved funds than the young people do. Persons that are more elderly are the majority inhabitants of the rural areas as the younger in population have left for the allure of the city. As younger Kenyans migrate to the cities, the age profile of rural areas becomes older with 7% of rural population aged 55 and over, versus 4% of urban population (Kinsella, 1992). The reverse movement to the rural areas happens with those who are almost retiring or have retired from work. The IJ fund for the old and vulnerable groups was dominant in the more rural districts because majority of the old and the poor reside in the rural areas.

When those in employment reach the retirement age, they usually move back to the rural areas. The retirement age in Kenya has been 55 years, until 2009 when the Government extended the retirement age for civil servants to 60 years (Kenya National Commission on Human Rights, 2009). The rural areas have therefore become synonymous with the elderly. The commission note that only 40% of working Kenyans save for retirement. This is because awareness levels of the benefits of early preparation for retirement is very limited. The situation is worse in the rural areas. Hence, retirees and older persons with no income or savings fall into poverty and have to seek support from IJ.

In Kenya, patterns of family support of the aged is eroding, due largely to migration and changing societal values (Kinsella, 1992). While in the past the traditional agrarian economy was conducive to family cohesion and stability, the shifting locus of production to plantations, mines, and factories means that family members are often dispersed and family cohesion is thereby weakened. In addition, 91% of the rural elderly in Kenya feel that their children do not do as much for them as they had done for their own parents. Traditionally, long term care of parents was the role of the adult children.

Increasing longevity and low fertility increase certain risks for adult children and for their elderly parents (Lee, *et. al.*, 2010). The risks include disability in old age requiring either financial support or intensive personal care, elders outliving their assets and requiring increased familial transfers, long-term care in an institution, which is very costly. In addition, many elderlies will have no surviving children in a position to provide care and support, due either to the elders' low fertility, accidents of child mortality, or poverty of adult children. Thus, elder reliance on familial old age support is risky (p. 19). Furthermore, some adult children may have multiple elderly parents requiring care, especially in polygamous families and married homes (in-laws). The Nature Conservancy Central Science (2013:7) found that 'a polygynous union is a strong predictor for the low education and the low wealth of a woman'.

The disability fund had higher applicants and recipients from the rural parts of the county. In Kenya, disability prevalence among working-age individuals stands at 5.3%, with the expanded measure of disability, prevalence goes up to 8.6% (Mitra, 2011). Prevalence rates are higher in rural than urban areas at 6.9% and 3% respectively. UG County, which is in Rift Valley Province, has a high concentration of persons with disability because of being home to schools and vocational centres for persons with disabilities (African Union of the Blind, *et. al.*, 2007). Rural Kenya has suffered from unequal distribution of resources. Consequently, persons with disabilities in rural areas have suffered the most.

The more rural part of the county (Wareng) had higher recipients of the funds for rural electrification. The fund has been "ring-fenced" for the rural poor as only about 1% of rural Kenya has access to electricity (Karekezi, *et. al.,* 2005). Access to modern energy services is seen as a strategy for poverty eradication in the rural area. Kenya currently has a national electrification level below 15%, with about 5% in the rural households, while biomass, mainly fire wood accounts for 77% of the total energy consumed (Republic of Kenya, 2011b). The majority of people who rely on biomass for thermal energy and who lack access to electricity are in rural areas.

The UF and YEDF fund meant for establishment of business enterprise had more applicants and recipients from rural area. The funds focus on young people. Unemployment in Kenya is high among the youth especially, females (UNDP, 2013). UNDP note that in Kenya, if judged by the number of unemployed people, the largest unemployment challenge is in rural areas where there are more unemployed people in rural than urban areas. In order for the young people to become economically independent, they use the funds to establish business enterprises. The rural households are less educated compared to the urban residents hence they are not well empowered in drafting proposals. Furthermore, the applications are delivered to the physical address of the funds in the urban areas. The traveling logistics back and forth the offices hinders the rural people.

Within urban areas, those from middle-income estates were higher applicants and recipients of the funds than those from the low and high-income area. The middle class is understood based on consumption expenditure aggregates drawn from household surveys (Ncube and Shimeles, 2012). Apartheid-like urban planning, segregated colonial residence into three, namely European (upper class), Asian (middle class) and African (low class). Post-independence urban planning has moved from racial lines to multi-racial, multi/cultural residences defined along the lines of income, lifestyle, security, peer groups and occupational patterns. Generally, in Kenya, the sub-classes are 5.2% (lower class), 1.6% (upper class) and 16.8% (middle class) all without the floating class-those in vulnerable positions and at risk of dropping back into poverty in the vent of unexpected shocks, such as loss of income or death of household head or bread winner (African Development Bank 2011). The floating class is estimated to be at 28% in Kenya.

Unlike in the industrial world, the middle class in the developing world is more likely to be in low-level public sector or service sector employment or in self-employment (CDE, 2014).

Their condition is precarious and they can be uncomfortably posed between upward and downward mobility. They do not enjoy more than modest affluence and are vulnerable to regressing into poverty. The highest number of applicants and recipients for the devolved funds were from the middle class.

As has been indicated by CDE (2014) the middle class are those who earn incomes that place them between the very poor on the one hand, the global or 'upper' middle class, and the rich on the other. In Kenya, the middle class are associated with better education and higher wages (Kimenyi, *et. al.,* 2016). The higher literacy levels among the middle class gives them an edge over the low class residents in making application to funds that require supportive proposals. Given the precarious position of the middle-class in developing world (Kenya), there is high number of application and recipients for the funds established for business start-ups (UF, WEDF and YEDF). This is because middle class in Kenya is made up of the self-employed as well.

The number of applicants and recipients from the low class was the least. The inhabitants of the low class estates (slums) are poor and without proper education and jobs. Generally, the majority of the poor in Kenya live in rural areas, while the majority of the urban poor live in the slums and peri-urban settlements (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, 2012). The poor are marginalised in terms of access to information and communication. Without proper literacy, they are unable to write fundable proposals.

Concerning the length of stay within UG County, those who had stayed in the county for over 21 years sent in more applications for the devolved funds and had more recipients. Those who recently entered the county (1-10 years) followed in the number of applicants and recipients. Respondents were in their second decade of stay (11-20 years) were least in the number of applicants and recipients.

Those who had been in the county for twenty-one years and above are the elderly people or people who were born in the county or emigrated much earlier. Longer stay makes the people more settled, giving them the opportunity to identify with the development agenda of the county. They are much concerned with the development issues in the county because they are more settled in the county. There is higher participation in the funds for the elderly (IJ) among this category of people because most of them are elderly or vulnerable to poverty due to unemployment.

Those who recently settled in the county showed high levels of participation in the funds. This group is made up of two categories of people. First group is made up of those who work for the private or public sector, and are about to approach the retirement age (60 years) or have actually retired. Most people in Kenya retire in their home counties. The second group is made up of young, unemployed or newly employed. The fund for establishing business (UF) had high number of recipients among the new entrance into UG County.

In terms of house tenure, respondents with non-rental tenure were the highest applicants and recipients of the funds and had more household members participating in the devolved funds. A drive for house ownership dominate many countries including Kenya (United Nations Human Settlements Programme-UN-HABITAT, 2003). Those in own homes are the educated with higher incomes. The homeowners are the elite in the society. House tenure in UG depends on supply options, which is determined by income. The middle class and the upper class can afford to have a non-rental tenure. Given that respondents with non-rental tenure are the elite, they are advantaged in participation in the funds in terms of access to information and communication relating to the funds.

The analysis of participation on devolved funds based on employment indicated that persons in employment were majority applicants and recipients of the funds. Those employed are in the informal sector (blue-collar jobs) and the formal sector (while collar jobs). Those in the formal employment sector are part of the modern cash economy. Households whose main source of income is salary had high number of participants in the devolved funds and business people followed them.

The employed are generally well educated and they form part of the middle class. There was high number of applicants and recipients in the CDTF, which is a joint initiative between the Kenyan Government and the EU, DANIDA and Natural Resource Management Programme (NRMP). The funding is awarded based on competitive project proposals. The information about the fund is availed through the internet and the print media. The unemployed are disadvantaged in terms of access to search kind or information and communication platform due to cost related issues.

Among the unemployed respondents, there was above average recipients of funds in Disability Fund, Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF), *Uwezo* Fund (UF), and Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF). The DF targets the persons living with disability many of whom are unemployed. The unemployed have to take their children to public primary schools where the FPSE is operational. In the case of TFSEF for public secondary school, the unemployed are few among the recipients. In Kenya, the poor and the unemployed households have low transition rates from primary schools to secondary (Werunga, *et. al.,* 2011).

In UG County, about 40% of the respondents earn less than Kshs. 15,000 ($ 150) per month. Those who earn over Ksh. 45,000 ($ 450) were about 28%. The findings are consistent with official data indicating that Kenya is a highly unequal society (Bertelsmann Stiftung, BTI, 2016; GoK 2003; UNDP 2005). It is ranked tenth in the world (Republic of Kenya and United Nations Development Assistance Framework-UNDAF, 2014). Exclusion and disadvantage reflect stratification by class, gender and region.

The high-income earners had highest participation in Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), which is a community fund. They dominated HIV/AIDS fund, Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF), Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSEF), and Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF). The CDTF, HIV/AIDS fund and WSTF are majorly donor funded. They run on donor financial schedules outside the national government financial calendar. The funds do require writing of proposals, which can be done by those with better education who happen to be the high-income earners.

REPLF for rural electrification has most recipient among the high-income earners because of the affordability issues. The distribution of urban and peri-urban income in the country shows a large disparity between the poor and the non-poor and about 34% of the urban population are considered poor and live below the poverty line (Karekezi, *et. al.*, 2008). The low-income earners use traditional energy, biomass (wood fuel and charcoal, which is considered relatively affordable, economical and convenient) and kerosene, the most common fuel among poor urban households, who use it for cooking, lighting, and water heating. The urban rich use electricity –which is expensive to maintain- and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) which is used as a supplement to electricity, kerosene and charcoal by the rich.

The high-income group were a major recipient of the TFSE for secondary education. The well off in the society are able to take their children to secondary school. Other than free tuition in schools, there are incidental cost to schooling like school uniforms and feeding which present a financial burden to most parents (Keriga and Bujra, 2009). Children of the poor supplement parental labour through work outside the home or help at home with domestic chores. Most poor households, therefore, are not in apposition to transit from primary to secondary school.

An analysis of the applicants and recipients of devolved funds by access to commercial financing indicated higher number of applicants and recipients had access to commercial credit. In Kenya the more educated a person is, the more likely it is that the person will be able to access credit (Mwangi and Ouma, 2012). The elderly and the married have a positive dependence with access to credit. They have movable and immovable assets, which they have been able to acquire during their working period, which acts as credit guarantor. The elite in society earn regular income and are in a position to obtain credit from financial institutions, which include banks and Savings Credit and Cooperative Societies (SACCO). Still, the elderly opt for the devolved funds. They are attracted by the discounted interest rates charged. Their high participation among recipients of CDTF, CDF, and HIV/AIDS is because they are able to draft better proposals. They are in a position to meet other requirements set by the funds including possession of ID cards and group registration certificate. Education funds (FSEF, SEBF, and TFSEF) had higher number of recipients from respondents with access to commercial credit. These are education funds.

It should be noted that recipients without access to commercial credit, had above average number of recipients in CDF, DF, HIV/AIDS, and SEBF. The CDF is multi-sectoral fund that covers a wide range of community projects. Those with no access to commercial credit can access CDF through groups and as part of the wider community, thereby drawing benefits. In Kenya, most of the persons living with disability are poor and have limited or no access to basic services and are a marginalised population and face problems because of their disability (see Ingstad and Grut, 2007). Most have no access to education, health, employment or rehabilitation. There are strong bi-directional linkages between HIV/AIDS and poverty in resource-poor settings and HIV/AIDS is a manifestation of poverty (ILO, 2005). Those with no access to commercial credit are the poor in society. SEBF is a secondary school scholarship programme for the vulnerable groups namely, the orphans, girls, children from slums and the poor in low potential areas (ASALS). The purpose of the bursary fund is to cushion the poor from the impacts of poverty, unstable economy and the devastating effects of the HIV/AIDS (Nduva, 2004).

Generally, socio-economic factors influence participation in devolved funds pegged on a number of factors. The Education level, employment status and income of an individual or household among others, were found to influence participation in devolved funds. The better educated, the employed and those with higher income participate more in the devolved funds.

The findings corroborate with those of Kinyanjui and Misaro (2013) who established that socio-economic variables determine participation in devolved funds.

6.3 Influence of Social Institutions

Social institutions including formal and informal rules influence participation in devolved funds. The institutions include the constitution, national ministries and political institutions. Some of the funds have legal frameworks through Acts of Parliament that guide their establishment and operations as is confirmed by NTA (2009) and Aukot, *et. al., (*2008). The legal frameworks and Gazette notices lay down structures within which the devolved funds operate. They provide rules on which the funds run. The adherence to the laid down rules, results to norms, and it hence becomes a routine, when done over a certain period. There are those who benefit from the fund on annual basis or within intervals of a few months like in the case of the cash transfers to orphans, elderly and the vulnerable households.

The Provincial Administration (PA) as an institution forms a vital part of the devolved funds. It provides office space and staff for the funds. The PA provides publicity for the funds as well through its grassroots connections through the District Commissioners (DCs), District Officers (Dos), Chiefs, Sub-Chiefs/Assistant Chiefs and Village elders. The PA as an institution acts as a mobilizing agent for participation in devolved funds. Barrett (2015) found that traditional leaders, chiefs and assistants chiefs who work for the PA have a lot of influence on the operations of the funds.

The community members take part in devolved funds to establish their livelihoods within economic institutions. Employment is a key factor in participation in the devolved schemes. There are devolved funds set up to curb unemployment. The Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF), the Youth Development Enterprise Fund and the *Uwezo* Fund (UF) require groups making applications to provide ‘business template’ of an existing business or of a proposed business. Pro-poor economic activities like business enterprises have a higher probability of receiving devolved funds meant for their expansion. From the survey, households that conducted business as the main source of income had higher participants in the funds than those involved in farming and other sources of income. For fiscal decentralization to support asset accumulation by poor people, distribution within sectors must favour basic services used more by the poor and those with the greatest market failures (Von Braun and Grote, 2000).

The survey indicated that the employed have a higher tendency to participate in applications for the funds as compared to the unemployed. The devolved funds offer them an opportunity for economic development. People in white collar jobs participate more in devolve funds than those from blue-collar jobs. Those employed in white-collar jobs are the highly educated with salaried employment. This is because of their high education status, which enables them to understand the rules of operation and develop proposals easily unlike the lowly educated.

Financial institutions including banks, micro-financial institutions and mobile phone money services are used to disburse the funds and to receive credit repayments. A key component of obtaining the devolved funds is a functional bank account (see Republic of Kenya, 2015b). In applying for the funds, a group, company or institution has to have a valid bank account. The government owned Post Office has not been efficient in disbursing the social welfare fund (*Inua Jamii* funds) to the vulnerable households on time. When the disbursement of the funds is delayed, it derails citizen participation in terms of receiving the funds. The study found that though there are community members with access to credit from financial institutions, they take up credit from devolved funds. The reasons for this is the lack of stringent conditions and low interest rates offered in devolved funds. The findings are similar to those of Bunyasi, *et. al.,* (2014) which found that access low interest rates offered in devolved funds has positive influence on participation in the funds.

Family as an institution forms the basic unit of socialization. The state has set up National Safety Net Programme (NSNP), which include cash transfers to the orphans, older persons, persons with severe disabilities, and the hunger safety net, are given through households/families (Republic of Kenya, 2016b). The state considers the family status (ranked as total orphan, partial orphan, single parent or needy parents) in the allocation of the funds (Institute of Economic Affairs, *et. al.*, 2011). The survey indicated that there were more married respondents participating in the application of the devolved funds than those who were single. The married have a family with children. The economic needs and responsibilities of the family with a couple and children is more than those for the single people are. Within the family institution, school going children influence participation in educational funds. Due to patriarchy relations, men holds a lot of sway in the family and they can determine participation in devolved funds in one way or another. The male respondents were more than the female in participating in the devolved funds in terms of application. Household level patriarchy might explain why Kenyan women remain marginalized (SID, 2012). Women might not be able to participate in devolved funds without the permission of their husbands and male relatives due to patriarchal structures.

Educational institutions play an important role in influencing participation in devolved funds. Most of the community or public meetings concerning the funds take place in schools, colleges, and churches. Educational institutions, other than having influential persons like schoolteachers, they do provide meeting ground for community members. In addition, they are effective avenues of relaying communication to the community through the school or college-going members. During school assemblies, important information about the devolved funds, which include time and venue for meetings, is passed to the community through the schoolchildren. The same applies to colleges and tertiary institutions as well. The expert interviews revealed that educational funds are given to individuals in learning institutions. The learning institutions further qualify for infrastructure development from the devolved funds. The study found that the higher the educational institution one has been, the higher the rate of participation in the devolved funds.

During the expert interviews, it was found that the social welfare institutions like the special schools, work hand in hand with most of the devolved funds for the improvement of their infrastructure and the securing of funds for their students. The Disability Fund, for example, allocates money, to the special schools in the county. This is done parallel to or over and above the normal allocation given to the special school by the ministry of education. The funds allocated to students as bursaries are sent to the schools, colleges, polytechnics, and universities. The findings are in harmony with those of Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) who found that a significant percentage of devolved funds budget goes to educational institutions.

The media as an institution has influence on overall participation in the funds. The media is used to create publicity for the funds. The radio, newspaper and the television are used to make advertisements on the funds. The interviews indicated that vernacular radio stations and Kiswahili radio stations were much more popular in the county. The elderly in society and those in rural areas listen to the vernacular radio stations due to their low literacy levels. The radio also proved much more effective over the Television (TV) and the internet. According to KDHS (2003) in Ngui (2009), 81% of urban Kenyan households own a radio receiver and 71% of the rural households have a radio set, 41% of urban households and 12% of rural households have television. According to Okoth (2015), previously, English and Kiswahili dominated the radio landscape. The less educated understanding of the two languages is either limited or not practical. Nevertheless, since the 1990s with liberalization of the airwaves, several radio stations were established with many dedicated mainly to broadcasting in local languages. The vernacular stations are estimated to command 42% of the total radio market share. The stations have increased the number of their listeners in the country as well and internationally through the internet. The local vernacular radio station and Kiswahili radio station are the most effective in the countryside, among the lowly educated and the elderly. Vernacular TV stations are gaining popularity as well.

Religious institutions bring community members together for daily or weekly worship. Religious leaders are relied upon to pass information about the devolved funds to their members. Posters about the devolved funds are put on the notice boards in various places of worship. Places of worship also provide meeting points for the various devolved funds community meetings. People with direct access places of worship are in a better position to obtain information on the funds and pass the communication to the community. Religious institutions and the religious leaders act as a link between the funds offices and the community. Religious groups own media houses used to sensitise the community of the devolved schemes. Women and youth with similar religious backgrounds, come together from time to time, to form groups, which they use in participation in the devolved funds.

The contemporary fusion of religion and politics may result in acceptance of development efforts, which are facilitated by the devolved funds. According to Theuri (2013) since the colonial times, religion has played a great role in moulding, nurturing, developing the mind of the people of Kenya and creating awareness on its adherents. Religion has influenced most of the people in areas of education, agriculture, health as well as politics. Religious leaders played an important role in Kenya during the fight for the multiparty democracy and a new Constitution. Fiscal decentralization is seen as part of the achievements of the faith led struggle for good governance and elimination of poverty.

Community members participate in certain devolved schemes through medical institutions. The healthcare facilities are stocked by the devolved funds for example the Disability Fund (DF) purchases assistive devices -sunglasses and anti-sun light cream for the albino. The healthcare facilities are also used to determine some of the medical cases before they are considered for funding. Persons living with disability go through National Council of Persons Living with Disability registration process that makes use of medical facilities.

The political institutions, mainly political parties, manifestos and elected leaders influence participation in devolved funds. There are funds established on political party platforms, for example, the Free Primary Education (FPEF), *Uwezo* Fund (UF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) were launched in 2006 and 2007 respectively during an election cycle. The National Assembly allocates funds and has legislative powers to establish the funds. Political leaders hold sway on members of the public. They create publicity for the funds in their political meetings and campaign manifesto. The YEDF, WEDF and UF had higher number of participants because of the publicity made by politicians. Political leaders determine allocations for the devolved funds in the national assembly, channelled through state ministries (Kauzya, 2007). As is reported by Barrett (2013) elected leaders have control over allocation of funds in their jurisdictions.

Politicians are able to mobilize grassroots support for the funds. MPs are patrons for the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). They are responsible for the appointment of the CDF committees at the local level. The success or failure of a CDF fund is determined in most cases by the quality and calibre of the committee members. If the committee is not composed of people with strong ethical and moral background, the funds end up being mismanaged. Largely, the committee determines the identification of recipients and projects.

The *Uwezo* Fund (UF) uses the CDF structures to disburse its funds. The MPs oversee HIV/AIDS CIA and Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF). Elected Councillors in the wards play an important role in community mobilization and project implementation during the operations of the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF). The findings are similar to those reported by Barrett (2013) who note that political institutions in Kenya influence resource allocation. Kimenyi (2005) in a study on allocation of devolved resources found that relationships between members of parliament as patrons or chairperson of the CDF determine allocations based on voting patterns, superseding needs and other factors. There is a public cynicism towards politicians for hiring their relatives, friends and cronies to run devolved funds with little transparency and in some cases leveling penalties on every disbursed fund (Republic of Kenya and NEPAD, 2011).

The Provincial Administration (PA) as an institution plays an important role in the operations of the funds. The devolved funds use the PA offices and infrastructure. The Chief, Sub-chief and the village elders, hold a lot of sway in the community. They are effective in passing communication and calling for public meetings in the community. The PA is therefore in a position to influence the community participation in the funds. The Administration Police works under the PA and it offers security at the PA offices and in PA meetings. The findings are similar that of Van Zyl (2010) who found that traditional leaders (village elders), chiefs, and assistant chiefs could deny passage of decisions if there is no representation of villages in allocation of resources.

The County Government, do play a role in publicity about the funds and in ensuring accountability in the use of the funds. They act as community mobilizers and watchdog for the funds projects. The County Government subsidises some of the projects funded by the devolved funds like in the case of the RMLF, used for the maintenance of road infrastructure. With coming of the county government and the partnerships established with the funds offices, they are able to influence choice and development of projects in the county. The amount given to Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) in the past is now being channelled to the county government for development (Barret, 2013; Republic of Kenya, 2013b).

Other than the FBOS, NGOs, CBOs and CSOs work in the community to raise awareness about the funds, conduct training, and participate in monitoring and evaluation of programmes. Their activities sensitise the community on the funds hence making them participate in the funds. They play an important role in monitoring the implementation process for the funds to ensure accountability. In another study about devolved funds in Kenya, the IEA (2010) found the non-state actors which include the CSO's, CBO's and FBO's play an important role in citizen participation in devolved funds by conducting surveys to solicit citizens' feedback, public hearings on policies, legal resources and partition, demonstrations, information technology networking and exit-discontinue exit of dissatisfactory services.

Informal rules that influences participation in devolved funds include traditions, customs, moral values, and religious beliefs. Human beings are social beings. Through their daily interactions, they are able to influence each other on life choices. Face-to-face social interactions influences social relationships. The study found out that women and the youth have a tradition of organizing in groups. Societal norms that encourage "pulling together" is the basis for the group formations. The groups are commonly referred to in Kiswahili as *chamas* (Muiru and Moronge, 2013). Group membership is a requirement for participation in certain funds. The groups might come out of a need to improve each member's financial situation or for establishing and maintaining social ties hence improving their social capital. They are built on a strong custom of 'merry go-rounds' where money is collected from the group members, saved, or/and distributed among its members. It is the same groups that they use to access funds from the devolved funds that targets women and youth groups. Groups normally develop trusts among its members. The informal rules among the members make the groups cohesive. They are then able to participate in the devolved funds as people who know and trust each other.

Indeed, institutions are causal in decision-making. They directly or indirectly influence participation in devolved funds by limiting or facilitating action. They influence and guide behaviour in making choices about devolved funds. Individuals are influenced by prevailing social norms in the society. The various components of the society are interrelated making up a whole system. The existing structures in the society leads to the functioning of the devolved funds system. The findings from the study indicate that indeed institutions do influence citizen participation in devolved funds. The institutions whether formal or informal, do have a role in determining participation in devolved funds. The relationship is two sided, as the devolved funds work and operate within the institutions and the institutions drive the funds.

6.4 Influence of Devolved Funds Design

The design of the devolved funds influence citizens' participation. From the start, the segregated nature of the funds influence their uptake. Some of the devolved funds pre-determine and targets particular sections of the society. For example, Disability Fund for persons living with disability, HIV/AIDS CIA for the HIV/AIDS affected or inflicted, *Inua Jamii* for the elderly, persons living with disability, orphans and other vulnerable groups. There are funds segregated for water, Water Development Trust Fund (WSTF), the youth, Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), women, Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF), roads, Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), and rural areas, Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF). The findings are confirmed in the works of Aukot, *et. al.,* (2008) where the specific role of the funds are shown together with the expected beneficiaries.

The devolved funds have legal frameworks that elaborate on how they are run and sources of the revenue (Mwenda, 2010a). The funds have committees and secretariats at the national level and at the local level. The committees work together with community to ensure that funds are allocated and disbursed. The committees determine which proposals are to be funded based on set process, which include input from the Ministry of Public works on bill of quantities (BQ). The BQ ascertains the correct value for an item listed in a proposal. The proper functioning of the devolved funds depends on the composition and the efficiency of the boards and committees.

The committees running the funds at the local level have membership from the community. There is minimum criterion for membership in the funds committees, e.g. an appropriate level of education or basic literacy, a minimum gender representation requirement, persons with disability representative, public and private sector representation. The composition and quality of a funds committee goes a long way in determining the success of the funds activities. The committee members do not earn a salary or get any allowances except for transport re-imbursement. Many people are discouraged from working in the committees, which is a voluntary work. The committees end up having volunteers with low human resource capacity. This might result in poor project identification and implementation. The finding is similar to that of Auya, *et. al*. (2015) who found that management of devolved funds is a major challenge facing the committees.

There are devolved funds distributed as grants and some as credit. Funds given in credit form like the Uwezo Fund (UF), Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) and Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) are not open to every person. Registered groups submit competitive proposals for selection. Only, selected proposals are shortlisted for funding. The funds are purely for entrepreneurship. Quality and relevance of a proposal determines selection for funding. The YEDF is for the youth between 18 and 35 years. In Kenya, the constitution defines the youths as all individuals between the ages of 18 and 35 years (Echessa, 2016). The WEDF is for groups with majority women.

Requirement for participation in the funds through writing of proposals disadvantages those with low human resource capacity. Community members with humble education backgrounds are disadvantaged. The expert interviews indicated that this is particularly the case in the rural areas. Though training is conducted on proposal writing and other requirements for the funds, community members with better education level have an added advantage.

The call for project proposals are made in newspapers or websites or fund office notice boards. Not every community member is in a position to come across such adverts. Adverts done over the radio or on television might not get to everyone. Adverts made in newspapers cannot reach a wide number of people who do not buy newspapers. Some of the adverts are also restricted to specific areas or projects. The most efficient way of creating publicity on the devolved funds is the vernacular radio station and Kiswahili radio stations. There is a wide range of vernacular and Kiswahili radio stations within the county. The vernacular radio stations are more popular in the rural areas followed by Kiswahili radio stations. The English radio stations are popular with the young urban community.

Community members can participate in the devolved funds in various ways, such as individuals in school or colleges, through formation of groups for men, women groups, youth groups, groups for persons living with disability and as institutions e.g. co-operative societies, schools and colleges. Funds targeting the education sector Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF), Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF), and Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (TFSE) are offered to individual students in school. The FPEF and TFSE are open to every child in public primary and public secondary school respectively. The SEBF is only for needy students in secondary schools with good academic records. One qualifies for bursary if they are able to prove that they indeed belong to an institution of learning, the students must present proof of admission in school, fees structures, fee balance and the school bank account details. The funds allocated to primary schools (FPEF), secondary schools (TFSE and SEBF) are allocated annually.

The Disability Fund (DF) is allocated at the national level. Disability is skewed from one county to another. There is no standing figure or amount of funds given to the county. Consequently, the community members in UG County have to send in applications for funding which has to be considered for funding from a pool of other applications in the country. The social protection fund for orphans, persons living with disability, elderly persons and other vulnerable groups (*Inua Jamii*) is awarded on bi-monthly basis to beneficiaries. The recipients have to wait for some time before they obtain the funds. There are cases of banks used to disburse the payments taking longer than is stipulated to make the payments.

The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF), Community Development Fund (CDF), Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) and Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF), HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account require participation through groups. A group is required to a have a minimum number of members. Registration of groups requires valid state documents like identity card or travelling documents. Other requirements include, a group constitution, register of members, progress report (where applicable) work plan and budget. The groups must have been in existence for at least six months for most of the funds. For HIV/AIDS fund, the groups must have been in existence in the society for a period of not less than two years. Furthermore, it must have been participating in HIV/AIDS related activities. In case of an enterprise, it has to obtain registration from the

National Treasury. In addition, the groups must open and run bank accounts in a recognised financial institution. Community members who lack these qualifications are not eligible to benefit from the funds. Registration of groups requires identification documents like birth certificate, ID or passport, which some people might not have.

Women and the youth have a long tradition of organizing in groups in carrying out various activities that range from environmental awareness, sports, and merry go-rounds. Men do not have a history of organizing in groups, yet most of the devolved funds have to be accessed in groups. The groups act as a collateral or guarantor. Other than the groups adhering to the basic rules and regulations that are stated under the registration of societies act, informal rules, which include mutual trust, among the group members, make most of the groups (especially the women groups) to co-exist longer during the duration of the funding. Youth groups were recorded to be very unstable as a result of group dynamics, high group turnover, frequent change of location by the youth in pursuit of education and employment opportunities.

There are funds segregated by gender (women) and age (youth) lock out men and people above the youthful age respectively. The women fund does not allow above 30% male membership in the women groups neither are they to hold any leadership position in the groups. Women obtain registration and clearance from the Gender Directorate office. The youth fund locks out young people below the age of 18 and those above 35 years. The youth must obtain clearance from the youth fund office through the confirmation and ascertaining of their age. They must fall within the set age category of 18-35 years. The elder persons' fund targets those above 65 years. Persons with disability must obtain certification from the National Council of Persons with Disability. The process of obtaining the various certifications locks out needy cases in participating in the devolved funds in terms of obtaining finances.

Application for funds by the community and the groups has to be within set thematic areas. A proposal for request for funding must be aligned with the objectives of the funds. For instance, the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF) set aside for management of water towers or resources, develop water services in rural areas, and underserved urban areas. It supports proposals geared towards water tower management. Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF) and Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) target the youth and women enterprises respectively. The HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account fund targets groups working with HIV/AIDS affected and inflicted for instance widows, widowers and orphans. Individual projects are not supported by the funds. The devolved funds are set up to only support community groups and community projects -water, health, schools, agriculture, market places, and security installations. In agricultural sector, cattle dips, watersheds, storage silos and community bridges and milk sheds.

The Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) funds repairs of roads. Duly registered construction companies are the only ones who can put in an application for funding. They have to get clearance and certification from a third body, the National Construction Authority and Engineering Board. The companies go through prequalification before they put in application for a given tender. Establishment of such companies require high capital, which not everyone in the community can access. The RELF is for rural electrification. At the time of the study, the fund was concentrating on electrification of primary schools in rural areas. Given that the decision on the operation of the fund is made at the national level, some deserving priority areas are left out in pursuance of the national goals.

Some funds require one to come from a given locality. The constituencies are political representation areas. They are a strong unit for mobilizing the people to participate in the devolved funds. Across the county, the constituencies receive direct funds like the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), from the national government. The HIV/AIDS and Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF) use the CDF structures. Participation in the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) took place in Wards.

In implementing projects, the funds might rely on the good will of the community to chip in and provide local labour, land, and building materials. This can take a long and protracted process or not materialise at all. The electricity fund and the roads fund might need to acquire private land to install electricity and road infrastructure respectively. In some cases, community members or individuals might volunteer property or materials for the projects but sometimes the purchase from the community. The Rural Electrification Programme Loan Fund (REPLF) does not conduct compulsory acquisition of land. It relies on the good will of the community to obtain leeway. The Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) finds itself sometimes in the middle of protracted court cases when private developers encroach into road reserves. Search processes interferes with participation.

The physical location of the devolved funds offices in the urban area, away from the countryside, disadvantages the rural communities. The devolved funds are housed either in the PA offices (for example the Disability Fund-DF, HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account) or in the national government ministry offices (Water Services Trust Fund-WSTF under the ministry of Water), which are all located within the town. Most of the colonial infrastructure were established in the urban areas, and the trend has continued even after independence. The town is also centrally located and can be accessed from any direction in the county. However, the people from the countryside have to travel quite a distance to get to the PA offices. In traveling to the funds offices, the rural community incurs extra costs and time. Unless the funds' committees travel to the far flanged areas, the communities inhabiting rural areas are disadvantaged. The schemes staff are not well equipped and facilitated to move into the interior of the county. They incur extra costs to reach communities in the interior. Hence, to reduce administrative costs and waste, there is need for a policy framework to harmonize the various devolved funds for purposes of achieving synergy and bigger impact (Aukot, *et. al.,* 2008). In addition, there is need to increase the efficiency and effectiveness of devolved funds and increase public participation and voice of the poorest members of local communities.

The devolved funds operate within government financial calendar and/or donor financial window periods. Participation in the funds depend on the allocation and availability of the funds from the various sponsors. The funds from the treasury have to go through the laid down constitutional process, while the donor funds have to adhere to the set donor conditions. The national constitution provides the broad principles of public finance on how the state is to raise and spend money. There are set timelines, which the funds have to go through before they get to the grassroots through the national secretariats. The budgeting cycle generally has four key phases namely; formulation, adoption, execution and control (Wehliye, 2016). The first two is "ex-ante" (before approval of Parliament) and the last two are "ex-post" (after approval of parliament). There are cases of applicants awarded the funds, waiting for long before the funds are availed by the National Treasury.

Donors released funds in tranches. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) which targets community projects, releases funds for a project twice in a year (bi-annually) or once every two years (biennially) based on the successful utilization and accounting of the previous tranche. Applicants and recipients of the funds must work within donor funding timelines. Donor funds have a limited duration, spanning a given time. When funding period/cycle ends, the devolved funds get into a period of non-activity or winds up all together. There are times of financial lull as the community awaits the next cycle of funding. Donor funds are also prone to withdrawals of funding by the donor agency due to corruption and misuse of the allocated funds. When donors withdraw, projects remain incomplete, discontinued, or abandoned. The findings confirm the studies conducted Nyangena, *et. al*., (2010). They report that although there has been an increase in the funds allocated to communities through devolved funds and line ministry budgets, the allocation of the funds has not translated into improved wellbeing of intended communities particularly in ensuring food security and availability of essential services such as infrastructure, electricity, water and healthcare (p. 1).

Generally, the design of the devolved funds determines citizen participation in the funds. The specific targeting of groups in society through affirmative action or segregation works to encourage participation of the targeted group as well as undermining that of other sections not included. The legal frameworks and requirements, on which the funds are established and donor financing determines participation in the schemes.

6.5 Proportion of Households Participating in Devolved Funds

According to the expert interviews, the devolved funds are popular with the community at the grassroots level. Popular participation is one of the aims for the setting up of the devolved funds (Republic of Kenya, 2015a). The expert interviews indicated that the state and the donors have expanded and increased allocations to the devolved schemes over the years a conclusion made in a study by Ndii (2010) and in a report by Republic of Kenya (2008d). However, the expert interviews revealed that the demand for the funds outweighs the amount of money set aside for the schemes a finding similar to that of Mwenda (2010b). As a result, not all projects or applications are supported in a given financial year. Furthermore, in other instances projects or applications obtain a portion of the requested budget. Projects or programmes are funded in phases. The findings confirms those of Ochieng and Owuor, (2013:13), who found that indeed projects are never funded as per the bill of quantities and most of the projects are funded halfway.

It is important to note that there is a problem of resource leakages in devolved funds in Kenya as is reported by Reinikka and Svensson (2001). The case of reported demand for funds by the officials might not be the real situation on the ground, but a conduit for siphoning of the funds or an effort to remain relevant. Reports of mismanagement of the funds are confirmed by NTA (2009) and Aukot, *et. al., (*2008).

The household survey data showed that a majority of the respondents, who had applied for funding from various schemes, obtained the funds. The reason for the high rate of success in the applications varies. The funds are spread “wide” and “thin” over many projects, groups or programmes. For example, the Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF) allocates the funds below the set minimum. The aim is to reach as many beneficiaries as possible. The Danish

Refugee Council (2014:69) warns of the concept of spreading critical devolved resources too thin in Kenya.

The awarding of funds to groups or institutions increases the likelihood of the funds reaching many people. The devolved schemes target specific communal projects and programmes, which benefit a wide section of the community. Subsequently, many people in the community are in a position to obtain the funds. Australian Aid and World Bank (2012:93) who report that devolved services are not meant to be available to all residents equally, but targets specific groups in society corroborate the finding. The IEA (2015) notes that devolved funds are given through registered entities hence increasing social accountability and encouraging use of the services.

The affirmative action taken by the funds' committee to distribute the funds across the county increases the success rate for the applications. The fund officers' discretion in distributing the funds across the county further spreads the funds to more people. The community Development Trust Fund (CDFT) and the HIV/AIDS fund for instance, specifically sets aside funds for marginalized regions and constituencies. In addition, the segregated funds set aside by gender, disability status, youth, vulnerability, etc. it increases the success rate of the applications as it narrows the target group. This finding is in line with the states policy on devolution which aims at using devolved funds as an affirmative action programme to redress existing historical injustices (Republic of Kenya, 2015a).

The devolved funds office releases funds to projects or programmes in phases hence spreading the available funds to many projects. As a result, many projects are supported at the same time. There are projects that are funded in more than one financial cycle or year as they receive funds in bits. Further, the existence of more than one fund in the community and given their tendency to duplicate roles increases the chances of an applicant obtaining funding from one kitty. There is no limit to the number of applications made to the funds. The issue of duplication of roles is noted in another study by Aukot, *et. al.,* (2008). In addition, participation is open to more than one fund at any one given time. The educational funds for primary and secondary education are universal. The funds are aimed at achieving universal education. The funds are awarded to every person attending public primary or secondary school (Ngugi, *et. al.,* 2015; Cherotich, *et. al.,* 2014).

The training and other capacity building workshops conducted by the devolved kitty before call for proposals are made, empowers the community for participation. The trainings cover preparation of proposals, group registration procedures and the important time lines in the operations of the funds. The devolved funds have been in existence for quite some time. There are funds that have been in existence since the 1990s, for instance CDFT. At the turn of the century, more devolved funds were established. The funds have institutional memory in the community.

In addition, the process of awarding the funds, which begins from sensitization to group formations, registration, opening bank accounts, developing business plans, etc. filters out a number of people who lack information on how to meet the conditions. Those who meet the set criteria are able to put in successful applications. The community understand the requirements for the funds that have been in existence for some time and they are able to meet the conditions increasing their chances of obtaining the funds. The findings corroborate those of Ondieki (2016) who found that capacity building increases participation in devolved funds.

From the household survey, there were slightly more male respondents participating in the funds than the female. The male-headed households had higher number of participants making applications in the schemes than the female-headed households. Household heads had higher number of applicants in the devolved funds than non-household heads. This could be exlined by the fact that men control access to most productive assets in Kenya (World Bank, 2003). Major communities in Kenya are patriarchal and men own formally or informally the productive assets. They dominate the household in terms of decision-making and they do not have to consult other family members in making application into the funds.

The expert interviews indicated that, generally women and the young people participate more in the devolved funds. The devolved funds offer the young and unemployed an opportunity to establish a source of livelihood. The existence of women and youth groups aid their participation in devolved funds. Furthermore, the establishment of affirmative action funds for the women and the youth creates more opportunity for their participation. Approximately 78% of the Kenyan population is below 35 years and the youth out of work makes up the largest part of unemployed persons in Kenya (Nebe and Mang'eni, 2016). Generally the young people are better educated (Okirigiti, 2015; Liebrandt and Mlatsheni, 2004). Some of the funds require written proposals elaborating the project to be undertaken, complete with its cost, which is aided by education.

The household survey reveal that respondents from the upper and the middle class had higher number of participants in applications for the funds. The reason for the differences is education status. The upper and middle class in the society participate more in the devolved funds than those form income. They have access to higher education than the low class. The devolved funds have to set aside resources to improve capacity of the groups through trainings and workshops, increasing their overhead costs.

Women and the youth in Kenya ordinarily organize in groups (*chamas*), which they in turn use to access devolved funds. Men are not known to organize in groups and rarely do they form part of the women groups even though they are allowed to form a minority part in the groups. Poverty at the household level affects the youth and the women the most given the high mobility of men from the home, as the women remain at home to fend for the children. They as a result take an active role in participation in the funds.

There are more married people than the single participating in the devolved funds. The married have more responsibilities at the home including raising of children and providing for the household. The funds offer them an opportunity to obtain finance and other benefits. The expert interviews revealed that married people settled in a region are able to take part in the activities in their area including devolved funds. When people are more or less permanent in a place, they are able to identify with the programmes aimed at improving the area.

In Kenya, people identify with their home areas. Where one works, studies or leaves is not necessarily his home area. Those who come from the host county have a higher chance of participating in the devolved funds because they are at “home”. Those who come from outside counties, especially the neighbouring ones, would rather participate in the devolved schemes in their home counties. Majority of the people living in UG County, who come from counties not neighbouring UG, prefer to participate in the funds in UG than travelling back to their home counties.

Devolved funds are established for socio-economic development of the community. The study found out that the schemes support projects and programmes which have the potential to benefit more people in the community. Though the expert interviews revealed there is scarcity of funds, the survey revealed that a majority of the applicants obtain the funds. The proportion of the middle-class and upper class in participation in the devolved funds was found to be higher than that of the lower class.

CHAPTER 7

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter captures the conclusions of the research findings by objective, presents recommendations for policy and areas for further research. The conclusion are based on empirical findings, the methodological and theoretical contributions. Studies on decentralization has been increasing in the recent past. Decentralization has been propagated as a development paradigm shift to enhance citizen participation in poverty reduction efforts. The national government strives to enhance decentralization at the local-level, with a special focus on ensuring participation in poverty alleviation of the marginalized groups such as, women, youth, children, orphans, and elderly persons, persons living with disability, and other vulnerable groups.

There has been an increase in the number of devolved funds in Kenya with sub-sequent increment of allocation funds. The devolved funds target improved food security, healthcare, installation of security infrastructure, electricity, roads and water infrastructure. Most of the previous studies examined improvement of livelihoods and basic infrastructure of communities by devolved funds. Other studies have looked at the absorptive capacities of the devolved funds, allocative rationale and governance issues surrounding the funds. The perspective of the current study had an emphasis on the intended recipients of the funds. Therefore, the study sought to establish the factors that influence citizens' participation in the devolved funds. This aimed at expanding the purview of decentralised funds to the funding agencies, the research community and the public.

7.2 Conclusion

This section presents empirical, methodological and theoretical contributions of the study. The conclusions emanate from the study findings and discussions.

7.2.1 Empirical Contribution

Growing empirical evidence in development literature indicates that decentralization is pronounced as a form of governance. Devolution of services to everyone is a duty imposed by the Kenyan Constitution. The study on devolved funds is therefore topical and necessary.This section synthesizes the empirical contributions of the study on devolved funds.

The study examined a total of sixteen devolved funds in UG County. It was established that most of the respondents were unable to name or list the devolved funds without prompting. However, after prompting, the number of those aware of the funds increased. This finding is similar to that of Action Network for the Disabled (ANDY). Their commissioned study established that a significant number of respondents had to be prompted to recall a fund (ANDY, 2012). Out of the sixteen funds examined, two of them (Water Services Trust Fund-WSTF, and Poverty Eradication Loan Revolving Fund-PERV) had been discontinued or had their operations scaled down by donors amidst reports of corruption and mismanagement.

The devolved funds are appropriated in a geographical region, for instance ward, constituency, sub-county/district, county and region. Though the devolved funds operate at the local level, the funds have a strong link with the national offices in the nation's capital, Nairobi. Projects are identified and selected for funding at the local level, then the local office forwards the list of identified projects to the head office. The final processing and disbursement of the funds is done at the headquarter. The process slows down prompt disbursement of funds to beneficiaries. The control of local resources is minimised at the local level when authority to disburse the funds is exercised in the capital.

Participation in the devolved funds have a socio-demographic dimension. Gender, age, and education level determine participation in devolved funds. There are funds that are set aside for majority female, for the youth and for the elderly. The funds have high number of participants from the target category. College level education implies greater skills to participate in the funds in terms of proposal development and the like. Education level in most cases determines entry into the job placement, income level and place of residence.

Social institutions influence participation in devolved funds by aiding social actions. Formal social intuitions, i.e. economic, education, family, political, religious and media influence participation in devolved funds through networks of socializing experiences which makes individuals act. Informal rules i.e., traditions, customs, and moral values held in the community influence participation in devolved funds. The concept of patriarchy, the formation of merry go round groups among the women and the youth, and the cultural rules governing gender relations come from a rich tradition in the community.

Traditionally, studies in the field of decentralization understand the idea of citizen participation as grassroots based, pro-poor, non-governmental led development endeavour. In reality, the non-poor seem to benefit more in the schemes. Those with college education, in employment, with higher income, and with access to alternative sources of finance, had higher number of reepients of the devolved funds. They have better education that enable them to draft better proposals. In addition, they have access to transport and communication easing their participation in the funds as they reside in urban areas where the funds are domiciled. Further, the devolved funds in the study area are primarily state funded. In schemes with majority donor funding, the state has a significant stake through the relevant ministries.

The expert interviews revealed that the demand for the devolved funds outweighs the amounts allocated. Even though the allocation into the devolved kitties have been increasing over the years, the increment has not matched the demand. Deserving cases are left out in the process of allocation of the funds. For instance, the HIV/AIDS fund supports a maximum of nine proposals per constituency in the region. The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) sets funds aside for the marginalised parts of the population, for instance, the Arid and Semi-Arid Lands (ASALs), slums, farmers, and other disadvantaged groups, to 'ring fence' them from competition.

However, the survey results indicated that most of the groups or individuals who made application into the funds, actually obtained the funds. The reason for this is that due to the high demand for the funds and the desire to reach as many people as possible, committees' award funds below the set minimum level. Further, to spread the funds to several projects, the funds are disbursed in phases. Projects do not obtain the entire amount budgeted for at a go, but over some period of time, months or year (s). In other cases, the Members of Parliament have control over the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) as they are the funds patrons. In return for votes and political dividend, they spread the funds 'widely' but very 'shallowly'.

In addition, the government office of public works conducts Bill of Quantities (BQ) on proposals handed in from the Constituency Development Fund (CDF). The office has the legal responsibility of ascertaining the price for goods and services listed in the proposal. Groups have to adjust the costs listed in the proposal as is indicated by the public works department. In some cases, this goes below the budget for the projects or programmes. The 'gate keeping' role of the Public Works Department, though a quality assurance and accountability , it leads to underfunding of proposals, even as it spreads the funds to more projects, programmes or applicants.

The study found out that though the affirmative action funds for the women groups, allow up to 30% male membership, men rarely make up part of the groups. Men are not known to traditionally organise in groups as the women and the youth. The leadership of the groups are to be 100% women. Given the patriarchal nature of the society, men can might not join groups led by women. The youth fund, targets those between the age of 18 and 35 years. Those who are above the age limit are not in a position to join the groups.

The concept of citizenship and proof of citizenship is vital in the process of participation. The interested groups must have valid identification cards or passports. The identification cards are used as proof of citizenship and age. Participation in the funds through groups is not possible without valid identification papers. The education funds, requires individuals who make application into the funds to be registered in educational institutions.

Participation in devolved funds takes place in a number of ways. This include citizens determining how funds are allocated, projects are identified, programs are operated, and benefits accessed individually or communally, as well as the monitoring and evaluation of funded projects. The devolved funds offices involve the community in the different forms of participation. However, for the community, priority in participation is in the application for funds to obtain grant or credit. The receiving of funds overrides other forms of participation in the funds. Participation decreases as it progresses from needs identification to implementation, monitoring and evaluation. In other instances, participation is not binding as the 'vehicles' of participation, for instance, groups, become fluid with members moving out of the region or bowing out of groups. In other cases, groups are quickly wound up after receiving funds.

There are reports of success in the allocation of the funds from the expert interviews. Success is reported in the fields of education through the introduction of Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF) and the Tuition Free Secondary Education Fund (SEBF). In addition, bursaries obtained from the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), and Secondary Education Bursary Fund (SEBF) has kept students in school. Access to health, water and sanitation has been made possible by devolved funds. In addition, transport infrastructure, improved livelihoods and environmental management have been achieved through the funds. The funds have empowered the youth and women to promote their own socio-economic development through establishment of private employment.

7.2.2 Methodological Contribution

The current study is a result of a study carried out between January and April 2015, to meet the joint requirements of the Faculty, the German Academic Exchange Programme-DAAD, and the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (Nacosti) of Kenya. The study has enriched and enhanced methodology of study in a number of ways.

First, Kenya as a country has had fiscal devolution since the colonial times. After independence, the government continued establishing various forms of decentralization to tackle poverty at the grassroots. There has been deconcentration, delegation, devolution, and divestment as forms of decentralization. Currently, the country is touted as having one of the most ambitious form of devolution globally. Yet, very little academic research exists on the study of citizen participation in devolved funds in the country. The current study fills the research gap.

Second, Uasin Gishu (UG) County was selected as field of study in which to analyse citizens' participation in devolved funds, because it has an extensive and ample population network cutting across rural and urban areas. The county is considered to be a fairly rich region with agriculture and industry being the main stay of the economy. In addition, the area is a base for a number of devolved funds that serve multiple counties in the North-Rift Valley (North-Rift) and Western regions of the country. Furthermore, the area is a pioneer in the implementation of certain devolved funds, for instance the Poverty Eradication Loans Revolving Fund (PERV). Further to that, the region has cases of successful and non-successful funds. It has suffered discontinuation of funds that are still in operation in other parts of the country, for instance, PERV and the Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF). More importantly, the county has easy accessibility and sedentary population that is non-nomadic making cross-sectional study possible. Hence, the area is an excellent scenario in which to analyse factors that influence citizens' participation in devolved funds. In other contexts, the study could be analysing obvious situations determined by lack of options.

Third, previous studies on participation has largely been left in the hands of donor agencies, local governments or authorities, NGOs, CSOs, CBOs, FBOs, development agencies and humanitarian organizations. Participation in devolved funds has not been a major concern for scholars, schoolmen, or policy makers. The current study is an academic inquiry into the participation in devolved funds. The analysis goes beyond the familiar surroundings on decentralization discourse.

Fourth, traditionally, previous academic research has been based on quite narrow literature, usually by analysis of peer-reviewed publications or journals. There is data and information from non-academic institutions and organizations, for instance, policy institutions, think tanks, NGOs, FBOs, CBOs, CSOs etc., on decentralisation that rarely finds its way into academic research. The current study has not only assessed the published output, but it went further and examined the non-academic works. The material is extensive and covers the operations of a variety of funds over diverse geographic regions. In addition, the material goes back in time over decentralization.

Fifth, the current study used mixed methods paradigm to collect data. Mixed methods is becoming increasingly attached to research practice. The method used an interview schedule and expert interview checklist. The two research instruments brought together the collection of both qualitative and quantitative methods in a single study. Household survey obtained data from 530 household heads. Expert interviews were conducted on 32 funds' officials. A number of secondary sources from the funds' offices were examined including website sources. The paradigm brought fuller picture and deeper understanding on the phenomenon of participation in devolved funds. It increased the likelihood that the sum data collected was richer, more meaningful, and useful in answering the research questions. The method helped to gain greater confidence in the conclusions generated, by validating and explicating findings from one method to another. The survey tool is in both English and Kiswahili and can be easily translated into any other language befor or during a survey.

Lastly, the research procedure used is sufficient and detailed to permit another research to repeat the process in the county or another region. The research design and the measuring instruments, which are objective, are expected to give precisely the same results. The results are expected to hold in a different study area, a different population or across time periods. A different analysis and interpretation will ensure replication and validation of the study, in addition to comparison of results.

7.2.3 Theoretical Contribution

Theory constitutes the ability to interpret and understand the findings of research, within a conceptual framework that makes 'sense' of the information being analysed on a given phenomenon. Hence, on the theoretical side, the study was premised on the institutional theory. The theoretical case for institutional theory is that it offers an understanding on citizens' participation in devolved funds. The theory's strength lies on seeing institutions as both independent and dependent variables.

The institutions that exists in the society influences participation in devolved funds from the individual, household to community level. The socialization the community members have from primary (family) and secondary (peer groups, workplace, media, learning, political and religious institutions) agencies shape their relationship with the devolved funds. Institutions can constrain or facilitate effective participation in devolved funds.

Institutions are comprised of regulative, normative and cultural-cognitive elements that, together with associated activities and resources, provide stability and meaning to social life. Legal actions or instruments play 'coercive' role in setting the rules of participation, which the community has to adhere to. They provide the conditions that are to be met by individuals participating in the funds. Traditions and cultural practices play normative role on individuals' actions in society including participation including joining of groups and operating outside the domestic sphere.

However, the general theoretical literature on the subject of decentralization and specifically in the context of devolved funds is inconclusive on several vital questions within the development discourse. In the process of testing the ideas of the institutional theory in the study setting, there were some inherent limiting conditions emanating from the theory because of working with it under the collected data. The theory fails to explain that the community is not in a homogeneous state. The study area is made up of populations from different backgrounds, ethnic groups, urban-rural divide and social-class. The community has no single uniform culture. The dominant community in the region, itself has sub-groups that have internal distinctions. There are contradictions between different institutions and the logic of action they expect which might not be uniform across board.

Nevertheless, there are aspects of the institutional theory, which stood on their own merit in explaining participation in devolved funds. First, on the regulative end, indeed the devolved funds have instrumental value. They achieve participation in one way or another. Second, in the normative angle, the social obligation of ensuring social-economic development is achieved through participation in the devolved funds. Thirdly, on cognitive level, participation in the devolved funds is mimetic from one fund to another. The community have a tendency to have emulative behaviour as far as participation in the devolved schemes is concerened.

7.3 Recommendations

This section captures a summary of the recommendations for policy and areas for further research. The study offers lessons from a policy perspective. Recommendations are made in keeping with the outcome of the study and the conclusions drawn.

7.3.1 Policy Contribution

Decentralization coupled with participation is a policy program-taking root in many countries albeit in different forms. Decentralization in Kenya has been in existence since the colonial times. After independence in 1963, the government continued establishing various forms of devolved funds to tackle poverty at the grassroots. The independent constitution had a federal system of government, which was replaced by a highly centralised form a year later. Under the centralised form of governance, deconcentration was established through the Local Authorities, Government Corporations and state Parastatals. A devolved system of government was re-introduced in 2013. In addition, various devolved funds have been have been established over the years to support specific needs in the community. The devolved funds are a popular tool for economic transformation and provision of social services.

Following the expert interviews and survey, the study found a need for policy change to make the devolved funds more effective. There are devolved funds with the same target area. Merging of the funds into broad sectors will help achieve synergy. Funds offered for enterprise, for example, Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF), Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF) and *Uwezo* Fund (UF) should be merged into one. This will help weed out multiple applicants and beneficiaries and reduce cases of serial defaulters who obtain credit in more than one fund and do not repay back. Merging of the funds will result in merging of the offices, staff and reduce overhead expenditure in the end. The combined staff can then be distributed all over the county, rather than having each fund having a few staff based at the county headquarters. Participation will be made more effective when the offices are opened in far-flung regions away from the town.

The funds set aside for education, especially the bursaries, should be channelled directly to the learning institutions where the needy students can be easily identified, rather than through the local educational office. The study established that the education office spreads the fund are ‘thinly’ and ‘widely’ to many beneficiaries who end up receiving allocations below the set minimum. Participation among the needy students will be made effective if the funds are disbursed through the schools.

The amount of allocation for the funds should be commensurate with the needs. The education, health, water, sanitation, roads and agriculture sectors requires enormous investment. The various projects should be costed and the amount of finances that should go into them set. Every charge of expenditure and voted funds should be applied only to the purpose of which they were intended for. The current state of spreading the funds to many projects or programmes, yet underfunding them altogether reduces the overall objective of the funds.

The process of participation in the funds should be simplified. Currently, registration of groups goes through a process, which is not linked to the devolved funds directly. The groups are separately registered at the department of Social Services. Some of the requirements for group formation include national identity cards and a minimum number of group members. The application procedure should be streamlined and simplified for the participants. The funds should adopt a "one stop shop" office where applicants can be able to go through all the application procedure under one roof. This will deepen the funds and expand their reach in the community.

There is need for automation of the schemes. Given that the funds offices are located in the urban area, people from outside the town have to travel, sometimes making long distances and facing traffic gridlocks, incurring huge financial cost and time. Automation will improve record keeping and tracking of the beneficiaries. It will further, eliminate cases of multiple beneficiaries through multiple applications and multiple group memberships.

Given that most Kenyans have embraced mobile banking to pay for utilities, online government services, and to buy goods and services using their mobile phones, the devolved funds should be disbursed through mobile phone wallets. Mobile money outlets are readily available across the country in both urban and rural areas. Most business enterprises accept mobile money as a form of payment for goods and services. There are extra costs incurred in operating commercial bank accounts. The banks are mostly located in urban areas and not in the rural areas. Opening and maintaining a bank account is a costly venture to many people given the 'hidden' charges and overall overhead costs. Operating a mobile phone is cheaper because of its multiple roles, which include communication, status symbol and the like.

Payments to the elderly, orphans and the vulnerable households monthly rather than after two months or more as is the case currently. The *Inua Jamii* fund is limited in reach. The government should consider making the fund universal. Many elderly citizens live in poverty, with many of them taking care of their grandchildren, including orphans' day-to-day basic needs, including food, transport and healthcare with no meaningful source of income.

The management of the devolved funds should be handed over to the control of the county government. Political decentralisation and administrative decentralization should be followed with complete fiscal decentralization. Currently, the central government, through the funds' secretariats based in the nations' capital runs the funds. Decisions on the allocation of the funds are made at the local level but with input of the national funds' secretariats. This adds to the already existing bureaucracy leading to delays in disbursement of the funds. The county government is in a better position to disburse the funds. With the complete localization of the funds, monitoring and evaluation of the funds from the local level will be made much easier.

The local committee and offices running the CDF funds have political appointees sometimes with no strong leadership skills or appropriate background in finance or development. Political meddling results in diverting funds set aside for projects to unplanned activities denying the targeted beneficiaries the intended benefits. The funds offer the political importance of appearing to be a "generous social welfare state" and are used for patronage. Such ad-hoc activities affect the implementation of planned projects resulting in negative impacts.

7.3.2 Recommendation for Future Research

The scale of this debate is not exhaustive. Although attempts have been made in this study to document citizens' participation in devolved funds, important information is still lacking. Even though, the study provides a number of important contributions to theory and research on devolution, it is not without limitations and areas for further research.

First, the current study was conducted on a limited scale. To produce achievable policy strategies and development targets concerning devolved funds, there is need for some further studies to allow for comparisons of the results on the subject. The study covered one county out of 47 counties in Kenya. More research need to be done to broaden the geographical scope and develop similar study in other counties. Uasin Gishu County is considered to be a rich county with farming being the predominant activity. Studies to replicate and link the study to counties considered poor and marginalised is topical and necessary. While there are differences in socio-demographic characteristics based upon the analyses, data from more than one county could provide better contexts for making comparisons with other regions in the country.

Second, while the study looked at the devolved funds, it does not provide insights on the "value for money". A meta-analysis of the devolved funds needs to be conducted in order to explore the overall "net-worth" of the funds. In general, the study found out that there has been an increase in allocation to the devolved schemes by both the state and donors. Given the increased allocations, a study to establish the worth of the financing schemes is necessary and timely.

Third, further research is needed to delineate which kind of design and implementation characteristics could increase participation in devolved funds. Currently, participation is highest in the allocation of funds. Other areas of participation, for instance, project identification, programs operation, monitoring and evaluation have fewer participants.

Fourth, data collection in this study is cross-sectional in nature. The data was collected at one specific point in time. A future study that employs longitudinal research designs to examine participation over a period of time would capture repeated observations and trends in participation in devolved funds. A rigorous quantitative empirical research will be essential.

Finally, decentralization is promoted as a strategy to improve individual livelihood and community welfare. In spite of what is often reported about the importance of devolved funds and citizen participation in theory and policy, devolved funds in practice can only offer some solution to poverty alleviation and improvement in livelihood. The work, however, is far from done. Indeed, many studies on devolved funds have been conducted in the past. In recent years, the results of various research studies have taken center stage in the popular media. Consequently, more informed policies could be formulated. It is my hope that the findings of the study, along with the several others produced on devolved funds, will now stimulate greater interest in this line of inquiry. Further, the conclusions made in the study can be verified in different research areas using a similar or related methodology. These recommendations notwithstanding, the present study documents a significant influence on citizen participation in devolved funds.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I. Provincial Map of Kenya

Source: http://www.depha.org.

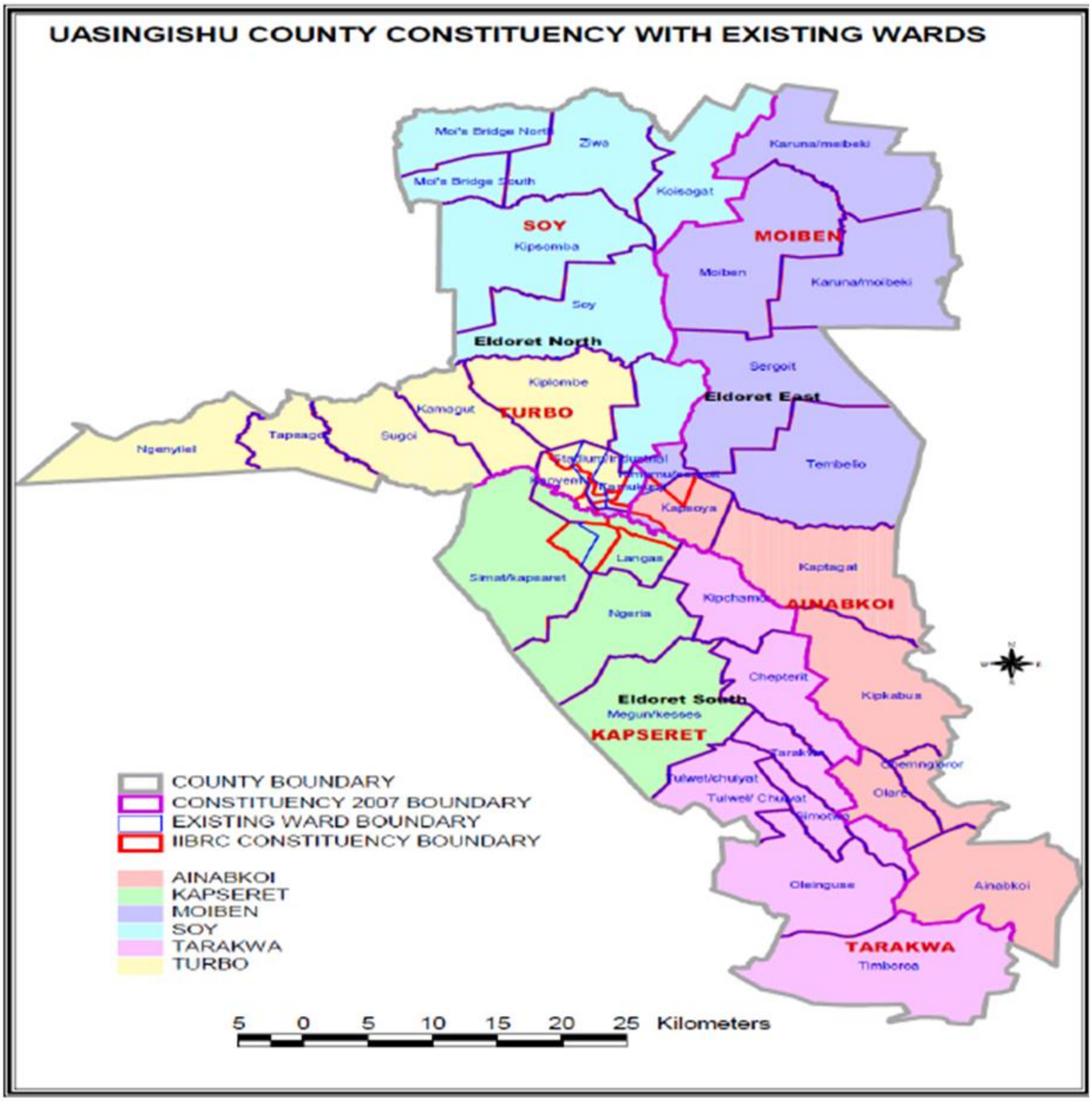
Appendix II. Map of Kenya's Counties

Source: https://www.opendata.go.ke/facet/counties.

Appendix III. Map of Kenya

Source: United Nations Industrial Development Organization (2013, p: vi).

Appendix IV. Uasin Gishu County Constituency with Existing Wards



Source Uasin Gishu County (2013, p. 1).

Appendix V. Land Potential in Kenya

County	High potential[a]	Medium potential[a]	Total[a]	Percent of land area
Central Province				
Kiambu and Muranga	386	5	391	48
Kirinyaga	98	10	108	75
Nyandarua	265	0	265	75
Nyeri	160	0	160	49
Western Province				
Bungoma	253	0	253	92
Busia	163	0	163	100
Kakamega	325	0	325	92
Nyanza Province				
Kisii	220	0	220	100
Kisumu and Siaya	432	29	461	100
South Nyanza	566	5	571	99
Eastern Province				
Embu	66	186	252	93
Isiolo	0	0	-	0
Kitui	67	1,137	1,204	41
Machakos	125	771	896	63
Marsabit	4	0	4	0.05
Meru	241	95	336	34
Rift Valley				
Baringo	166	84	250	24
Elgeyo Marakwet	104	0	104	-
Kajiado	22	0	22	85
Kericho	380	0	380	78
Laikipia	130	0	130	13
Nakuru	291	39	330	47
Nandi	234	0	234	85
Narok	908	0	908	49
Samburu	140	0	140	7
Trans Nzoia	208	0	208	84
Turkana	12	0	12	1
Uasin Gishu	327	0	327	87
West Pokot	103	0	103	20

(continued).

Appendix V: Land Potential in Kenya

County	High potential[a]	Medium potential[a]	Total[a]	Percent of land area
North-eastern Province				
Garissa	0	0	0	0
Mandera	0	0	0	0
Wajir	0	0	0	0
Coast Province				
Kilifi	104	247	351	28
Kwale	126	162	288	35
Lamu	7	319	326	50
Mombasa	21	0	21	0
Taita Taveta	42	10	52	3
Tana River	73	58	131	3

Source:Mwangi and Njunguna in *Sambanis & Collier (2005, p: 145-146).*
Note: a. Numbers are in thousands of hectares.

Appendix VI. Discussion Guide for Discussion with Devolved Fund Officials

Dear Sir/Madam,

I wish to kindly request your participation in the survey by providing information requested below, because you can provide very useful information for the study. The research is part of my thesis which I am undertaking at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Sociology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany. I appreciate your voluntary participation and your responses are highly welcomed.

Discussion Checklist No:...

Date of Interview: ....

Name of Interviewer:...

Name of Interviewee:..

1. Discussion checklist was administered to the funds first official { }
2. Discussion checklist was administered to the funds second official { }

I. Historical Profile

1. How many funds does your office operate?...
2. What is the name of the devolved fund (s) operated by your office?......................................
3. When was the fund (s) founded? …………………………………………………...............
4. Why was the fund established?...
5. For how long have you worked with the fund?..
6. Which is your home county?..
7. Did you join the fund from another background? If so, state the background?.........................

II. Demography/General Profile

1.How many office (s) are there for the fund?...

2.Where is/are the office (s) located?..

3.Name the funds and their functions…………………………………………………………...

4.How many departments are there for the fund?...

5.What is the total number of employees in the funds' office and what is their task?...................

6.What is the geographic catchment area for the fund?...

7. Do you have socio-economic data on the participants? For what period? If so is it available for assessment?...

8. What is the fund's working language (s) with the community? Which is the language of documentation?...

III. Administration and Leadership

1. Do you know whether the county has a development plan? Have you been consulted about it? If yes in what way?..
2. How much money was allocated to the fund (s) for Uasin Gishu County by the central government (approximate grants) in the last financial year (2013-2014)?........................
3. What was the operating budget for the last financial year (2013-2014)?...........................
4. In comparison to the number of beneficiaries/applicants, did the county receive enough allocation from the central government in the last financial year (2013-2014)?................
5. What is your reason for the above answer (offer details)?………………………………
6. What percentage of the total allocation was disbursed in the last financial year (2013-2014) by the county?……………………………………………………………………
7. Has the allocation of the fund from the central government been increasing or decreasing in the past five years (can you provide figures)?...
8. Is the fund (s) accessed individually, in group, or communally?....................................
9. How much was the allocation of the fund per person/group/community in the last financial year (2013-2014)?..
10. Is the fund (s) a loan/credit or a grant?...
11. If loan/credit or grant, what are the terms and conditions for application?........................
12. What do people apply the funds for?..
13. What is the application procedure for the fund (s)? Can you provide the application documents?...
14. What are the challenges faced by your office concerning the devolved funds? (specify)

a. From the administrative level………………………………………………….
b. From the implementation/citizen level…………………………………………

15. How do you mitigate on the challenges?

a. From the administrative level…………………………………………………...
b. From the implementation/citizen level…………………………………………

16. How, if so, has the devolved funds contributed to the socio-economic transformation of the county in the last 5 years? (specify) ....

17. Overall, what worked well and why?...
18. What did not work well and why?..
19. What, if anything, would you like to change about the fund (s) and why?.........................
20. Do you offer training/follow up activities for citizens who have benefited from the funds/ or programmes supported by the fund? …………………………………………
21. How do you perceive your role in representing the central government in the devolved funds at the local level?……………………………………………………………….

IV. Participation

1. How many people/households/groups accessed the fund in the last financial year (2013-2014)? It increased or reduced from what?...
2. Has the number of people/households accessing the fund increased or decreased in the last five years? To what extent? Why?..
3. Are there any groups, organisations, associations or co-operatives involved in the fund? What are these? (e.g. women's savings groups, taxi or farmers' association, etc). How do they participate?…………………………………………………………………...
4. Other than those mentioned above, do you know any influential people or representatives of interest groups in the community who have an influence on the funds operations and how do they influence the funds operations?..
5. How do you create awareness to the community on the devolved funds?.........................
6. Can you explain the process of participation in the devolved fund (s), frequency of meetings, who is involved and how are decisions made?...
7. What are the anticipated outcomes of the public participation process?...........................
8. Do you have a participation policy? If yes, what is it about? Is it mandatory or voluntary in implementation? How is it implemented?...
9. What is the citizens form of participation in the funds?...
10. Who forms part of the funds committee and how are they selected and has this changed over the past five years?..
11. What is the stakeholders' response as far as the implementation of the participation policy is concerned?

a. Central government………………………………………………………………
b. County government………………………………………………………………
c. Provincial Administration…………………………………………………...
d. Citizens…………………………………………………………………………

e. CBOs/NGOs/Civil Society……………………………………………………….
f. Funds Committee…………………………………………………………….
12. Does the fund consider the disabled for allocation? If yes, how?.....................................
13. In what way does the devolved fund take into account potentially different needs of men and women?...
14. Do the women express specific needs and request specific attention from the fund (s)? ……… If so, what are the specific needs?..
15. In your view, is advantageous to contact women separately, or as part of a group including the men?...
16. In your view do men think that women should be targeted through specific activities or not?
a. Specific activities only for women { }
b. Same activities for both men and women { }
17. In general, what are the differences in participation in the devolved funds by people from different socio-economic status? If so, what are the reasons for the differences?.....
18. With examples, what do you think has been the main outcomes for:
a. Young people. Why do you think so?..
b. Women. Why do you think so?..
c. Men. Why do you think so?...
d. Disabled. Why do you think so?..
e. Institutions………………………………………………………………………..
f. Members of the wider community. Why do you think so?...
g. Any other outcomes you would like to highlight?..
19. Has there been changes in participation over the past five years in numeric terms or types of participation? What were the reasons for the changes?.......................................
20. Anything else you would like to add?...

Thank you for helping guide the direction of our community by participating in the interview.

Appendix VII. Household Interview Schedule

County Level Survey

Dear Respondent,

You are invited to take part in a survey among Uasin Gishu (UG) County residents, Kenya. This interview is part of a study on the development of devolved funds in Kenya. I wish to kindly request your participation in the survey by providing information requested below, because you can provide very useful information for the study. The research is part of my thesis, which I am undertaking at the Faculty of Social Sciences, Institute of Sociology, University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany. I appreciate your voluntary participation in the study and your responses will be handled with confidence and will be used only for the purposes of the study. Milestone Research Consultancy conducts the survey. Please, in case you have any questions or wish to have further information or clarifications do not hesitate to contact us using the address given below.

Milestone Research Consultancy
P.O. Box 4863 - 30100.
Eldoret, Kenya.
+254723605200
milestoneq@yahoo.com

Village/Quarter/Estate [ ]

Interview Schedule Code Number [ ]

Date [ ]

I. Respondent Characteristics

A. Socio-Demographic Data

1. a. Interview is administered to the household head { }

   b. Interview is administered to a close family member { }

2. If a close family member, what is your relationship to the household head?
   a. Wife/Husband { }
   b. Son { }
   c. Daughter { }
   d. Son/daughter in-law { }
   e. Grand-child { }
   f. Parent { }
   g. Brother/Sister { }
   h. Grand-parent { }
   i. Cousin { }
   j. Uncle { }
   k. Aunt { }
   l. Friend { }
   m. Others (*Specify*)…………………….

3. Gender of respondent:
   a. Male { }
   b. Female { }

4. Gender of head of household:
   a. Male { }
   b. Female { }

5. Age *(If exact age is not known, enter the best possible estimate).*
   a. ≤ 18 years { }
   b. 19-29 years { }
   c. 30-39 years { }
   d. 40-49 years { }
   e. 50-59 years { }
   f. ≥ 60 years { }

6. What is your marital status?
   a. Single { }
   b. Married { }

c. Widowed { }

d. Separated { }

e. Divorced { }

f. Partner *(living with significant other)* { }

7. Are you the household provider?

a. Yes { }

b. No { }

8. Which is your Religion?

a. Christian { }

b. Muslim { }

c. Hindu { }

d. Sikh { }

e. Judaism { }

f. Traditionalist/spiritualist/animist { }

g. No religion { }

h. Other (*specify*)………………… { }

9. What is your district of residence in Uasin Gishu County?

a. Eldoret East { }

b. Eldoret West { }

c. Wareng { }

10. What is your mother tongue/local language/ethnic background? *(Tick one)*.

a. Arabic { }

b. English { }

c. Hindi { }

d. Kalenjin { }

e. Kamba { }

f. Kikuyu { }

g. Kisii { }

h. Kiswahili { }

i. Luhya { }

j. Luo { }

k. Maasai { }

l. Mijikenda { }

m. Somali { }

n. Teso { }

o. Turkana { }

p. Other (*Specify*)………………… { }

11. What is your nationality?

a. Kenyan { }

b. Dual citizen (*Kenyan and another*) { }

c. Immigrant { }

12. If Kenyan in **Q 11** above, what is your county of birth?

a. Uasin Gishu { }

b. Other county within the Rift Valley { }

c. Other (*specify*)……………………… { }

13. If Kenyan in **Q 11**, what is your home region/county:

a. Uasin Gishu { }

b. Baringo { }

c. Bungoma { }

d. Elgeyo-Marakwet { }

e. Kakamega { }

f. Kericho { }

g. Nandi { }

h. Trans Nzoia { }

i. Other (*specify*)……………… { }

14. What is your duration of stay in Uasin Gishu County?

a. 1-5 years { }

b. 6-10 years { }

c. 11-15 years { }

d. 16-20 years { }

e. 21+ years { }

15. What is your constituency of residence in Uasin Gishu County?

a. Ainabkoi { }

b. Kapsaret { }

c. Kesses { }

d. Moiben { }

e. Soy { }

f. Turbo { }

B. Education and Health

1. What is your highest education level attained/graduated/completed? *(Tick one).*
   a. Nursery/kindergarten graduate { }
   b. Primary School graduate { }
   c. High school graduate { }
   d. Vocational school graduate { }
   e. University graduate { }
   f. Masters graduate { }
   g. Doctorate graduate { }
   h. Post-doctoral graduate { }
   i. No graduation from any institution { }
2. What is your current education attendance status? (*Tick one*).
   a. Primary school student { }
   b. High school student { }
   c. Vocational school student { }
   d. Undergraduate student { }
   e. Masters student { }
   f. Doctorate student { }
   g. Post-doctorate student { }
   h. Not attending any institution { }
3. Do you have any difficulty hearing, seeing, communicating, walking, any physical condition, mental condition, health problem, or any other disability?
   a. Yes { }
   b. No { }

C. Employment and Income

1. What is your employment status?
   a. Employed { }
   b. Unemployed { }
2. If employed, for whom do you work for? (*Tick the main one*).
   a. Public/Government { }
   b. Private enterprise (e.g. Non-governmental organization-NGO) { }
3. If employed, what is your occupational area?

a. Formal employment (*modern sector that provides employment from registered establishments*) { }
b. Informal employment (*provides employment from unregistered establishments* { }
c. Self-employment/unpaid family worker (*engaged largely in the agricultural sector*) { }

4. What is your status in employment?
   a. Paid employee (*in a public or private enterprise and receive remuneration*){ }
   b. Working employer (*operate own business/trade and hire one or more employees)* { }
   c. Own account worker (*operate own business/trade and hire no employees)* { }
   d. Unpaid family worker (*works without pay in an enterprise operated by a relative*) { }
   e. Apprentice (*types of trainees engaged in producing goods or services, learning, paid or not paid or actually paying a fee for acquired skills or knowledge*) { }
5. What is your primary occupation? (*Tick the most appropriate*).
   a. Farmer { }
   b. Professional { }
   c. Technical worker { }
   d. Businessman/woman { }
   e. Internship/attachment/apprenticeship { }
   f. Homemaker { }
   g. Labourer { }
   h. Domestic Worker { }
   i. Student { }
   j. Retired { }
   k. Other (*specify*) { }
6. Would you say your total monthly income is: (*minimum wage in Kenya is Sh13, 674*)
   a. Under Kshs. 15,000 { }
   b. Kshs. 15,000 to Kshs. 29,999 { }
   c. Kshs. 30,000 to Kshs. 44,999 { }
   d. Kshs. 45,000 to Kshs. 59,999 { }
   e. Kshs. 60,000 to Kshs. 74,999 { }
   f. Kshs. 75,000 to Kshs. 89,999 { }

g. Kshs. 90,000 or more { }

7. Do you have access to credit facilities?
   a. Yes { }
   b. No { }
8. If your answer to **Q 7** above is **YES**, please state your personal source of credit; otherwise go to **Q 9** below. *(Tick main one)*
   a. Commercial Bank { }
   b. Savings, Credit and Co-operative Society (SACCO) { }
   c. State Co-operation (*e.g. Agricultural Finance Corporation etc*.) { }
   d. Friends/relatives { }
   e. Devolved Funds { }
   f. Revolving fund/women groups/*chamas/*table Banking { }
   g. Employer { }
   h. NGO/CBOs *(name)*: ……………….. { }
   i. Others (*specify*)…………………….. { }
9. If your answer is **NO** in **Q 7** above, please give reasons for the prevailing situation:
   a. Lack of credit facilities { }
   b. Do not need credit { }
   c. High interest rates { }
   d. Have never heard of credit facilities { }
   e. Other (*specify*)………………………. { }

II. Household Characteristics

A. Socio-Demographic Data

1. Number of adults who live in the household:
   a. Adult male…………..
   b. Adult female………...
2. Number of children who live in the household:
   a. Male Children………..
   b. Female Children……….
3. Is a person with disability status living in the household?
   a. Yes { }
   b. No { }

B. Housing and Infrastructure

1. What is your household residential type?
    - a. Rural { }
    - b. Urban { }
2. If rural, what is the category of residence? (*Tick the most appropriate)*.
    - a. Family land { }
    - b. Squatting { }
    - c. Trading centre { }
    - d. Rent { }
    - e. Permission { }
3. If urban, what is the category of the residence?
    - a. Upper income { }
    - b. Middle income { }
    - c. Low income { }
4. What is the ownership status of your house? (*Tick the most appropriate*).
    - a. Outright owner { }
    - b. Shared ownership { }
    - c. Owns with a mortgage or loan { }
    - d. Tenant/renter { }
    - e. Provided by employer { }
    - f. User not paying rent/rent free { }
    - g. Other (*specify*) ……………… { }
5. If tenant, who is your property owner (landlord)? *(Tick the main one).*
    - a. Housing association/housing co-operative/charitable trust { }
    - b. Council (*local authority*) { }
    - c. Private landlord or letting agency/commercial agency { }
    - d. Employer of a household member { }
    - e. Relative or friend of a household member { }
    - f. Other (*specify*) …………………………… { }
6. What is the main building material? (*Tick the main one*).
    - a. Brick { }
    - b. Concrete { }
    - c. Wooden { }
    - d. Stone { }

e. Soil { }

f. Iron sheet { }

g. Other (*specify*)……………………………………………….. { }

C. Education

1. What is the highest school level attained/graduated in the household? (*Tick one*).

a. Primary school student { }

b. Primary school graduate { }

c. High school student { }

d. High school graduate { }

e. Vocational school student { }

f. Vocational school graduate { }

g. Undergraduate student { }

h. University graduate { }

i. Masters student { }

j. Masters graduate { }

k. Doctorate student { }

l. Doctorate graduate { }

m. Post-doctorate student { }

n. Post-doctorate graduate { }

o. No graduation from any institution { }

2. What is the number of children in school?

a. Male………

b. Female……..

3. What is the number of young adults in post-secondary school?

a. Male………

b. Female…….

4. Which schools do the children go to? (*Tick all that apply*).

a. Public nursery { }

b. Private nursery { }

c. Public primary { }

d. Private primary { }

e. Public secondary { }

f. Private secondary { }

g. Public College { }

h. Private college { }

5. Are there children who have dropped out of school?

a. Yes { }

b. No { }

6. If your answer to **Q 5** above is **YES**, state the reasons: (*Tick the main one*).

a. Lack of school fees { }

b. Marriage/pregnancy { }

c. Look for work/job { }

d. Look after animals/livestock { }

e. Sickness { }

f. Look after siblings { }

g. Other (specify)……………………. { }

7. Further, if in your answer to **Q 6** above is **(a),** state what you are doing about it:

a. Seeking financial assistance from relatives { }

b. Seeking education bursaries from government { }

c. Seeking education bursaries from NGOs/CBOs { }

d. Selling property (land/building/animals/grains { }

e. Ask the child to look for work { }

f. Other (*specify*)……………………………… { }

D. Employment, Income, Expenditure and Savings

1. Counting everyone you included, how many household members are in employment?

i. Male…………….

ii. Female………….

2. What is the main source of household livelihood? *(Tick the main one).*

a. Wages { }

b. Salary { }

c. Farming { }

d. Business/trading { }

e. Remittances { }

f. Assistance from relatives { }

g. Pensions/annuities { }

h. Savings/dividends { }

i. Aids/assistance from NGOs { }

j. Devolved funds (*state which one*) ……………………. { }

k. Other (*please specify*)…………………………………. { }

3. Would you say your total monthly income is: (*minimum wage in Kenya is Sh13, 674*)

   a. Under Kshs. 15,000 { }

   b. Kshs. 15,000 to Kshs. 29,999 { }

   c. Kshs. 30,000 to Kshs. 44,999 { }

   d. Kshs. 45,000 to Kshs. 59,999 { }

   e. Kshs. 60,000 to Kshs. 74,999 { }

   f. Kshs. 75,000 to Kshs. 89,999 { }

   g. Kshs. 90,000 or more { }

4. How much does your children's (*if exist*) schooling expenditures cost annually?

   a. Under Kshs. 30,000 { }

   b. Kshs. 30,000 to Kshs. 59,999 { }

   c. Kshs. 60,000 to Kshs. 99,999 { }

   d. Kshs. 100,000 or more { }

5. How much does the family save annually? *(Tick the most appropriate).*

   a. Zero { }
   b. Under Kshs. 30,000 { }
   c. Kshs. 30,000 to Kshs. 59,999 { }
   d. Kshs. 60,000 to Kshs. 99,999 { }
   e. Kshs. 100,000 or more { }

6. How does the household invest the savings? *(Tick the main one*)

   a. Buy shares { }
   b. Do business { }
   c. Bank (*with an interest rate*) { }
   d. Buy immovable properties (land, buildings etc.) { }
   e. Buy movable properties (clothing and jewellery, household furniture and appliances, animals, vehicles, etc.) { }
   f. Pay school fees { }
   g. Other (*please specify*)……………………………………. { }

E. Health

1. Do any of the household members have a permanent/chronic disease/health problem/long-term physical or mental ill-health /disability problems related to old age?

   a. Yes { }

b. No { }

2. Did any of the household members face a health problem which required treatment by hospitalization within the last 12 months?
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
3. When a household member has a health problem, which health facility do you go to? (*Tick the main one*).
    a. Public { }
    b. Private { }
    c. Traditional { }
    d. Other (*specify*)…………….. { }
4. Do you have a personal social security cover?
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
5. If yes, what type of social security do you have? (*Tick the main one*).
    a. Public health insurance { }
    b. Private health insurance { }
    c. Both public and private { }
6. Does the social security cover the entire household?
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
7. Which social security does the other household member(s) have? *(Tick main one).*
    a. Public health insurance { }
    b. Private health insurance { }
    c. Both public and private { }
    d. None { }

III. Devolved Funds

1. Name the devolved fund (s) you personally know of? (*Tick all that apply*).
    a. Community Development Trust Fund { }
    b. Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund { }
    c. Constituency Development Funds (CDF) { }
    d. Disability Fund { }
    e. Free Primary Education Fund { }
    f. HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account { }
    g. *Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens) { }
    h. Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF) { }
    i. Poverty Eradication Loan Fund { }
    j. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) { }
    k. Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund { }

l. Tuition Free Secondary Education { }
m. Uwezo Fund { }
n. Water Services Trust Fund { }
o. Women Development Fund { }
p. Youth Enterprise Development Fund { }
q. Other (specify)………………………………………. { }
r. None { }

2. Do you know the following funds? (*Tick all that apply*).
   a. Community Development Trust Fund { }
   b. Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund { }
   c. Constituency Development Funds (CDF) { }
   d. Disability Fund { }
   e. Free Primary Education Fund { }
   f. HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account { }
   g. *Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens) { }
   h. Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF) { }
   i. Poverty Eradication Loan Fund { }
   j. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) { }
   k. Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund { }
   l. Tuition Free Secondary Education { }
   m. Uwezo Fund { }
   n. Water Services Trust Fund { }
   o. Women Development Fund { }
   p. Youth Enterprise Development Fund { }
   q. Other (specify)………………………………………. { }
   r. None { }
3. For what purpose (s) would you participate in the named fund (s)?
   a. Community Development Trust Fund ……………………………………
   b. Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund…………
   c. Constituency Development Funds (CDF)………………………………….
   d. Disability Fund……………………………………………………………..
   e. Free Primary Education Fund…………………………………………..
   f. HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account…………………………………
   g. *Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens) ………………………

h. Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF) ………………………………………
i. Poverty Eradication Loan Fund……………………………………………..
j. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) ……………………………………
k. Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund………………………………
l. Tuition Free Secondary Education…………………………………………..
m. *Uwezo* Fund…………………………………………………………………
n. Water Services Trust Fund…………………………………………………..
o. Women Development Fund…………………………………………………
p. Youth Enterprise Development Fund……………………………………….
q. Other (*specify*)……………………………………………………………

4. Give a response to the options given in the table. (*Tick appropriately*).

Number	Devolved Funds	Applied for fund		Received benefits		Purpose of the fund					Waiting period until funds were obtained				Sum awarded					Fund disbursed as	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	School fees	Business	HIV/AIDS	Subsistence	Other (say)	Less than 6 months	7 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	The entire amount applied for	Part of the amount applied for	Minimum amount offered by the fund	Maximum amount offered by the fund	Other *(specify)*	Credit/loan	Grant
1	Community Development Trust Fund																				
2	Constituency Bursary Fund/ Secondary Education Bursary Fund																				
3	Constituency Development Funds (CDF)																				
4	Disability Fund																				
5	Free Primary Education Fund																				
6	HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account																				
7	*Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens)																				
8	Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)																				
9	Poverty Eradication Loan Fund																				
10	Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)																				

Number	Devolved Funds	Applied for fund		Received benefits		Purpose of the fund					Waiting period until funds were obtained				Sum awarded					Fund disbursed as	
		Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**School fees**	**Business**	**HIV/AIDS**	**Subsistence**	**Other (say)**	**Less than 6 months**	**7 to 12 months**	**1 to 2 years**	**Over 2 years**	**The entire amount applied for**	**Part of the amount applied for**	**Minimum amount offered by the fund**	**Maximum amount offered by the fund**	**Other *(specify)***	**Credit/loan**	**Grant**
11	Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund																				
12	Tuition Free Secondary Education																				
13	*Uwezo* Fund																				
14	Water Services Trust Fund																				
15	Women Development Fund																				
16	Youth Enterprise Development Fund																				
17	None																				

5. In what way did you participate in the fund (s)? *(Tick the main one).*
    a. Participation for material incentive (provided labour for cash payments { }
    b. Participation by consultation (was consulted on the project). { }
    c. Participation by resource contribution (contributed resources– money, labour, food supplies, and storage facilities). { }
    d. Participation by programme support (supported programmes emerging from the projects). { }
    e. Participation by obtaining credit/grant { }
6. At what level did you participate in the fund (s)? (*Tick the main one*).
    a. Individual { }
    b. Men's group { }
    c. Women's group { }
    d. Mixed group { }
    e. Youth group { }
    f. Disabled group { }
    g. Institution { }
    h. Other (*specify*)…………… { }
7. If you have ticked off "groups" in **Q 6**, please indicate if this group existed before, or it was created for the sake of accessing the fund? (*Tick most appropriate*).
    a. Created by the fund { }
    b. Existed before { }
    c. Existed before, but were strengthened/developed by the fund { }
    d. Do not know { }
8. What is the purpose of the group?...

    ………………………………………………………………………………………
9. The fund application was made in what form? (*Tick most appropriate*)
    a. Internet { }
    b. Mail { }
    c. Phone { }
    d. Word of mouth { }
    e. Other (*specify*)………………………. { }
10. How frequent do you participate in the devolved fund (s)?
    a. Bi-annually { }
    b. Annually { }

c. Other (*specify*)……………………. { }

11. If credit/loan, what is the status of repayment? (*Tick the most appropriate*).

a. Not yet due for repayment { }
b. Due for repayment, but still under the grace period { }
c. Partly repaid { }
d. Completed or finished repayment { }
e. Defaulted { }
f. Waived { }
g. Other (*specify*)…………………… { }

12. How did you service/repay the credit/loan/fund? (*Tick the most appropriate*).

a. Sale of movable property/personal property (clothing and jewellery, household furniture and appliances, animals, vehicles, etc.) { }
b. Sale of immovable property/real property/real estate (land, buildings etc.) { }
c. Proceeds from enterprise established from the credit { }
d. Bank loan { }
e. Personal savings { }
f. Borrowed from friends/neighbours { }
g. Family/relatives { }
h. Employer advancement { }
i. Other (*specify*)………………………………………………. { }

13. How did you get to know about the fund (s)? (*Tick the main one*).

a. Radio station { }
b. Television channel { }
c. Press/newspaper/magazine { }
d. Internet/website { }
e. Posters/brochures { }
f. Village meetings { }
g. School { }
h. Provincial Administration (PC, DC, DO, Chief, Sub-chief etc.) { }
i. Fund (s) Committee { }
j. Family/relative/ Friends/neighbours { }
k. Church/mosque/temple/synagogue { }
l. NGO/CBO { }
m. Village elder { }

n. Member of national assembly/Senator { }

o. Governor/County Representative { }

p. President/Deputy President { }

q. Group/*chama* { }

r. Other (*specify*)…………………………………… { }

14. Other than yourself, which fund has the household member (s) participated in? *(Tick all that apply*).

a. Community Development Trust Fund { }

b. Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund { }

c. Constituency Development Funds (CDF) { }

d. Disability Fund { }

e. Free Primary Education Fund { }

f. HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account { }

g. *Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens) { }

h. Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF) { }

i. Poverty Eradication Loan Fund { }

j. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) { }

k. Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund { }

l. Tuition Free Secondary Education { }

m. *Uwezo* Fund { }

n. Water Services Trust Fund { }

o. Women Development Fund { }

p. Youth Enterprise Development Fund { }

q. None { }

r. Others (*specify*)………………………… { }

15. If any, name the household member (s) who participated //in the fund. (*Tick all that apply).*

a. Husband/wife { }

b. Father/mother { }

c. Daughter/sister { }

d. Son/brother { }

e. Other (*specify*)……………… { }

16. What was the purpose of the fund for the household member (s)?

a. Community Development Trust Fund………………………………………

b. Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund ………………
c. Constituency Development Funds (CDF)…………………………………........
d. Disability Fund……………………………………………………………….
e. Free Primary Education Fund ……………………………………………….
f. HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account………………………………….
g. *Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens)…………………………
h. Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)……………………………………….
i. Poverty Eradication Loan Fund……………………………………………..
j. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)……………………………………….
k. Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund ………………………………….
l. Tuition Free Secondary Education…………………………………………….
m. *Uwezo* Fund…………………………………………………………………..
n. Water Services Trust Fund………………………………………………………
o. Women Development Fund……………………………………………………..
p. Youth Enterprise Development Fund…………………………………………...
q. None…………………………………………………………………………….
r. Other…………………………………………………………………………….

17. What kind of participation did the household member (s) have? (*Tick the main one*).
    a. Participation for material incentive (provided labour for cash payments) { }
    b. Participation by consultation (members were consulted on the project) { }
    c. Participation by resource contribution (members contributed resources– money, labour, food supplies and storage facilities) { }
    d. Participation by programme support (members supported programmes emerging from the projects) { }
    e. Participation by obtaining credit/grant { }

18. At what level did the household member (s) participate in the fund? (*Tick all that apply*).
    a. Individual { }
    b. Men's group { }
    c. Women's group { }
    d. Mixed group { }
    e. Youth group { }
    f. Disabled group { }
    g. Institution { }
    h. Other (*specify*)…………… { }

19. If you have ticked off “groups” in **Q 18** above, please indicate if these groups existed before, or were they created for the sake of accessing the fund? (*Tick the main one*)
    a. Created by the fund { }
    b. Existed before { }
    c. Existed before, but were strengthened/developed by the fund { }
    d. Do not know { }
20. If you have ticked off “groups” in **Q 18**, what is the purpose of the group?...
21. How frequent do the household member (s) participate in the devolved funds?
    a. Bi-annually { }
    b. Annually { }
    c. Other (*specify*)……………………. { }
22. If you in person or the household has not been involved in any devolved fund, give reason (s) for that: (*Tick the main one*).
    a. Accessed credit from financial institutions/NGOs { }
    b. Application dates elapsed { }
    c. Application/proposal was rejected { }
    d. Corruption { }
    e. Denied permission by family member { }
    f. Group was not registered { }
    g. Had no need to participate { }
    h. Invalid/sickness { }
    i. Lack of identification card { }
    j. Lack of information on the application procedure { }
    k. Long distance to the fund offices { }
    l. Longer time to benefit { }
    m. Not aware of the funds { }
    n. Religious values, principles and practices { }
    o. State/political infiltration { }
    p. Stringent application procedures/requirements { }
    q. Others, (*please specify*)…………………………… { }
23. How do you consider citizens involvement in the devolved funds to be?
    a. Lowest level/pseudo-participation/manipulation/non-participation { }

b. Medium level/partial participation/consulted with limited impact on public policy/degree of tokenism/decoration { }
c. Highest level/full participation/extensively participate { }

24. Devolved funds improved the standards of living in the community:
    a. Strongly Agree { }
    b. Agree { }
    c. Undecided / Neutral/ Not Sure { }
    d. Disagree { }
    e. Strongly Disagree { }
25. People from diverse communities have an equal chance in accessing the devolved funds:
    a. Strongly Agree { }
    b. Agree { }
    c. Undecided / Neutral/ Not Sure { }
    d. Disagree { }
    e. Strongly Disagree { }
26. Devolved funds structures are effective for involvement:
    a. Strongly Agree { }
    b. Agree { }
    c. Undecided / Neutral/ Not Sure { }
    d. Disagree { }
    e. Strongly Disagree { }
27. Which is your personally preferred devolved fund? (*Tick one*)
    a. Community Development Trust Fund { }
    b. Constituency Bursary Fund/Secondary Education Bursary Fund { }
    c. Constituency Development Funds (CDF) { }
    d. Disability Fund { }
    e. Free Primary Education Fund { }
    f. HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account { }
    g. *Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens) { }
    h. Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF) { }
    i. Poverty Eradication Loan Fund { }
    j. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) { }
    k. Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund { }

l. Tuition Free Secondary Education { }

m. *Uwezo* Fund { }

n. Water Services Trust Fund { }

o. Women Development Fund { }

p. Youth Enterprise Development Fund { }

q. None { }

28. Why do you personally prefer the above fund? *(Tick all that apply)*

a. Open and transparent/corruption free { }

b. Benefited directly { }

c. Communal benefit { }

d. Has monetary benefits { }

e. Low interest rates { }

f. Prompt processing { }

g. Repayment period is longer { }

h. No further security/collateral required { }

i. No repayment { }

j. It gives larger allocation { }

k. Less competitive { }

l. Has opportunity for appeals { }

m. Has fewer requirements/procedure { }

n. Targets HIV/AIDS people { }

o. Targets women { }

p. Targets the youth { }

q. Targets the disabled { }

r. Is open to everybody { }

s. Other (*specify*)…………………………………………………… { }

Please thank the interviewee for taking part in the survey.

Thank you for your responsiveness and in taking part in this survey. Your insight and information are very valuable and will assist in examining factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds. Remember this information will assist in identifying the activities in which you would like to see a change. The results of the survey will be presented to the national and county government, and the public. Additionally, a comprehensive report analyzing the survey results will be available at Town Library and posted on the county's website, with a summary included.

Use the space below to provide additional comments or suggestions on how you can receive the study findings.

Should you have any further questions or concerns about this survey or any of its questions, please contact milestoneq@yahoo.com.

A. To be completed by the interviewer.

1. Was the interviewee alone?
   a. Yes { }
   b. No { } who were present?……………………………………………………
2. Which language was used in the interview?
   a. Kiswahili { }
   b. English { }
   c. Local language { }
3. How long did the interview take?...
4. Was the interview recorded?
   a. Yes { }
   b. No { }
5. Where was the interview conducted?.....................................

B. To be filled by the responsible

Please fill the table.

	Name, Surname	***Date***	***Time***
Interviewer			
Co-ordinator			
Data entrance			

Appendix VIII. Interview Schedule in Kiswahili (Mtawala wa Hojaji)

Mahojiwa Jimboni

Mhojiwa Mpendwa,

Umekaribishwa kushiriki katika utafiti wa wakaazi wa Jimbo la Uasin Gishu nchini Kenya. Utafiti huu unachunguza ustawi wa ugawi wa fedha mashinani nchini Kenya. Ningependa kuomba ushirikiano wako katika utafiti kwa kutoa habari hitajika ambazo zina umuhimu mkuu katika utafiti huu. Utafiti huu ni tasnifu ya digrii yangu ya tatu (Shahada ya uzamivu) ambayo nafanya katika Chuo cha Sayansi ya Jamii, Taasisi ya Sosiolojia, Chuo Kikuu cha Duisburg-Essen, Ujerumani. Narudisha shukurani kwa kujitolea kwako kusaidia katika utafiti huu. Majibu yako yatashugulikiwa kwa usiri mkubwa na kutumika tu kwa minajili ya utafiti. Utafiti huu unaendeshwa na Milestones Research Consultancy, wataalamu wa utafiti. Iwapo una maswali zaidi au ungependa kupata maelezo zaidi, wasiliana nasi ukitumia anwani iliyo hapo chini.

Milestone Research Consultancy
S.L.P 4863 - 30100.
Eldoret, Kenya.
+254723605200
milestoneq@yahoo.com

Kijiji/ Mtaa ____________

Nambari ya mtawala wa Hojaji ____________

Tarehe ____________

I. Vipengele vya Wahojiwa

A. Maelezo ya Washiriki

1. a. Mkuu wa familia ndiye anaye hojiwa { }

   b. Jamaa katika familia ndiye anaye hojiwa { }

2. Una uhusiano upi na mkuu wa familia?
   a. Mke/Mume { }
   b. Mwanawe { }
   c. Bintiye { }
   d. Mkaza mwana { }
   e. Mjukuu { }
   f. Mzazi { }
   g. Kaka/ Dada { }
   h. Babu/ Nyanya { }
   i. Binamu { }
   j. Mjomba { }
   k. Shangazi { }
   l. Rafiki { }
   m. Wengine (*elezea*)………………………………. { }

3. Jinsia ya mhojiwa:
   a. Mwanaume { }
   b. Mwanamke { }

4. Jinsia ya mkuu wa familia:
   a. Mwanaume { }
   b. Mwanamke { }

5. Umri *(Iwapo umri haujulikani tumia kadirio ya umri)*
   a. ≤ 18 years { }
   b. Kati ya miaka 19-29 { }
   c. Kati ya miaka 30-39 { }
   d. Kati ya miaka 40-49 { }
   e. Kati ya miaka 50-59 { }
   f. ≥ 60 { }

6. Hali yako ya unyumba ni ipi?
   a. Sijaoa/olewa { }

b. Nimeoa/olewa { }
c. Mkiwa { }
d. Tenganishwa { }
e. Talikiwa { }
f. Ninaishi na mwenzi wangu { }

7. Wewe ndiwe mlezi wa familia?
   a. Ndio { }
   b. La { }

8. Dini lako ni lipi?
   a. Ukristo { }
   b. Uisilamu { }
   c. Kihindi { }
   d. Msikhi { }
   e. Myahudi { }
   f. Mfuata Mila { }
   g. Kafiri { }
   h. Mengine (*elezea*) ………………… { }

9. Unaishi wilaya ipi katika Jimbo la Uasin Gishu?
   a. Eldoret Magharibi { }
   b. Eldoret Mashariki { }
   c. Wareng { }

10. Lugha yako ya kwanza ni ipi?
    a. Kiarabu { }
    b. Kiingereza { }
    c. Kihindi { }
    d. Kikalenjin { }
    e. Kikamba { }
    f. Kikuyu { }
    g. Kisii { }
    h. Kiswahili { }
    i. Kiluhya { }
    j. Kijaluo { }
    k. Kimaasai { }

l. Mijikenda { }

m. Kisomali { }

n. Kiteso { }

o. Kiturkana { }

p. Ingine (*elezea*)………………… { }

11. Uraia wako ni upi?

    a. Mkenya { }

    b. Uwananchi wa mataifa mawili { }

    c. Mhamiaji { }

    d. Mwingine (*elezea*)…………………………………………… { }

12. Ikiwa wewe ni Mkenya katika Swali **la 11,** wewe ni mzaliwa wa jimbo lipi?

    a. Uasin Gishu { }

    b. Jimbo lingine mkoani Rift Valley { }

    c. Lingine (*elezea*) ……………………… { }

13. Ikiwa wewe ni Mkenya katika Swali **la 11,** jimbo lako la nyumbani ni lipi?

    a. Uasin Gishu { }

    b. Baringo { }

    c. Bungoma { }

    d. Elgeyo-Marakwet { }

    e. Kakamega { }

    f. Kericho { }

    g. Nandi { }

    h. Trans Nzoia { }

    i. Lingine (*elezea*)……………………………… { }

14. Umeishi jimboni Uasin Gishu mda gani?

    a) Kati ya mwaka 1-5 { }

    b) Kati ya miaka 6-10 { }

    c) Kati ya miaka 11-15 { }

    d) Kati ya miaka 16-20 { }

    e) Zaidi ya miaka 21 { }

15. Unaishi eneo bunge lipi jimboni Uasin Gishu?

    a. Ainabkoi { }

    b. Kapsaret { }

    c. Kesses { }

d. Moiben { }

e. Soy { }

f. Turbo { }

B. Masomo na Afya

1. Masomo yako ni ya hadi kiwango gani?

a) Shule ya chekechea { }

b) Mhitimu wa shule ya msingi { }

c) Mhitimu wa shule ya upili { }

d) Mhitimu wa masomo ya kiufundi { }

e) Mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu { }

f) Mwanafunzi wa masomo ya uzamili { }

g) Mwanafunzi wa masomo ya uzamifu { }

h) Sijahitimu kutoka shule yoyote { }

2. Unafanyia masomo yako katika chuo kipi?

a) Mwanafunzi wa shule ya msingi { }

b) Mwanafunzi wa shule ya upili { }

c) Mwanafunzi wa chuo cha kiufundi { }

d) Mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu { }

e) Mwanafunzi wa masomo ya uzamili { }

f) Mwanafunzi wa msomo ya uzamifu { }

g) Siendi shule yoyote { }

3. Je, unatatizika kusikia, kuona, kuwasiliana au kutembea? Una shida yoyote ya kumaumbile, kiakili, au shida za kiafya au upungufu wowote ule?

a. Ndio { }

b. La { }

C. Uajiri na Mapato

1. Je una ajira?

a. Nina ajira { }

b. Sina ajira { }

2. Ikiwa umeajiriwa, wewe ni mfanyakazi wa nani?

a. Serikali { }

b. Shirika la kibinafsi { }

3. Ikiwa umeajiriwa, elezea mfumo wa ajira yako?
    a. Ajira rasmi (*sekta inayotoa ajira kutoka mashirika yaliyosajiliwa)* { }
    b. Juakali (sekta *inatoa ajira kutoka mashirika yasiyosajiliwa*) { }
    c. Kujiajiri/ ajira isiyo na mshahara (*ajira katika sekta ya kilimo)* { }
4. Una wadhiwa upi kazini?
    a. Mfanyikazi wa kulipwa (*shirika la kiserikali au kibinafsi na unapokea mshahara*) { }
    b. Mfanyakazi mwajiri (*una biashara yako na umewaajiri wengine*) { }
    c. Mfanyakazi binafsi (*una biashara yako na hujaajiri yeyote)* { }
    d. Mfanyakazi katika biashara ya familia asiyepokea mshahara { }
    e. Tarajali (*anayejifunza aina ya kazi)* { }
5. Elezea kazi unayofanya?
    a. Mkulima { }
    b. Mtaalamu { }
    c. Mfanyakazi wa kuifundi { }
    d. Mfanyabiashara { }
    e. Tarajali { }
    f. Mfanyakazi wa nyumbani { }
    g. Mfanyakazi wa juakali { }
    h. Kijakazi { }
    i. Mwanafunzi { }
    j. Mstaafu { }
    k. Zingine (*elezea*)………………………………………………………..
6. Mshahara wako wa kila mwezi ni: (*mshahara wa chini kabisa nchini Kenya ni shilingi 13,674)*
    a. Chini ya Shilingi 15,000 { }
    b. Kati ya Shilingi 15,000 na Shilingi 29,999 { }
    c. Kati ya Shilingi 30,000 na Shilingi 44,999 { }
    d. Kati ya Shilingi 45,000 na Shilingi 59,999 { }
    e. Kati ya Shilingi 60,000 na Shilingi 74,999 { }
    f. Kati ya Shilingi 75,000 na Shilingi 89,999 { }
    g. Zaidi ya Shilingi 90,000 { }
7. Je, una uwezo wa kupata mikopo?
    a. Ndio { }

b. La { }

8. Elezea unapopata mikopo yako?

a. Benki za kibiashara { }
b. Mashirika ya kutoa mikopo { }
c. Mashirika ya kiserikali (*kwa mfano, Agricultural Finance Corporation*) { }
d. Jamaa na marafiki { }
e. Pesa mashinani { }
f. Vyama vya kina mama { }
g. Mwajiri { }
h. Mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali na yale ya kijamii { }
i. Mengine (*elezea*)……………………………………………….. { }

9. Iwapo jibu la swali la nane ni **LA**, elezea sababu za hali hii

a. Ukosefu wa mashirika ya kutoa mikopo { }
b. Sihitaji mkopo { }
c. Viwango vya juu vya riba { }
d. Sina ufahamu wa mashirika ya kutoa mikopo { }
e. Zingine (*elezea)……………………………………….*

II. Vipengele vya Nyumba Wahojiwa

A. Maelezo ya Washiriki

1. Elezea idadi ya watu wazima nyumbani.

a. Wanaume……………
b. Wanawake………….

2. Elezea idadi ya watoto wanaoishi nyumbani.

a. Wakiume……………..
b. Wakike…………………

3. Kuna mtu yeyote aliye na ulemavu anayeishi hapo nyumbani?

a. Ndio { }
b. La { }

B. Makazi na Miundo msingi

1. Makazi yenu ni ya aina gani?

a. Mashambani { }

b. Mjini { }

2. Ikiwa ni mashambani, makazi ni yapi?

a. Shamba la familia { }

b. Maskwota { }

c. Eneo la biashara { }

d. Kukodisha { }

e. Tuna ruhusa kuishi pale { }

3. Ikiwa ni mjini, makazi ni yapi?

a. Mapato ya juu { }

b. Mapato ya kati { }

c. Mapato ya chini { }

4. Umiliki wa nyumba yenu ni upi?

a. Ni yako { }

b. Inamiilikiwa nawe na wengine { }

c. Ilinunuliwa kwa mkopo { }

d. Wewe ni mpangaji { }

e. Ni ya mwajiri { }

f. Haulipii kodi { }

g. Mengine (*elelezea)*…………………………..

5. Ikiwa wewe ni mpangaji, mpangishaji ni nani?

a. Shirika la makao { }

b. Utawala wa jimbo { }

c. Shririka la kupangisha/ kabaila wa kibinafsi { }

d. Mwajiri wa mmoja katika familia { }

e. Jamaa au rafiki wa mmoja katika familia { }

f. Mengine (*elezea*)…………………………

6. Nyumba imejengwa vipi?

a. Matofali { }

b. Saruji { }

c. Mbao { }

d. Udongo { }

e. Mabati { }

f. Ingine (*elezea*)……………………………

C. Masomo

1. Nyumba yako imesoma hadi kiwango gani?
    - a. Mwanafunzi wa shule ya msingi { }
    - b. Mhitimu wa shule ya msingi { }
    - c. Mwanafunzi wa shule ya upili { }
    - d. Mhitimu wa shule ya upili { }
    - e. Mwanafunzi wa masomo ya kuifundi { }
    - f. Mhitimu wa masomo ya kiufundi { }
    - g. Mwanafunzi wa chuo kikuu { }
    - h. Mhitimu wa chuo kikuu { }
    - i. Mwanafunzi wa masomo ya uzamili { }
    - j. Mhitimu wa masomo ya uzamili { }
    - k. Mwanafunzi wa kisomo cha udaktari { }
    - l. Mhitimu wa masomo ya udaktari { }
    - m. Mwanafunzi wa masomo ya uzamifu { }
    - n. Mhitimu wa masomo ya uzamifu { }
    - o. Hajahitimu kutoka kiwango chochote { }
2. Idadi ya watoto wanaoenda shule?
    - a. Wakiume……………
    - b. Wakike………………
3. Una vijana wangapi katika taasisi za mafunzo?
    - a. Wakiume……………
    - b. Wakike………………
4. Watato wanenda shule zipi?
    - a. Shule ya chekechea za umma { }
    - b. Shuke ya chekechea za kibinafsi { }
    - c. Shule ya msingi ya umma { }
    - d. Shule ya msingi ya kibinafsi { }
    - e. Shule ya upili ya umma { }
    - f. Shule ya upili ya kibinafsi { }
    - g. Chuo kikuu cha umma { }
    - h. Chuo kikuu cha kibinafsi { }
5. Kunao watoto ambao waliacha kuenda shule?
    - a. Ndio { }

b. La { }

6. Iwapo jibu la swali la **5** ni **ndio**, elezea sababu?

a. Ukosefu wa karo { }

b. Wameoa/olewa

c. Wanatafuta kazi/ajiri { }

d. Wanachunga mifugo { }

e. Wanaugua { }

f. Wanawalewa wadogo wao { }

g. Zingine(*elezea*)……………………………………

7. Iwapo jibu la swali la **6** ni **(a),** elezea hatua ambazo umechukua:

a. Naomba msaada wa kifedha kutoka kwa jamaa { }

b. Kutafuta msaada wa fedha za karo kutoka kwa serikali { }

c. Kutafuta msaada wa fedha za karo kutoka kwa mashirika yasiyo ya serikali { }

d. Kuuza rasilimali (shamba/mijengo/mifugo/nafaka) { }

e. Kumueleza mwanao kutafuta kazi { }

f. Zingine (*elezea*)…………………..

D. Ajira, Mshahara, Matumizi na Maweko

1. Ni watu wangapi katika nyumba yako wameajiriwa, pamoja na wewe?

a. Wanaume………………

b. Wanawake………………..

2. Vyanzo vikuu vya mapato ya familia ni vipi? (*chagua moja kuu*)

a. Ujira { }

b. Mshahara { }

c. Ukulima { }

d. Biashara { }

e. Pesa za kutumwa { }

f. Usaidizi wa jamaa { }

g. Marupurupu ya uzeeni { }

h. Maweko/ Akiba { }

i. Msaada kutoka mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali { }

j. Pesa mshinani { }

k. Vingine (*elezea*)…………………………………………..

3. Kando na mapato ya kijungu jiko, kadiri ya kiwango cha mapato katika nyumba yako kila mwezi ni pesa ngapi? (*Mshahara wa chini nchini Kenya ni Shilingi 13,674*)

a. Chini ya Shilingi 14,000 { }
b. Kati ya Shilingi 28,000 na Shilingi 56,999 { }
c. Kati ya Shilingi 57,000 na Shilingi 84,999 { }
d. Zaidi ya Shilingi 85,000 { }

4. Mshahara wako wa kila mwezi ni: (*mshahara wa chini kabisa nchini Kenya ni shilingi 13,674)*

a. Chini ya Shilingi 15,000 { }
b. Kati ya Shilingi 15,000 na Shilingi 29,999 { }
c. Kati ya Shilingi 30,000 na Shilingi 44,999 { }
d. Kati ya Shilingi 45,000 na Shilingi 59,999 { }
e. Kati ya Shilingi 60,000 na Shilingi 74,999 { }
f. Kati ya Shilingi 75,000 na Shilingi 89,999 { }
g. Zaidi ya Shilingi 90,000 { }

5. Garama ya kusomesha, iwapo wako walio shuleni), watoto wako ni pesa ngapi kila mwaka?

a. Chini ya Shilingi 30,000 { }
b. Kati ya Shilingi 30,000 na Shilingi 59,999 { }
c. Kati ya Shilingi 60,000 na Shilingi 99,999 { }
d. Zaidi ya Shilingi 100,000 { }

6. Maweko/ Akiba ya familia yako kila mwaka ni pesa ngapi?

a. Hakuna { }
b. Chini ya Shilingi 30,000 { }
c. Kati ya Shilingi 30,000 na Shilingi 59,999 { }
d. Kati ya Shilingi 60,000 na Shilingi 99,999 { }
e. Zaidi ya Shilingi 100,000 { }

7. Familia yako inawekeza vipi maweko yake? (chagua zozote zifaazo)

a. Kununua hisa { }
b. Kufanya biashara { }
c. Kuweka Benki ipate faida { }
d. Kununua rasilimali (*shamba, mijengo)* { }

e. Kununua mali (*mavazi, vipuli, gari, samani za nyumbani, mifugo)* { }

E. Afya

1. Kuna yeyote katika familia yako aliye na matatizo ya afya kwa mda mrefu/ulemavu wa kimwili au upungufu wa kiakili unaohusishwa na umri mkubwa?
   a. Ndio { }
   b. La { }
2. Kuna yeyote katika familia yako ambaye amelazimika kulazwa hospitalini katika muda wa miezi 12 iliyopita?
   a. Ndio { }
   b. La { }
3. Iwapo kuna matatizo ya kiafya, nyumba yako huenda wapi kwa matibabu?
   a. Hospitali za umma { }
   b. Hospitali za kibinafsi { }
   c. Waganga { }
   d. Pengine (*elezea*)………………………………….
4. Umechukua bima yoyote?
   a. Ndio { }
   b. La { }
5. Ikiwa unayo, ni bima ya aina gani?
   a. Bima ya afya ya umma { }
   b. Bima ya afya ya kibinafsi { }
   c. Bima ya umma na kibinafsi { }
6. Bima hii inalinda familia nzima?
   a. Ndio { }
   b. La { }
7. Familia yako ina bima ipi? (*taja zote zinazotumika)*
   a) Bima ya afya ya umma { }
   b) Bima ya afya ya kibinafsi { }
   c) Zote mbili { }
   d) Hakuna { }

III. Pesa Mashinani

1. Taja mifumo ya pesa mashinani unayofahamu (*Taja yote inayotumika*)
   a. Fedha zilizotengewa ustawi wa jamii { }

b. Fedha za msaada wa karo/ elimu ya shule ya upili { }
c. Fedha za maendeleo ya eneo bunge (*CDF*) { }
d. Pesa za walemavu { }
e. Pesa za elimu ya bure katika shule za msingi { }
f. Fedha za wahisiriwa wa Ukimwi { }
g. Fedha za Inua Jamii { }
h. Fedha za utawala wa eneo bunge { }
i. Fedha za kukukabiliana na umaskini { }
j. Fedha za kurekebisha barabara { }
k. Fedha za kusambaza stima mashambani { }
l. Fedha za masomo ya shule za upili { }
m. Fedha za Uwezo { }
n. Fedha zilizotengewa huduma za maji { }
o. Fedha za maendeleo ya wanawake { }
p. Fedha za maendeleo ya vijana { }
q. Zingine (*elezea)*………………….. { }
r. Hakuna { }

2. Unayafahamu mifimo ya pesa mashinani yafuatoyo? (*Taja yote inayotumika*)

a. Fedha zilizotengewa ustawi wa jamii { }
b. Fedha za msaada wa karo/ elimu ya shule ya upili { }
c. Fedha za maendeleo ya eneo bunge (*CDF*) { }
d. Pesa za walemavu { }
e. Pesa za elimu ya bure katika shule za msingi { }
f. Fedha za wahisiriwa wa Ukimwi { }
g. Fedha za Inua Jamii { }
h. Fedha za utawala wa eneo bunge { }
i. Fedha za kukukabiliana na umaskini { }
j. Fedha za kurekebisha barabara { }
k. Fedha za kusambaza stima mashambani { }
l. Fedha za masomo ya shule za upili { }
m. Fedha za Uwezo { }
n. Fedha zilizotengewa huduma za maji { }
o. Fedha za maendeleo ya wanawake { }
p. Fedha za maendeleo ya vijana { }

q. Zingine (*elezea)*………………….. { }

r. Hakuna { }

3. Toa sababu zitakazo kufanya ushiriki kibinafsi katika mifumo uliyotaja?

a. Fedha zilizotengewa ustawi wa jamii……………………………………

b. Fedha za msaada wa karo…………………………………………………

c. Fedha za maendeleo ya eneo bunge (*CDF*)..

d. Pesa za walemavu…………………………………………………………

e. Pesa za elimu ya bure katika shule za msingi……………………………

f. Fedha za wahisiriwa wa Ukimwi…………………………………………

g. Fedha za Inua Jamii………………………………………………………

h. Fedha za utawala wa eneo bunge…………………………………………

i. Fedha za kukukabiliana na umaskini………………………………………

j. Fedha za kurekebisha barabara …………………………………………

k. Fedha za kusambaza stima mashambani…………………………………

l. Fedha za maendeleo ya vijana……………………………………………

m. Fedha za Uwezo…………………………………………………………….

n. Fedha za huduma za maji………………………………………………….

o. Fedha za maendeleo ya wanawake………………………………………

p. Hakuna……………………………………………………………………

q. Zingine (*elezea*)…………………………………………………………….

4. Toa maelezo yafaayo katika jedwali lifuatalo.

Number	Devolved Funds	Applied for fund		Received benefits		Purpose of the fund					Waiting period until funds were obtained				Sum awarded					Fund disbursed as	
		Yes	No	Yes	No	School fees	Business	HIV/AIDS	Subsistence	Other (say)	Less than 6 months	7 to 12 months	1 to 2 years	Over 2 years	The entire amount applied for	Part of the amount applied for	Minimum amount offered by the fund	Maximum amount offered by the fund	Other (*specify*)	Credit/loan	Grant
1	Community Development Trust Fund																				
2	Constituency Bursary Fund/ Secondary Education Bursary Fund																				
3	Constituency Development Funds (CDF)																				
4	Disability Fund																				
5	Free Primary Education Fund																				
6	HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account																				
7	*Inua Jamii* Fund (Cash transfers for senior citizens)																				
8	Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)																				
9	Poverty Eradication Loan Fund																				
10	Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)																				

Number	**Devolved Funds**	**Applied for fund**		**Received benefits**		**Purpose of the fund**					**Waiting period until funds were obtained**				**Sum awarded**					**Fund disbursed as**	
		Yes	**No**	**Yes**	**No**	**School fees**	**Business**	**HIV/AIDS**	**Subsistence**	**Other (say)**	**Less than 6 months**	**7 to 12 months**	**1 to 2 years**	**Over 2 years**	**The entire amount applied for**	**Part of the amount applied for**	**Minimum amount offered by the fund**	**Maximum amount offered by the fund**	**Other *(specify)***	**Credit/loan**	**Grant**
11	Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund																				
12	Tuition Free Secondary Education																				
13	*Uwezo* Fund																				
14	Water Services Trust Fund																				
15	Women Development Fund																				
16	Youth Enterprise Development Fund																				
17	None																				

5. Ulishiriki vipi katika mradi huu wa pesa mashinani? (*taja njia kuu*)

a. Ushirikishwaji ili kufaidika kifedha (*ulilipwa baada ya kufanyia mradi kazi)* { }
b. Ushirikishwaji wa ushauri *(ulishauriwa katika mradi)* { }
c. Ushirikishwaji wa kuchangia rasilimali (ulichangia rasilimali – pesa, chakula) { }
d. Ushirikishwaji kwa kuiunga mkono mradi (uliunga mkono maazimio yaliyotokana na miradi) { }
e. Ushirikishwaji kwa kuchukua mikopo/udhamini { }

6. Ulishiriki kwenye mradii wa pesa mashinani katika kiwango kipi?

a. Mtu binafsi { }
b. Kikundi cha wanaume { }
c. Kikundi cha wanawake { }
d. Kikundi changamano { }
e. Kikundi cha vijana { }
f. Walemavu katika jamii { }
g. Taasisi { }
h. Vingine (*elezea*)……………………………….

7. Iwapo umetaja 'vikundi' katika **swali la 6**, elezea ikiwa vikundi hivi vimekuwapo ama vilianzishwa ili kupata pesa hizi? (*toa maelezo yafaayo*)

a. Vilianzishwa ili kupata pesa za mradi { }
b. Vimekuwa tangu kitambo { }
c. Vimekuwa, lakini vilistawishwa na mradi huu wa pesa mashinani { }
d. Sijui { }

8. Kikundi kina maazimio yapi?..

………………………………………………………………………………………

9. Maombi ya pesa hizi yalifanywa kwa njia gani?

a. Mtandao { }
b. Barua pepe { }
c. Simu { }
d. Usemi { }
e. Ingine (*elezea)*………………….

10. Wewe hushiriki katika mradi wa pesa mashinani mara ngapi?

a. Mara mbili kwa mwaka { }

b. Kila mwaka { }

c. Mengine (*elezea*)…………………………………………….

11. Iwapo ni mkopo, malipo yake yako vipi?

a. Mda wa malipo haujawadia { }

b. Mda wa malipo umewadia, lakini nina mda wa ziada { }

c. Imelipwa kiasi { }

d. Malipo yamekamilika { }

e. Nimeshindwa kulipa mkopo { }

f. Mkopo ulisamehewa { }

g. Ingine (*elezea*)………………………………………………. { }

12. Ulilipaje mkopo huo?

a. Niliuza vyombo vya nyumbani, vipuli, mifugo, samani { }

b. Niliuza rasilimali zangu (shamba, mijengo) { }

c. Faida kutokana na biashara { }

d. Mkopo wa Benki { }

e. Maweko/ Arbuni/ akiba yangu { }

f. Niliazima kutoka kwa marifiki na majirani { }

g. Jamaa { }

h. Karadha ya mshahara kutoka kwa mwajiri { }

i. Zingine (*elezea*)…………………………… { }

13. Ulijuaje kuhusu mradi huu wa pesa mashinani? (*Taja*)

a. Vituo/Stesheni za radio { }

b. Habari kwenye runinga { }

c. Magazetini { }

d. Mtandao / Utandawazi { }

e. Matangazo { }

f. Baraza kijijini { }

g. Shuleni { }

h. Utawala wa mkoa (PC, DC, DO, Chifu nk) { }

i. Kamati ya fedha mashininani { }

j. Jamaa/ marafiki/ majirani { }

k. Kanisa/msikiti { }

l. Mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali/ ya maendeleo ya jamii { }
m. Mzee wa kijiji { }
n. Mbunge /Seneta { }
o. Gavana / Wawakilishi wa jimbo { }
p. Rais/ Makamu wa Rais { }
q. Chama { }
r. Zingine (*elezea*)……………………………………

14. Mbali na wewe, familia yako imeshiriki katika mradi upi wa pesa mashinani? (*taja zote zifaazo*)

a. Fedha za maendeleo ya jamii { }
b. Fedha za malipo ya masomo katika eneo bunge { }
c. Fedha za maendeleo ya maeneo bunge { }
d. Fedha za walemavu { }
e. Fedha za elimu ya bure { }
f. Hatua za kijamii kukabiliana na ukimwi { }
g. Fedha za *Inua Jamii* { }
h. Fedha za utawala wa majimbo { }
i. Mkopo wa kukabiliana na umsikini { }
j. Fedha za ujenzi wa barabara { }
k. Fedha za kusambaza umeme mashinani { }
l. Fedha za masomo katika shule za upili { }
m. Fedha za UWEZO { }
n. Fedha za kutoa huduma za maji { }
o. Fedha za maendeleo ya wanawake { }
p. Fedha za maendelo ya vijana { }
q. Hakuna { }
r. Mwingine *(elezea)* { }

15. Wataje wote katika familia yako walioshiriki katika mradi wa pesa mashinani.

a. Mme/ mke { }
b. Baba/ mama { }
c. Binti/ dada { }
d. Mwana/ kaka { }

16. Kusudi lao katika mradi huu wa pesa mashinani lilikuwa lipi?

a. Fedha za maendeleo ya jamii……………………………………………

b. Fedha za malipo ya masomo katika eneo bunge…………………………
c. Fedha za maendeleo ya maeneo bunge……………………………………
d. Fedha za walemavu………………………………………………………
e. Fedha za elimu ya bure…………………………………………………
f. Hatua za kijamii kukabiliana na ukimwi…………………………………..
g. Fedha za wakongwe……………………………………………………….
h. Fedha za utawala wa majimbo…………………………………………….
i. Mkopo wa kukabiliana na umsikini………………………………………
j. Fedha za ujenzi wa barabara………………………………………………
k. Fedha za kusambaza umeme mashinani…………………………………...
l. Fedha za masomo katika shule za upili……………………………………
m. Fedha za UWEZO…………………………………………………………
n. Fedha za kutoa huduma za maji…………………………………………
o. Fedha za maendeleo ya wanawake………………………………………
p. Fedha za maendelo ya vijana………………………………………………
q. Hakuna……………………………………………………………………
r. Mwingine *(elezea)*……………………………………………………

17. Familia yako walishiriki vipi katika mradi huu wa pesa mashinani?(*taja njia kuu*).

a. Ushirikishwaji ili kufaidika kifedha (*ulilipwa baada ya kufanyia mradi kazi)* { }
b. Ushirikishwaji wa ushauri *(ulishauriwa katika mradi)* { }
c. Ushirikishwaji wa kuchangia rasilimali (ulichangia rasilimali – pesa, chakula) { }
d. Ushirikishwaji kwa kuiunga mkono mradi (uliunga mkono maazimio yaliyotokana na miradi) { }
e. Ushirikishwaji kwa kuchukua mikopo/udhamini { }

18. Walishiriki kwenye mradi wa pesa mashinani katika kiwango kipi?

a. Mtu binafsi { }
b. Kikundi cha wanaume { }
c. Kikundi cha wanawake { }
d. Kikundi changamano { }
e. Kikundi cha vijana { }
f. Walemavu katika jamii { }
g. Taasisi { }

h. Vingine (*elezea*)……………………………….

19. Iwapo umetaja 'vikundi' katika **swali la 18**, elezea ikiwa vikundi hivi vimekuwapo ama vilianzishwa ili kupata pesa hizi? (toa maelezo yafaayo)

a. Vilianzishwa ili kupata pesa za mradi { }

b. Vimekuwa tangu kitambo { }

c. Vimekuwa, lakini vilistawishwa na mradi huu wa pesa mashinani { }

d. Sijui { }

20. Iwapo umetaja 'vikundi' katika **swali la 18**, maazimio ya kikundi ni yapi?..................

………………………………………………………………………………………..

21. Familia yako hushiriki katika mradi wa pesa mashinani mara ngapi?

a. Mara mbili kwa mwaka { }

b. Kila mwaka { }

c. Mengine (*elezea*)…………………………………………….

22. Ikiwa wewe binafsi au familia yako haijashiriki katika mradi wa pesa mashinani, taja sababu.

a. Mikopo kutoka kwa mashirika ya kifedha/ mashirika yasiyo ya kiserikali { }

b. Mda wa kutuma maombi ulipita { }

c. Ombi lilikataliwa { }

d. Ufisadi { }

e. Nilinyimwa ruhusa na familia { }

f. Kikundi hakikuwa kimesajiliwa { }

g. Sikuwa na haja ya kushiriki { }

h. Kuuguwa { }

i. Kutokuwa na kitambulisho { }

j. Kukosa ufahamu wa jinsi ya kutuma ombi { }

k. Ofisi za mradi huu ziko mbali { }

l. Mda mrefu kabla ya kufaidika { }

m. Kutojua iwapo mradi wa pesa mashinani upo { }

n. Mila na desturi za dini { }

o. Siasa na serikali kuingilia shuguli za mradi { }

p. Taratibu za kufanya maombi ni finyu { }

q. Zingine (*elezea*)………………………………………………

23. Kushiriki kwa umma katika mradi uko vipi kwa mujibu wako?

a. Nadra { }

b. Kadiri { }

c. Kikamilifu { }

24. Kwa mujibu wako, mradi huu umeboresha hali ya maisha katika jamii?

a. Nakubaliana kabisa { }

b. Ndio { }

c. Sina uhakika { }

d. Hapana { }

e. Sikubaliani kabisa { }

25. Kwa mujibu wako, wanajamii mbalimbali wanaweza wakapata fedha hizi?

a. Nakubaliana kabisa { }

b. Ndio { }

c. Sina uhakika { }

d. Hapana { }

e. Sikubaliani kabisa { }

26. Kwa mujibu wako, taratibu za mradi huu zinaendeleza ushirikiano?

a. Nakubaliana kabisa { }

b. Ndio { }

c. Sina uhakika { }

d. Hapana { }

e. Sikubaliani kabisa { }

27. Umependa mradi upi wa pesa mashinani kati ya zote? (chagua moja)

a. Fedha za maendeleo ya jamii { }

b. Fedha za malipo ya masomo katika eneo bunge { }

c. Fedha za maendeleo ya maeneo bunge { }

d. Fedha za walemavu { }

e. Fedha za elimu ya bure { }

f. Hatua za kijamii kukabiliana na ukimwi { }

g. Fedha za wakongwe { }

h. Fedha za utawala wa majimbo { }

i. Mkopo wa kukabiliana na umsikini { }

j. Fedha za ujenzi wa barabara { }

k. Fedha za kusambaza umeme mashinani { }

l. Fedha za UWEZO { }

m. Fedha za kutoa huduma za maji { }

n. Fedha za maendeleo ya wanawake { }

o. Fedha za maendelo ya vijana { }

p. Hakuna { }

28. Elezea sababu za chaguo lako. (*chagua zinazofaa*)

a. Ni wazi na haina ufisadi { }

b. Ilinifaidi binafsi { }

c. Ina manufaa kwa jamii { }

d. Ina faida za kifedha { }

e. Viwango vya chini vya riba { }

f. Inapatikana haraka { }

g. Muda mrefu wa kufanya malipo { }

h. Mikopo haina dhamana { }

i. Hailipwi { }

j. Inatupa pesa zaidi { }

k. Hauna ushindani mkubwa { }

l. Ina nafasi ya kukata rufaa { }

m. Taratibu zake ni nyepesi { }

n. Inalenga wahasiriwa wa ugonjwa wa UKIMWI { }

o. Inalenga kina mama { }

p. Inalenga vijana { }

q. Inalenga walemavu { }

r. Ni wazi kwa wote { }

s. Zingine (*elezea*)……………………………………………… { }

Rudisha shukurani kwa mhojiwa kwa kushiriki katika utafiti

Asante kwa majibu yako na kushiriki kwako katika utafiti huu. Maarifa yako na habari ulizotoa ni muhimu kabisa na itasaidia katika uchunguzi wa vipengele vinavyoathiri ushirikiano wa umma katika miradi ya pesa mashinani. Habari hizi pia zitatumika kutambua nyendo ambazo ungependa kuona mabadiliko yakitekelezwa kwayo. Matokeo ya utafiti yatatolewa kwa serikali kuu na serikali ya jimbo, pamoja na umma kwa jumla. Kando na hayo, ripoti timilifu inayochunguza matokeo ya utafiti itawekwa katika maktaba mjini na pia katika tovuti la jimbo.

Katika nafasi iliyo hapa chini, elezea njia zingine ambazo ungependa kupata matokeo ya utafiti huu.

Iwapo una maswali zaidi au ungependa kupata maelezo zaidi, wasiliana nasi kupitia milestoneq@yahoo.com.

A. Sehemu hii ijazwe na mhoji

1. Mhojiwa alikuwa peke yake?

   a. Ndio { }

   b. La { } Nani mwingine alikuwepo?……………………………………

2. Lugha ipi ilitumika katika mahojiano?

   a. Kiswahili { }

   b. Kiingereza { }

   c. Lugha ya mama { }

3. Mahojiano yalichukua mda gani?.....................................

4. Mahojiano yalirekodiwa?

   a. Ndio { }

   b. La { }

5.Mahojiano yalifanyiwa wapi?......................................

B. Sehemu ijazwwe na msimamizi

Jaza jedwali lifuatalo

	Jina kamili	***Tarehe***	***Saa***
Mhoji			
Mwendeshaji			
Mwandishi			

Appendix IX. Sample Size Determination

Sample Size for ±3%, ±5%, ±7%, and ±10% Precision Levels where Confidence Level is 95% and P=.5.

Size of Population	Sample Size (n) for Precision (e) of:			
	±3%	±5%	±7%	±10%
500	a	222	145	83
600	a	240	152	86
700	a	255	158	88
800	a	267	163	89
900	a	277	166	90
1,000	a	286	169	91
2,000	714	333	185	95
3,000	811	353	191	97
4,000	870	364	194	98
5,000	909	370	196	98
6,000	938	375	197	98
7,000	959	378	198	99
8,000	976	381	199	99
9,000	989	383	200	99
10,000	1,000	385	200	99
15,000	1,034	390	201	99
20,000	1,053	392	204	100
25,000	1,064	394	204	100
50,000	1,087	397	204	100
100,000	1,099	398	204	100
>100,000	1,111	400	204	100
a = Assumption of normal population is poor (Yamane, 1967). The entire population should be sampled.				

Source. Determining Sample Size (Israel, 2013, p. 3).

Appendix X. Expert Interviews Checklist

Historical Profile of the Devolved Fund	
Discussion checklist was administered	
Number of funds operated by office	
Name of the devolved fund	
Date fund was founded	
Reason the fund was established	
How long have you worked with the fund	
Are you originally from Uasin County	
You joined the fund from another background. If so state the background	
Demography/General Profile	
Number of office (s) for the fund	
Office location	
Number of departments for the fund	
Total number of employees in the funds' office	
Geographic catchment area for the fund	
Is there socio-economic data on the participants	
Fund's working language (s) with the community	
Administration and Leadership	
Do you know of the county development plan? Have you been consulted about it? If yes in what way	
Money allocated to the fund (s) for the County by the central government in the last financial year (2013-2014)	
Operating budget for the last financial year (2013-2014)	
The county received enough allocation from the central government in the last financial year (2013-2014)	
Reason for the above answer	
Allocation disbursed in the last financial year (2013-2014) by the county	
Fund allocation from the central government has been increasing or decreasing in the past five years	
The fund is accessed individually, in group, or communally	
Allocation of the fund per person/group/community in the last financial year (2013-2014)	
The fund is a loan/credit or a grant	
What are the terms and conditions for loan/credit application	
What people apply the funds for	
Application procedure for the fund	

(Continued).

Appendix X: Expert Interviews Checklist

Challenges faced by your office concerning the devolved funds. From the administrative level/ implementation/citizen level	
Mitigation on the challenges: administrative level/ implementation/citizen level	
Has devolved funds contributed to the socio-economic transformation of the county in the last 5 years	
What worked well and why?	
What did not work well and why	
What would you like to change about the fund (s) and why?	
Do you offer training/follow up activities for citizens who have benefited from the funds/ or programmes supported by the fund?	
How do you perceive your role in representing the central government in the devolved funds at the local level?	
Participation	
Number of people/households/groups who accessed the fund in the last financial year (2013-2014)	
Has the number of people/households accessing the fund increased or decreased in the last five years? Why?	
Are there any groups, organisations, associations, or co-operatives involved in the fund? What are these? (e.g. women's savings groups, taxi or farmers' association, etc.)	
Do you know any influential people or representatives of interest groups in the community who have an influence on the funds operations	
How do you create awareness to the community on the devolved funds	
Explain the process of participation in the devolved fund (s), frequency of meetings, who is involved and how are decisions made	
Anticipated outcomes of the public participation process	
Do you have a participation policy? If yes, what is it about? Is it mandatory or voluntary in implementation? How is it implemented?	
How do you perceive citizens participation in the funds?	
What is the stakeholders' response as far as the implementation of the participation policy is concerned? Central government: County government: Provincial Administration: Citizens: CBOs/NGOs/Civil Society: Funds Committee:	

(Continued).

Appendix X: Expert Interviews Checklist

Does the fund consider the disabled for allocation?	
Is the devolved fund gender sensitive? Why do you say so?	
Do the women express specific needs and request specific attention from the fund (s)? If so, what are the specific needs?	
Do women prefer to be contacted separately, or as part of a group including the men?	
Do men think that women should be targeted through specific activities or not?	
In general, are there differences in participation in the devolved funds by people from different socio-economic status? Why is it so?	
What do you think has been the main outcomes for? Young people. Why do you think so? Women. Why do you think so? Men. Why do you think so? Disabled. Why do you think so? Institutions. Members of the wider community. Why do you think so? Any other outcomes you would like to highlight and why?	
Has there been a change in participation over the past five years? What were the reasons for the changes?	
Anything else you would like to add.	

Appendix XI. Research Authorization

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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

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

Ref: No.

Date:

10th October, 2014

NACOSTI/P/14/3241/3351

Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang
University of Duisburg-Essen
GERMANY.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on ***"Factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya,"*** I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in the **Uasin-Gishu County** for a period ending **31st December, 2015.**

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

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

DR. S. K. LANGAT, OGW
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Uasin-Gishu County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

Appendix XII. Research Permit

CONDITIONS

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

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NACOSTI

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

RESEARCH CLEARANCE PERMIT

Serial No. A 2509

CONDITIONS: see back page

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. NICHOLAS WALTER OTIENO AJWANG
of UNIVERSITY OF DUISBURG-ESSEN, GERMANY, 4863-30100 eldoret,has been permitted to conduct research in *Uasin-Gishu County*

on the topic: *FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN DEVOLVED FUNDS IN UASIN GISHU COUNTY, KENYA*

for the period ending:
31st December,2015

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/14/3241/3351
Date Of Issue : 10th October,2014
Fee Recieved :Ksh. 2000

Applicant's Signature

Secretary
National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation

Appendix XIII. Research Permit Endorsed by the Uasin Gishu County Commissioner

NACOSTI

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION

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

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

Ref: No.

NACOSTI/P/14/3241/3351

Date:

10th October, 2014

Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang
University of Duisburg-Essen
GERMANY.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *"Factors that influence citizen participation in devolved funds in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya,"* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in the **Uasin-Gishu County** for a period ending **31st December, 2015.**

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

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

DR. S. K. LANGAT, OGW
FOR: SECRETARY/CEO

COUNTY COMMISSIONER
UASIN GISHU COUNTY
13/3/15.

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
The County Director of Education
Uasin-Gishu County.

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation is ISO 9001: 2008 Certified

Appendix XIV. Research Permit from Uasin Gishu County

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

HARAMBEE

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Telegrams: **"EDUCATION",** Eldoret
Telephone: **053-2063342** or **2031421/2**
Mobile : **0719 12 72 12/0732 260 280**
Email: cdeuasingishucounty@yahoo.com
: cdeuasingishucounty@gmail.com
When replying please quote:

Office of The County Director of Education,
Uasin Gishu County,
P.O. Box 9843-30100,
ELDORET.

Ref: No. MOEST/UGC/TRN/9/301

13th March, 2015

Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang
University of Duisburg - Essen
GERMANY

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

This office has received your letter requesting for authority to allow you carry out research on **"Factors That Influence Citizen Participation in Devolved Funds in kenya,** Within Uasin Gishu County."

We wish to inform you that the request has been granted for a period ending **31st December, 2015.** The authorities concerned are therefore requested to give you maximum support.

We take this opportunity to wish you well during this research.

KIPLAGAT J. ROP
For: **COUNTY DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION**
UASIN GISHU COUNTY

ISO 9001
BUREAU VERITAS
Certification
UKAS

Appendix XV. University of Duisburg-Essen Introductory Letter

UNIVERSITÄT DUISBURG ESSEN

Offen im Denken

Universität Duisburg-Essen • 45117 Essen

To whom it may concern

FAKULTÄT FÜR GESELLSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTEN

Dear Sir/Madam

<u>Ref: Data Collection for Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang'</u>

I am pleased to inform you that **Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang'** of Individual Student Code Number **DS0301285200** is undertaking his Ph.D. in Sociology at the University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany. He will be conducting the field research required for his Ph.D. thesis in Kenya. The working title of his thesis is: *"Factors That Influence Citizen Participation in Devolved Funds in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya."*

Mr. Ajwang' will be in Kenya conducting his field work starting in October 2014 till the first quarter of 2015.

We appreciate any assistance rendered to him in executing his research.

Yours sincerely,

Universität Duisburg-Essen
Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften
Dekan
Lotharstraße 65
47048 Duisburg

Dr. Jutta Wergen
Doctoral Studies Advisor at DokNet, University of Duisburg-Essen

Datum: 15.09.2014

Dr. Jutta Wergen
Doctoral Studies Advisor at DokNet
University of Duisburg-Essen
Faculty of Social Sciences

+49 203 / 379 - 1143
jutta.wergen (at) uni-due.de

Gebäude/Raum: LF 164
Lotharstr. 65
47057 Duisburg
Campus Duisburg

Sekretariat:
Gülay Yildirim

Tel.: 0203 / 379 - 2269
Fax: 0203 / 379 - 5218
guelay.yildirim@uni-due.de

Gebäude/Raum: LF 163
Lotharstraße 63
47057 Duisburg
Campus Duisburg

Postanschriften / Kontakt
47048 Duisburg
Tel.: 0203 / 379 - 0
Fax: 0203 / 379 - 3333
Nachtbriefkasten: Gebäude LG

45117 Essen
Tel.: 0201 / 183 - 0
Fax: 0201 / 183 - 2151
Nachtbriefkasten: Gebäude T01

Bankverbindung
Konto 206 803
Sparkasse Essen
BLZ 360 501 05
IBAN: DE40 3605 0105 0000 206 803
SWIFT/BIC: SPESDE 3EXXX

Appendix XVI. University of Duisburg-Essen Introductory Letter-German

UNIVERSITÄT DUISBURG ESSEN

Offen im Denken

Universität Duisburg-Essen • 45117 Essen

An die zuständige Abteilung

FAKULTÄT GESELLSCHAFTSWISSENSCHAFTE

Datum: 19.09.2014

Dr. Jutta Wergen
Graduiertenförderung - DokNet
Universität Duisburg-Essen
Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften

+49 203 / 379 - 1143
jutta.wergen [at] uni-due.de

Gebäude/Raum: LF 184
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47057 Duisburg
Campus Duisburg

Sekretariat:
Gülay Yildirim

Tel.: 0203 / 379 - 2250
Fax: 0203 / 379 - 5210
guelay.yildirim@uni-due.de

Gebäude/Raum: LF 182
Lotharstraße 63
47057 Duisburg
Campus Duisburg

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47048 Duisburg
Tel.: 0203 / 379 - 0
Fax: 0203 / 379 - 3333
Nachtbriefkasten: Gebäude LG

45117 Essen
Tel.: 0201 / 183 - 0
Fax: 0201 / 183 - 2151
Nachtbriefkasten: Gebäude T01

Bankverbindung
Konto 269 803
Sparkasse Essen
BLZ 360 501 05
IBAN: DE45 3605 0105 0000 269 803
SWIFT/BIC: SPESDE 3EXXX

Sehr geehrte Damen und Herren

Betreff: Datenerhebung für Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang'

Ich freue mich Ihnen mitteilen zu könne, dass **Nicholas Walter Otieno Ajwang'**, Immatrikulationsnummer **DS0301285200** and DAAD-Nummer **A/13/93815** promoviert gerade im Fach Soziologie am Institut für Soziologie, Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Universität Duisburg-Essen, Deutschland. Er wird die Feldforschung für seine Promotionsforschung in Kenya betrieben. Der Arbeitstitel seiner Dissertation ist: *„Factors That Influence Citizen Participation in Devolved Funds in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya"* [Faktoren, welche die Bürgerbeteiligung an übertragenen Geldern in Uasin Gishu, Kenya, beeinflussen].

Herr Ajwang' wird seine Feldforschung von Oktober 2014 bis den ersten Quartal 2015 in Kenya betreiben.

Wir begrüßen jede Unterstützung, die für ihn während seiner Feldforschung geleistet werden kann.

Mit freundlichen Grüßen.

Jutta Wergen

Universität Duisburg-Essen
Fakultät für Gesellschaftswissenschaften
Dekan
Lotharstraße 65
47048 Duisburg

Dr. Jutta Wergen
Graduiertenförderung - DokNet, Universität Duisburg-Essen

Appendix XVII. Participants Consent Form

I have read the information sheet provided and have had the details of the study explained to me accordingly. My questions have been answered to my satisfaction, and I understand that I may ask any further clarifications during and after the interview.

1. The interview can be paper recorded:
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
2. The interview can be sound recorded:
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
3. My recordings can be returned to me:
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
4. My data can be placed in an official archive:
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
5. Willingly I agree to participate in the study:
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }
6. Willing to be contacted for any further clarification (s):
    a. Yes { }
    b. No { }

Signature…………………………………. Date…………………………….

Appendix XVIII. Introduction Letter for Enumerator

Milestone Research Consultancy

Name………………………………… **Date……………….**

Dear Sir/Madam,

Re: Offer of Temporary Assignment-Data Collection, Coding and Entry Clerk

---

Following your successful interview, I am pleased to offer you a short-term assignment as a Data Collection, Coding and Entry Clerk to undertake data collection, coding and entry for Factors that Influence Citizen Participation in Devolved Funds in Uasin Gishu County, Kenya, a PhD. project. This assignment is expected to be executed over a maximum period of two months effective from 30/01/2015.

In the course of this assignment, you will be under the direct supervision of Milestone Research Consultancy Firm. The duties and responsibilities attached to your assignment are:

- Data collection;
- Ensuring high quality data coding;
- Safe keeping and submission of the interview schedules and any other materials in your custody;
- Data entry;
- Ensuring accurate data entry; and
- Any other related assignment given to you by your supervisor.

You will be paid a stipend per every day worked. This payment will be made upon successful and satisfactory completion of the assignment. You will have no other entitlements for the duration of the assignment.

In the course of the assignment, you are required to:

- Abide by the rules and regulations as stipulated.
- Conduct yourself in a manner that enhances integrity and without prejudice.

- Work professionally, efficiently and in accordance with the direction given by your supervisor.
- Abide by all laws applicable in your private capacity and any illegality on your part will be borne by yourself.
- You will complete the assignment on schedule and according to instructions by your supervisor.
- Receive your payment based on completion of the assignment and on certification by your supervisor.
- Lack of cooperation or any form of misdemeanour during the assignment may result in dismissal.

In accepting this offer of appointment on the Terms and Conditions spelt out herein, or otherwise decline, please indicate in the Certificate below and return a copy to the undersigned. Meanwhile, I wish to congratulate you on securing this short-term engagement and wish you success in the undertaking.

Yours faithfully,

Patrick Kwoba

Acceptance/Decline Certificate

I accept/decline the offer of appointment on the terms and conditions as stipulated in the appointment letter.

Signature…………………

Date………………………

Appendix XIX. CDTF Call for Project Proposal Advert

CALL FOR PROJECT PROPOSALS

EMBASSY OF DENMARK
INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND
COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME 4 (CDP4)
Community Environment Facility(CEF II) Funding Component

The Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) is inviting proposals for funding of community–based projects under its Community Environment Facility II (CEF II) component, with financial assistance from the European Union and DANIDA. Deadline for submission of Concept Application Forms is **7 March 2011 at 15:00hrs (3:00 p.m.)**. Information workshops on this call will be held in designated venues throughout the country from 24 January to 4 February 2011 as per schedule provided.

The proposed projects must be community-driven and address priority needs within environmentally important ecosystems affecting deprived communities adjacent or further afield to those ecosystems. The CEF component supports communities to design and implement projects aimed at poverty reduction through improved livelihood systems and the conservation of community natural resources for enhanced environmental management and governance. **Projects whose main objective is to make individual profit will not be accepted.**

Broadly, the priority issues for this Call for Proposals include sustainable natural resources management, but not limited to, conservation of threatened ecosystems; soil and water conservation; renewable energy; water and sanitation, pollution and waste management; nature-based enterprises; eco-agricultural initiatives, climate change adaptation and mitigation and adoption of alternative technology.

Proposed projects will be implemented in:

- Kenya's five water towers: Aberdares Ranges, Cherangani, Mau Complex, Mt. Elgon and Mt. Kenya.
- Any other important ecosystem in Kenya such as forests, swamps, wetlands, coastal, marine, unprotected wildlife areas and dry-lands.

All proposed projects must integrate cross-cutting issues like gender equality, good governance, prevention of HIV/AIDS and participation and non-discrimination of vulnerable groups.

Projects will require the community to raise a minimum of 10% of the project costs, which may be in kind, cash or both.

All relevant information documents such as guidelines, application forms, schedule for information workshops and other documents for information are available free of charge from the CDTF offices listed below and the District Environment Offices in all districts. These documents are also available in the CDTF website at: www.cdtfkenya.org

HEADQUARTERS - NAIROBI
Josem Trust Hse, 2nd Floor, Bunyala/Masaba Road
P. O. Box 62199 –00200, NAIROBI
Tel. (020) 2710999/2727779 or 2727901
Fax: (020) 2723496 or 2721382
E-mail: cef@cdtfkenya.org or cdtf@africaonline.co.ke

WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE – ELDORET
Kiptagich House (Central Bank Building), 6th Floor, Uganda road
P. O. Box 6597 - 30100, ELDORET
Tel: (053) 2063116
Fax: (053) 2063049
E-mail: western@cdtfkenya.org

COAST REGION - MOMBASA
KCB Building, Treasury Square, 1st Flr, Suite A
P. O. Box 2163 - 80100, MOMBASA
Tel: (041) 2223541
Fax: (041) 2223536
E-mail: coast@cdtfkenya.org

EASTERN REGIONAL OFFICE – MERU
Oppo. the Jehovah's Witness Kingdom Hall – Kagaa (2km from the Makutano junction)
P. O. Box 293 - 60200 MERU
Tel: (020) 243 0790, 243 0246 or 243 0219
Fax: (064) 31340
E-mail: eastern@cdtfkenya.org

CEF II Call for Project Proposals 2011: Information Workshops Dates and Venues

Date	Targeted Counties	Town	Venue
24th January 2011	Nairobi	Nairobi	Panafric Hotel
26th January 2011	Lamu, Tana River	Mpeketoni	Breeze View Hotel
	Kitui	Kitui	Parkside Hotel Kitui
	Kericho, Narok, Bomet	Bomet	Bomet County Council
	West Pokot	Kapenguria	Kapenguria Teachers Co-Operative
	Kajiado	Kajiado	Kajiado Cultural Centre
27th January 2011	Mombasa, Kilifi	Kilifi	Makuti Villas
	Kirinyaga, Embu	Embu	Panesic Hotel
	Kisii, Nyamira	Kisii	Marsh Park Hotel
	Trans Nzoia	Kitale	Kitale Club
28th January 2011	Kwale	Kwale	Diani Forest Lodge
	Meru, Isiolo, Tharaka-Nithi	Meru	Hotel Incredible
	Migori, Homabay	Migori	Migori Hills View
	Uasin Gishu, Nandi	Eldoret	Sirikwa Hotel
	Nakuru	Nakuru	Hotel Waterbuck
31st January 2011	Kisumu, Siaya	Kisumu	Jumuiya Hotel
	Samburu	Maralal	Cheers Guest House
1st February 2011	Machakos	Machakos	Lysak Haven Park
	Muranga, Kiambu	Thika	Cravers Inn
	Kakamega, Vihiga	Kakamega	Golf Hotel
	Mandera	Mandera	Jabane Hotel
	Marsabit	Marsabit	Pastoral Centre
2nd February 2011	Makueni	Wote	Acacia Hotel
	Nyeri	Nyeri	Green Hills Hotel
	Bungoma, Busia	Bungoma	Bungoma Tourist Hotel
	Wajir	Wajir	Arid Lands Hall (Aldef)
	Moyale	Moyale	Al-Yusra
3rd February 2011	Taita - Taveta	Voi	Leopard Hotel
	Nyandarua, Laikipia	Nyahururu	Kawa Falls
	Baringo, Elgeyo - Marakwet	Kabarnet	Government Training Institute (GTI)
	Garissa	Garissa	Nomad Place
	Turkana	Lodwar	St Teresa's Pastoral Centre

The Workshops are open to one representative of Community Based Organisations and Non-State Actors who include: non governmental organisations; organisations representing indigenous peoples; organizations representing national and/or ethnic minorities; local traders' associations and citizens' groups; cooperatives, trade unions, organisations representing economic and social interests; organisations fighting corruption and fraud and promoting good governance; civil rights organisations and organisations combating discrimination, local organisations (including networks) involved in decentralized regional cooperation and integration, consumer organisations, women's and youth organisations; teaching, cultural, research and scientific organisations, universities, churches and religious associations and communities; the media and any non-governmental associations and independent foundations, including independent political foundations. The workshops are further open to relevant government officials, local government and parastatal officials and accredited members of the press. CDTF will not pay participants for transport, accommodation and subsistence. Participants are encouraged to attend the workshops at a venue closer to them irrespective of whether the venue falls in their county. Workshops begin at 9:00 a.m.

Appendix XX. Section of CDTF Restricted Call for Proposals Guide

Government of Kenya

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND (CDTF)
HAZINA YA USTAWI WA JAMII

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME IV (CDP 4)
MRANDI WA MAENDELEO YA JAMII AWAMU YA NNE

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (CEF II)
KITENGO CHA UFADHILI WA MAZINGIRA KWA JAMII

Mwongozo kwa Watuma Maombi wa Ufadhili

Restricted Call For Proposals (CfP) 2011
Wito wa Mapendekezo - Wenya Masharti

Kitengo cha ufadhili wa mazingira kwa Jamii (CEF II) ni mojawapo wa mipango miwili ya maendeleo ambayo imefadhiliwa na Jumuiya ya Bara la Ulaya pamoja na Serikali ya Udeni kupitia kwa Hazina ya Ustawi wa Jamii (CDTF) kama sehemu ya misaada yao kwa serikali ya Kenya.

European Union

EMBASSY OF DENMARK
DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Mwongozo wa Wito wa Mapendekezo ya Kitengo cha Uhifadhi wa Mazingira kwa Jamii (CEF II 2011)

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Appendix XXI. Section of CDTF Guidelines for Grant Applicants

Government of Kenya

CDTF

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT TRUST FUND

COMMUNITY ENVIRONMENTAL FACILITY

Guidelines for grant applicants

Restricted Call for Proposals 2011

Reference: CEF 2011

Deadline for submission of proposals: 22 September 2011

The Community Environment Facility of the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) is supported by the European Union and the Government of Denmark as grant support to the Government of Kenya.

European Union

EMBASSY OF DENMARK

DANIDA | INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT COOPERATION

Guidelines for the Call for Proposals for the Community Environmental Facility (CEF 2011)

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Appendix XXII. CDF Education Bursary Application Form

CDF SOY/KIPSOMBA LOCATION/BURSARY/2014/15/

117

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

SOY CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND

KVDA PLAZA
5TH FLOOR **ELDORET** **P.O. BOX 731,**
Tel: 053-2060835

POST SECONDARY APPLICATION FORM FY 2014/2015 (FILL IN DUPLICATE)

DIVISION……………………………………………………………………………

LOCATION…………………………………………………………………………

SUBLOCATION……………………………………………………………………

WARD………………………………………………………………………………

PART A: STUDENT'S PERSONAL DETAILS

FULL NAME ……………………………………………………………………………

ID NO ……………………………… TEL…………………………………

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION FEMALE ☐ MALE ☐

HANDICAPPED YES ☐ NO ☐

PART B: COLLEGE PARTICULARS

NAME OF COLLEGE…………………………………………………………………

BOX NO ……………………… TEL……………………………

STUDENTS REG/ADM NO ……………………………

COURSE OF STUDY………………………………………………………………………

YEAR OF STUDY ………………………………………………………………………

POST GRADUATE……………………………………………………………………

DEGREE ………………………………………………………………………………

DIPLOMA ……………………………………………………………………………

CERTIFICATE …………………………………………………………………………

PROGRAMME ENROLLED REGULAR ☐ FULL TIME ☐

PARALLEL ☐ PART TIME ☐

FEES (PER ACADEMIC YEAR).

Total Fees- Kshs ……………………………………………………………………………

Fees paid - Kshs ……………………………………………………………………………

HELB Award – Kshs ………………………………………………………………………

Outstanding balance -Kshs……………………………………

PART C: FAMILY INFORMATION

(Tick Appropriately)

Partial orphan ☐ Any disability ☐

Both parents alive ☐ Single parent ☐ Total orphan ☐

Appendix XXII. CDF Education Bursary Application Form

CDF SOY/KIPSOMBA LOCATION/BURSARY/2014/15/

(Attach support documents eg.Death certificate, letter explaining disability)

PART D: DECLARATION

1. **Student**

I declare that the information given herein is true to the best of my knowledge.

Students Name……………………………… ……………………………

Sign……………………………Date…………………………

2. **Parent/Guardian**

I declare I have read this form/this form has been read to me and I hereby confirm that the information given herein is true to the best of my knowledge.

Parents/Guardian
Name ………………………………………………… ……………………………
Sign………………………………….. Date ………………………

3. **University/college verification**
   (documents to be attached)

a) Letter of admission
b) Fees structure certified by the institution
c) Students identification (college&national ID) Attach copies

I certify that the above named, is a student in this institution.

Dean's Name………………………… Sign………………………..Date official stamp

4. **Chief**

I certify that the information give above is correct
Chief's Name …………………… …………………….. ………………………..
Sign ……………………… Date & officials stamp …………………......

PART E. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY

Approved for Bursary ☐ Not approved for Bursary ☐

Bursary Awarded <u>Ks</u> ☐

Ward representative

Name……………………………………………………………………………………

Signature………………………………………………………….Date…………………………

Appendix XXIII. Cash Transfer Targeting Tool

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

County Code: [ ] [ ] [ ] 1

S/No. 260301

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SOCIAL SECURITY AND SERVICES

CASH TRANSFER TARGETING TOOL FOR:

OP-CT [ ] PWSD-CT UFS-CT [ ] CT - OVC [ ]

PART 1: SCREENER

My name is .... I am conducting an interview to get information on the well being of the household livelihood, on behalf of the Ministry of Labour, Social Security and services

Personal Details	Name of Potential beneficiary(ies)	Respondent	Interviewer	Field Supervisor	Data Entry Clerk
Name					
ID NO.					
Mobile Tel					
Sex (M/F)					
Date					

Geographic Location (use 2009 KNBS Location Master list)

21	County:	22	District: Sub-County:	23	Constituency:
24	Division:	25	Ward:	26	Location:
27	Sub Location:	28	Village:	29	Physical address:
30	Nearest land mark:				

31. How long have you lived in this sub-location? Less than a 12 Month 1 More than 12 Months 2

32. Is any member of this household in any formal employment?

Yes 1 Close NO 2 proceed *(to Q 34 b)*

33. Is any member of this household receiving Pension? **Yes 1 Close NO 2 Proceed**

1 *Use codes as provided in first schedule , constitution of Kenya*

1

Appendix XXIII. Cash Transfer Targeting Tool

34. (a). Is the household under cash transfer program? Yes I Close NO 2 Proceed

(b). If NO toQ 32-34) what are your coping mechanisms? Begging1 Well wishers 2 Casual employment 3 Support from relative 4 Scavenging 5 others (specify) ....

35. (a). Does the household have a person(s) in any of the following categories? Person with disability I Children below 18 years 2 Older person 65 years and over 3 Lactating mother 4 Chronically ill 5 OVC 6 Single Parent 7 Destitute 8 Recipients of relief services 9.

(b). Does any member of this household have any of the above categories
None I close Yes 2 Proceed

36. If a person with disability is mentioned in Q35 (a) ask
Among the persons mentioned above, is there any person(s) who permanently requires assistance to meet toiletry needs, feeding, protection from harming themselves or others as a result of disability? **Yes 2 I No 2.**

37. Does the household have any adult 18 to 60 years who is in good health and can be engaged in employment or business? **Yes 2 I. NO 2.**

38. On daily basis how much does your household spend on food at home and away from home? *Probe Fully for all household members.*

Item	Amount at home (Kshs)	Amount away from home	Total amount
Break fast			
Lunch			
Dinner /Supper			
Snacks			
Total amount			

39. On weekly basis how much does your household spend on food at home and away from home?

Item	Amount at home (Kshs)	Amount away from home	Total amount
Break fast			
Lunch			
Dinner /Supper			
Snacks			
Total amount			

40. On monthly basis whats the value in kshs of food consumed by your household ....

41. In this household how many persons are in the following age categories

	Age category	Number of Persons	Adult equivalent weight	Total adult equivalent
A	Between 0 - and 4 years		0.24	
B	Between 5 - and 14 years		0.65	
C	15 years and above		I	
	Adult equivalence household size			

2

Appendix XXIV. Score Sheet for Secondary School Fees Scholarship

DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN SERVICES

SCORE SHEET FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL FEES SCHOLARSHIP

NAME OF THE APPLICANT…………………………………………………………………

SCORE……………………………………………………………………………………

	CRITERIA	MARKS
	ORPHANHOOD • Single • Double	 2 4
	FEE ARREARS • No Arrears • With Arrears	 1 2
	SCHOOL ATTENDANCE Number of weeks the student has been absent • 1 Week • 2 Weeks • More than 2 Weeks	 0 1 2
	REASON FOR ABSENTEEISM • Lack of Fees • Other	 3 0
	OCCUPATION OF PARENTS AND GUARDIAN • Father-Employed • Father-Unemployed • Mother-Employed • Mother-Unemployed • Guardian-Employed • Guardian-Unemployed	 1 2 1 2 1 2
	STUDENT PERFORMANCE • Grade A-Above average • Grade B-Average • Grade C-Below average	 3 2 1
	PRIORITIZE THOSE IN HIGHER CLASSES • Form 3 & 4 • Form 1 & 2	 2 1
	BENEFITING FROM OTHER BURSARY • Benefiting • Not Benefiting	 1 2
	HIGHEST SCORE	**20**

Appendix XXV. *Inua Jamii* Secondary School Scholarship Application Form

MINISTRY OF LABOUR, SOCIAL SECURITY AND SERVICES
DEPARTMENT OF CHILDREN SERVICES

APPLICATION FORM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIP

SECTIONS A.B. AND C. TO BE FILLED BY THE STUDENT

A. PARTICULARS OF THE STUDENT

NAME (surname)………………………………(Other Names) ……………………………………………………………………………

DATE OF BIRTH ……………………………………GENDER……………MARKS ATTAINED AT KCPE…………………………

FORM……………………………………………ADMISSION NUMBER…………………………………………………………

ARE YOU BENEFICIARY OF ANY OTHER SCHOLARSHIP? Yes/No)…………………………

IF YES HOW MUCH? (kshs)………………………………………………………………………………………………………

APPLICANT'S SIGNATURE…………………………………………………… DATE OF APPLICATION……………………

B. FAMILY DETAILS

FATHER'S NAME: ……………………………………………………………IS HE ALIVE? (YES/NO)……………………………

FATHER'S CONTACT (IF ALIVE)…………………………… FATHER'S OCCUPATION………………………………………………

MOTHER'S NAME:…………………………………………………………… IS SHE ALIVE?(YES/No)……………………………

MOTHER'S CONTACTS (IF ALIVE)………………………… MOTHER'S OCCUPATION…………………………………………

NAME OF THE GURDIAN & CONTACTS…………………………………………………………………………………………

RELATIONSHIP WITH THE GUARDIAN…………………………………………………………………………………………

OCCUPATION OF THE GUARDIAN……………………………………NUMBER OF SIBLINGS UNDER 18 YEARS…………

C. GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION.

COUNTY……………………………………………………SUB –COUNTY………………………………………………………

CONSTITUENCY…………………………………………… LOCATION………………………………………………………………

SUB-LOCATION……………………………………………… VILLAGE………………………………………………………………

Page 1 of 2

Appendix XXV. *Inua Jamii* Secondary School Scholarship Application Form

SECTION F D AND E TO BE FILLED BY THE SCHOOL'S PRINCIPAL

D. SCHOOL DETAILS

NAME OF SECONDARY SCHOOL (DAY/BOARDING):……………………………………………

SCHOOL CONTACT:……………………………………………

PHYSICAL ADDRESS:……………………………………………

NAME OF PRINCIPAL……………………………………………

E. SCHOOL BANK ACCOUNT DETAILS

NAME OF BANK ……………………………BRANCH……………………………

ACCOUNT NUMBER……………………………………………

F. RECOMMENDATION BY THE SCHOOL PRINCIPAL

(This should be included the period the student has been absent within a term, reason for absenteeism, and if s/he is in need of the school fees).

……………………………………………

……………………………………………

……………………………………………

PRINCIPAL'S SIGNATURE……………………………STAMP & DATE……………………………

G. RECOMMENDATION BY THE AREA CHIEF

……………………………………………

……………………………………………

……………………………………………

CHIEF'S NAME & SIGNATURE:……………………………STAMP & DATE……………………………

H. FOR OFFICE USE:

RECEIVED BY ……………………………SUB-COUNTY CHILDREN'S OFFICER (SCCO)

SIGNATURE:…………………………… DATE & STAMP……………………………

CHAIR (AAC) ……………………………SIGNATURE:……………………………DATE……………………………

SECRETARY(SCCO): …………………………… SIGNATURE……………………………DATE…………………………

Attach the following documents:

Current school Report Form.

Secondary school Principal's letter indicating that the child has fee problem.

School fees structure indicating the school Bank, Branch and Account number

A copy of school's admission letter for new students.

A copy of death certificate or Burial permit for the parents

A copy of KCPE Result slip

NOTE: All applications MUST be students in Public Secondary School

Page 2 of 2.

Appendix XXVI. Uwezo Fund Group Business Plan Template

ORIGINAL

UWEZO FUND
GROUP BUSINESS PLAN TEMPLATE

PART 1: INTRODUCTION

Group Name				
No. of Group Members	Male	Female	PWD	Total
How many group members are/will be in Business?	Male	Female	PWD	Total
Group Registration	Certificate No.			
	Date of Registration			
Ward/Constituency/County				
Group Specific Location/Physical Address (Attach Map)				
Postal Address				
Date Plan Prepared				
Description of business (Trade/Retail; Service; Manufacturing; Construction; Agribusiness; ICT; or other				
Is it a joint/group business or an individual member's				

1

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
UWEZO FUND BOARD
P. O. Box 42009 – 00100,
NAIROBI

Appendix XXVI. Uwezo Fund Group Business Plan Template

business?	
Is it a new business (start-up) or an ongoing business?	
If the business is ongoing, describe what has been done so far?	
What loan amount are you requesting from Uwezo Fund?	
Any other information	

PART 2: BUSINESS DESCRIPTION

a. Describe your product(s) and/or service(s)

____

____

____

b. Why do you think there is need for this product(s) and/or service(s)?

____

____

____

c. (i) where do you see your business in three years?

____

____

____

(ii) How will you take it there?

____

____

2

CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER
UWEZO FUND BOARD
P. O. Box 42009 - 00100,
NAIROBI

Appendix XXVII. Uwezo Fund Loan Application Form

UWEZO FUND
AHADI YETU - KAZI KWAKO

UWEZO FUND LOAN APPLICATION FORM

This form is to be completed in Triplicate (original to be sent to Constituency Uwezo Fund Committee, a copy for the group and a processed copy to be sent to the National Secretariat)

1. GROUP DATA

Group Name............................P. O. Box......................Code..............Town...................

Date Group Formed.............................Date of Registration.......................................

Reg.No./SerialNo.................................Bank..........................Branch........................

Date opened Bank Account ....Bank Account No...............................

2. LOCATION OF THE GROUP

County...Sub-County/Constituency...................................

Ward................................Location.............................Sub-location..........................

Name of Chief/Asst. Chief....................................Telephone No......................................

I certify that I know the members of the group and they are of good conduct to access public funds. I therefore recommend them for Uwezo Fund.

Signature...Official Chiefs' Stamp....................... (*Mandatory*)

ii) LOCATION OF BUSINESS

Township/Estate/Village...Plot No./Street.............................

Nearest Church/Mosque/Primary School to the business from CDF offices..............................

3. MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

Gender	No. of Members	Members with Disability
Male		
Female		
Total		

4. BRIEF BACKGROUND OF THE GROUP

(i) Purpose/Objectives (e.g. improve economic well-being of members)..

(ii) Key Activities...

(iii) Achievements...

(iv) Challenges...

1

Appendix XXVIII. Section of Women Enterprise Fund Loan Application Form

REVISED IN JULY, 2014

Women Enterprise Fund

Kenya Vision 2030

Ministry of Devolution and Planning

LOAN APPLICATION FORM

Constituency Women Enterprise Fund SCHEME(C-WES)

This form is to be completed in Triplicate, **(Original** to be sent to the regional office for on-ward forwarding to Head Office and copy each for the WEF volunteer and the applicant Group).

Date received from constituency:…./…./…. Date Approved at Region: …../…../….. Date sent to HQ: …../…../…..

1. GROUP DATA

Group name: ………………………………………………………P.O. Box…………..Code………….Town……………………

Date of Registration……………………………………………..Reg. No./Serial No……………………………………………

Bank/FOSA/FSA/Post Bank/ A/C..No…………………………Bank…………………………………Branch…………………

Have all the members been trained on entrepreneurship? Training certificate number…………………………… (please attach)

Loan amount Applied: Kshs: …………………………………Loan cycle no.….

2. LOCATION OF THE GROUP

County: ………………………………………………………………Sub County (District)……………………………………

Constituency………………………………………… Division……………………………………………………

Location:……………………………Nearest Church/Mosque/Primary School to the business……………………………

3. VERIFICATION BY CHIEF/NATIONAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Name of Chief/Asst. Chief/Officer: ……………………………….P.O. Box……………………..Tel:………………………

I certify that I know the members of the group and that they are of good conduct to access public funds.

Signature & official stamp……………………….

4. MEMBERSHIP PROFILE

Gender	No. of Members	Members with disability
Male		
Female		
Total		

5. BRIEF BACKGROUND OF THE GROUP

i. Date registered: …../…../…..
ii. Type/Nature of business (if operating common business activity): …………………..
iii. Key economic sectors, e.g. Agriculture, service, trade, manufacturing , transport, .---tick

6. LIST OF MEMBERS, CONTACTS, BUSINESS ACTIVITY, ASSETS PLEDGED, IDENTIFICATION AND ESTIMATED VALUE

We, the undersigned are jointly and severally liable for repayment of loan in the event of default. We understand That the amount in default may be recovered by an offset against our savings or by attachment of our individual property, and shall not be eligible for additional loans unless the amount in default has been cleared in full.

1

Appendix XXIX. Water Services Trust Fund Application Requirements

WATER RESOURCES MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY	
TITLE: WRUA Funding Application Requirements	**REF.NO:** CL/6/1/1
	ISSUE NO: 02
Department: Technical	**REV. NO:** 01
ISSUED BY: DCTM	**DATE OF ISSUE:** 16th January, 2013
AUTHORIZED BY: TCM	**PAGE:** 1 of 1

The following documents are required to accompany requests for funding under WDC funding arrangement.

1. Request For Funding form
2. Forwarding form by regional manager
3. Work plan & budget
4. Copy of Registration certificate/Copy of receipt for application for registration under Societies Act at AG
5. Constitution
6. MoU with WRMA
7. Minutes of annual general meeting
8. Map of WRUA boundary
9. Register of members
10. Bank account statement
11. Desk appraisal
12. Field appraisal
13. Progress report (where applicable)
14. Financial report (where applicable)

Issued by: ....

(Deputy Technical Coordination Manager)

Approved by: ....

(Technical Coordination Manager)

Appendix XXX. Age and Population Distribution in Uasin Gishu County

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage	Total
Age (years)	18	19,285	3.4	
	19-29	302,805	54	
	30-39	110,808	19.8	
	40-49	60,252	10.7	560,736
	50-59	32,307	5.8	
	Over 60	35,279	6.3	
Population Distribution	Rural	548,620	61.4	894,179
	Urban	345,559	38.6	

Source: KNBS (2010, pp.44-45).

Appendix XXXI. Trends in Percentage Distribution of Population by Age in Kenya

Age	Percentage	
0-4	15.4	
5-9	14.5	
10-14	13	
15-19	10.8	
20-24	9.8	
25-29	8.3	
30-34	6.5	
35-39	5.2	
40-44	3.8	
45-49	3.3	
50-54	2.5	
55-59	1.8	
60-64	1.5	
65+	3.5	
Not stated	0.1	
Total	100	(n= 38,610,097)

Source: KNBS (2010, pp. 44-45).

Appendix XXXII. Kenya's Population by Religious Affiliation

Religion	Frequency	Percentage
Catholic	9,010,684	24
Protestant	18,307,466	48
Other Christian	4,559,584	12
Muslim	4,304,798	11
Hindu	53,393	0
Traditionalist	635,352	2
Other Religion	557,450	1
No Religion	922,128	2
Don't Know	61,233	0
Total	38,412,088	100

Source: KNBS (2010, p. 396).

Appendix XXXIII. Number and Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Background Characteristics

	Sex				Total number
	Male		Female		
	%	number	%	number	
Age group					
0–14	50.0	15,153	50.0	15,176	30,329
15–24	50.5	7,376	49.5	7,244	14,620
25–34	48.1	4,523	51.9	4,880	9,402
35–54	49.2	5,301	50.8	5,473	10,774
55+	49.5	2,359	50.5	2,406	4,765
DK	45.7	365	54.3	435	800
Marital status					
Single	52.6	23,699	47.4	21,368	45,067
Married	48.6	10,487	51.4	11,089	21,576
Divorced/ separated	32.0	301	68.0	639	940
Widowed	11.8	296	88.2	2,208	2,504
Other	48.6	294	51.4	311	605
Residence					
Rural	49.5	27,837	50.5	28,413	56,250
Urban	50.1	7,240	49.9	7,201	14,441

(continued)

Appendix XXXIII. Number and Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Background Characteristics

	Sex				Total number
	Male		Female		
	%	number	%	number	
Province of residence					
Nairobi	50.6	2,917	49.4	2,852	5,769
Central	48.8	4,229	51.2	4,434	8,663
Coast	50.3	3,085	49.7	3,053	6,137
Eastern	49.0	5,406	51.0	5,625	11,030
North Eastern	52.2	1,305	47.8	1,193	2,498
Nyanza	49.0	5,068	51.0	5,282	10,350
Rift Valley	50.3	8,990	49.7	8,885	17,875
Western	48.7	4,078	51.3	4,291	8,369
Highest level has attended					
Nursery/ kindergarten	51.2	1,734	48.8	1,653	3,387
Primary	50.1	17,448	49.9	17,397	34,846
Post prim, vocational	56.0	319	44.0	251	570
Secondary, “A” level	55.4	6,015	44.6	4,850	10,865
College (middle level)	55.7	1,268	44.3	1,007	2,274
University	66.4	473	33.6	239	712
Other	63.5	45	36.5	26	71
DK	61.6	23	38.4	14	38
Total	**49.6**	**35,077**	**50.4**	**35,614**	**70,691**

Source: KNSPWD (2007) in NCAPD (2008, p. 7).

Appendix XXXIV. Distribution of Schools and Colleges in Uasin Gishu County

Level	Number of Schools/ Colleges	Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)
Early Childhood Development	576	17.8%
Primary Education	422	89.5%
Secondary Education	129	65%
Tertiary Education		
Public universities	2	-
Private universities	2	-
Polytechnic	1	-
Technical college	1	-

Source: Adopted from Uasin Gishu County. (2013, pp. 23-25).

Appendix XXXV. Respondents Socio-Demographic Data (n=530)

Characteristics	Category	Frequency	Percentage
Current education status	Post-Doctoral graduate	6	1.1
	Doctoral student	7	1.3
	Primary	6	1.1
	Secondary	16	3
	Masters student	36	6.8
	Under graduate	37	7
	Vocational school	67	12.6
	None	400	75.5
Ethnic Group	Arab	2	0.4
	Somali	6	1.1
	Maasai	8	1.5
	Teso	9	1.7
	Turkana	10	1.9
	Other	11	2.1
	Kamba	13	2.5
	Hindi	13	2.5
	Kisii	20	3.8
	Luo	53	10
	Luhyia	65	12.3
	Kikuyu	73	13.8
	Kalenjin	246	46.4
Nationality	Dual	11	2.1
	Non-Kenyan	12	2.3
	Kenya	507	95.7
County of Birth	No Response	12	2.3
	County within the RV	61	11.5
	Other Counties	150	28.3
	Uasin Gishu	307	57.9
Duration of stay In UG	1-5	40	7.5
	6-10	92	39.8
	11-15	71	13.4
	16-20	85	16.0
	21 +	242	45.7

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XXXVI. Population by Ethnic Affiliation in Kenya

Tribe/ Nationality	Number	Percentage
Basuba	139,271	0
Embu	324,092	1
Kamba	3,893,157	10
Kikuyu	6,622,576	17
Kisii	2,205,669	6
Kuria	260,401	1
Luo	4,044,440	10
Walwana	16,803	0
Mbeere	168,155	0
Meru	1,658,108	4
Nubi	15,463	0
Samburu	237,179	1
Masai	841,622	2
Taita	273,519	1
Taveta	20,828	0
Teso	338,833	1
Tharaka	175,905	0
Turkana	988,592	3
Luhya	5,338,666	14
Mijikenda	1,960,574	5
Swahili	110,614	0
Kalenjin	4,967,328	13
Kenyan Somali	2,385,572	6
Ilchamus	27,288	0
Njemps	5,228	0
Borana	161,399	0
Burji	23,735	0
Dasenach	12,530	0
Gabra	89,515	0
Galla	8,146	0
Gosha	21,864	0
Konso	1,758	0
Orma	66,275	0
Rendile	60,437	0
Sakuye	26,784	0
Waat	6,900	0
Galjeel	7,553	0
Kenyan Arabs	40,760	0
Kenyan Asians	46,782	0
Kenyan Europeans	5,166	0
Kenyan Americans	2,422	0
Isaak	3,160	0
Leysan	5,941	0
Uganda	33,002	0

(continued)

Appendix XXXVI. Population by Ethnic Affiliation in Kenya

Tribe/ Nationality	Number	Percentage
Tanzania	34,511	0
Rwanda	3,805	0
Burundi	3,755	0
Other Africans	244,866	1
Asians	35,009	0
Europe	27,172	0
Americans	6,014	0
Caribbean’s	112	0
Australians	719	0
Kenya (So Stated)	610,122	2
Total	**38,610,097**	**100**

Source: KNBS (2010, pp. 397-398).

Appendix XXXVII. Ethnic Composition and Heterogeneity by District

Rank	County	Percent of largest ethnic group	$1 - s^2$
1	Mombasa	27.91	0.922
2	Marsabit	28.2	0.92
3	Nairobi	32	0.898
4	Isiolo	34.16	0.883
5	Tana River	36.95	0.863
6	Lamu	40.35	0.837
7	Narok	47.28	0.776
8	Mandera	48.94	0.76
9	Wajir	51.66	0.733
10	Trans Nzoia	52.03	0.729
11	Uasin Gishu	52.63	0.723
12	Kajiado	56.55	0.68
13	Nakuru	59.65	0.644
14	Embu	60.5	0.634
15	Busia	61.4	0.623
16	Laikipia	67.75	0.541
17	Taita Taveta	71.5	0.489
18	Nandi	73.64	0.458
19	Samburu	74.65	0.443
20	South Nyanza	76.49	0.415
21	Kwale	82.56	0.318
22	Kericho	82.66	0.317
23	Bungoma	82.79	0.315
24	Baringo	83.79	0.298
25	Garissa	84.17	0.292
26	West Pokot	85.15	0.275
27	Kiambu	87.98	0.226
28	Meru	88.96	0.209
29	Kisumu	89.24	0.204
30	Kilifi	90.27	0.185
31	Elgeyo Marakwet	91.32	0.166
32	Turkana	94.5	0.107
33	Kakamega	94.52	0.107
34	Nyandarua	95.66	0.085
35	Siaya	95.77	0.083
36	Muranga	95.86	0.081
37	Nyeri	96.57	0.067
38	Kitui	96.97	0.06
39	Machakos	97.01	0.059
40	Kirinyaga	97.4	0.051
41	Kisii	98.23	0.035

Note: Measurement of the ethnic heterogeneity of each district is by ($1 - s^2$), where s is the share of the population that belongs to the largest ethnic group.

Source: Kimenyi & Ndung'u in *Sambanis & Collier.* (*2005, p.140).*

Appendix XXXVIII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Gender

Devolved Fund	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	27 34%	23 46%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	10 66.7%	5 33.3%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	13 61.9%	8 38.1%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	5 41.7%	7 58.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	7 70%	3 30%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	14 56%	11 44%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	42 49.4%	43 50.6%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	5 41.7%	7 58.3%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	17 70.8%	7 29.2%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 42.9%	4 57.1%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	7 30.4%	16 69.6%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	8 61.5%	5 38.5%	13 100%
Total	177 54.5%	148 45.5%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XXXIX. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Gender of Household Head

Devolved Fund	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	8 88.9%	1 11.1%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	40 80%	10 20%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	11 73.3%	4 26.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	14 66.7%	7 33.3%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	11 91.7%	1 8.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	8 100%	0	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	7 70%	3 30%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	21 84%	4 16%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	66 77.6%	19 22.4%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	9 75%	3 25%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	22 91.7%	2 8.3%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	16 69.6%	7 30.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	9 69.2%	4 30.8%	13 100%
Total	255 78.5%	70 21.5%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XL. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Household Headship

Devolved Fund	Household Head		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.6%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	31 62%	19 38%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 60%	6 40%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	13 61.9%	8 38.1%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	8 66.7%	4 33.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	8 80%	2 20%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	13 52%	12 48%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	43 50.6%	42 49.4%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	8 66.7%	4 33.3%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	15 62.5%	9 37.5%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	5 71.4%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	11 47.8%	12 52.2%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	9 69.2%	4 30.8%	13 100%
Total	192 59.1%	133 40.9%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLI. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Age

Devolved Fund	Age in years			Total
	18-39	**40-59**	**≥ 60**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.5%	4 44.4%	0	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	27 44%	21 42%	2 4%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 60%	3 20%	3 20%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	15 71.4	5 23.8%	1 4.8%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	7 58.4%	3 25%	2 16.7%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	4 50%	3 37.5%	1 12.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	6 60%	4 40%	0	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	17 59%	6 24%	2 8%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	46 54.1%	33 3.8%	6 7.1%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	9 75%	3 25%	0	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	17 70.8%	7 29.1%	0	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 42.9%	4 57.2%	0	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	13 56.5%	8 34.8%	2 8.7%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	13 100%	0	0	13 100%
Total	194 59.7%	108 33.2%	23 7.1%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Marital Status of Respondent

Devolved Fund	Marital status		Total
	Married	Single	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.6%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	36 72%	14 28%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	4 26.7%	11 73.3%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	15 71.4%	6 28.6%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	5 41.7%	7 58.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	6 66.7%	3 33.3	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	6 75%	2 25%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	6 60%	4 40%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	15 60%	10 40%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	56 65.9%	29 34.1%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	11 91.7%	1 8.3%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	15 62.5%	9 37.5%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	4 57.1%	3 42.9%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	16 69.6%	7 30.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	5 38.5%	8 61.5%	13 100%
Total	207 63.7	118 36.3%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLIII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Education Level

Devolved Fund	Education Level			Total
	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	0	3 33.3%	6 66.7%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	11 22%	14 28%	25 50%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	3 20%	5 33.3%	7 46.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	3 14.3%	9 42.9%	9 42.8%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	1 8.3%	3 25%	8 66.7%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 44.4%	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	0	3 37.5%	5 62.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	0	3 30%	7 70%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	4 16%	7 28%	14 56%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	16 18.8%	32 37.6%	37 43.6%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	1 8.3%	4 33.3%	7 58.4%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	1 4.2%	11 48.5%	12 52.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 28.6%	2 28.6%	3 42.9%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	6 26.1%	6 26.1%	11 47.8%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	1 7.7%	5 38.5%	7 53.8%	13 100%
Total	53 16.3%	110 33.8%	162 49.8%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLIV. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Disability Status

Devolved Fund	Disability		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	5 55.6%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	10 20%	40 80%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 53.3%	7 46.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	8 38.1%	13 61.9%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	5 41.7%	7 58.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	1 11.1%	8 88.9%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	6 75%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	2 20%	8 80%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	6 24%	19 76%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	13 15.3%	72 84.7%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	4 33.3%	8 66.7%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	0	24 100%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	1 14.3%	6 85.7%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	3 13%	20 87%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	1 7.7%	12 92.3%	13 100%
Total	69 21.2%	256 78.8%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLV. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by County of Birth

Devolved Fund	County of Birth			Total
	UG	Neighbour to UG	Other	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	30 60%	4 8%	16 32%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	10 66.7%	1 6.7%	4 26.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	11 52.4%	2 9.5%	8 38.1%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 33.3%	2 16.7%	6 50%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 44.4%	0	5 55.6%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	3 37.5%	1 12.5%	4 50%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	0	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	5 50%	3 30%	2 20%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	12 48%	3 12%	10 40%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	50 58.8%	9 10.6%	26 30.6%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	5 41.7%	2 16.7%	5 41.7%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	19 79.2%	1 4.2%	4 16.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 42.9%	1 14.3%	3 42.9%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	13 56.5%	5 21.7%	5 21.7%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	9 69.2%	1 7.7%	3 23.1%	13 100%
Total	183 56.3%	37 11.4%	105 32.3%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLVI. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Home County

Devolved Fund	County of Birth			Total
	UG	Neighbour to UG	Other	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	4 44.4%	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	23 46%	14 28%	13 26%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 60%	2 13.4%	4 26.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	11 52.4%	4 19%	6 28.6%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 33.3%	2 16.7%	6 50%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 55.6%	0	4 44.4%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	2 25%	4 50%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	0	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	5 50%	2 20%	3 30%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	8 32%	7 28%	10 40%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	43 50.6%	22 25.9%	20 23.5%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	4 33.3%	3 25%	5 41.7%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	19 79.2%	3 12.6%	2 8.3%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 42.9%	2 28.6%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	10 43.5	11 47.8	2 8.7%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	7 53.8%	2 15.4%	4 30.8%	13 100%
Total	158 48.6%	78 24%	89 27.4%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLVII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by District of Residence

Devolved Fund	District			Total
	Eldoret East	Eldoret West	Wa-reng	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	3 33.3%	2 22.2%	4 44.4%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	16 32%	10 20%	24 48%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	3 20%	5 33.3%	7 46.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	2 9.5%	6 28.6%	13 61.9%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	5 55.6%	0	4 44.4%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	1 12.5%	2 25%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	0	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	5 50%	3 30%	2 20%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	5 20%	7 28%	13 52%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	38 44.7%	13 15.3%	34 40%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	1 8.3%	5 41.7%	6 50%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	7 29.2%	4 16.7%	13 54.2%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 42.9%	2 28.6%	2 28.6%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	14 60.9%	2 8.7%	7 30.4%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	4 30.8%	4 30.8%	5 38.5%	13 100%
Total	116 35.7%	68 20.9%	141 43.4%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLVIII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Rural/Urban Residence

Devolved Fund	Rural	Urban	Total
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2 22.2%	7 77.8%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	23 46%	27 54%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	9 60%	6 40%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	9 42.9%	12 57.1%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	7 58.3%	5 41.7%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	4 50%	4 50%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	2 20%	8 80%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	11 44%	14 56%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	48 56.5%	37 43.5%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	4 33.3%	8 66.7%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	18 75%	6 25%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 28.6%	5 71.4%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	10 43.5%	13 56.5%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	9 69.2%	4 30.8%	13 100%
Total	165 50.8	160 49.2%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix XLIX. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Urban Residence

Devolved Fund	**Upper Income**	**Middle Income**	**Low Income**	**Total**
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 57.1%	2 28.6%	1 14.3%	7 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	7 26.9%	15 57.7%	4 15.4%	26 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	4 57.1%	3 42.9%	0	7 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	4 33.3%	7 58.3%	1 8.3%	12 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	3 60%	2 40%	0	5 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	1 33.3%	2 66.7%	0	3 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	1 25%	3 75%	0	4 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 100%	0	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 44.4%	3 33.3%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	8 53.3%	6 40%	1 6.7%	15 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	8 20.5%	17 43.6%	14 35.9%	35 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	5 62.5%	2 25%	1 12.5%	8 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	2 40%	3 60%	0	5 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	2 40%	3 60%	0	5 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	1 8.3%	8 66.7%	3 25%	12 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	2 33.3%	4 66.7%	0	6 100%
Total	58 35.2%	80 48.5%	27 16.4%	165 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix L. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Length of Stay in UG County

Devolved Fund	Length of Stay in Years			Total
	1-10	11-20	21+	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	5 55.5%	2 22.2%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	21 42%	9 18%	20 40%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	6 40%	4 26.7%	5 33.3%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FPEF)	9 42.8%	6 28.6%	6 28.6%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	4 33.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	2 22.2%	2 22.2%	5 55.6%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	4 50%	1 12.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	0	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 40%	0	6 60%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	9 36%	5 20%	11 44%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	22 25.8%	25 29.4%	38 44.7%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	3 25%	4 33.3%	5 41.7%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	13 54.2%	3 12.5%	8 33.3%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	3 42.9%	3 42.9%	1 14.3%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	8 34.8%	6 26.1%	9 39.1%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	5 38.5%	3 23.1%	5 38.5%	13 100%
Total	119 36.6%	77 23.7%	129 36.7%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix LI. Respondents Participation in Devolved Funds by Housing Tenure

Devolved Fund	Rental	Non-rental	Total
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2 22.2%	7 77.8%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	10 20%	40 80%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	4 26.7%	11 73.3	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	5 23.8%	16 76.2%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	2 16.7%	10 83.3%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	2 22.2%	7 77.8%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	6 75%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	4 40%	6 60%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	4 16%	21 84%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	27 31.8%	58 68.2%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	3 25%	9 75%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	7 29.2%	17 70.8%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	1 14.3%	6 85.7%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	7 30.4%	16 69.6%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	3 23.1%	10 76.9%	13 100%
Total	84 25.8	241 74.2%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix LII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Employment Status

Devolved Fund	**Employed**		**Total**
	Yes	**No**	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	6 66.7	3 33.3%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	32 64%	18 36%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	6 40%	9 60%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	11 52.4%	10 47.6%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	7 58.3%	5 41.7%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	5 62.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	8 80%	2 20%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	16 64%	9 36%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	52 61.2%	33 38.8%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	8 66.7%	4 33.3%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	12 50%	12 50%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	4 57.1%	3 42.9%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	12 52.2%	11 47.8%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	10 76.9%	3 23.1	13 100%
Total	197 60.6%	128 39.4%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix LIII. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Income Level

Devolved Fund	Monthly Income in Kshs				Total
	≥14,999	15,000-29,999	30,000-44,999	≥45,000	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	2 22.2%	1 11.1%	1 11.1%	5 55.5%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	23 46%	9 18%	8 16%	10 20%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	7 46.7%	2 13.3%	3 20%	3 20%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	8 38.1%	2 9.5%	5 23.8%	6 28.6%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	4 33.3%	0	1 8.3%	7 58.4%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	4 44.4%	0	2 22.2%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	2 25%	0	3 37.5%	3 37.5%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	0	0	1 50%	1 50%	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	2 20%	3 30%	2 20%	3 30%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	4 16%	5 20%	3 12%	13 52%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	41 48.2%	12 14.1%	19 22.4%	13 15.4%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	2 16.7%	0	3 25%	7 58.4%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	9 37.5%	5 20.8%	6 20.5%	4 16.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	1 14.3%	2 28.6%	1 14.3%	3 42.9%%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	11 47.8%	4 17.4%	5 21.7%	3 13%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	3 23.1%	4 30.8%	3 23.1%	3 23.1%	13 100%
Total	123 37.8%	49 15.1%	66 20.3%	87 26.8%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix LIV. Respondents Application of Devolved Funds by Access to Commercial Credit

Devolved Fund	Access to Commercial Credit		Total
	Yes	No	
Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF)	7 77.8%	2 22.2%	9 100%
Constituency Development Fund (CDF)	28 56%	22 44%	50 100%
Disability Fund (DF)	8 53.3%	7 46.7%	15 100%
Free Primary Education Fund (FSEF)	13 61.9%	8 38.1%	21 100%
HIV/AIDS Community Initiative Account (HIV/AIDS CIA)	7 58.3%	5 41.7%	12 100%
Inua Jamii Fund -IJ-Cash for senior citizens	6 66.7%	3 33.3%	9 100%
Local Authorities Trust Fund (LATF)	6 75%	2 25%	8 100%
Poverty Eradication Loan Fund (PELF)	2 100%	0	2 100%
Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)	8 80%	2 20%	10 100%
Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund (REPLF)	21 84%	4 16%	25 100%
Secondary Education Bursary Fund (S.E.B.F)	51 60%	34 40%	85 100%
Tuition Free Secondary Education (TFSE)	10 83.3%	2 16.7%	12 100%
Uwezo Fund (UF)	20 83.3%	4 16.7%	24 100%
Water Services Trust Fund (WSTF)	6 85.7%	1 14.3%	7 100%
Women Enterprise Development Fund (WEDF)	17 73.95	6 26.1%	23 100%
Youth Enterprise Development Fund (YEDF)	9 69.2%	4 30.8%	13 100%
Total	219 67.4%	106 32.6%	325 100%

Source: Field Data (2015).

Appendix LV. Percent Distribution of Households by Size, Kenya 2009

	Household size										Average	Number
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10+	Size	
Kenya	16	13	15	16	13	9.8	6.7	4.4	2.7	3.5	4.4	8,767,954
Place of residence												
Rural	11	10.5	14.1	15.8	14.5	11.6	8.4	5.7	3.6	4.6	4.9	5,429,236
Urban	24	16.7	16.9	15.1	11	6.8	3.9	2.2	1.3	1.7	3.6	3,338,718
Province												
Nairobi	28	19.6	17.9	14.8	9.6	5.1	2.4	1.2	0.6	0.7	3.2	985,016
Central	21	15.7	18.8	18	12.6	6.9	3.4	1.6	0.8	0.7	3.6	1,224,742
Coast	19	13.7	14	13.3	11.3	8.9	6.5	4.6	3.1	5.5	4.5	731,199
Eastern	14	12	15.9	17.1	14.5	10.6	6.9	4.2	2.4	2.4	4.4	1,284,838
North Eastern	2.1	2.9	4.6	6.8	9.9	12.3	13.9	14.3	11.7	21.5	7.4	312,661
Nyanza	13	11.8	14.6	16.4	15.1	11.7	7.8	4.7	2.6	2.7	4.6	1,188,287
Rift Valley	15	11.3	13.9	15.1	13.7	10.9	7.9	5.3	3.3	4	4.7	2,137,136
Western	11	10.8	14.2	15.6	14.8	12.1	8.8	5.7	3.3	3.6	4.8	904,075

Source: Ministry of Planning and National Development (MPND) in Republic of Kenya (2013a, p. 162).

Appendix LVI. Demographic Indicators at National Level

Households with 3 or less members		**Households with 7+ members**		**Sex ratio**		**Total dependency ratio**		**Child dependency ratio**		**Age dependency ratio**	
Kenya	41.500	Kenya	20.090	Kenya	0.982	Kenya	0.873	Kenya	0.807	Kenya	0.065
Rural	33.216	Rural	25.443	Rural	0.974	Rural	1.008	Rural	0.926	Rural	0.082
Urban	54.842	Urban	11.468	Urban	0.99	Urban	0.630	Urban	0.595	Urban	0.035

Source: Adopted from KNBS and SID (2013, p. 10).

Appendix LVII. Population Aged 3 Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and District in Uasin Gishu County

District	At School	%	Left School	%	Never Attended School	%	Not Stated	%	Total
Eldoret West									
Total	156,080	44	159,031	44.9	29,639	8.4	9,578	2.7	354,328
Male	78,867	44.5	80,207	45.2	12,793	7.2	5,556	3.1	177,423
Female	77,213	43.6	78,824	44.6	16,846	9.5	4,022	2.3	176,905
Eldoret East									
Total	102,599	46.5	92,369	41.9	17,132	7.8	8,568	3.9	220,668
Male	51,822	47	45,898	41.6	7,488	6.8	5,118	4.6	110,326
Female	50,777	46	46,471	42.1	9,644	8.7	3,450	3.1	110,342
Wareng									
Total	108,892	45.8	106,581	44.9	17,299	7.3	4,856	2	237,628
Male	55,732	46.4	54,354	45.3	7,385	6.1	2,634	2.2	120,105
Female	53,160	45.2	52,227	44.4	9,914	8.4	2,222	1.9	117,523

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2010, 44-45).

Appendix LVIII. Rural Population Aged 3 Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and District in Uasin Gishu County

District	At School	%	Left School	%	Never Attended School	%	Not Stated	%	Total
Eldoret West									
Total	104,745	46.9	91,358	40.9	21,817	9.8	5,413	2.4	223,333
Male	53,513	48.1	45,675	41.0	9,252	8.3	2,839	2.6	111,279
Female	51,232	45.7	45,683	40.8	12,565	11.2	2,574	2.3	112,054
Eldoret East									
Total	69,253	47.3	59,790	40.8	13,429	9.2	3,918	2.7	146,390
Male	35,272	48.2	30,027	41.1	5,876	8.0	1,962	2.7	73,137
Female	33,981	46.4	29,763	40.6	7,553	10.3	1,956	2.7	73,253
Wareng									
Total	62,783	49.2	50,860	39.8	11,230	8.8	2,855	2.2	127,728
Male	32,592	50.7	25,353	39.5	4,730	7.4	1,569	2.4	64,244
Female	30,191	47.6	25,507	40.2	6,500	10.2	1,286	2.0	63,484

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2010, 44-45).

Appendix LIX. Urban Population Aged 3 Years and Above by Sex, School Attendance Status and District in Uasin Gishu County

District	At School	%	Left School	%	Never Attended School	%	Not Stated	%	Total
Eldoret West									
Total	51,335	39.2	67,673	51.7	7,822	6.0	4,165	3.2	130,995
Male	25,354	38.3	34,532	52.2	3,541	5.4	2,717	4.1	66,144
Female	25,981	40.1	33,141	51.1	4,281	6.6	1,448	2.2	64,851
Eldoret East									
Total	33,346	44.9	32,579	43.9	3,703	5.0	4,650	6.3	74,278
Male	16,550	44.5	15,871	42.7	1,612	4.3	3,156	8.5	37,189
Female	16,796	45.3	16,708	45.0	2,091	5.6	1,494	4.0	37,089
Wareng									
Total	46,109	42.0	55,721	50.7	6,069	5.5	2,001	1.8	109,900
Male	23,140	41.4	29,001	51.9	2,655	4.8	1,065	1.9	55,861
Female	22,969	42.5	26,720	49.4	3,414	6.3	936	1.7	54,039

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2010, 44-45).

Appendix LX. Population Aged 3 years and above by Sex, Highest Level of Education Reached and District in Uasin Gishu County

	Eldoret West			Eldoret East			Wareng		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
None	16,198	19,974	36,172	9,706	11,805	21,511	9,252	11,706	20,958
Pre-Primary	14,423	13,466	27,889	8,145	7,795	15,940	10,072	9,589	19,661
Primary	92,611	96,074	188,685	56,240	56,815	113,055	60,350	60,680	121,030
Secondary	40,844	35,939	76,783	23,163	22,868	46,031	27,412	24,186	51,598
Tertiary	6,575	7,228	13,803	4,716	6,004	10,720	5,598	6,358	11,956
University	4,354	3,145	7,499	5,085	3,515	8,600	6,151	4,204	10,355
Polytechnic	484	364	848	483	425	908	591	431	1,022
Basic Literacy	237	268	505	229	249	478	199	246	445
Madrassa	51	64	115	11	10	21	31	15	46
Total	175,777	176,522	352,299	107,778	109,486	217,264	119,656	117,415	237,071

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2010, 44-45).

Appendix LXI. Distribution of Disability in Population of Uasin Gishu County

District	Gender	Total	% with Disability	Average of Percentage
Eldoret West	Male	194,579	2.3	
	Female	195,034	2.3	2.3
Eldoret East	Male	118,232	2	
	Female	119,683	1.9	2
Wareng	Male	131,460	2.5	
	Female	129,055	2.4	2.5
Total		**888,043**	**13.4**	**6.8**

Source: KNBS (2010, p. 415).

Appendix LXII. Number and Percentage Distribution of Disabled in Kenya

	Sex				Total number
	Male		Female		
	%	number	%	number	
Age group					
0–14	50.0	15,153	50.0	15,176	30,329
15–24	50.5	7,376	49.5	7,244	14,620
25–34	48.1	4,523	51.9	4,880	9,402
35–54	49.2	5,301	50.8	5,473	10,774
55+	49.5	2,359	50.5	2,406	4,765
Don’t Know (DK)	45.7	365	54.3	435	800
Province of residence					
Nairobi	50.6	2,917	49.4	2,852	5,769
Central	48.8	4,229	51.2	4,434	8,663
Coast	50.3	3,085	49.7	3,053	6,137
Eastern	49	5,406	51.0	5,625	11,030
North Eastern	52.2	1,305	47.8	1,193	2,498
Nyanza	49	5,068	51.0	5,282	10,350
Rift Valley	50.3	8,990	49.7	8,885	17,875
Western	48.7	4,078	51.3	4,291	8,369
Total	**49.6**	**35,077**	**50.4**	**35,614**	**70,691**

Source: KNSPWD (2007) in NCAPD (2008, p. 7).

Appendix LXIII. Employment for those 5 years and above in Uasin Gishu County

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Employed	295,083	39.2
Unemployed	53,377	7.1
Economically inactive	342,946	45.6
Unclassified	60,534	8.1
Total	751,940	100.0

Source: Adopted from KNBS (2010, p. 83).

Appendix LXIV. The Uasin Gishu County Labour Force and Dependants

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Labour Force	550,000	56
Dependants	344,179	44
Total	**894,179**	**100**

Source: Developed from Uasin Gishu (2013, p. 83).

Appendix LXV. Uasin Gishu Socio-Economic Indicators

Total number of Households	134,490
Average Households size	4.6
Number of female headed households	26,786
Number of disabled	68,234
Children needing special protection	6,185
Absolute Poverty (Rural and Urban)	42.2%
Income from Agriculture	35.3%
Wage employment	55.9%
Number of unemployed	30%

Source: Republic of Kenya (2005, p.12).

Appendix LXVI. Employment

Country/ County	Work for pay	Family Business	Family Agriculture Holding	Intern/Volunteer	Retired/Homemaker	Fulltime Student	Incapacitated	No work	Number of Individuals
Kenya	23.7	13.1	32.0	32.0	9.2	12.8	0.5	7.7	20,249,800
Rural	15.6	11.2	43.5	1.0	8.8	13.0	0.5	6.3	12,984,788
Urban	38.1	16.4	11.4	1.3	9.9	12.2	0.3	10.2	7,265,012
Uasin Gishu	27.5	13.3	18.3	1.6	12.4	17.2	0.4	9.4	477,770

Source: KNBS and SID (2013, pp. 27-28).

Appendix LXVII. Experts Interviewed

Interviewee	Devolved Fund Office
Charles Rutto	PERV
Elias Kimaiyo	CDF (Ainabkoi Constituency)
Julius Kabianga	CDF (Kapsaret Constituency)
Sharon Ayoma	CDF (Kapsaret Constituency)
Mercy Limo	CDF (Kesses Constituency)
Mary Chepleting	CDF (Moiben Constituency)
Bar Kimutai	CDF (Moiben Constituency)
Luka Kimosop	CDF (Soy Constituency CDF)
Philemon Maiyo	CDF (Soy Constituency CDF)
Isaac Lagat	CDF (Turbo Constituency CDF)
Edwin Kibet Rotich	CDF (Turbo Constituency CDF)
Titus Yego	Regional officer National Council for Persons with Disabilities,
Grace Kenduiywo	UG County Co-ordinator for Social Development
Julius Kemboi Yator	UG County Co-ordinator for Children
Kiplagat Rop	UG County Education Quality and Standards Officer
Reuben Lusundi	Regional Coordinator National Aids Control Council North Rift Region
Meshack Chemor	UG County Director of Social Services
Engineer Quintone Ochola	Regional Manager CDTF
Engineer Edward Limo	Regional Manager Kenya Urban Roads Authority North Rift
Engineer Mak'Odero	Senior Engineer North Rift Region Kenya National Highways Authority
Engineer L.N. Ngigi	Kenya Rural Roads Authority
Daniel Tembo	Regional Co-ordinator Rural Electrification Authority
Andrew Gatitu	Senior Youth Development Officer UG County
Julius Cheruiyot Kiprono	Ministry of Devolution and Planning Directorate of Youth Development UG County
Tabitha Awuor	Community Development Officer, Water Resources Management Authority, Kipakren-Upper Yala sub-region (Eldoret)
Gladys Kosgei	Ministry of Planning and Devolution Women Enterprise Development Fund
Davis Otieno	Assistant Regional Co-ordinator Youth Enterprise Development Fund, North Rift Region

Source: *Author's Construction from the Expert Interviews.*

Appendix LXVIII. Data Source on Forms of Participation in Devolved Funds

Form of Participation	Survey Questions	Expert Interview Questions
Project /programme Identification	III (5, 13, 17)	III (20) IV (4, 5, 6, & 10)
Decision on Allocation of Funding	III (5, 17)	III (12 & 13) IV (12, 13, 14, 15, & 16)
Obtain Benefits	III (3, 4, 5, 8, 10,11, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, 28)	III (2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 16, 17 & 18) IV (1, 2, 3, 7, 8,& 9)
Operation of Projects	III (5, 12, 17, 20)	III (14) IV (18)
Monitoring and Evaluation	III (5, 17, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26)	III (19 & 20) IV (11, 17 & 19)

Source: Author's Construction.

LIST OF PLATES

Plate I. Bank Magnetic-Stripe Card

Source: Republic of Kenya (2016b).

Plate II. Contruction of Adminstartion Police Lines in Uasin Gishu

Source: Author (2015).

Plate III. School Construction in Uasin Gishu County

Source: Author (2015).

Plate IV. Construction of Shool Adminstration Block

Source: Author (2015).

Plate V. Devolved Fund Public Gathering at A Chief's Camp

Source: Author (2015).