

**EVALUATION OF CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF CONSITUENCY DEVELOPMENT
FUND IN MOYALE CONSTITUENCY,
MARSABIT COUNTY, KENYA**

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ABSTRACT

The initiated development projects at grassroots level have led to significant rise in wellbeing of citizens. Unlike other development funds that filter from the central government through larger and more layers of administrative organs and bureaucracies, funds under this program go directly to local levels. However, management of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) has been riddled with numerous challenges ranging from accountability, disbursement, efficiency and inclusivity and has thus, not been able to achieve the expected outcomes. Therefore, the objectives of the study included; leadership styles, systems and procedures and control and evaluation in relation management of CDF. The study applied a descriptive survey since the researcher collected data and report the way things are without manipulating any variables. The target population for this study comprised 200 local leaders, 15 Constituency Development Committee Members, 500 opinion leaders, 180 representatives of the general public and 105 ward development members all totaling to 1000. Using The Central Limit Theorem of Sample Size Determination, 300 respondents, that is, 30% of 1000, were selected. The researcher then applied stratified random sampling to create 7 different strata based on the number of wards in Moyale constituency. From each stratum, the researcher applied purposive sampling to nominate 9 local leaders, 22 opinion leaders, 8 representatives of the general public and 4 ward development committee members. Purposive sampling was used to nominate 1 CDC member since they hold responsibilities that bring them closer to the public and can relate their ideas and experiences. The relevant information was broken into phrases or sentences, which reflect a single, specific thought. Frequency counts of the responses will then be obtained to generate descriptive information about the respondents. Qualitative data was analyzed thematically along the set objectives whereas the basic quantitative data was analyzed descriptively using Statistical Packages for Social Science (SPSS version 21). The findings of the study were presented using tables. The study has revealed that, on average, there are numerous leadership styles adopted during the management of CDF, that is, bureaucratic (45.46%), democratic (22.01%), autocratic (11.70%) and transformational (17.83%) leadership styles with bureaucratic being the most commonly adopted in CDF management. On the average, the study has revealed that leadership styles (56.5%) influences management of CDF. The effectiveness of adherence to systems and procedures (62.75%) for management of CDF is key to the success of CDF projects. In other words, the study acknowledges the fact that any sound project should follow the initiation, planning, funding and eventual implementation phases. The study has also revealed that role of control and monitoring (65.9%) through citizen's participation is important in determining the success of CDF projects. The study thus recommends that stakeholders should pilot different leadership styles in order to authoritatively conclude the most effective. The citizen's representatives should always be sensitized to become aware their rightful roles in CDF management not only at the control and monitoring phases, but right from right initiation to implementation. The Government should pass regulations to enforce adherence to the requirements and policies in the CDF Act of Kenya, 2003 to eliminate incidences of pilferage