

THE 2006 HAKI INDEX:

MEASURING PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON THE STATE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN KENYA AND THE CASE OF THE DEVOLVED PUBLIC FUNDS

Results of a study among

- Kenyan citizens
- Members of Parliament and
- Other national opinion leaders



The 2006 Haki Index

Measuring Public Perceptions on the State of Human Rights in Kenya and the case of the Devolved Public Funds

Results of a study among Kenyan citizens, Members of Parliament and other national opinion leaders

Kenya Human Rights Commission
2006

Published by

Kenya Human Rights Commission

Valley Arcade, Gitanga Road

P. O. Box 41079 - 00100, Nairobi, Kenya.

Tel: 254 - 20 - 3874999/8, 3876065/6

Cellphone: 0722 - 264497, 0733 - 629034

Fax: 254 - 20 - 3874997

E-mail: admin@khrc.or.ke

Web: <http://www.khrc.or.ke>

ISBN 9966-941-48-7

© KHRC, 2006

All parts of this publication of this publication may be reproduced freely,
Provided that the Kenya Human Rights Commission is duly acknowledged.

FOREWORD

Within the Sub-Saharan region, Kenya has earned herself a positive reputation of being a relatively open society where the Government by and large upholds human rights. The media exercises some relative autonomy from the state; though editorial sycophancy and self censorship are not altogether forsaken in certain quarters. In the realm of religion and worship, there is freedom galore. But when it comes to freedom of association and its concrete expression in electoral politics, various authoritarian vestiges still stifle democracy and the full flowering of an open society.

The desire by the powerful and ruling elite to keep tight control over the state and to reform the authoritarian system of government slowly (by a “sluice gate democratization” process), is due to the fact that corruption and rent seeking survive better under an authoritarian system than an open and democratic one. The predatory state is a creature that easily aids and abets corruption while democracy opens too many doors for society to look into and to know what is happening within the corridors of power.

While this publication needs to be applauded for furthering the debate on the democratisation process in Kenya by focusing our attention on how much has been achieved in terms of the scope of human rights that Kenyans enjoy today, and how much they don’t enjoy the same, it dwells too much on the subjective; that is, what Kenyans think about the human rights condition, and not the structural possibilities and limits of enjoying these rights. The study decided, ahead of time, what cluster of entitlements, projects, issues and concerns fall within the realm of human rights and then sought validation from respondents via their degree of awareness/concurrence.

Nonetheless, given that the work of the Kenya Human Rights Commission is focused on human rights, and the KHRC cannot set out to do this work without isolating the human rights issues (or the province of human rights in society) that it deals with, it is quite legitimate to employ such a methodology if only to satisfy itself that the public concurs with it in its field of endeavour. But from a purely social science perspective, it is difficult to see how police harassment of a pedestrian in the streets of Nairobi can be analysed as a violation of human rights in the same way as lack of awareness

of a resident in Siaya of his representative in the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is. The latter, in my opinion, falls within the realm of political culture and political socialisation; it may have very little to do with the Haki Index.

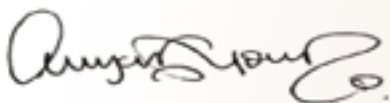
I have a feeling, therefore, that we are actually dealing with two books rolled into one. The first book focuses on public perceptions on the state of human rights in Kenya. The second book deals with the issue of devolved public funds in Kenya. While both subjects are important and worth the full attention of the KHRC, they do not, in my view, raise the same human rights concerns. I will come to this issue a little later.

What, however, is the Haki Index and how is it dealt with in this publication?

The Haki Index measures public perceptions on the human rights situation in the country generally, as well as specific human rights issues. According to the KHRC, the extent to which Kenyans are aware of their rights is a measure of the reality of human rights. That is a subjective measure. A much more objective approach would be to measure the extent to which basic needs as basic rights are enjoyed by people even if they do not perceive these as human rights. Such an inquiry need not require interviews with individuals to find out what they know or feel; it may simply require collection of data regarding the realisation of basic needs in society.

Nonetheless, this publication in its “two book approach,” presents interesting and useful data and analysis particularly with regard to the implementation of projects using devolved funds such as the CDF. Given the enormous public attention that has been given to the CDF, it is fitting that a careful analysis should be made on the extent to which the use of these funds make a difference in “the life chances” of Kenyans.

I have always been quite sceptical whether such an analysis is best done purely through the survey research method or whether this should be validated by in depth case by case analysis that accesses data and information beyond the mere subjective. Be that as it may, we need to treat this as a beginning in raising and responding to vital questions which will help us expand our horizon of how human rights can be enjoyed in concrete material terms in Kenya.



Hon. Prof. P. Anyang' Nyong'o, MP

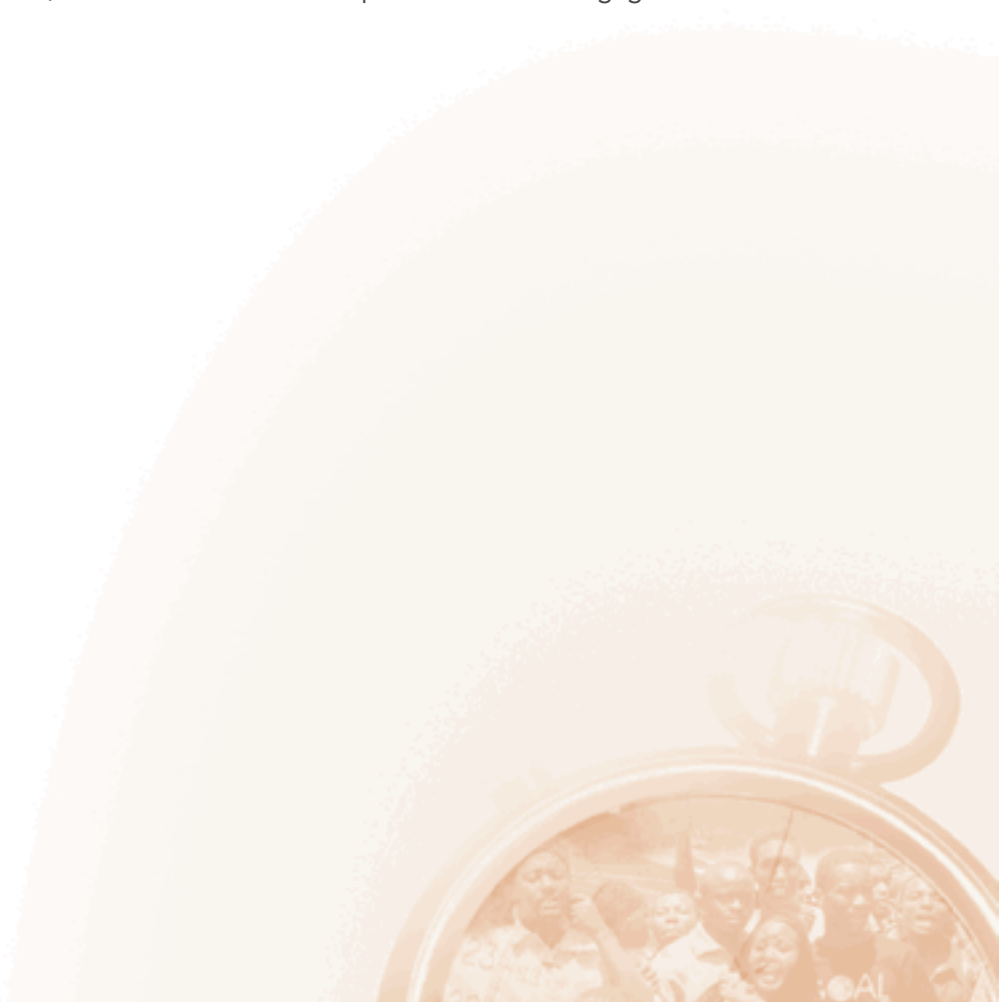
■ ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) is indebted to a number of people who made the Public Perceptions Survey Project a reality. Special thanks go to Research International and in particular Melissa Baker and Mokeria Masita who coordinated the conduct of the Survey on behalf of the KHRC.

The KHRC thanks Mwambi Mwasaru, Acting Executive Director, Steve Ouma, Pronrammes Coordinator/Deputy Executive Director, Ekitela Lokaale, Tom Kagwe, Dan Juma, Cynthia Mugo, and Mikewa Ogada, members of the Research and Advocacy Team for their contributions in the conception and execution of the Survey.

Special thanks also go to Prof. Anyang' Nyong'o, who on very short notice, agreed to write a Foreword to this publication.

Last but not least, we wish to thank the public for their engagement in the exercise.



■ PREFACE

The scope of governmental and state accountability is largely dependent on the citizenry. The price of liberty, it has been said, is eternal vigilance, and the role of the citizenry is to ensure that they unceasingly remain vigilant and safeguard their rights and democratic gains. In recent years, there has been debate on the best strategies, technical or moral, that the citizenry and civil society organizations can use for this purpose. It is in this regard that the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) found the perceptions survey useful as a tool of monitoring and promoting human rights.

As you may know, perceptions are not necessarily based on or a reflection of reality. Perceptions depend on, or are influenced by a number of factors, such as amount of media coverage or public debate about an issue. However, all survey research are an empirical reflection of some reality, since the people's view of events or phenomena are in some measure, a reality.

In 2005, the KHRC commissioned the first public perceptions survey on the state of human rights in the country. The main objective of the survey was to understand the degree to which Kenyans were aware of their rights and what some of the pressing human rights issues were. The survey also sought to measure how the public rated the new National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) government in the realisation of human rights.

In this endeavour, we have learnt that human rights can be measured in principle, in practice, and as outcomes of competent authority's (state and non-state actors) policy. This is the reason why the KHRC chose to focus on the various devolved funds in Kenya. These funds demonstrate a deliberate policy intervention by the state and government aimed at enhancing human rights.

On the other hand, it is my opinion that human rights work can no longer be done on the premises of moral arguments alone. Today, we need statistics and technical arguments. The perception survey is thus one of the methods that serve as a technical means of calibrating the realisation of human rights in a given social formation. The current report, dubbed the Haki Index - 2006 is written is a public perceptions survey on the state of human rights enjoyment in Kenya. The survey assessed the level of awareness and understanding of human rights among Kenyan citizens, and their rating of government performance in respecting, protecting and promoting human rights issues since the last report (2005). It has also explored people's attitudes towards development issues that implicate human rights, particularly the performance and management of the devolved public funds. In this context, the Haki Index-2006 survey hopes to enrich on-going debate on the efficiency and effectiveness of the devolved public funds in relation to contributing

to poverty reduction, wealth creation, human rights and the achievement of other human development and human rights targets.

Overall, the aim of this assessment was to establish whether the state of human rights is improving, stagnating or worse still plunging. It also sought to make a determination of what the changes in the state of awareness and perceptions of human rights in Kenya could be attributed to. The findings are expected to track government performance in areas of Human rights, and in so doing, provide an indication of the impact of previous human rights work, provide a tool for raising awareness on human rights among citizens, allowing them to claim and defend them, and, finally gather factual basis for influencing and developing policy that encourages and strengthens a culture of human rights.

Unlike the 2005 study that included only the Kenyan citizens, the 2006 study incorporated five sample groups: Citizens, Members of Parliament and national opinion leaders, Members of Devolved Fund Committee and opinion leaders at the local level. A general sample of 2,299 Kenyan adults were interviewed. 1,999 respondents were randomly selected in proportion to population size, 300 were specially selected from North-Eastern and Northern areas of Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces (it was hypothesized that the human rights situation in these areas are different from rest of the country). 65 Interviewers worked on this project all of whom received extensive training on the background to the study. The problems encountered in 2005 survey research were counteracted in the 2006 research hence making it more effective and efficient.

In assessing the state of human rights and how the devolved funds implicate them, the question is whether these funds have achieved the intended or declared objectives. Are Kenyans aware of these funds? If so, have the Funds made any impact on the lives of people and the 'enlargement' of freedoms? Are they managed in a manner that enhances development and human rights in an open, accountable and structured manner. Does the management of the Funds ensure or entail citizen participation, access to information, gender equity and equality?

Do the structures responsible for the management of these funds promote the attainment of the above or are they deficient? If they are lacking, what needs to be done to improve them?



Steve Ouma Akoth
Programmes Coordinator/Deputy Executive Director

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

| | |
|---------|---|
| ACHPR | African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights |
| ASAL | Arid and Semi Arid Lands |
| CACC | Constituency AIDS Control Committee |
| CBC | Constituency Bursary Committee |
| CBF | Constituency Bursary Fund |
| CBO | Community- Based Organisation |
| CDC | Constituency Development Committee |
| CDF | Constituency Development Fund |
| CDTF | Community Development Trust Fund |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women |
| CERD | Convention on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination |
| ECOSOC | Economic and Social Council |
| FPE | Free primary education |
| ICESCR | International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights |
| ICCPR | International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights |
| KANU | Kenya African National Union |
| KHRC | Kenya Human Rights Commission |
| KIPPRRA | Kenya Institute for Public Policy Research and Analysis |
| KLGRP | Kenya Local Government Reform Programme |
| KNCHR | Kenya National Commission on Human Rights |
| LA | Local Authority |
| LASDAP | Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan |
| LATF | Local Authority Transfer Fund |
| MDGs | Millennium Development Goals |
| MP | Member of Parliament |
| NARC | National Rainbow Coalition |
| NEP | North Eastern Province |
| NHRI | National Human Rights Institutions |
| PRSP | Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper |
| RMFL | Road Maintenance Levy Fund |
| UDHR | Universal Declaration of Human Rights |

LIST OF TABLES, FIGURES, BOXES AND ANNEXES

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Table 1.4.1: | Population distribution, unweighted and weighted sample |
| Table 2.2.1: | Opinion on economic status of Kenya and the respondent's household |
| Table 3.1.1: | Definitions of "Human Rights" |
| Table 3.2.1: | Spontaneous awareness of human rights by Province |
| Table 3.2.2: | Spontaneous awareness of human rights by gender |
| Table 3.3.1: | Prioritisation of human rights |
| Table 3.3.2: | Prioritisation of human rights comparing total sample with sample in North and North-Eastern areas of Kenya |
| Table 3.3.3: | Importance rating of human rights (shows the % citing the human right as the first, second or third most important) by gender, and living standard measure |
| Table 3.5.1: | Level of satisfaction with government performance |
| Table 3.6.1: | Whether women and men enjoy equal rights |
| Table 3.6.2: | Reasons why men and women do not enjoy equal rights |
| Table 3.6.3: | Reasons why men and women enjoy equal rights |
| Table 4.3.1: | Respondents who had heard about meetings where community members were invited to discuss their priority needs by gender |
| Table 4.3.2: | Respondents who had heard about meetings where community members were invited to discuss their priority needs by age |
| Table 4.3.3: | Respondents who had heard about meetings where community members were invited to discuss their priority needs by region |
| Table 4.3.4: | Awareness of what the meetings were about |
| Table 5.2.1: | Whether the community has been made aware of aspects of the running of the fund. |
| Table 5.2.2: | Awareness of projects funded by CDF |
| Table 5.3.1: | Number of meetings held since beginning of 2006 and in 2005 |
| Table 5.3.2: | Meetings held at the locational level in 2006 |
| Table 5.3.3: | MP attendance of CDC meetings in 2006 and 2005 |
| Table 5.4.1: | CDC revelation of people represented in the CDCs |
| Table 5.4.2: | Rules/laws governing CDF |

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Table 5.4.3: | Whether changes should be introduced to the management or processes of the CDF to improve it |
| Table 5.5.1: | Ease/difficulty in getting information about devolved funds monies |
| Table 5.5.2: | Ease/difficulty in getting information about CDF monies |
| Table 5.5.3: | How well informed you feel on how CDF money has been spent |
| Table 5.6.1: | Respondent opinion on whether development has changed since the inception of CDF in 2003 |
| Table 5.6.2: | Citizen respondents on Improvements CDF has made in living standards at the family and constituency levels |
| Table 5.6.3: | CDC respondents on Improvements CDF has made in living standards at the family and constituency levels |
| Table 5.6.4: | Local opinion leaders respondents on improvements that CDF has made in living standards at the family and constituency level |
| Table 5.4.4: | Proposed changes to the selection and running of CDCs |
| Table 6.2.1: | Councillor's duties and responsibilities mentioned by the respondents |
| Table 6.2.2: | Awareness of projects funded through LATF |
| Table 6.2.3: | Projects funded through LATF money |
| Table 6.4.1: | Reasons why LAs had improved living standards of respondents' Ward |
| Table 6.5.1: | Awareness of some aspects of running LATF |
| Table 7.2.1: | Who is supposed to be in charge of the funds and who actually is |
| Table 7.4.1: | Suggested changes to be introduced to the CBF management |
| Table 7.4.2: | People who should be represented in CBCs |
| Table 8.2.1: | Awareness of projects funded through CDTF |
| Table 8.2.2: | Projects funded through CDTF |
| Table 8.4.1: | Suggested changes to be introduced to the CDTF management |
| Table 8.5.1: | Whether development situation has changed since the introduction of CDTF |
| Table 8.6.1: | Whether CDTF monies should be increased or not |
| Table 9.2.1: | Awareness of existence of a Constituency AIDS Fund |
| Table 9.5.1: | Whether it was difficult to find out how money was being spent |

LIST OF FIGURES

| | |
|------------|--|
| Fig 2.1.1: | Aspects of Kenya respondents are most proud of |
| Fig 2.1.2: | Aspects of Kenya respondents are least proud of |
| Fig 3.1.1: | Definition of human rights |
| Fig 3.2.1: | Spontaneous awareness of economic, social & cultural rights |
| Fig 3.2.2: | Spontaneous awareness of civil and political rights |
| Fig 3.4.1 | Satisfaction with government performance on human rights in general |
| Fig 3.4.2: | Satisfaction with government performance on human rights in general by region, age, gender and living standard measure |
| Fig 3.4.3: | Reasons for satisfaction with government performance in handling human rights |
| Fig 3.4.4: | Reasons for dissatisfaction with government performance in handling human rights |
| Fig 3.5.1: | Level of satisfaction with government performance: total sample and Northern / North-Eastern areas |
| Fig 4.2.1 | Spontaneous and prompted awareness of the funds |
| Fig 4.3.1: | Awareness of need to participate vs actual participation |
| Fig 5.1.1 | National CDF Allocations |
| Fig 5.2.1 | Awareness of citizens on amount of money in CDF in their constituencies |
| Fig 5.2.2: | Who is supposed to be in charge of which projects get funded |
| Fig 5.3.1 | How citizens participated in CDF |
| Fig 5.4.1: | CDC members' knowledge about management set up and process of CDF |
| Fig 5.4.2: | Proposed changes in CDF management and processes (Base: n=1,152) |
| Fig 5.5.1: | Respondents opinion on who does the CDF accounts |
| Fig 5.6.1: | Citizen Respondents' opinion on areas of improvements in living standards at the constituency level |
| Fig 6.1.1: | Total budgetary allocations to LATF by year |
| Fig 6.4.1: | LAs service satisfaction levels. |
| Fig 7.1.1 | CBF Allocations |

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Fig 7.2.1: | Awareness of the bursary distribution process by ASAL and Non-ASAL. |
| Fig 7.2.2: | Community awareness of aspects of running CBF |
| Fig 9.1.1 | HIV /AIDS Fund Allocations |
| Fig 9.2.1: | Who is in charge of HIV/AIDS FUND? Who should be in charge? |
| Fig 10.1.1 | National RMLF Allocations |
| Fig 11.1.0: | Media through which respondents can be reached with information |
| Fig 11.1.1: | Media Radio station listened to |
| Box 3.1.1: | Working definition of human rights |
| Annex 1: | Socio-demography of the sample groups |
| Annex 2: | Survey instruments |

TABLE OF CONTENTS

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Foreword | III |
| Acknowledgements | V |
| Preface | VI |
| List of Abbreviations and Acronyms | VIII |
| List of Tables, Figures, Boxes and Annexes | IX |
| 1. Introduction | 1 |
| Human Rights in Post-KANU Kenya: Progression or Regression? | 2 |
| About the Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) | 5 |
| Rationale for and Objectives of this Study | 5 |
| Research Method | 6 |
| Comparability with 2005 | 9 |
| Understanding Perception Surveys | 9 |
| This Report | 10 |
| For More Information | 10 |
| 2. Perceptions of the Country and the General Human Rights Situation | 11 |
| 3. Closer to a Human Rights State? Perceptions of Human Rights In Kenya | 15 |
| What are Human Rights? | 16 |
| Awareness of Specific Human Rights | 20 |
| Prioritization of Human Rights | 24 |
| Overall Satisfaction with Government Performance on Human Rights in the Last 12 Months | 28 |
| Gender and Human Rights | 33 |
| Conclusions on Human Rights | 36 |
| 4. Overview of the Devolved Funds | 37 |
| Background to Devolved Funds | 38 |
| Awareness of the Devolved Public Funds | 46 |
| Participation in Management of the Devolved Public Funds | 47 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 5. Constituency Development Fund | 51 |
| ■ Background to CDF | 52 |
| ■ Awareness of Who is in Charge of the Fund | 56 |
| ■ Participation in CDF Management | 58 |
| ■ Management of CDF Fund | 64 |
| ■ Transparency, Fairness and Accountability in CDF | 69 |
| ■ The Impact of CDF | 72 |
| ■ Conclusions on CDF | 76 |
| 6. Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) | 77 |
| ■ Background on LATF | 78 |
| ■ Awareness of LATF/LASDAP | 81 |
| ■ Participation in LATF/LASDAP Fund | 83 |
| ■ Perceived Impacts of LATF/LASDAP on LAs | 83 |
| ■ Management, Transparency and Accountability of The LATF Fund | 85 |
| ■ Conclusions on LATF | 88 |
| 7. Constituency Bursary Fund | 88 |
| ■ Background to CBF | 89 |
| ■ Awareness of CBF | 91 |
| ■ Participation in CBF | 93 |
| ■ Management Structures | 93 |
| ■ Accountability and Transparency | 95 |
| ■ CBF Impact | 97 |
| ■ Conclusions on CBF | 97 |
| 8. Community Development Trust Fund | 99 |
| ■ Introduction | 100 |
| ■ Awareness of CDTF | 101 |
| ■ Participation in CDTF | 102 |
| ■ Impact of CDTF in the Constituencies | 102 |
| ■ Conclusions on CDTF | 103 |

| | |
|--|------------|
| 9. HIV/AIDS Fund | 104 |
| Introduction | 105 |
| Awareness of HIV/AIDS Fund | 106 |
| Participation in HIV/AIDS Fund | 108 |
| Management of HIV/AIDS Fund | 109 |
| Transparency and Accountability | 109 |
| Impact of HIV/AIDS Fund | 110 |
| Conclusion on HIV/AIDS Fund | 110 |
| 10. Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) | 111 |
| Introduction | 112 |
| Awareness of RMLF | 113 |
| Participation in RMLF | 114 |
| Management | 114 |
| Transparency and Accountability | 114 |
| Impact of the RMLF | 114 |
| Conclusion on RMLF | 115 |
| 11. Sources of Information on Human Rights and Devolved Public Funds | 116 |
| Radio | 117 |
| TV Station Watched in the Past 7 Days prior to the Survey | 118 |
| Newspaper Read 7 Days prior to the Survey | 118 |
| Magazine Read in the Past 7 Days prior to the Survey | 118 |
| National Opinion Leaders, CDC Members and Local Opinion Leaders Response to Media Criticisms | 119 |
| 12. Bibliography | 120 |
| 13. Annex | 122 |

1

General Sample of Kenyan Citizens



GENERAL SAMPLE OF KENYAN CITIZENS

The idea of 'human rights' has in the recent past acquired unprecedented interest in Kenya. It is not uncommon to hear people talk of human rights; whether complaining that their rights have been or are about to be violated or that it is their right to do this or that. In addition, many groups are emerging with the protection and promotion of human rights as their mandate. These include organisations engaged in the rights of women, children, persons with disabilities, persons living with HIV/AIDS, the aged, minorities, indigenous peoples, small-scale traders, hawkers and the list could be endless.

But what do people mean when they talk about human rights? What are their notions of human rights? What do they understand by this term? How much do Kenyans know about rights? Do they know whose duty it is to protect human rights? Do they know whether their government has anything to do with the enjoyment or not of their human rights? If their rights are violated, do they know how to seek redress? Do they know the institutions that deal with human rights? And what is their level of awareness on human rights issues generally?

It is out of the quest to answer these questions that the Kenya Human Rights Commission commissioned the first public perceptions survey on the state of human rights in the country in 2005. The main objective of that survey was to understand the degree to which Kenyans were aware of their rights and what some of the pressing human rights issues were. The survey also sought to measure how the public rated the new government¹ in so far as the promotion and protection of human rights was concerned. The 2005 Survey revealed amazing findings about peoples' perceptions on the state of human rights in Kenya. The findings of the 2005 Survey were well-received by the public, civil society organisations, the private sector and government departments alike. Upon its launch, there was an acknowledgement of the need to conduct the Survey annually to provide a periodic review of the state of human rights in the country as well as the much-needed data on the enjoyment of human rights in Kenya. Accordingly, the public perceptions survey on the state of human rights has evolved into an annual activity and has been christened the "*Haki Index*."

¹ Kenya went through a major political transition in December 2002 with the voting out of KANU, which had been in power since 1963, its replacement with the National Rainbow Coalition [NARC]. NARC, a coalition of former opposition parties, came into power with a promise to undertake widespread reforms to promote democracy and

This current report presents the findings of the second annual National Human Rights Perception Survey. Apart from assessing the level of awareness and understanding of human rights among Kenyan citizens, and their rating of government performance in respecting, protecting and promoting human rights issues since the last one, the report has additionally explored people's attitudes towards other development issues that implicate human rights, particularly the performance and management of the devolved public funds.² But why devolved public funds? Chapter 4 of this report answers this question.

The 2006 Survey, therefore, is a follow up of the 2005 Survey and compares the situation in the two years to establish whether the state of human rights is improving, stagnating or worse still, plunging. It also seeks to make a determination of what the changes in the state of awareness and perceptions of human rights can be attributed to. By introducing a component of the devolved public funds, the survey hopes to enrich the on-going debate on the efficiency and effectiveness of these funds in contributing to poverty reduction, wealth creation, improvement in enjoyment of human rights and the achievement of other human development and human rights targets.

The study was commissioned by the Kenya Human Rights Commission and conducted by the Social and Public Research Division of Research International.

HUMAN RIGHTS IN POST-KANU KENYA: PROGRESSION, STAGNATION OR REGRESSION?

The 2002 General Elections in Kenya witnessed a change of political guard in Kenya. KANU, which had ruled the country since the attainment of political independence in 1963, was voted out overwhelmingly and in its place, NARC, a coalition of opposition political parties, was voted in. The reasons for people's disaffection with KANU included corruption, economic decline and rising levels of poverty, mismanagement of public resources and institutions, inefficiency in provision of essential services, nepotism, tribalism, political dictatorship, abuse of human rights and the near-collapse of democratic rule. On the economic front, for instance, the economy, which had grown at an impressive rate of 6.8% during the first decade after independence, declined to a marginal 5% in the 1980s and a further 0.3% in the 1990s. A number of factors were responsible for this decline. Key among them were weak macroeconomic policies, corruption, and inappropriate public expenditure in under-performing state-owned enterprises among other areas.³

² Some of the devolved public funds include the Constituency Development Fund [CDF], Constituency Bursary Fund [CBF], Community Development Trust Fund [CDTF], Road Maintenance Levy Fund [RMFL], the HIV/ AIDS Fund and the Local Authorities Transfer Fund [LATF].

³ "A Decade of Parastatal Waste, A Study of the 1993 to 2002 Audited Accounts of Kenya's State Corporations", Centre for Governance and Development

The legal and political landscape was not spared either. Opposition political parties and politicians were often targeted for harassment and intimidation. Arrests and imprisonment on trumped-up charges were rampant, in most cases without regard to fundamental rights and freedoms of those accused. The period also witnessed the muzzling of human rights activists and organizations, the most critical of which were often raided by state operatives, torched and their officers arrested without criminal charges being preferred against them. Worse still, the judiciary which was expected to curtail this arbitrariness failed the 'independence' test with allegations of bias among some judicial officers. In a nutshell, the human rights and freedoms recognised by the Constitution remained an arid parchment of mere promises.

With its promise of better political and economic governance, the new NARC administration presented an opportunity for a change in the state of affairs. In a manner that reassured many, President Mwai Kibaki, in his inaugural speech on 30th December 2002 told a mammoth crowd of Kenyans thus:

“...I believe that government exists to chart a common path and create an enabling environment for its citizens and residents to fulfil themselves in life. The government is not supposed to be a burden on the people, it is not supposed to intrude on every aspect of life and it is not supposed to intrude in every direction we turn to in life...”

True to this promise, the NARC administration initiated a number of legal, policy and institutional reforms for the country's economic, social and political landscape. Some of the notable efforts initiated by the NARC administration include: the Economic Recovery Strategy for Wealth and Employment Creation; the Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sectors Reform Programme; the establishment of institutions such as the Gender and Development Commission, the Kenya Anti-Corruption Commission, the National Anti-Corruption Steering Committee among others.

In addition, the Government also introduced a number of laws such as the Public Officer Ethics Act, the Anti-Corruption and Economic Crimes Act whose objectives were to streamline operations in the public sector to the end curb corruption and ineptitude in the public service. Further, multi-sectoral dialogue on important laws and policies was initiated such as the national land policy, the housing policy, the Suppression of Terrorism Bill, the Freedom of Information Bill and the National Human Rights Education Action Plan among others.

In terms of human rights, the government established the Kenya National Commission on Human Rights by an Act of Parliament with an oversight role over the protection and promotion of human rights in Kenya. On the whole, the government's engagement in human rights became more visible. For instance, the government invited civil society, private sector and all other actors in the formulation of its state reports under the international human rights conventions that Kenya is

party to. These have so far included the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [ICCPR], the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights [ICESCR], the Convention Against Torture [CAT], the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights [ACHPR] and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women [CEDAW]. These and other measures are aimed at upholding democracy, constitutionalism, the rule of law and human rights.

But has the Government succeeded in living up to this impression in the last four years of its existence? Has it improved its performance in respecting, protecting and promoting human rights in the last one year? Have all these reform efforts translated into an improvement in the lives of Kenyan citizens and their enjoyment of human rights?

To answer these questions, Chapters 2 and 3 of this report examine the perceptions of Kenyans on the state of human rights in the country generally. The chapters examine public perceptions of the aspects of the country about which they are proud and not proud of. These chapters also measure the level of awareness among the Kenyan public of their human rights and their rating of how the government has, so far, performed in ensuring that these rights are respected, protected and promoted.

Further, the report also deals with the critical issue of the devolved public funds, namely the Constituency Development Fund [CDF], the Local Authority Transfer Funds [LATF], the Constituency Bursary Funds [CBF], the HIV/AIDS Fund, the Road Maintenance Levy Fund [RMLF] and the Community Development Trust Funds [CDTF]. As funds established to enhance the individual citizen's participation in decision-making for development, they have the enormous potential of enabling Kenyans to participate in identifying, prioritising, planning and implementing development projects that have direct benefits for them. They have the ability to transform lives at the most local of levels.

However, questions arise as to whether these funds have achieved the intended or declared objectives. Are Kenyans aware of these funds? If so, have the funds made any impact on the lives of people? Are they managed in a manner that enhances development and human rights i.e. in an open, accountable and structured manner that ensures citizen participation, access to information, gender equity and equality? Do the structures responsible for the management of these funds promote the attainment of the above or are they deficient? If they are lacking, what needs to be done to improve them?

The rest of the Report is structured as follows. Chapter 4 is an analysis of devolved public funds generally. It seeks to place the funds within the broad development context of the country and establishes the linkage between these funds and human

rights. Chapter 5 then presents the perceptions of Kenyans on specific devolved public funds. These are presented under awareness of the funds, perceived impact, citizen participation, accountability and transparency in management structures, with recommendations for improvement.

■ ABOUT THE KENYA HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (KHRC)

The Kenya Human Rights Commission (KHRC) is a national Non-Governmental Organisation formed in 1992 with the mission to protect, promote and enhance the enjoyment of all human rights for all men and women. The KHRC believes that in order for Kenya to achieve the status of a human rights state, all human rights including civil and political rights and economic, social and cultural rights must not only be safeguarded but must be rooted in communities who are the principal right-holders. Towards this end, the KHRC has been partnering with communities all over Kenya and organising them into powerful advocacy networks that are able to assert and defend their rights and thereby enhance accountable and human rights-centred governance amongst both State and non-State actors.

It is in the process of seeking to understand its constituency and evaluating its previous work and that of other human rights players that the KHRC commissioned the first public perceptions survey on the state of human rights in the country. The findings of the current survey, just like those of the first one, will be crucial in informing the work of the KHRC and other players in the sector and beyond.

■ RATIONALE FOR AND OBJECTIVES OF THIS STUDY

Based on the above background and mandate of the KHRC, this year's study was developed with three [3] broad aims in mind:-

- (1) To measure the level and extent to which Kenyans are aware of their rights and the changes, if any, in the level of awareness from last year;
- (2) To examine public perceptions and rating of government performance in respecting, protecting, promoting and enhancing the enjoyment of human rights in Kenya;
- (3) To measure the level of awareness among Kenyans of the existence of devolved public funds, structures managing the funds and the impact, if any, of those funds on people's lives as well as people's recommendations for improvements, particularly in the areas of:-

- people's participation in the management of the funds;
- transparency and accountability;
- impact;
- management and structures; and
- access to information.

It is expected that the findings will be used for the following purposes:-

- (i) Track government performance in the area of human rights;
- (ii) Provide a factual basis for influencing and developing policy that encourages and strengthens a human rights culture in Kenya;
- (iii) Indicate the impact of previous human rights work and inform KHRC, other human rights organisations and government on the themes, issues and areas that need focus;
- (iv) Provide a tool for raising awareness among citizens of human rights values thus enabling them to define, claim and defend their rights.

RESEARCH METHOD

Overview

This study was conducted among five [5] sample groups: Citizens, Members of Parliament [MPs], other national opinion leaders [i.e. apart from MPs], Members of devolved fund committees and Other opinion leaders at the local level. In this respect, this study thus differs from the 2005 survey that covered Kenyan citizens only. The first and second objectives on awareness of human rights and perceptions of government performance were covered only with the citizens' sample, while aspects of the devolved funds were covered in all sample groupings. Fieldwork took place in July and August 2006.

Study Sample

General Sample of Kenyan Citizens

A general sample of 2,299 Kenyan adults was interviewed. Of these, 1,999 respondents were selected on a random basis with probability in proportion to population size, ensuring that each member of the population had an equal

chance of being selected for interview. The additional 300 was a special boost sample of North-Eastern Province and northern areas of Eastern and Rift Valley Provinces. This is because it was hypothesized that the human rights situation for people in the northern and north-eastern areas of Kenya is considerably different from that of the rest of the country. During data analysis, this boost sample was weighted back to the correct proportions. The boost sample, however, allowed for separate analysis of the perceptions of respondents in these regions. Overall, the sample is thus representative of the views of the entire Kenyan adult population.

The survey questionnaire was developed by Research International in conjunction with the Kenya Human Rights Commission, and pilot tested in the field before final amendments were made.

Comparability was preserved, to a certain extent, with the survey conducted in 2005,⁴ although some words in the questionnaire were changed to make improvements. The final weighted sample distribution reflected a higher proportion of rural-based respondents than urban-based ones, a fact that highlights the Central Bureau of Statistics' population distribution revisions.

A total of 65 interviewers worked on this project, all of whom received extensive training on the background to the study, the sampling process, the questionnaire and its application.

In addition to the 2,299 completed interviews, 15% back checks and accompaniments were completed by an independent quality audit team.

The table below shows the actual sample achieved in the field, and the final sample after weighting, along with the mathematical weights that were applied to correct regional imbalances.

⁴ Note that the 2005 survey covered perceptions on the general human rights situation, but not perceptions on the devolved funds.

Table 1.4.1: Population distribution, unweighted and weighted sample

| | RURAL | | Weighted | Un-weighted | URBAN | | Weighted | Un-weighted |
|--------------------|------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------|------------|---------|----------------------------|-------------|
| | Population | % Rural | Number of rural interviews | | Population | % Urban | Number of urban interviews | |
| | 23,042,311 | | 1863 | | 5,619,928 | | 437 | |
| Nairobi | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 2,138,861 | 38.06 | 166 | 282 |
| Central | 3,342,519 | 15 | 277 | 214 | 377,438 | 6.72 | 29 | 58 |
| Coast | 1,557,640 | 7 | 129 | 66 | 927,619 | 16.51 | 72 | 141 |
| Eastern | 4,327,014 | 19 | 350 | 292 | 302,362 | 5.38 | 24 | 98 |
| N. Eastern | 811,285 | 4 | 74 | 93 | 150,289 | 2.67 | 12 | 62 |
| Nyanza | 3,945,452 | 17 | 314 | 173 | 442,958 | 7.88 | 34 | 88 |
| Rift Valley | 5,990,773 | 26 | 480 | 422 | 991,062 | 17.63 | 77 | 128 |
| Western | 3,067,628 | 13 | 240 | 154 | 289,339 | 5.15 | 23 | 27 |

National opinion leaders and Members of Parliament

In addition to the general sample of citizens, a small, qualitative sample of national opinion leaders and Members of Parliament was interviewed on the devolved public funds, mainly the Constituency Development Fund. Interviews were conducted face-to-face or by telephone by Research International's Executive interviewers. As for the other study groups, the questionnaire was designed in conjunction with KHRC. In total, 24 interviews were conducted 16 of which were with MPs, including cabinet Ministers.

Devolved fund committee members and local opinion leaders

Two further samples were conducted at the Constituency level. 20 Constituencies were randomly selected from all 210 constituencies in Kenya, and in each of these, 10 interviews were conducted, giving 200 interviews. In each constituency, 5 interviews were with members of the Constituency Development Committee.

The list of these was obtained from the CDF website [www.cdf.go.ke], and a random sample taken. In the same constituency, 5 local opinion leaders⁵ were interviewed. They were included in the research to be able to give local informed views on the running of the devolved public funds. The committee members were included to ascertain their opinion on the management and structure of the funds so that the same could be compared with the views of the MP and the general citizenry.

⁵ Local opinion leaders comprised head teachers, leaders of CBOS and self-help groups, religious leaders, key business people, members of the local administration and others.

Problems encountered

Generally speaking, the research went on well. However, as is usual with survey research, a few challenges were encountered:-

- (i) The 2005 questionnaire section on general human rights was amended in the 2006 questionnaire in order to improve it. This rendered some findings of the 2006 survey not comparable with those of the previous year.
- (ii) The introduction of sections on the devolved funds made the questionnaire longer and slightly tedious to administer. However, this did not have a lot of effect since, in the end, there were only very few refusals from respondents.
- (iii) The overall project schedule was delayed due to refusals by some selected committee members to take part in the study, a happening that was not earlier envisaged. Ultimately, however, agreement was reached and only one selected Constituency had to be randomly substituted with another in the same geographic area.

COMPARABILITY WITH 2005

While comparisons have been attempted in the report, there were certain factors that affected comparability, the key one being the urban-bias of the 2005 sample. In 2005, the urban sample was 37% of the total, while in 2006 the urban sample is 19% of the total, which reflects the current Central Bureau of Statistics' view. Thus the weighted 2006 sample is a better reflection of the urban-rural distribution of the country (according to CBS figures). However, the differences between the two samples were addressed with the re-weighting of the compared findings.

UNDERSTANDING PERCEPTION SURVEYS

Perceptions are not necessarily based on reality. They depend on, or are influenced by a number of factors, such as the amount of media coverage of, and debate about an issue. However, all survey research involves a measurement of perceptions and not always reality. This is because all survey research is based on people's views of events. Perception surveys, such as the current one, are thus a valid reflection of reality.

■ THIS REPORT

This report is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with perceptions of the general human rights situation while the second section deals with the devolved public funds. Under this latter section, each fund is examined separately, across the views of the citizens, opinion leaders, MPs and committee members. As well as conclusions at each section, there is an overall summing up and conclusions in the section on summary.

■ FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information on this study, please contact the Kenya Human Rights Commission (admin@khrc.or.ke) or the Social and Public Research Division of Research International (SPRD@research-int.com).

2

Perceptions of the Country and the General Human Rights Situation



■ INTRODUCTION

Although there has been an increase in the human rights language in people's day-to-day lives, this usage and understanding is, more often than not, not the same as that which is ascribed to the term in human rights theory. When a person asserts the right to get a good or service, for instance, that does not imply a claim of an entitlement as of right. Many times, people refer to certain things as rights, which things do not, in the strict sense, qualify to be labelled human rights. For example, it is not uncommon to hear a man retort that he has a right to beat or chastise his wife. While some customs sanction this conduct, it does not fall within what has internationally come to be known as the body of human rights. As a matter of fact, such conduct amounts to a violation of human rights.

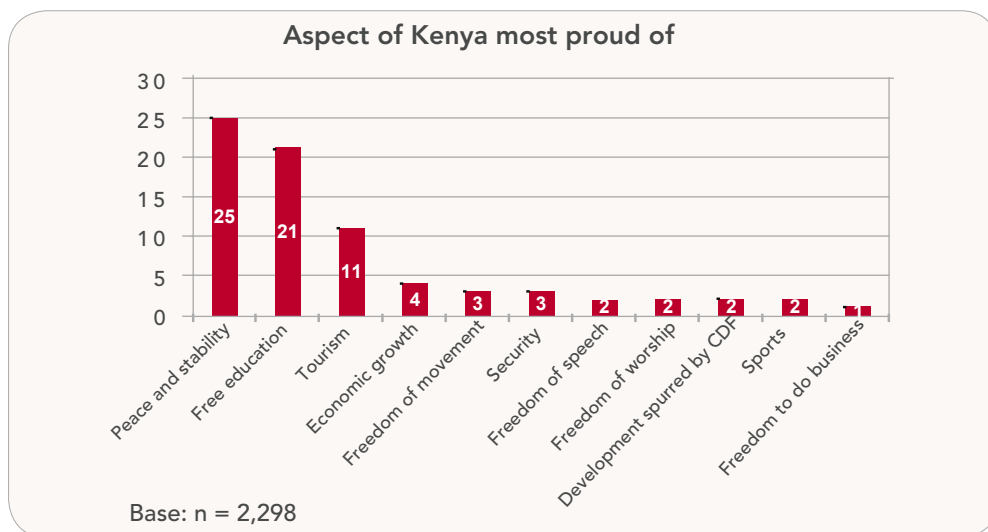
Conversely, many people do not regard what would ordinarily be human rights or amount to human rights violations as such. This is partly because of the limited understanding of what human rights are. As a result, many contemporary issues, such as corruption or the failure by the government to provide essential services, are not regarded by many as human rights issues and or violations, let alone being described in human rights terms.

Aspects of the country that Kenyans are Most and Least Proud of

It is difficult to attempt to measure the level of awareness of human rights among respondents, with a limited basic understanding of the concept, before getting a sense of the aspects of national life that they are either proud or least proud of, and then determining whether or not they regard these aspects as human rights issues. To assess this, respondents were asked to name spontaneously what they were most and least proud of about Kenya. The following chart shows what Kenyans are most proud of.



Fig 2.1.1: Aspects of the country that Kenyans are most proud of



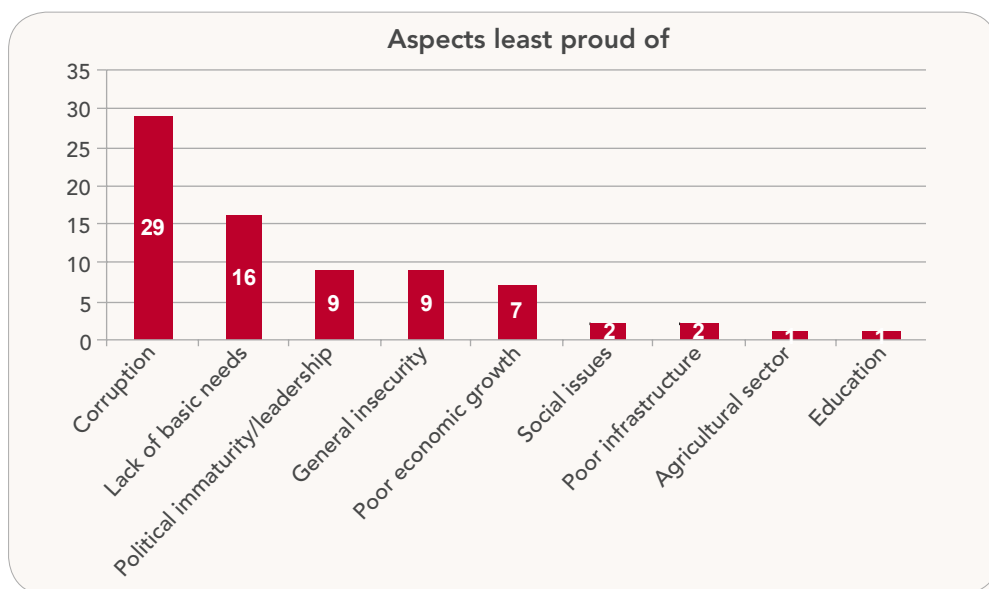
Peace and stability emerges as the aspect that the highest percentage (25%) of respondents are most proud of, followed closely by the Free Primary Education programme (21%) and tourism (11%).⁶ Development spurred by CDF was mentioned by only 2% of the respondents.⁷

When asked to state what they were least proud of about Kenya, corruption tops the list with 29% of the respondents expressing their disapproval. Other issues were lack of basic needs (16%), poor leadership (9%), general insecurity (8%), poor economic growth (7%).

⁶ It is important to note that peace and stability and free primary education were the highest rated aspects of the country in both 2005 and 2006.

⁷ See perceptions on CDF in Section 5 of this report.

Fig 2.1.2: Aspects of the country that Kenyans are least proud of



Compared to 2005 when unemployment and poverty were the key issues followed closely by corruption, in 2006, corruption was the top-rated issue.

3

Closer to a Human Rights State? Perceptions on the state of Human Rights in Kenya



■ INTRODUCTION

This section reports findings on the level to which Kenyans are aware of and understand their rights. It also examines their perceptions of government performance in protecting human rights and fulfilling its obligations under international human rights law and standards. However, it is important and necessary to first understand the broad theoretical and practical character of the concept of human rights and its relationship and interaction with related contemporary issues such as poverty, development and corruption.

■ BUT WHAT ARE HUMAN RIGHTS?

Human rights are as old as humanity. They cannot be traced to any particular period in the history of human development but have, over the centuries, earned a place in the history of humankind as the most universally-recognised system of values for protecting human dignity and individual well-being. Although the concept of human rights does not provide tailor-made answers for humanity's emancipation, it provides a framework of minimum standards and procedural rules for the treatment of the human person. The classical liberal thought postulates human rights as the saviour of the individual from barbarous acts of public bodies as well as private persons.

But what are human rights? Human rights are those entitlements which are due to every human being by virtue simply of their being human.³ Human rights are based on the inherent dignity of the human person. They cannot be donated or taken away by any person, not even the State. Human rights are universal, indivisible, interrelated and interdependent.

Over the last half of the twentieth century, the world has seen the internationalisation of human rights as a mechanism for protecting the individual from the predatory state. During this period, the promotion and protection of human rights became a major objective of international law, evidenced by the adoption of human rights instruments as the most principal of which are the Charter of the United Nations (1945), the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966).

In addition to other international human rights instruments addressing thematic issues such as gender, torture, children's rights, racial discrimination among other, regional instruments have also been adopted to buttress international and domestic enforcement of human rights. These include the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights in Africa, the American Convention on Human Rights in the Americas and the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms in Europe. These instruments have set human rights norms and standards aimed at ensuring the protection and promotion of human rights.

As a member of the international community, Kenya has committed itself to meet its obligations under various international human rights instruments to which it is either a State party. As of 9th June, 2004, Kenya had ratified most of the major human rights treaties: ICESCR [3/01/1976]; ICCPR [23/03/1976]; CERD [13/10/2001]; CEDAW [8/04/1984]; CAT [23/03/1997]; and the CRC [2/09/1990].

Under these instruments, Kenya undertakes to respect and to ensure the rights spelt out and to adopt legislative or other measures as may be necessary to give effect to these rights. For instance, under Article 2 of the ICESCR, a State party to the Convention "undertakes to take steps, to the maximum of its available resources, with a view to achieving progressively the full realisation of the rights recognised in the present Covenant by all appropriate means, including particularly the adoption of legislative measures." These obligations have been termed by the Committee on ESCR in its General Comment No. 3⁹ as obligations of conduct and result, meaning that government must undertake steps to enforce the rights involved.

Although many developing countries such as Kenya have used the excuse of non-availability of resources to explain their non-performance of these obligations, the Committee has insisted that the steps taken by the State parties must be taken within a reasonably short time and that such steps should be deliberate, concrete and targeted as clearly as possible towards meeting the obligations recognised in the Covenant.

Although human rights have been internationalised, the domestic arena remains the primary loci for their enforcement. Following this scheme, the international human rights mechanism is only complementary to the domestic human rights regime. This explains why states have an obligation to take measures at the domestic level for the realisation of these rights. Thus by ratifying, acceding to or signing these treaties, Kenya has undertaken not only to uphold their provisions, but also domesticate them within its municipal laws and to create awareness among its citizens of these provisions. This commitment also includes periodic reporting to

⁹ General Comment No. 3 on the Nature of States Parties obligations

the respective Committees on the measures taken to protect and promote human rights generally and the provisions of the respective Convention in particular.

In a bid to domesticate these provisions of international human rights treaties and conventions, Chapter V of the Constitution of Kenya makes provision for some fundamental rights and freedoms such as the right to life, liberty, equal protection of the law, freedoms of expression, association, assembly and protection from discrimination. Kenya has also enacted legislation to protect and promote specific human rights such as the Children's Act, 2001, which provides for the protection of the rights and welfare of the child.

However, in spite of these efforts, Kenya remains behind in meeting its obligations. For instance, the Constitution of Kenya only provides for only some civil and political rights but does not recognise and protect economic, social and cultural rights and the so-called third generation rights such as the right to a clean and healthy environment. In addition, Kenya has retained oppressive and inimical laws such as the Official Secrets Act, whose spirit and application limits the enjoyment of the universally-recognised right to information. On the whole, Parliament has been slow in enacting laws that widen the scope of protection of human rights. Kenya has also been lagging behind in meeting its reporting obligations under the various international treaties. For instance, it submitted its second periodic report under the ICCPR eighteen years after the report became due.¹⁰

Respondents' awareness of Human Rights

In assessing the level of understanding of "human rights" among respondents, they were requested to give a brief explanation of what they understood by it. In other words, respondents were asked to define the term "human rights".

Overall, there was considerable awareness of human rights among the population as a whole, in that only 4% cited responses could be considered outside the operational definition used. Note however that this is a working definition given that there is no standard definition of "human rights."

¹⁰ This report was submitted to the United Nations Human Rights Committee for consideration during its 83rd Session in March 2005

Box 3.1.1: Working definition of human rights

“Human Rights are the entitlements due to all human beings by virtue simply of their being human and are founded on the notion of respect for the inherent dignity of the human person”

A significant 23% were however identified who, were unable to give a definition of human rights at all. The remaining 77 % gave the following definitions:

“They are rights that all human beings are entitled to” (26%); “It is enjoyment of fulfilment of human needs” (6%), and conditions/things that enhance a better living for human beings (4%).”

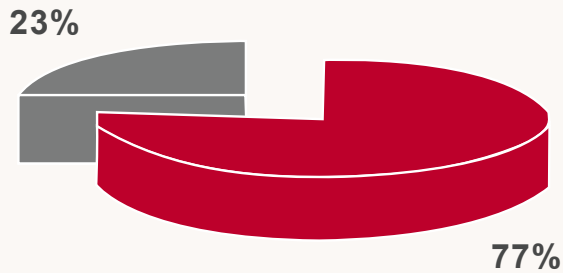
Others (6%) mentioned a couple of human rights that indicated that they knew what human rights were despite the fact that they could not define them in an organised manner. The definitions are presented in the following table.

Table 3.1.1: Definitions of the term “Human Rights”

| | Total 2,299 |
|---|----------------|
| HUMAN RIGHTS DEFINITIONS | % |
| Rights that a human being is entitled to | 26 |
| To have freedom to do what I want | 7 |
| Every one has a right to live | 7 |
| The human needs and fulfilments | 6 |
| To have a right to opinion | 3 |
| To have a right to development | 3 |
| To have a right to protection from torture | 3 |
| The things deserved for better life | 4 |
| Security | 4 |
| Shelter | 4 |
| Basic needs | 4 |
| Equality between human beings | 4 |
| Get what I am supposed to as a Kenyan | 3 |
| Being treated well by others and the Government | 3 |
| The right to do something without fear | 2 |
| Whether a person is treated fairly by the Constitution of Kenya | 2 |
| Ability of respecting ones dignity | 1 |
| The thing that you like to be done to you | 1 |
| Freedom of expression | 1 |
| The right to own property | 1 |
| Anything I need is readily available | 2 |
| Don't know | 23 |

Definition of human rights

- Attempted a definition of human rights
- Could not define human rights at all



AWARENESS OF SPECIFIC HUMAN RIGHTS

The level of awareness of human rights amongst respondents was assessed by asking them to mention all the aspects of human rights that they were aware of spontaneously / without prompting them. Table 3.2.1 gives the results.

There are differences in levels of awareness of different types of human rights. There is relatively high awareness of the right to education, life, freedom of worship, food, security and freedom of expression and opinion, but rather low awareness of other rights such as the right not to be arbitrarily arrested, the right to a fair trial and independent judge and jury, the right to fair and equal treatment before the law and freedom from torture.

The levels of awareness of the different rights have changed between 2005 and 2006. For instance in 2006, the right to food has a higher awareness than in 2005. Overall, the results indicate the need for continued communication on respondents' legal rights.

The following table shows the level of spontaneous awareness of human rights by Province. The shaded blocks show where a particular Province stands out as having higher awareness than the others of this right.

Table 3.2.1: Spontaneous awareness of human rights by Province

| | Total | NEP | Cent | East | Coast | Wes | Nyz | Rift | NBI |
|---------------------------------|-------|-----|------|------|-------|-----|-----|------|-----|
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Education | 48 | 90 | 48 | 44 | 56 | 40 | 55 | 42 | 51 |
| Life | 43 | 66 | 33 | 37 | 57 | 39 | 59 | 35 | 42 |
| Freedom of worship | 38 | 71 | 38 | 39 | 41 | 25 | 50 | 31 | 39 |
| Food | 34 | 41 | 26 | 25 | 48 | 31 | 41 | 40 | 19 |
| Security | 27 | 51 | 20 | 28 | 29 | 21 | 27 | 32 | 23 |
| Freedom of opinion/ express | 25 | 25 | 22 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 27 | 19 | 37 |
| Good health | 24 | 34 | 21 | 23 | 32 | 13 | 33 | 22 | 17 |
| Movement / freedom of | 21 | 25 | 20 | 24 | 21 | 13 | 23 | 20 | 23 |
| Shelter / housing | 18 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 26 | 14 | 24 | 22 | 13 |
| Vote | 17 | 57 | 12 | 12 | 27 | 6 | 30 | 13 | 10 |
| Own property | 16 | 18 | 15 | 7 | 23 | 12 | 25 | 16 | 15 |
| Clean water | 15 | 31 | 8 | 12 | 27 | 10 | 14 | 20 | 12 |
| Nationality or citizenship | 10 | 31 | 12 | 8 | 13 | 7 | 11 | 8 | 9 |
| Livelihood | 9 | 27 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 11 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
| Pay for work | 7 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 5 |
| Protection from torture | 7 | 15 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 5 | 10 | 7 | 7 |
| Fair & equal treatment / law | 7 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 15 | 4 | 5 | 7 | 5 |
| Protection from child labour | 7 | 29 | 8 | 4 | 9 | 7 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Clean environment | 5 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 5 |
| Care for children | 5 | 28 | 5 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 7 |
| Assembly | 4 | 9 | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 6 |
| A fair court hearing | 3 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 |
| Political affiliation | 3 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| No arbitrary arrest | 3 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 |
| No discrimination if HIV+ | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Incorrect aspect mentioned | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Not able to mention one | 9 | 3 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 11 | 1 |

It is very interesting to note that people of North-Eastern Province have high awareness of a number of areas of human rights. This could be because they are more likely to face violations of them. For example, 90% of the sample in NEP was able to mention, spontaneously, the right to education. The right to nationality or citizenship also stands out in NEP. This can be attributed to the geographical location of the area; it borders Somalia and Ethiopia, and a significant proportion of

the population in this province are 'perceived' not to belong to Kenya, rather being seen as refugees from the bordering countries.

Other rights that stand out among people in NEP are the right to life, security, freedom of worship, the right to vote, political affiliation, clean water, livelihood and protection from child labour and care for children. While issues of life and security are a particular problem in NEP, the right to freedom of worship is particularly affecting Muslims as a whole, not just those in NEP. The issue, however, shows up in NEP because a majority of the population are Muslim. Furthermore, the issues of clean water and livelihood particularly stand out in the lower living standard measure (i.e. the poorest proportion in the sample) that is most commonly found in NEP.¹¹

In Coast Province there is higher awareness of the right to shelter and the right to clean water than across the other Provinces, and certainly this fits in with the chronic water access problems suffered by the Coast people. Additionally, Nairobi residents have a higher awareness of the right to freedom of opinion and expression (including freedom of the media) than those living in other Provinces. Perhaps the recent threats on media freedom have been more strongly felt in Nairobi than elsewhere.

Table 3.2.2: Spontaneous awareness of human rights by gender

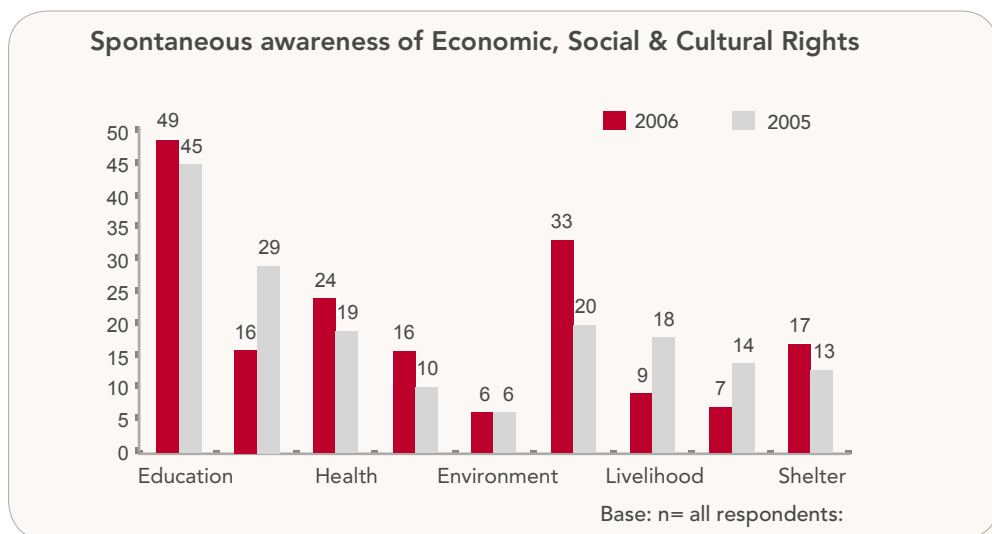
| | Education | Life | Freedom of worship | Food | Security | Expression | Good health | Movement | Shelter / housing | Vote | Property | Clean water | Nationality/citizenship | Incorrect aspect mentioned | Not able to mention one |
|----------------------|-----------|------|--------------------|------|----------|------------|-------------|----------|-------------------|------|----------|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Total (%) n=2299 | 48 | 43 | 38 | 34 | 27 | 25 | 24 | 21 | 18 | 17 | 16 | 15 | 10 | 2 | 9 |
| Male (%) n=1154 | 48 | 44 | 38 | 34 | 30 | 28 | 25 | 23 | 19 | 19 | 20 | 13 | 12 | 3 | 8 |
| Female (%) n=1145 | 49 | 42 | 38 | 34 | 25 | 22 | 22 | 18 | 17 | 15 | 12 | 16 | 8 | 1 | 11 |

¹¹ 64% of the population in NEP live below the poverty line: Geographical Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya, Who and Where are the Poor? (2005) – Central Bureau of Statistics, World Bank, SIDA and SID.

Awareness of Economic, Social and Cultural Rights: A Comparison between 2005 and 2006

The following charts show spontaneous awareness of human rights based on the 2006 and 2005 samples, dividing the human rights across the areas of economic, social and cultural rights.

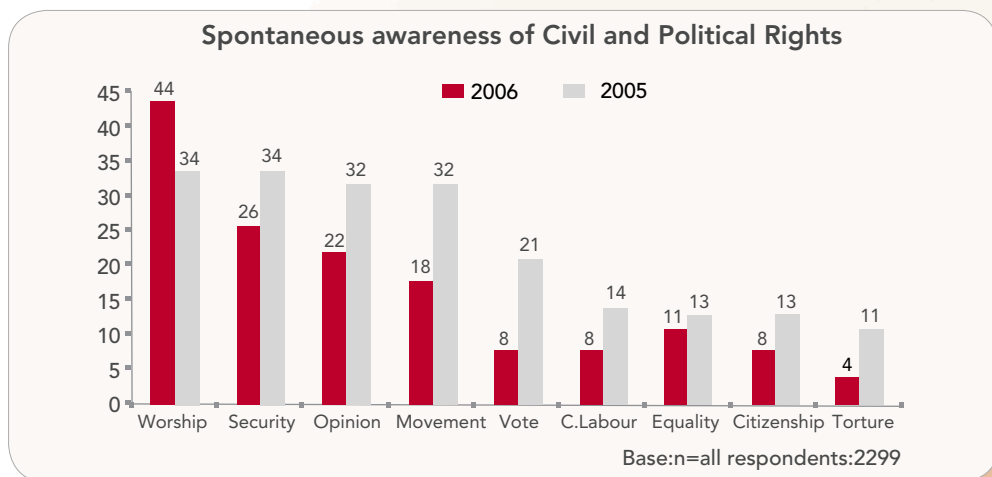
Fig 3.2.1: Spontaneous awareness of economic, social & cultural rights



There is an overall increase in awareness of the economic, social and cultural rights, in particular the right to food, health, water, education and shelter. This may, in part be a wider recognition on the part of respondents that these elements are indeed "rights."

Awareness of Civil and Political Rights: A Comparison between 2005 and 2006

Fig 3.2.2: Spontaneous awareness of civil and political rights



Amongst the civil and political rights, it is only awareness of the “Freedom to Worship” that has increased, while the range of human rights from security through to “Freedom from Torture” have all declined.

PRIORITISATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

In order to understand how pressing individual human rights are to the respondents, they were requested to indicate which of the rights read out to them were most important, second most important and third most important. This finding gives an idea of the key rights to prioritise in terms of protection and promotion, according to the people. However, it should be borne in mind that although in this question each right was read out to respondents, their responses would still be influenced by those rights they were most aware of. In other words, they are likely to recommend the rights they are most aware of as most important.

Table 3.3.1: Prioritisation of human rights

| Base: all respondents; n=2298 | Proportion mentioning each human right as the | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| | Total | Most important | Second most important | Third most important |
| | % | % | % | % |
| Life | 42 | 29 | 8 | 5 |
| Education | 39 | 19 | 9 | 11 |
| Food | 37 | 13 | 15 | 9 |
| Security | 25 | 6 | 10 | 9 |
| Good health | 21 | 4 | 8 | 9 |
| Freedom of opinion/ expression | 14 | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| Shelter / housing | 13 | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Freedom of worship | 11 | 5 | 0 | 6 |
| Clean water | 11 | 3 | 4 | 4 |
| Movement / freedom of | 10 | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Own property | 9 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Gainful employment | 8 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Fair & equal treatment / law | 8 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| Vote | 7 | 1 | 2 | 4 |
| Nationality or citizenship | 7 | 1 | 3 | 3 |
| Protection from child labour | 6 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Care for children | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| A fair court hearing | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Protection from torture | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 |
| Clean environment | 2 | # | 1 | 1 |
| Assembly | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| No arbitrary arrest | 2 | # | 1 | 1 |
| No discrimination if HIV+ | 1 | # | # | 1 |
| Not able to say | 1 | 0 | # | # |
| # = <0.5% | | | | |

Not surprisingly, the right to life emerges as the most important right having been ranked by 42% of the total respondents interviewed as either the most, second most or third most important right to them. This is followed by the right to education, food, security and good health.

Notable is the low ranking (1%) for the right against discrimination for people living with HIV/AIDS, regardless of the campaigns that have been carried out in the country on this issue.

Because it was hypothesized that the human rights situation for people in the northern and north-eastern areas of Kenya¹² is considerably different from that of the rest of the country, a boost sample of interviews was conducted in those regions. The following table compares the proportion of the total sample mentioning each human right as either their first, second or third most important human right (combined % shown), compared with the situation for people in north and north-eastern Kenya.

¹² Isiolo North, Isiolo South, Isiolo Central, Samburu West, Turkana North, Turkana Central, Turkana South, Dujis, Fafi, Lagdera, Wajir South, Wajir North, Wajir East, Wajir West, Saku, Laisamia, North Horr, Manderla West, Manderla Central, Moyale, Kaiti

Table 3.3.2: Prioritisation of human rights comparing total sample with sample in north and north-eastern areas of Kenya

| | % mentioning as 1 st , 2 nd or 3 rd most important human right | |
|------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| | Total sample (n=2,298) | North and North-Eastern Areas (n=323) |
| | % | % |
| Life | 42 | 36 |
| Education | 39 | 37 |
| Food | 37 | 48 |
| Security | 25 | 41 |
| Good health | 21 | 17 |
| Freedom of opinion/ express | 14 | 9 |
| Shelter / housing | 13 | 10 |
| Freedom of worship | 11 | 19 |
| Clean water | 11 | 24 |
| Movement / freedom of | 10 | 10 |
| Own property | 9 | 8 |
| Gainful employment | 8 | 5 |
| Fair & equal treatment / law | 8 | 5 |
| Vote | 7 | 5 |
| Nationality or citizenship | 7 | 6 |
| Protection from child labour | 6 | 5 |
| Care for children | 5 | 6 |
| A fair court hearing | 3 | 1 |
| Protection from torture | 2 | 3 |
| Clean environment | 2 | # |
| Assembly | 2 | 1 |
| No arbitrary arrest | 2 | 3 |
| No discrimination if HIV+ | 1 | 1 |
| Not able to say | 1 | # |
| # = <0.5% | | |

The results indicate that, indeed, the people of the northern parts of Rift Valley and Eastern Provinces, and North-Eastern Province have different priorities in terms of human rights to those of the rest of the country.

The right to food is considered the most important human right in the area and a much greater proportion of northern/north-eastern people than the people in the country as a whole mention it. This indicates a greater sensitivity on the issue of

food, since food shortages are a real issue for the citizens of those regions. Similarly, to these people for whom obtaining clean water can be a challenge, preserving the right to clean water is more important than amongst the rest of Kenyans.

Security is the other notable issue, cited by 41% of those in northern / north-eastern areas, compared with only 25% of the sample as a whole. Clearly security issues need to be addressed in the region.

Generally speaking this area appears to suffer more severely on human rights issues, and is an important area for focus.

Table 3.3.3: Importance rating of human rights (shows the % citing the human right as the first, second or third most important) by gender, and living standard measure

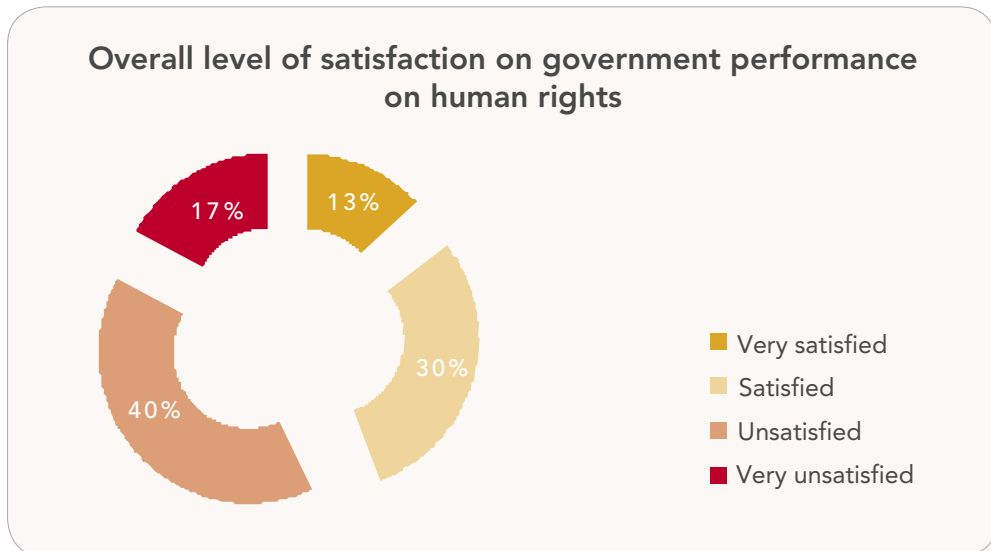
| Rights | Total | Gender | | Living Standard Measure | | |
|--------------------------------|-------|--------|------|-------------------------|-----|------|
| | | Male | Fem | Low | Med | High |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Base | | 1154 | 1145 | | 635 | 290 |
| Life | 42 | 43 | 43 | 42 | 44 | 42 |
| Education | 39 | 38 | 42 | 39 | 39 | 49 |
| Food | 37 | 11 | 10 | 40 | 38 | 22 |
| Security | 25 | 29 | 22 | 25 | 29 | 18 |
| Good health | 21 | 19 | 24 | 20 | 26 | 19 |
| Freedom of opinion/ expression | 14 | 15 | 14 | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| Shelter / housing | 13 | 14 | 13 | 13 | 15 | 8 |
| Freedom of worship | 11 | 16 | 22 | 16 | 21 | 26 |
| Clean water | 11 | 11 | 10 | 14 | 7 | 5 |
| Movement | 10 | 10 | 9 | 9 | 11 | 9 |
| Own property | 9 | 11 | 8 | 10 | 9 | 8 |
| Gainful employment | 8 | 8 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 7 |
| Fair & equal treatment / law | 8 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 14 |
| Vote | 7 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 5 |
| Nationality or citizenship | 7 | 8 | 7 | 8 | 5 | 10 |
| Protection from child labour | 6 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Care for children | 5 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 4 | 4 |
| A fair court hearing | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 |
| Protection from torture | 2 | 6 | 5 | 5 | 3 | 9 |
| Clean environment | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 |
| Assembly | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| No arbitrary arrest | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| No discrimination if HIV+ | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Not able to say | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| # = <0.5% | | | | | | |

OVERALL SATISFACTION WITH GOVERNMENT PERFORMANCE IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS

Survey respondents were asked to express their overall satisfaction with the Government of Kenya's performance in handling human rights issues in Kenya in the last 12 months prior to the survey.

Out of the total respondents interviewed, 13% said they were very satisfied, 30% were just satisfied, 40% were unsatisfied and 17% were very unsatisfied. Thus on balance the level of dissatisfaction (57%) slightly outweighs the level of satisfaction (43%) as can be seen in the fig 3.4.1 below.

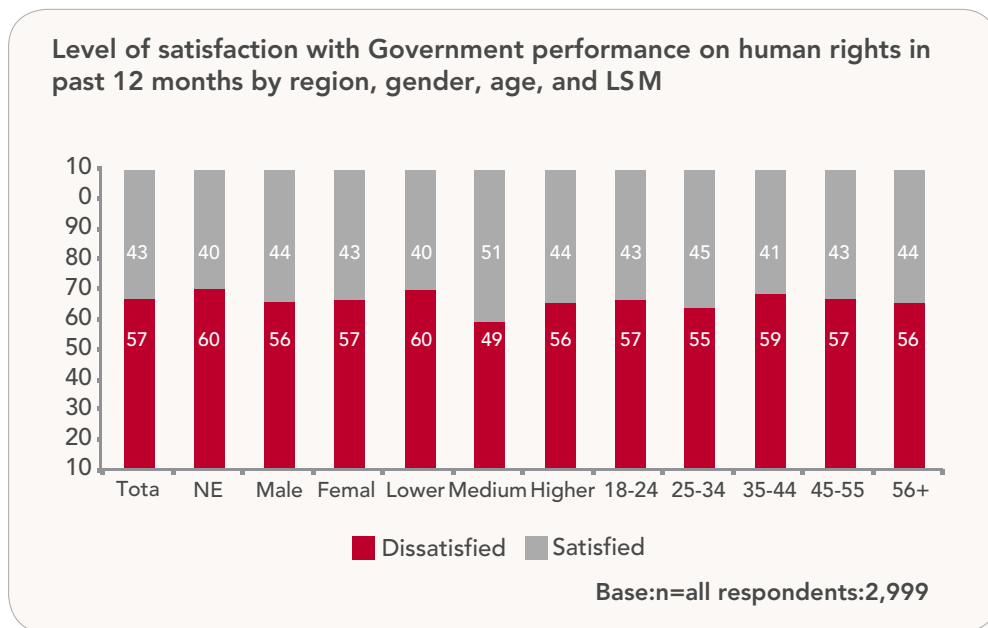
Fig 3.4.1 Satisfaction with government performance on human rights in general



As we will see in the next section in terms of the government's performance on individual human rights, the rating given by people in northern and north-eastern areas of the country on government performance as a whole is lower than that of the population as a whole. While of the total sample, 13% was very satisfied, in northern and north-eastern areas, the equivalent figure is 6%.

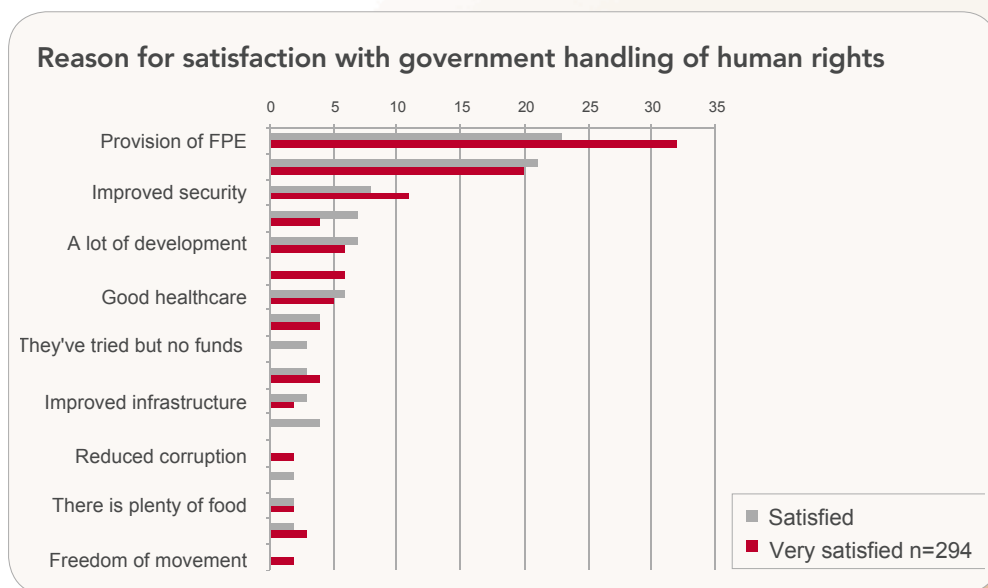
The chart below shows the overall level of satisfaction by total sample compared with northern and north-eastern areas of the country, by gender, living standard measure and age. The groups with the highest level of dissatisfaction with government performance on protecting and promoting human rights are the residents of the northern and north-eastern areas of the country, those in the lower living standard group. There is very little difference in terms of levels of satisfaction across age groups.

Fig 3.4.2: Satisfaction with government performance on human rights in general by region, age etc.



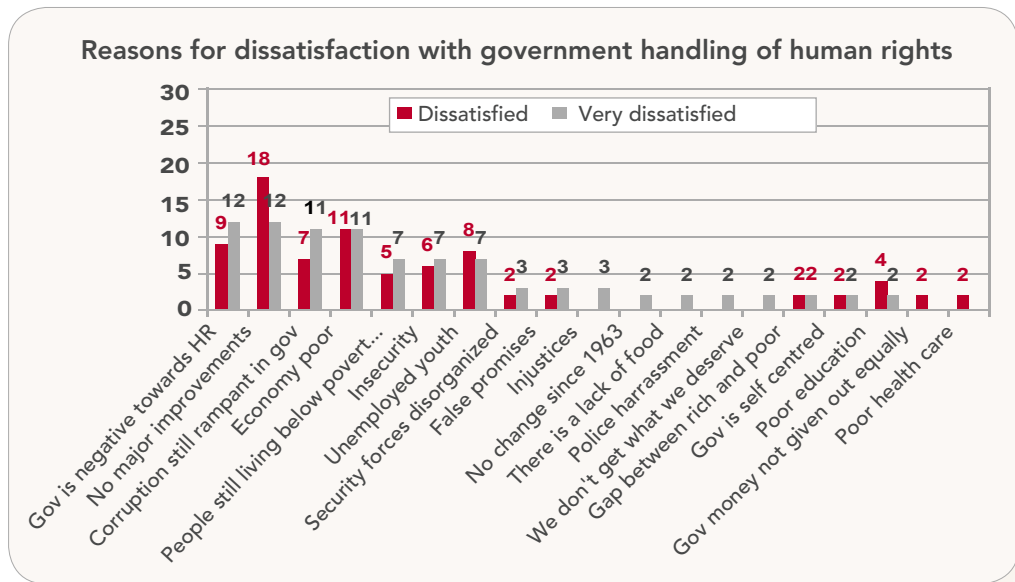
Respondents were then asked to state the reasons why they were satisfied or very satisfied with overall government performance. The reasons are shown in the following chart.

Fig 3.4.3: Reasons for satisfaction with government performance in handling human rights



The key reason for satisfaction with the overall past 12 month Government of Kenya’s performance on human rights is the introduction of free primary education (FPE), a general and unspecified feeling that human rights have got better. Improvement in security ranks next, but is only mentioned by 11% of the “very satisfied” and 7% of the “satisfied”.

Fig 3.4.4: Reasons for dissatisfaction with government performance in handling human rights



There is a general perception, among those dissatisfied (12% very dissatisfied and 9% dissatisfied), that the government has not had a positive attitude towards human rights or that no major improvements have been notable.

Corruption is still considered rampant by one group (11% very dissatisfied and 7% dissatisfied), and others feel the economy is poor (11% very dissatisfied and 11% dissatisfied).

A number complain that people live below the poverty line, that the youth remain unemployed and that there is poor security or poor organization of the security forces.

Perceptions on Government performance in respecting, protecting and promoting specific human rights

The study also aimed to evaluate the people’s perception of government performance in each area of human rights. Respondents were asked to give the

government a score out of 10 on each human right. The table below gives the results.

Table 3.5.1: Level of satisfaction with government performance

| Rights | TOTAL | |
|---|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Score of 9 or 10 out of 10 (%) | Overall average score out of 10 |
| Freedom of worship | 46 | 7.6 |
| Education | 39 | 7.5 |
| Vote | 43 | 7.4 |
| Life | 34 | 7.1 |
| Movement | 28 | 6.7 |
| Own property | 28 | 6.7 |
| Nationality /citizenship | 28 | 6.6 |
| Expression | 24 | 6.4 |
| Assembly and association | 25 | 6 |
| Protecting from child labour | 18 | 5.8 |
| Healthcare | 16 | 5.8 |
| Care for children | 15 | 5.8 |
| No discrimination if HIV+ | 14 | 5.6 |
| Security | 14 | 5.6 |
| Shelter | 15 | 5.4 |
| Food | 13 | 5.3 |
| Clean environment | 12 | 5.3 |
| Protection from torture | 9 | 5.1 |
| A fair court hearing | 7 | 5.1 |
| Clean water | 11 | 5.1 |
| Equal and fair treatment before the law | 6 | 4.9 |

For example, if we take the right to life, only 34% give the government a top score on this issue, and the overall average score out of 10 is 7.1.

Kenyans are most satisfied with their government’s performance in the areas of protecting and promoting the right of freedom of worship, the right to vote, the right to education and the right to life and are least satisfied with its performance in promoting the right to equal and fair treatment before the law, fair trial, protection from torture, a clean environment and clean water.

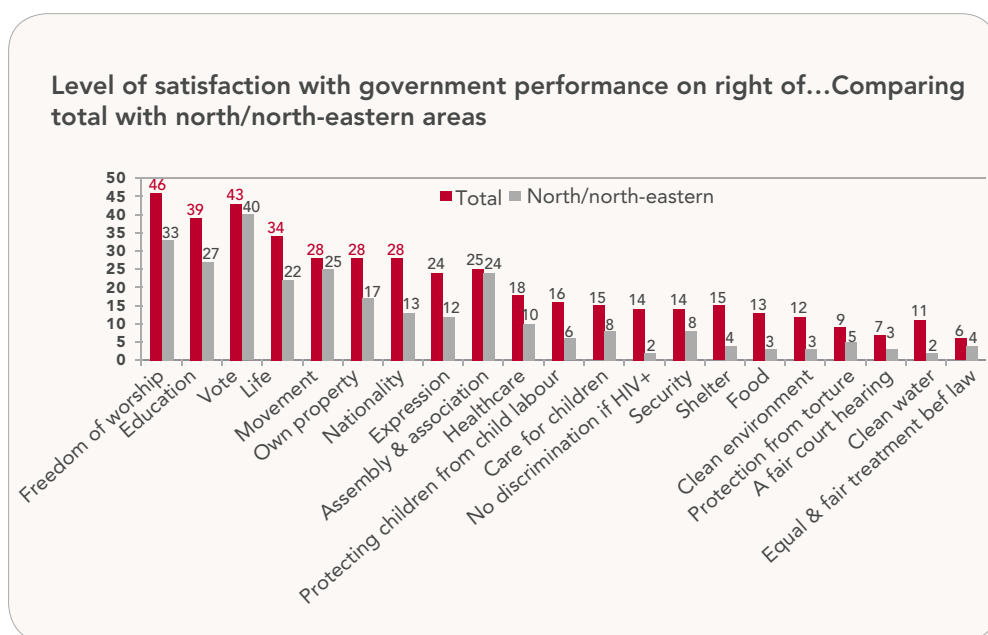
On the top 5 most important human rights according to Kenyans (life, education, food, security and good health), there is a high level of satisfaction with the

government’s performance in protecting the right to education and life, but low levels of satisfaction with government performance in preserving the right to health care, food and security.

This indicates that in order to target the main areas of concern among citizens, the main areas of focus for improvement would be these latter three areas, that is ensuring that the population has adequate health care, food and security.

The chart below compares the level of satisfaction of people in northern and north eastern areas, with the situation in the country as a whole.

Fig 3.5.1: Level of satisfaction with government performance: total sample and northern / north-eastern areas



In this chart, only the percentage scoring their satisfaction with government performance at either 9 or 10 out of 10, are shown. The blue bars are the figures for the sample as a whole, while the red bars illustrate the situation in northern and north-eastern areas. The observation from the findings is that, with the exception of the government performance on protection of the rights to vote, movement and freedom of assembly, people in northern and north-eastern areas of Kenya are less satisfied with government performance on a range of human rights than the population as a whole.

The areas in which government performance is rated relatively low by respondents in northern and north-eastern areas are the right to food, clean water, security, nationality, health care, not discriminating against people who are HIV+ and shelter.

All these are areas that need particular attention and action by the government.

GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Men and women are entitled to equal rights. Human rights repose in every human person and cannot be denied on the basis of one's sex or gender identity. This means that every person has the right to be treated equally, and that differential treatment can only be justified if there is an objective reason. The right to equality and protection from discrimination is recognised in the International Bill of Rights (that is the foundational international human rights instruments namely the UDHR (Article 2), ICESCR (Article 3), the ICCPR (Articles 3 and 26)), the Covenant on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) as well as the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR). In essence, the fundamental pillars that anchor CEDAW are equality and discrimination. The purpose of the Convention is to achieve full equality between men and women and to guarantee women the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.

In order to understand Kenyans' perceptions about this right, respondents were asked to give their opinion on whether or not men and women enjoy equal rights. The following table shows the results.



Table 3.6.1: Whether women and men enjoy equal rights

| | TOTAL | MALE | FEMALE |
|-------------|-------|------|--------|
| Base | 2298 | 1281 | 1017 |
| | % | % | % |
| Yes | 37 | 43 | 29 |
| No | 56 | 49 | 65 |
| Don't know | 6 | 7 | 5 |
| No response | 1 | 1 | 1 |

Overall the greatest proportion of respondents (56%) felt that women and men do not enjoy equal rights. Among both men and women, the greatest proportion believes that men and women do not enjoy equal rights, although the proportion of women who believe this is much higher than that of men.

Respondents were asked to give the reasons why they felt that men and women do or do not have equal rights. The key reasons are presented in the table below:

Table 3.6.2: Reasons why men and women do not enjoy equal rights

| Reasons | % |
|---|----|
| <i>Women generally discriminated against by men</i> | 49 |
| <i>Discrimination reinforced through community traditions</i> | 22 |
| <i>Men are selfish</i> | 8 |
| <i>God intended men to be leaders and women subordinates</i> | 7 |
| <i>There are few women in Parliament</i> | 5 |
| <i>Women are not allowed to own property e.g. land</i> | 4 |
| <i>Men are better politicians than women</i> | 3 |
| <i>Women are exposed to gender violence</i> | 2 |

Looking at the reasons cited as undermining women's enjoyment of human rights on a basis of equality with men, nearly half (49%) observed that women are generally discriminated against by men. Others (22%) said discrimination is reinforced through some traditions in the communities. Comments about discrimination against women were that women are not allowed to own property e.g. land (4%), that there are few women in Parliament (5%). Some said that there are firmly held traditions and religious beliefs that men are better politicians than women (3%), or that God created man before a woman with an intention of having men as leaders and women as subordinates (7%).

Some respondents (8%) observed that it is not possible to have equal rights between men and women as long as men continue to be selfish. These respondents pointed out that men are a big hindrance to women’s full enjoyment of human rights. They also said that women are exposed to gender violence (2%). Other respondents were concerned that women’s equal enjoyment of rights with men is pegged on many issues like the kind of jobs and different ways of thinking (2%).

Table 3.6.3: Reasons why men and women enjoy equal rights

| Reasons | % |
|--|----------|
| <i>Women are given equal chances in all aspects of life</i> | 59 |
| <i>Women are currently employed in the same capacities as men</i> | 14 |
| <i>Women are not discriminated against as is commonly believed</i> | 7 |
| <i>Women are normally favoured as compared to men</i> | 6 |
| <i>Others</i> | 7 |
| <i>No response</i> | 3 |

Among the 37% of respondents who feel that women do enjoy equal rights with men, almost three-fifths (59%) observed that women are given equal chances in all aspects of life. They noted that society is very sympathetic to women and women’s issues in general. This was supported by another 6% of respondents who noted that women are normally favoured compared to men and that they are not discriminated against as is commonly believed (7%). Another 1% of respondents said that contrary to the belief that women are discriminated against, they are usually encouraged to be on the front line in development issues. Another 2% pointed out that women all over the country are currently being empowered and the skills they gain have enabled them to enjoy equal rights with men. Further, 4% observed that various education programmes have been put in place and have enhanced women’s enjoyment of human rights. A further 1% of respondents felt that whether women enjoyed equal right with men varied from one community to another. These respondents implied that women and men enjoyed equal rights in some communities while in others they did not.

There are those respondents (14%) who pointed out that women are currently employed and are working in the same capacity with men. To illustrate this, 8% of these respondents noted that women are now increasingly being elected and nominated to Parliament. In addition, another 7% of respondents pointed out that women are being appointed to high positions in the government. 4% noted that just like men, women had freedom to do anything they desired. Others (1%) noted that women enjoy all the basic human rights enjoyed by men. Only 3% of respondents did not give reasons why they said women enjoyed equal rights with men.

CONCLUSIONS ON HUMAN RIGHTS

It is a positive finding that a majority of Kenyan citizens do have an understanding of “Human Rights.” Without doubt, such knowledge has been fostered through the work of the civil society organizations such as the Kenya Human Rights Commission among others.

It is important that Kenyans have a clear knowledge of their rights, as this will empower them to be in a position to invoke and fight for them. Thus more efforts are required to increase Kenyans’ level of awareness of some of their rights. In particular, there is a need to promote awareness of the rights that people have beyond the right to life, education, freedom of worship and food.

Notably, almost three fifths of the respondents felt that women do not enjoy equal rights with men. Cultural traditions were identified as the main obstacle to the enjoyment of human rights by men and women on an equal basis. There is thus need for interventions and strategies to check gender based discrimination and inequality between men and women in order to enhance equal enjoyment of human rights by men and women.

There is a high level of satisfaction amongst Kenyans with the government’s performance on what were rated as the top 5 most important human rights namely the right to life, education, food and good health. On the other hand there are low levels of satisfaction with government performance in preserving and promoting the right to healthcare, food and security. These therefore form the focus areas for improvement.

Generally, people in northern and north-eastern areas appear to suffer more severely in the enjoyment of human rights. Some rights are prominent in the area, particular the right to food, possibly due to the food shortages faced by the area’s inhabitants, and similarly, the right to clean water. Security is the other notable issue that needs to be addressed in the region. Overall, the satisfaction levels with government performance on human rights are lower in the northern and north-eastern areas than in the country as a whole. Satisfaction with the state of human rights is particularly low on the most important rights in the area, namely the right to food, clean water, security, nationality, health care, non-discrimination on the basis of sero (HIV) status and shelter. The government needs to improve the promotion and protection of these rights.

4

Overview of the Devolved Public Funds



BACKGROUND

In recent years, devolution has become a buzz-word in Kenya. The trend reflects the trend in the world over in which there has been a move towards distributing government to lower levels to meet the needs of the people. The emphasis on devolution is perhaps attributable to its potential to enhance democracy, good governance, efficiency and public participation in governance. The idea of devolution entails distributing power, functions and resources from the centre to local units to ensure that government is closer to the people and more efficient, effective and responsive to the needs of the people. The practice of devolution is a variant of decentralisation, organised around five principles:

- Institutional autonomy of local authorities or devolved governments from central government, with the assignment of a significant range of local services- primary education, clinics and preventive health services, community development, and secondary roads;
- Division and assignment of competencies and functions to local authorities or devolved governments;
- A measure of shared and self-government by local authorities and devolved governments comprised of officials elected by popular election;
- Investing local authorities or devolved governments with the power and financial wherewithal to respond to problems of a purely local nature, including raising revenue power through local direct taxation.

Although devolution is the most elaborate form of distribution of power from the centre, there are other forms of decentralisation used by governments to achieve the purpose. Thus a classification has developed comprising four main types of decentralisation namely deconcentration, devolution, delegation and privatisation. It is however notable that most countries that have instituted wide ranging constitutional and legal reforms have adopted devolution or variants of it. Also, several of these decentralisation policies can exist in a single system, with one type being dominant.

Deconcentration is the transfer of authority to make certain types of decisions from national civil service personnel in the capital to national civil service personnel posted at dispersed locations. Deconcentration simply moves the operations of central government to different localities to ensure that services are provided in close proximity, and in the most cost-effective manner, to the beneficiaries.¹³

¹³ See Brian C. Smith, *Field Administration: An Aspect of Decentralisation*, (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1967); Dan Juma, "Devolution of Power: Building a Case for Local Governments in the new Constitutional Order," *1 East African Law Journal* 79 (2003).

An illustration of this policy and practice of deconcentration is to be found in Tanzania, termed Madaraka Mikoani [Power to the regions] between 1972-1984 to improve service delivery through placement of personnel from the national at the local levels.

Devolution entails a transfer of legislative and fiscal authority to sub-national governments. Through devolution, responsibilities and resources are transferred to these devolved governments with a large degree of autonomy to decide how to use the resources. The assumption is that this will lead to greater participation by the local community, accountability and effectiveness and that the resources will be managed better hence the empowerment of the local community.¹⁴ However, devolution raises key questions: Does it sufficiently address the question of rights and entitlements of the poor in relation to resources? Are the benefits of devolved resources shared equally or they are “captured” by the local elite?

Delegation is the transfer of authority to public corporations or special authorities outside the regular bureaucratic structure. Delegation is a technical form of decentralization in which the central government allocates some of its functions to the sub-national levels to carry out, but not to take full responsibility for, and without abrogating its own public accountability for those functions, and without prejudice to its right to retract the functions.¹⁵ The central government sets the objective of the delegated agents and transfers resources to them on the basis of approved plans and budgets, but the agents have a fair degree of autonomy in performing their functions and may even have autonomous sources of revenue, including borrowing from the capital market.

Privatisation involves the transfer of responsibility for public functions to voluntary organisations or private enterprises. The objective is to mobilise the capacity and initiatives of civil society organisations (CSOs) working for social and economic development.

The Kenyan system of transfer of responsibility over the management of public funds such as the Constituency Development Funds [CDF], Constituency AIDS Control Funds (CACF), Local Authorities Transfer Fund [LATF] and other similar funds managed at the local levels does not fit exactly within any one of these forms of decentralisation. It may be termed ‘hybrid’ since it combines aspects of most of these. In most cases, it has been either a case of transfer of funds without power to make decisions on the use of those funds or the transfer of funds with only limited decision-making powers such that the local institutions have to seek approval from the centre before implementing major projects or have to do so within clearly-spelt out guidelines.

¹⁴ Tom Campbell: “Devolved Natural Resource Management as a Means of Empowering the Poor: Rhetoric or Reality?” Trócaire Development Review, (2006).

¹⁵ A. Nsibambi (ed), ‘Decentralisation and Civil Society in Uganda’ (Kampala: Fountain Pub., 1998) at p.7.

Apart from the Local Authorities Transfer Fund [LATF] where the management of funds is transferred to the local authorities, albeit with some significant control by the central government, the funds are kept at and managed from the district treasuries, in most cases with an official from the central government having a central role in the management of the funds.

Devolution or Deconcentration? Recent Attempts at Decentralised Government in Kenya

Kenya has never had a strong tradition of citizen participation in governance, a situation that has made the Kenyan people strangers to the governmental process. Outside elections, the people's participation is almost non-existent. Unlike other countries in which the constitution and other laws entrench structures and processes for public participation, Kenya does not have a law that provides for mechanisms through which citizens can participate effectively in the management of public affairs. As a result, decision-making is left largely in the hands of government bureaucrats and elected representatives such as Members of Parliament and councillors.

Indeed, the central government has, from independence, been involved in activities that are not traditionally within its purview. A case example is state involvement in commercial enterprise through state-owned enterprises otherwise known as parastatals. For example, from independence in 1963 up to 1979, the period in which a comprehensive review of the state corporations sub-sector was carried out, the government's participation in commercial activities grew rapidly and broadly resulting in state dominance in various forms, including monopolies in commercial activities. Although the establishment of parastatals was driven by a national desire to accelerate economic social development and redress regional economic imbalances,¹⁶ this involvement later resulted in cronyism, mismanagement, corruption, plunder and, more importantly, the systematic exclusion of citizens from governance of these institutions.¹⁷

The District Focus for Rural Development was yet another effort of decentralisation in Kenya's history. However, this initiative was mainly aimed at enhancing the central government's administration of the development process, evident in the poor representation of the local communities in the District Development Committees (DDCs) largely dominated by government officials.¹⁸ These Committees have to date scanty representation from other key stakeholders, and this indicates that the design of the scheme was not particularly aimed at enhancing public participation in the decision-making and development process.

¹⁶ Republic of Kenya, Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 on African Socialism and its application to planning in Kenya (Nairobi, 1965).

¹⁷ See Centre for Governance and Development, *A Decade of Parastatal Waste*, Centre for Governance and Democracy (Nairobi, 2003).

¹⁸ John Omiti and Paul Obunde, "Towards Linking Agriculture, Poverty and Policy in Kenya," Discussion Paper, No.032/2002.

Recent efforts at national planning in Kenya have sought to break the weak participatory tradition and identify development priorities through wide stakeholder consultations. The change in planning approach in Kenya is attributable to a number of reasons:

- The growth of civil society and community organisations;
- The role of local authorities, community development staff, and NGOs in helping communities to organise and establish community based organisations (CBOs);
- Donor emphasis on participatory approach to planning and development; and
- The Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) process promoted by the Ministry of Local Government has involved a degree of citizen participation.

The requirement to produce a LASDAP has obliged local authorities to identify community organisations in their locality, to consult them about priorities for the use of resources, and to provide information to citizens.

As a result, later development and poverty reduction blueprints such as the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) have stressed the need for broad stakeholder consultations across the entire country with the objective of eliciting information on key concerns and priorities. The Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for 2000 – 2003 identified inequitable access to the means of production (land and capital), the distribution of wealth, reduced access to economic goods and services and remunerative employment as causes of poverty. It further identified good governance and public participation as fundamental building blocks of a just and economically prosperous society and, therefore, essential components of action to reduce poverty. The paper stated the government's approach to poverty reduction as focussing on enhancing accountability and transparency; strengthening oversight bodies; strengthening budget planning and execution; changing the incentive mechanisms faced by potential participants in corruption; and removing rent-seeking opportunities. The IPRSP specifically identified local authorities as a target for focused intervention to improve local economic governance, transparency and accountability. This was to be achieved through the introduction of LATF and the Integrated Financial Management System (IFMS).

Another fundamental theme of the IPRSP was that of improving equity and participation for all citizens. The IPRSP identified the need for devolution of power to local government authorities and proposed the Kenya Local Government Reform Programme, through which the Government focussed on five related areas:

- a) Reforming the legal framework of local authorities to reduce the central Government's role;
- b) Developing decentralisation policy and the integration of local Government finance into the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF);
- c) Strengthening of local Government finances through the implementation of revenue sharing programs (particularly the Local Authority Transfer Fund and the Road Maintenance Levy Fund);
- d) Strengthening local revenue mobilisation capacity (particularly through rates and user charge reforms and implementation of the single business permit) and strengthening financial management, accounting, control and audit mechanisms; and
- e) Developing capacity to delivery services, plan and implement infrastructure projects using more community-based participatory planning.

The Economic Recovery Strategy for Employment and Wealth Creation (ERS) prepared in 2003 took into account priorities as expressed by various stakeholders although the consultations were not as broad and intensive as those carried out in the preparation of the PRSP. The ERS identified improved governance as the starting point for reviving the economy and achieving better living standards for Kenyan citizens. Measures being contemplated at the time to strengthen governance and human rights were, the creation of the Office of Ombudsman, responsible for investigating reported cases of official abuse of power and establishment of a Truth and Justice Commission to deal with past abuses of human rights and other injustices. In relation to local authorities, the government had already implemented reforms including improving local finances through the establishment of the Local Authority Transfer Fund and rationalization of local business licences. Other measures that were linked to the LATF system had been introduced to improve local authorities' capacity to manage their finances and service delivery such as the Integrated Financial Management System. The consultations undertaken in the preparation of the PRSP and ERS have been particularly useful in highlighting the priority rankings of development needs by communities. One of the important lessons learned from the various consultations conducted in Kenya is that while the country faced a number of cross-cutting problems that Kenyans considered as important, there were significant differences in the way different communities ranked their priorities.

Efficiency in resource allocation demands that the government budget should be tailored to meet diverse priorities in the different areas. To some degree, Kenya's national budget is informed by the priorities arising from these consultations. However, the nature of central government budget allocation is not suited to dealing with very specific priority rankings by local communities but must necessarily be broader in focus. The national budget is therefore not an efficient tool to match local prioritisation as the transaction costs of implementing such an allocation scheme would be extremely high.

In response to the deficiency in strong participatory governance a number of devolved funds have been established over time with the objective of enabling the Kenyan citizens to have a say in the prioritisation and management of development projects at a local level. These funds are:

- a) Constituency Development Fund (CDF) through the CDF Act (2003);
- b) Constituency HIV/ AIDS Fund (also known as Constituency AIDS Control Fund) established in 1999 through a Presidential order contained in Legal Notice No. 170;
- c) Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) established in 1993/4 through a Presidential pronouncement;
- d) Constituency Roads Fund (also known as Roads Maintenance Levy Fund) established in 1993 through the Road Maintenance Levy Fund Act;
- e) Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) established through the Local Authorities Transfer Fund Act of 1998; and
- f) Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) established under Legal Notice No. 303 of 1996.

Successes, failures and challenges facing the Devolved Public Funds

Whereas devolution has its benefits, there are challenges and obstacles that affect its impact on participatory governance. Many of these arise out of the framework within which devolution was developed and is currently implemented. Others arise out of a lack of awareness on the part of citizens regarding their rights and responsibilities as provided for within the various devolution programmes.

Benefits / successes include:

- Improved relations between the citizens and the local and national leadership;
- Participation has been used to involve poor and vulnerable groups of the community in addressing challenges that directly confront them;
- Improved management of public property and common resources;
- Improved mobilization of local resources; and
- Improved service delivery by local authorities.

Obstacles include:

- Reluctance of politicians and bureaucrats to relinquish power to the lower levels;
- Inability of the weaker segments of the population to make their voice heard in the face of elite domination of the traditional power structures;
- The nature of the overall policy legal and institutional environment within which decentralisation is being attempted;
- Possibility that devolved funds could suppress local revenue generation efforts which has hitherto been through voluntary contributions for community development;
- Lack of clarity by the State on the scope of civil society's role in acting as catalysts for social change / transformation;
- Lack of capacity of local authorities to implement participatory governance procedures; and
- Weak access to information due to a regime that hinders the right to information.

Devolved Public Funds and Human Rights

The devolved public funds offer citizens a very important participatory role in governance. Through the planning and utilisation of these funds, citizens have an increased chance of realising their rights and basic needs. The devolved public funds have a connection with human rights since their aim is to achieve development, whose objective as is human rights, is human well-being and dignity. Such complementarity between human rights and development support the need for a human rights approach in the process of utilisation of devolved public funds.

The increased democratic space in Kenya over the years has led to an increased demand by citizens and public interest organisations for increased public consultation and participation in the utilisation and distribution of resources. At the same time, there have been increased oversight and monitoring by Parliament as well as international development organizations in the use of public resources. As a mechanism for addressing some of the pitfalls of centralism, there have been attempts at devolution of public funds to the local level. The objectives of this move are among others to foster public participation in the process of identification, implementation and evaluation of development programs.

The overall aim of devolved funds is to improve efficiency, effectiveness and accountability in service delivery and the fulfilment of basic socio-economic rights. It is however notable from comparative experience that devolution is not a panacea to the pitfalls associated with centralised government. The devolved public funds, for instance, are not without obstacles in their functioning. Particularly, questions on the design as well as accountability, efficiency and transparency in the management of these funds have been raised, some of which are listed below as follows:-

- Does the fact that the Constituency Development Funds are managed and implemented by Members of Parliament, who essentially make laws creating these funds, blur the line between the Legislature and Executive thereby eroding the cardinal principle of separation of powers?
- Do citizens have access to and control over these funds or are they private slush funds of the Members of Parliament?
- Do marginalised groups such as women, the poor and those in marginal areas of the country have access to these funds and are they represented in the governance mechanisms?
- Does the allocation and utilisation of these funds take cognisance of priority areas aimed at reducing poverty and enhancing basic needs of local populations?

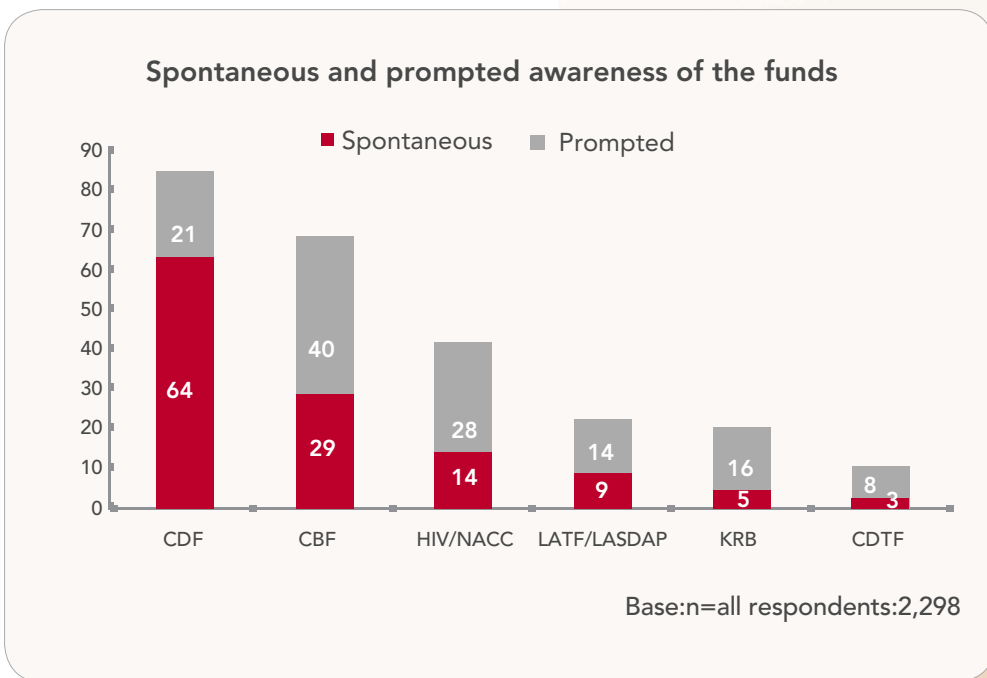
PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON THE DEVOLVED PUBLIC FUNDS

Awareness

While later sections of this report look at findings regarding each of the devolved public funds, this section looks at overall awareness of the funds and general community participation in the identification, prioritisation, management, monitoring and evaluation of projects for funding generally. The reason for this is that if the people are not aware of the existence of a fund, they are highly unlikely to participate in its management or monitoring. Thus respondents were asked whether they were aware that there are local funds from the government that is supposed to finance development in their area.

Four-fifths (79%) of the respondents interviewed said they were aware that there are funds or monies from the government supposed to finance development in their area while the rest (20%) said they were not.

Fig 4.2.1 Spontaneous and prompted awareness of the funds



From the findings, there is higher awareness of the CDF than other funds, with 64% of the total sample naming the fund spontaneously, and a further 21% recognizing

it once it was read to them. Thus overall 85% of the sample was aware of the CDF, indicating that a majority of Kenyan citizens are aware of it. The Local Authority Transfer Fund which has been in existence for over six years is known by fewer people- 23%.

PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT OF THE DEVOLVED PUBLIC FUNDS

To assess their level of participation, citizen respondents were asked whether they had heard about any public meeting(s) in their communities where they were invited to discuss priorities for development, regardless of whether or not they knew the fund. This question was particularly significant because both the CDF and LATF procedures require that local public meetings be convened to discuss development priorities.

The results show that just under half (47%) of the respondents acknowledged having heard of such meetings while the rest said they had not. The table below gives more information on percentages of respondents who were aware of community development meetings:

Table 4.3.1: Respondents who had heard about meetings where community members were invited to discuss their priority needs by gender

| Heard about meeting to discuss priority needs | Yes | No / not sure |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Base n: all respondents in each sub-group | % | % |
| Total | 47 | 53 |
| Gender | | |
| Male | 51 | 49 |
| Female | 44 | 56 |

51% of male respondents had heard about such meetings, compared with 44% of female respondents.

Table 4.3.2: Respondents who had heard about meetings where community members were invited to discuss their priority needs by age

| Heard about meeting to discuss priority needs | Yes | No / not sure |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Base n: all respondents in each sub-group | % | % |
| Total | 47 | 53 |
| Age | | |
| 18-24 | 41 | 59 |
| 25-34 | 43 | 57 |
| 35-44 | 51 | 49 |
| 45-55 | 62 | 38 |
| 56+ | 50 | 50 |

Age seems to have an impact on whether one had heard about the meetings or not because awareness of the meetings seems to increase with increase in age and vice versa.

Table 4.3.3: Respondents who had heard about meetings where community members were invited to discuss their priority needs by region

| Heard about meeting to discuss priority needs | Yes | No / not sure |
|--|------------|----------------------|
| Base n: all respondents in each sub-group | % | % |
| Total | 47 | 53 |
| Provinces | | |
| North-eastern | 53 | 47 |
| Central | 35 | 65 |
| Eastern | 33 | 67 |
| Coast | 56 | 44 |
| Western | 54 | 46 |
| Nyanza | 74 | 26 |
| Rift Valley | 47 | 53 |
| Nairobi | 24 | 76 |

Some Provinces such as Nyanza (74%), Western (54%) and North-Eastern (53%) Provinces had higher levels of awareness than others with the lowest level of awareness being in Nairobi (24%), Eastern (33%) and Central (35%) Provinces.

Notably, levels of education, whether the respondent is in urban or rural, and religion seems not to have had any influence on awareness of these meetings.

Those respondents who said they had heard about the development meeting (s) were also requested to say what the meetings were all about. The results are shown in the following table.

Table 4.3.4: Awareness of what the meetings were about

| | Total | CDF | CBF | HIV/AIDS | General development meetings | LATF/LASDAP |
|---------------|----------|-----|-----|----------|------------------------------|-------------|
| Base | | 478 | 217 | 166 | 217 | 55 |
| | 1091 (%) | 44 | 20 | 15 | 20 | 5 |
| Gender | | | | | | |
| Male | 54 | 48 | 20 | 16 | 18 | 6 |
| Female | 46 | 39 | 20 | 14 | 22 | 4 |
| Education | | | | | | |
| None | 4 | 20 | 12 | 16 | 31 | 4 |
| Primary | 38 | 39 | 17 | 11 | 19 | 4 |
| Secondary | 43 | 50 | 25 | 17 | 21 | 5 |
| Higher | 11 | 53 | 17 | 24 | 15 | 12 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 16 | 37 | 17 | 9 | 21 | 3 |
| 25-34 | 34 | 43 | 18 | 19 | 18 | 6 |
| 35-44 | 25 | 49 | 23 | 17 | 19 | 5 |
| 45-55 | 17 | 44 | 25 | 15 | 20 | 6 |
| 56+ | 8 | 42 | 12 | 10 | 26 | 4 |
| Provinces | | | | | | |
| North-eastern | 4 | 29 | 25 | 61 | 22 | 18 |
| Central | 10 | 46 | 6 | 8 | 9 | 2 |
| Eastern | 11 | 49 | 23 | 10 | 15 | 8 |
| Coast | 10 | 36 | 13 | 18 | 23 | 6 |
| Western | 13 | 30 | 15 | 7 | 16 | 8 |
| Nyanza | 24 | 48 | 30 | 21 | 28 | 2 |
| Rift Valley | 24 | 52 | 20 | 10 | 20 | 3 |
| Nairobi | 4 | 26 | 11 | 14 | 16 | 9 |

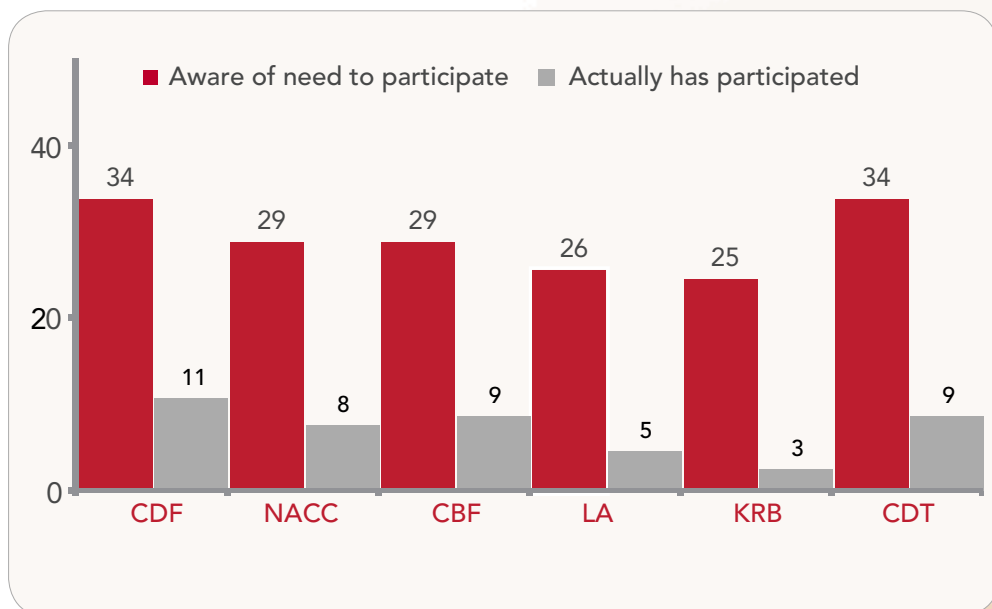
Of those citizens who had heard about community meetings convened to identify development priorities, the largest proportion thought they were about CDF. On the other hand, the lowest percentage of respondents thought the meetings they had heard about were on LATF/LASDAP or the Local Authority in general. None of the respondents mentioned CDTF at all as the purpose for the meeting.

To establish the sources of information about meetings, citizen respondents were asked to say how they got to know about such meetings. They revealed that they were told about it by the MPs office/MP/ officials working for the MPs (3%), chiefs/DOs office (12%), radio (5%), councillor/other member of the local council (11%), posters (10%) leaflets (3%), an NGO, CBO or other organizations (4%).

The following chart shows the awareness of the need to participate in the meetings of the funds versus actual participation

Fig 4.3.1: Awareness of need to participate vs Actual participation

To determine whether community members attend devolved fund meetings, citizen respondents were asked to reveal if, since 2003 they had attended any of the meetings they had mentioned. 23% of the respondents said that they had attended at least one meeting.



5

Constituency Development Fund¹⁹

¹⁹ Information on the CDF in particular was collected from all the study sample groups; the citizens' survey, Members of Parliament, other national opinion leaders, members of CDF committees and local, constituency level, opinion formers.

■ BACKGROUND TO CDF

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was established through the Constituency Development Fund Act, 2003 with the main aim of spurring equitable development country-wide by decentralising the management of development projects to the constituencies. It also seeks to address regional development imbalances by funding all constituency-level development projects, particularly those aiming to combat poverty at the grassroots.

One of the innovations of the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC), the Fund is a departure from previous arrangements in which funds to be used for local development were allocated by the central government, usually on the basis of executive fiat, and channelled through layers of administrative organs and bureaucracies before reaching their ultimate targets. This occasioned delays, and sometimes a fiscal year ended before the use of the funds. One of the glaring inadequacies of the system is that there were no objective criteria for the allocation of funds to local areas, a situation that led to unequal distribution of resources across the country. Even so, there were no structures and processes for public participation, effectively alienating the people from the development process.

In seeking to address some of these problems, the CDF is disbursed directly to local levels. The management of the Fund also provides the people at the grassroots the opportunity to make expenditure decisions that maximize their welfare and basic needs.

Basic Structure of the CDF

The Fund comprises an annual budgetary allocation equivalent to 2.5% of the government's annual revenue although a motion seeking to increase this allocation to 7.5% of the annual revenue was recently tabled in parliament in 2005.²⁰ All the 210 constituencies share 75% of the fund equally, while the remaining 25% is allocated according to individual constituency poverty levels. A maximum 10% of each constituency's annual allocation may be used for an education bursary scheme.

The CDF Act mandates the MP to convene CDF Committee in her/his constituency and receive CDF projects, to be submitted to the Clerk of the National Assembly. The proposals are then reviewed by the National CDF Committee which presents its recommendations to the MPs.

²⁰ The 2006/2007 Budget Speech did however increase the CDF allocations to 3.5% of government revenue.

Some of the positive aspects of CDF so far are as follows:

- It has a potential to reach and develop the remote areas of the country.
- Through its participatory approach, community members are able to prioritize their needs and chart the path for their development.
- It ensures that there is an equitable distribution of resources unlike before when resources were distributed from a centralised system, usually benefiting only urban areas.

However, the Fund has not been without criticism. Apart from concerns about the manner in which it was conceptualised, some have accused MPs of embezzlement of the Fund, nepotism in the appointment of members of Constituency Development Committees (CDCs), corruption and favouritism. Two main criticisms levelled against the Fund are that:

- It violates the principles of devolution and separation of powers between the legislature and the executive and therefore results in lack of accountability.
- Has no criteria for allocative efficiency and specific development agenda, hence the risk of duplication and overlap with other existing funds or agencies.

CDF and Human Rights

Despite these criticisms, it is notable that the CDF has the potential to spur development activities at the constituency level and, in effect, improve the living standards of the constituents. Since CDF focuses on provision of basic needs to the community, it can be seen as an avenue for the promotion and realisation of human rights. It offers citizens an increased chance to realise their inherent rights such as the right to health, education, development, housing recognised in international and regional human rights law. This Fund, being the most broad-based, also offers citizens an important participatory role in governance. The study therefore seeks to determine whether CDF is managed in a manner that enhances participation, human rights-centered governance, transparency and accountability.

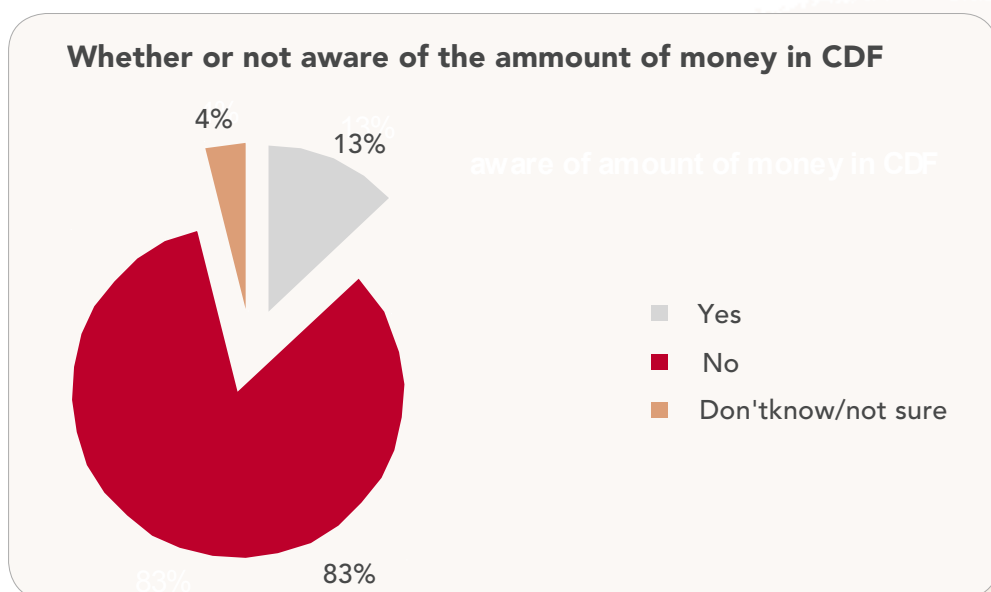
Public Perceptions on CDF

i. Awareness

Out of 2299 citizens interviewed, 64% could spontaneously mention CDF as one of the devolved public funds and another 21% confirmed that they were aware of it when prompted. This is a much higher level of awareness than in relation to any of the other funds. All (100%) opinion leaders also responded they had heard about CDF in their constituency.

However, in spite of the high level of awareness of the existence of the Fund, fewer respondents know the exact amount of money allocated to CDF in their constituencies this financial year. The chart below shows the level of awareness of the amounts allocated to CDF in their constituencies:

Fig 5.2.1 Awareness of citizens on amount of money in CDF in their constituencies



Amongst the 85% of the national citizen's sample who said they were aware of CDF, only 13% disclosed that they knew the amount of money in CDF, 83% said they did not know and 4% said they were not sure of the amounts.

The low level of awareness of the money in their local Constituency Development Fund, indicates that this may result in a low level of participation and raises the possibility that citizens may not be in a good position to question fund allocation and expenditures.

It is impossible for respondents to be able to know whether the money is being put into good use if they do not know how much it is, how and where it is allocated and how it is used.

Similarly, CDC members were also asked to state the amount of money allocated to their respective CDF in the 2005/2006 financial year, and 53% of the respondents gave the correct amount, 33% gave incorrect amount, 9% said they did not know while 5% refused to disclose the amount.

On the part of the local opinion leaders, only 5% gave the correct amount of money that was in the CDF in their constituency for the financial year 2005-2006, 38% gave an incorrect amount, 55% said they did not know and 2% did not answer this question.

Both CDC respondents and local opinion leaders were asked to disclose the amount of the CDF that had been spent so far in their constituencies, only 1% of the respondents gave the correct amount, 4% gave incorrect amount, 80% said they did not know while 15% did not respond.

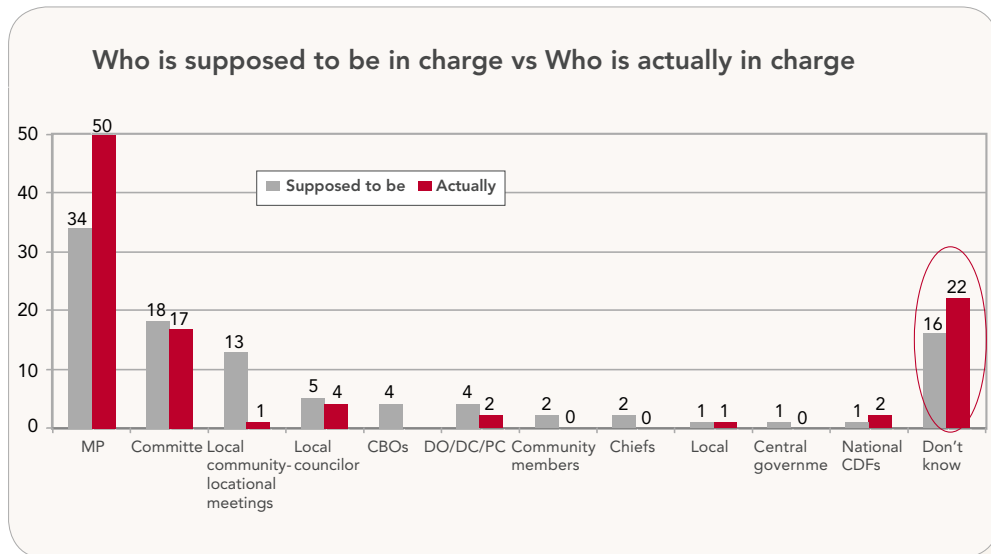
Almost three-fifths (58%) of respondents who were aware of CDF confirmed existence of a Constituency Development Committee in their area, while 13% claimed no knowledge of its existence. 29% of the citizen respondents did not know or were not sure if there is one or not.

While a majority are aware of the CDC, still a substantial minority are not sure of the existence of the CDC. This again indicates the need for MPs and other stakeholders to popularise the presence of the committees, their membership and meeting schedule to Constituents.

AWARENESS OF WHO IS IN CHARGE OF THE FUNDS

To analyze citizens' opinions on how they prefer CDF to be managed, those aware of the CDF were asked to state who is supposed to allocate the devolved funds, and who is actually in charge in reality. The results are shown in the figure on the following page.

Fig 5.2.2: who is supposed to be in charge of which projects get funded
Base: n= all aware of the CDF



Although according to the CDF Act, the Committee is charged with the responsibility of running CDF at the constituency level, it is, however, clear that many citizens are not aware of who is supposed to make decisions on the projects and programmes to be funded by the devolved funds or which projects should benefit from these funds altogether. Over one-third feel that the MP should be the one in charge, while only 18% prefer the Constituency Development Committee.

18% of the sample as a whole, claimed to be aware of the CDC selection process. Of these, 68% said that they are appointed by the MPs (which is the correct process as laid out by the Act), 31% said they are elected/chosen by the community while 2% said that they register as a member of the committee. Table 5.2.1 shows the community's awareness of various aspects of running of the Fund.

Table 5.2.1: Whether the community has been made aware of aspects of the running of the Fund.

| | Yes | No / not sure |
|--|----------|---------------|
| Did you know that: | % | % |
| The Member of Parliament is supposed to convene Locational meetings with the community at least once a year to identify projects for each location within the constituency | 48 | 52 |
| The Member of Parliament appoints the committee members from specific categories of people | 40 | 60 |
| The committee prioritises projects from the locations for funding | 42 | 58 |
| Anyone is free to submit a proposal or request for funding for a community from CDF | 34 | 66 |
| The projects are tendered/carried out by the relevant local government department e.g. the Ministry of Education is supposed to be in charge of tendering of a school project | 23 | 77 |
| CDF accounts have to be submitted and approved by the National CDF committee before money is released | 23 | 77 |
| You have a right to see CDF accounts | 24 | 76 |
| CDF accounts are audited by a District Project Committee | 16 | 84 |
| The accounting officers for CDF accounts are the District Development Officers who are also the accounting officers under the District Development Committee as well as other development initiatives at the District levels | 12 | 86 |

The results show an overall low level of awareness on some of the key processes of the management of the CDF and awareness should be promoted to empower community members to monitor activities relating to the Fund.

A substantial proportion (59%), of citizen respondents who were aware of the CDF said they were aware of some projects funded by the CDF. This is a much a higher level of awareness of projects funded by the CDF that have actually taken place, than in the case of the other Funds.

Table 5.2.2: Awareness of projects funded by CDF

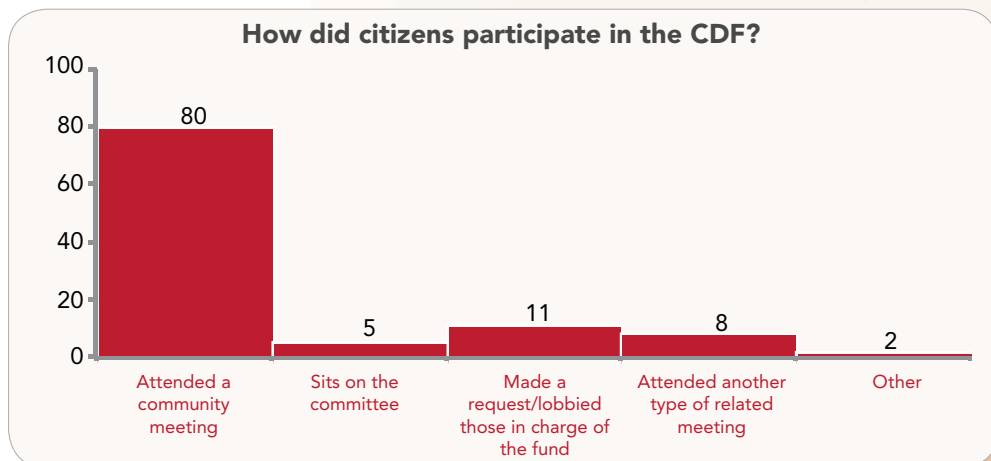
| Sample category | Base | Awareness of CDF projects | Knew some projects but did not which fund they drew money from | Not aware | No response |
|-----------------------|------|---------------------------|--|-----------|-------------|
| | | % | % | % | % |
| Citizen | | 50 | 7 | 29 | 5 |
| CDC | | 99 | 1 | - | - |
| Local opinion leaders | | 100 | - | - | - |

I. PARTICIPATION IN CDF MANAGEMENT

One of the important elements set up to ensure the effectiveness of the Fund in targeting the needs of the communities within the constituency is the effective participation of the community in the prioritisation of fund expenditures, and monitoring of expenditures. Community members are supposed to be consulted at the locational level meetings, to bring out their development priorities. As already alluded above, awareness is a critical indicator impacting on participation.

Various indicators of participation were measured in the study. For those who responded as having participated in CDF activities, 80% of them said they had done so by attending a community meeting. Fig 5.3.1 on the next page shows the results

Fig 5.3.1 How citizens participated in CDF



87% of the CDC member respondents said the community had been consulted on their priorities for spending the CDF, 11% were not and 2% said they did not know. Community consultation was mainly through local barazas/meetings (72%), frequent meetings with village elders and chiefs (8%), school functions (6%), radio (3%), posters (3%), workshops organised by NGOs (2%) and community inquiries from CDF offices/officers (2%).

Asked whether the community in their constituency had ever been consulted on their priorities for spending the CDF, 46% of the local opinion leaders said yes, 47% said no and 7% said they did not know. Those who said the community had been consulted were asked to say how. They said the community had been consulted through barazas (18%), Respective committee leaders (8%), Community inquiry from the CDF offices (7%), announcements from CDC members, MP, religious leaders (15%), posters (1%) etc.

It is noteworthy that a high percentage of local opinion leaders felt that the community had not been adequately consulted about their priorities for spending CDF. 11% of CDC members, for instance, felt that community members were not adequately consulted. This calls for measures to ensure that all stakeholders are fully consulted before a decision is reached.



Further, to find out whether the CDCs hold meetings as stipulated by the Act, (that is “the CDC shall hold a meeting once a month”) CDC respondents were asked to state how many of the CDC meetings had been held since the beginning of 2006 and also in 2005. They revealed the following:

Table 5.3.1: Number of meetings held since beginning of 2006 and in 2005

| Number of meetings held | Number of CDC respondents who said meetings were held | |
|--------------------------------|--|-------------|
| | 2006 | 2005 |
| | % | % |
| 1 | 4 | 2 |
| 2-3 | 5 | 1 |
| 4-5 | 22 | 4 |
| 6-7 | 54 | 4 |
| 8-9 | 6 | 5 |
| 10-11 | 1 | 4 |
| 12 | 2 | 65 |
| 13+ | 4 | 5 |

Given that the CDC study was conducted in August 2006 and going by the CDF Regulations on the Act,²¹ (CDC should hold a meeting once every month) it means that the CDCs should have held at least 6 meetings in their constituencies at the time of the study. However, only 67% of the respondents revealed that their CDCs had held six and above meetings in their constituencies at the time of the survey. The rest, (33%) reported that their CDCs had held less than 6 meetings.

On the other hand, CDCs should have held at least 12 meetings in 2005. It emerged that, only 70% of the respondents confirmed that their CDCs had held at least 12 meetings, with 5% reporting that more than 12 meetings were held in their CDCs. 20% of the respondents revealed that their CDCs held less than 12 meetings in 2005.

The results of this question show that most of the CDCs hold meetings as expected although a significant minority are yet to hold the required number of meetings per year.

²¹ Section 10 (2) of the CDF Regulations on the Act – Procedure at meetings of the Constituency Development and District Projects Committees

The survey also revealed that the proceedings of the meetings were reported back through minutes of those particular meetings (33%), the chief (9%), the secretary of the locational meeting (7%), the provincial administration and the locational committees (7%), committees' representatives (7%), during CDC meeting (6%), presence of the CDC committee in the locational meetings to get community views (6%), locational representatives (5%), reports from the Chairperson (3%) and letters (2%). 12% of the respondents did not know.

Table 5.3.3: MP attendance of CDC meetings in 2006 and 2005

| Number of meetings held | Percentage of respondents disclosing Number of meetings attended by MP | |
|-------------------------|--|-----------|
| | 2006 % | 2005 % |
| 1 | 15 | 4 |
| 2-3 | 38 | 10 |
| 4-5 | 27 | 22 |
| 6-7 | 10 | 17 |
| 8-9 | - | 14 |
| 10-11 | - | 9 |
| 12 | - | 11 |
| 13+ | 1 | 4 |

Only 10% of the CDC members reported that their MP had attended all the meetings that had been held so far in 2006. On the other hand only 11% of the CDC members reported that MPs had attended 12 meetings in 2005.

Opinions of Members of Parliament and other national opinion leaders on participation

The views of the national opinion leaders support the view that the method set out in the Act through which community priorities are taken into account needs to be strengthened. They noted the following points:-

- There is need to empower the weaker segments of the community to enable them to apply for or suggest projects that can benefit them.
- MPs control CDC member selection and hence greatly influence all other CDF decisions including decisions on identification and allocation of funds.

This way, priorities suggested by community members may be overlooked and decisions taken by a few people, if only for the sake of being practical or with the best of intentions.

- There is a need to have better community participatory methods in decision-making processes. Calling a meeting in itself may not be enough.
- A majority of women hardly attend or participate in CDF decision-making meetings.

All the Members of Parliament interviewed said that their community members were consulted on CDF decisions, with most saying that they had followed what was set out in the Act. In addition nearly all MPs interviewed said that they had taken the initiative to put in place structures or methods over and above those laid out in the Act indicating that there is need for improvement on the legal framework. Overall they felt that the community had benefited from the CDF, but that the mechanisms in place for community consultation and the steps thereafter could be improved. Specifically, this should include:

- Encouraging participation at a lower than locational level
- Mechanisms to guard against those acting in the capacity of community mobilisers not consulting the community sufficiently and instead making the decisions on their own.

One MP who said that he did not follow the method recommended by the Act, disclosed that he made the mistake of relegating his duties to the councillors, whom he initially felt were in the best position to mobilise for the locational meetings. However, he states that the Councillors “probably did not solicit as much information from community members as they ought to have done but rather made decisions on their own.” He added that “it is on the basis of this that we are setting up mechanisms to ensure greater community participation in subsequent years.”

- Ensuring that there are proper plans in place that can achieve increased participation through increased attendance of community members at meetings and achieve more meaningful decision-making.

Another MP stated that it is often difficult in practice to convene the meetings in such a way that enough members of the community are consulted (in that not everyone can attend), and that the results of the meetings are meaningful. In the end, projects need to have some kind of work plans put to them with costing, and at this stage certain projects may be dropped that were initially recommended by the community.

- The method of informing the public on project selection should not be ad hoc.

Two MP respondents said that they inform the community of their decisions through the chief's secretary; others have published full copies of the accounts, yet others have done nothing at all.

Other suggested improvements made by MPs were:

- The Act should allow some projects to be owned subsequently by groups in the community to enhance ownership and sustainability.
- There is need to ensure that the whole constituency is involved in the CDF decision making processes rather than operating among some pockets of the constituency and in effect leaving out the rest of the constituency residents.

Participation of women

A majority of the MPs noted that they had attained the number of women required under the CDF Act in their CDCs, i.e. two women. Only two respondents reported that they had more than two women in their CDCs. Some MPs observed that the CDF Act is biased against women because it only recommends two women rather than prescribing a higher proportion of women.

Asked to state the proportion of CDF funded projects run by women in their constituencies half of the MP respondents disclosed only less than 20% of the CDF funded projects are organised, controlled and managed by women. The rest of the MPs revealed that women run between 21-49% of the CDF funded projects in the constituencies. Some MP respondents noted that poor representation of women and girls in CDF management and especially in the CDCs, meant that their needs are generally not taken into consideration.

Similarly, a majority of other opinion leaders felt that women are inadequately served by the CDF while some had no opinion or did not know about it.

II. MANAGEMENT OF CDF FUND

Selection of the Constituency Development Committee

The highest percentage of the respondents (47%) said that the CDC members were directly nominated by their MP. Others said they were elected by the community (15%), the councillor (6%), development organisations that they represent in their community (6%), appointed by leaders at the ward (5%) etc.

54% of the local opinion leaders respondents said that the CDC members are appointed by the MP, 16% said they were elected by the community, and 3% said that they are selected by the CDF committee (3%). 31% of the respondents said they did not know.

It emerged that communities are not adequately involved in the selection of committee members because of direct or indirect political interference or interests of the MP and lack of transparency in the selection process. It thus emerged that the selections are based on the political alignment or affiliation of the members; people are only selected if they belong to their MP's political camp.

It was recommended that the community should be involved in selecting CDC members based on merit. It was also suggested that CDC members be independent.

However, Members of Parliament preferred the current system, but said that there is need make it more "representative" by selecting representatives from the different administrative divisions within their constituency, or include professionals who they claim are capable of managing the fund better. Those who felt that the convening of CDCs and selection process is good as it is emphasized the

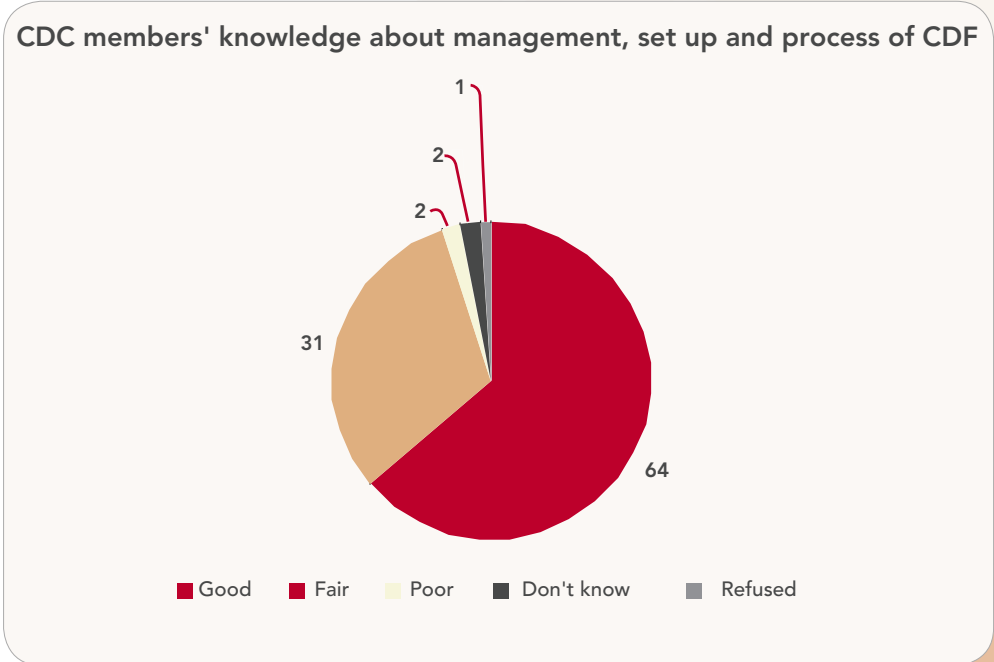
importance of ensuring that the people selected into the CDC have a good working relationship with the MP so that the process is not dragged down by political differences. Hence, these MPs felt that there is a benefit in working closely with people they get on well with.

Improving the process of selecting CDC members

Some recommendations for improvement of the CDC selection process were:

- The need to create awareness of CDF in general and the projects undertaken through it
- There should be clear guidelines on how to involve the community
- Have specialists in the CDF process to help communities in the identification, and prioritization of projects
- Hire more workers to oversee the running of CDF projects
- Enhance CDC members' capacity to enable them to handle CDF projects and also the tendering process.

Fig 5.4.1: CDC members' knowledge about management set up and process of CDF



Strengths and weaknesses of CDF

MPs and other national opinion leaders were requested to highlight CDF strengths and weaknesses. The following strengths were mentioned:

- a) CDF enables development priorities to be set by communities at the grassroots level.
- b) Projects are based on local knowledge, therefore eliminating the risk of “white elephant” projects that do not benefit the community.
- c) Improved cash flow in the local economy through awarding tenders to locals.
- d) Unlike other funds, many people are aware of CDF and therefore possibilities of misuse of the funds are more limited.
- e) CDF can be used as a yard-stick to measure MPs’ performance and the onus is on MPs to ensure that projects are at least visible to ensure their re-election.
- f) State resources are shared equally all over the country without considering the political affiliation of a region.

The weaknesses identified were:

- a) CDCs may be biased towards MPs interests which means that projects must have the blessing from the MP and not the community.²²
- b) The MPs have both executive and legislative roles and which make them very powerful in the process.
- c) Presence of unqualified persons in CDCs hinders professionalism in the running of CDF funded projects.
- d) Lack of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms means that problems arising cannot be detected and corrected early in the implementation stage.
- e) Most of the projects do not take into consideration the special needs of special segments of the community members such as women, children, persons with disability etc.

²² Results from the CDF committee members revealed that 5% of the committee members are MP relatives and 19% of the CDC members work for the MP. It also emerged that 78% of the CDC members had been in the CDC since its inception.

- f) There are too many ambiguities- it is not clear which projects to be funded by CDF and/or other funds. This has led to misuse of CDF monies because officials have claimed to have done a project that was in fact done using money from other sources.
- g) The CDF Act gives guidelines on the projects to be funded through CDF which do not include a majority of women and girls' projects hence end up excluding women projects.

Whether changes should be introduced to CDF management

Opinions were sought on whether any changes should be introduced into the management or processes of the CDF.

Table 5.4.2: Whether changes should be introduced to the management of the CDF

| Whether changes should be introduced | | Yes | No | Don't know/ not sure |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------------------------|
| Category of respondents | Base | % | % | % |
| Citizen | 1957 | 59 | 27 | 14 |
| CDC | 101 | 51 | 46 | 3 |
| Local opinion leaders | 107 | 79 | 18 | 3 |

The areas in which changes were proposed are:

1. Democratise selection and the running of Constituency Development Committee (CDC).
2. Involve all stakeholders.
3. Enhance transparency and accountability.
4. Introduce monitoring, evaluation and feedback mechanisms in the CDF processes.

5. Ensure that the fund targets all areas in the constituency.
6. There is need to review the Act itself to make it more effective in terms of:
 - a) Separation of powers.
 - b) Reduction of the role of MPs in the running of CDF in the constituencies and also the role of the CDF parliamentary committee to avoid its current interference with the National Management Committee's role.
 - c) The Act should also be very clear on the types of projects that should be funded through CDF.
7. Widen the scope of what the CDF can fund.
8. Skills upgrading of the CDC committees.
9. Enhancement of community participation.
10. Need to harmonize the CDF with other funds to enhance quality and reduce duplication of projects

Fig 5.4.3: Proposed changes in CDF management and processes (Base: n=1,152)

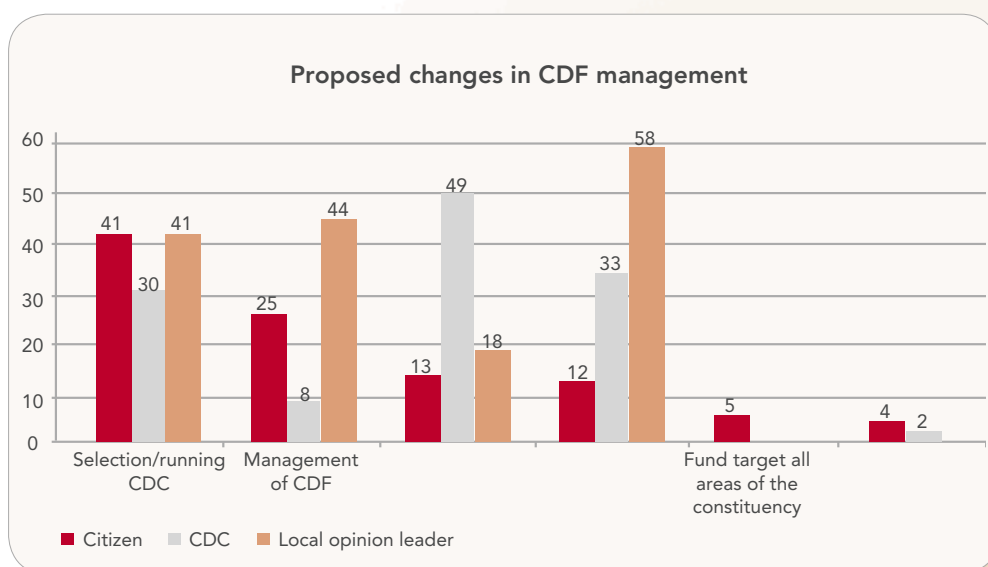


Table 5.4.4: Proposed changes to the selection and running of CDCs

| Proposed changes to selection and running of CDCs | Citizen | CDC | Local opinion leaders |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------------------|
| Base | 1957 | 101 | 107 |
| | % | % | % |
| CDC should be replaced after an agreed upon period | 17 | 2 | 13 |
| CDC should be elected by community members | 13 | 2 | |
| Ensure that CDC members are introduced to the community members | 6 | - | - |
| Provision in the CDF Acts empowering the community to sack CDC members who do not perform | 2 | - | - |
| Ensure that the CDCs are not composed of relatives of the MP | 2 | - | 5 |
| Election process should be fair to all community members | 1 | 4 | 4 |
| Need to change the whole management structure | - | 2 | |
| Ensure that all stakeholders in the community are represented in the CDC (religious and opposition leaders) | - | 6 | 4 |
| Ensure that CDC have representatives from of all parts of the constituency | - | 2 | |
| CDC chairperson should not be a politician | - | - | 4 |
| Introduce professionalism in the selection of CDC members where people apply and get into the CDC on merit | - | | 1 |

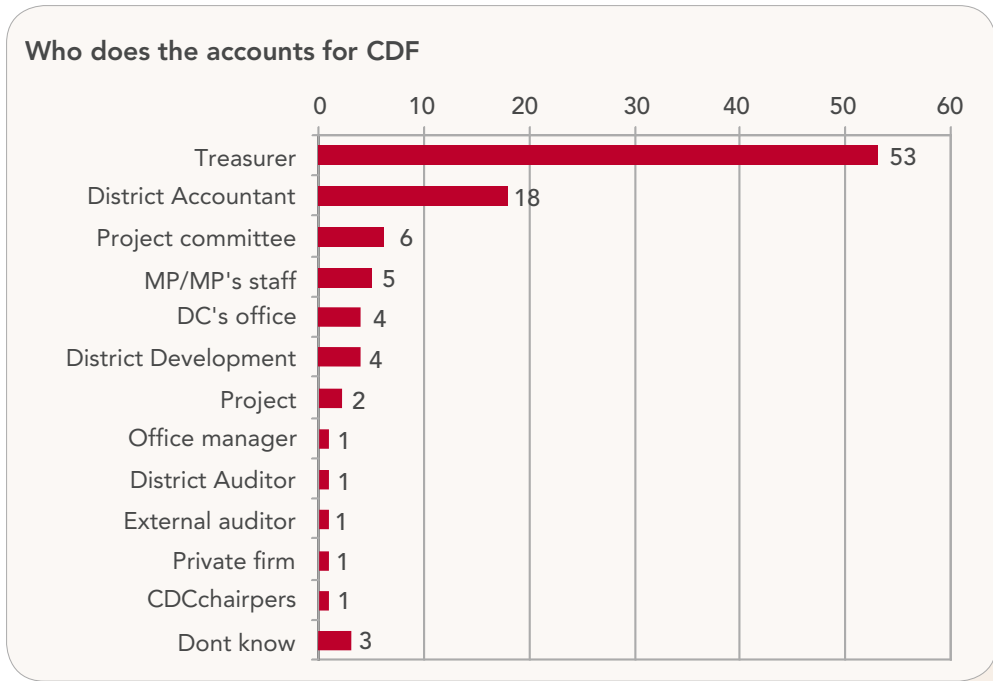
III. TRANSPARENCY, FAIRNESS AND ACCOUNTABILITY IN CDF

Only 23% of the respondents aware of the CDF in the national survey of citizens feel that the selection and prioritisation of CDF projects is done fairly while 47% said it is done unfairly and 6% said it has varied, and the rest did not know.

Asked to give suggestions on how to improve the auditing process, some MPs and other national opinion leaders suggested that the government should allow for the appointment of a person at the constituency level to oversee project work, check expenditures and prepare accounts. Others emphasized the need to increase the number of District auditors, and / or said that they should audit more frequently. Some expressed their fears that currently auditors are used as rubber stamps and do not actually certify the projects on the ground. They also advocated for a continuous monitoring and evaluation process so that poor work or misappropriation of funds can be detected early.

To assess the level of awareness of the CDF accounting system amongst CDC members, they were asked to say who does the accounts for the CDF. The chart below presents the respondents opinion on who does CDF accounts.

Fig 5.5.1: Respondents opinion on who does the CDF accounts



When MPs were asked whether they have ever asked for feedback from the community on what the CDF has been spent on, all the MPs disclosed that they had. Some said that they had used a questionnaire and others had got feedback during community meetings.

Table 5.5.1: Ease/difficulty in getting information about devolved funds monies

| Fund | Easy | Difficult | Don't know/not sure |
|-----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Base: all aware of the CDF n=1957 | 7 | 19 | 74 |

Those who said it was easy to get information said that the committee gives a report (43%), it is a right and records are therefore evidence (17%), there is open development projects going on (16%) or they get information from friends who are committee members (7%) etc.

For those who faced difficulty, they said it was due to lack of information on who to contact (42%), absence of transparency/accountability (50%), it is not important to me/no perceived benefits (20%), the bureaucracy involved is tiring (3%), MP/political interference (4%), or MP arrogance and not approachable (3%).

Based on this, the respondents suggested that the Act should introduce a requirement that all CDF project spending and other proceedings should be discussed publicly with the constituents i.e. all information should be shared with a majority of the community members.

Table 5.5.2: Ease/difficulty in getting information about CDF monies

| Fund | Easy | Difficult | Don't know/not sure |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|----------------------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Base: n=101 | 62 | 33 | 5 |

Table 5.5.3: How well informed you feel on how CDF money has been spent

| Fund | Very well informed | Fairly well informed | Not well informed | Refused |
|-------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| | % | % | % | |
| Base: n=101 | 63 | 32 | 3 | 2 |

IV. THE IMPACT OF CDF

Most MPs felt that the CDF has contributed a lot to development in Kenya while the non-MPs felt that it has contributed a little. 88% of the CDC members felt that the CDF had contributed a lot to development in Kenya, 11% felt it had contributed a little while 1% of the respondents were not sure or did not know. 52% of the non-CDC local opinion leaders said it had contributed a lot, 36% said it had contributed a little, 9% said it had not contributed at all and 3% did not know whether it had contributed or not.

On the part of the citizens, the highest proportion of the respondents felt that there has been more development than before (48%), this compares with only 11% who said there has been less development than before and 35% noting no change. 6% of the respondents said they did not know. Table 5.6.1 below presents these findings:

Table 5.6.1: Respondent opinion on whether development has changed since the inception of CDF

| Sample category | Base | More development than before 2003 | About the same level as before | Less development than before 2003 | Not sure |
|------------------------|-------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|-----------------|
| | | % | % | % | % |
| Citizen | 1953 | 48 | 35 | 11 | 6 |
| CDC | 101 | 88 | 4 | - | 8 |
| Local opinion leaders | 107 | 58 | 24 | 16 | 2 |

Generally speaking, a considerable percentage of respondents from all sample groups reckon that the CDF has contributed to development. However, only less than half of the citizen respondents seem to acknowledge that there has been more development since the inception of the CDF compared to other sample categories.

Table 5.6.2: Citizen Respondents on Improvements the CDF has made in living standards at the family and constituency levels

| | Base | At all | A lot | A little | Not sure |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Improvement of standard of living of | (1953) = All aware of CDF | % | % | % | % |
| Family | 527 | 27 | 25 | 71 | 3 |
| Constituency | 977 | 50 | 27 | 71 | 2 |

A majority of CDC respondents (92%) said it had, 7% said it hadn't while 1% said they did not know or were not sure. In as far as the family living standards are concerned, 77% of the CDC members said that CDF had improved the family living standard, 22% said it had not. Only 1% of the respondents were not sure or did not know whether the CDF had improved their family living standards. Additionally, CDC respondents who said the CDF had improved their family and constituency's living standards were asked to state whether it had improved a lot or a little. See table below for details:

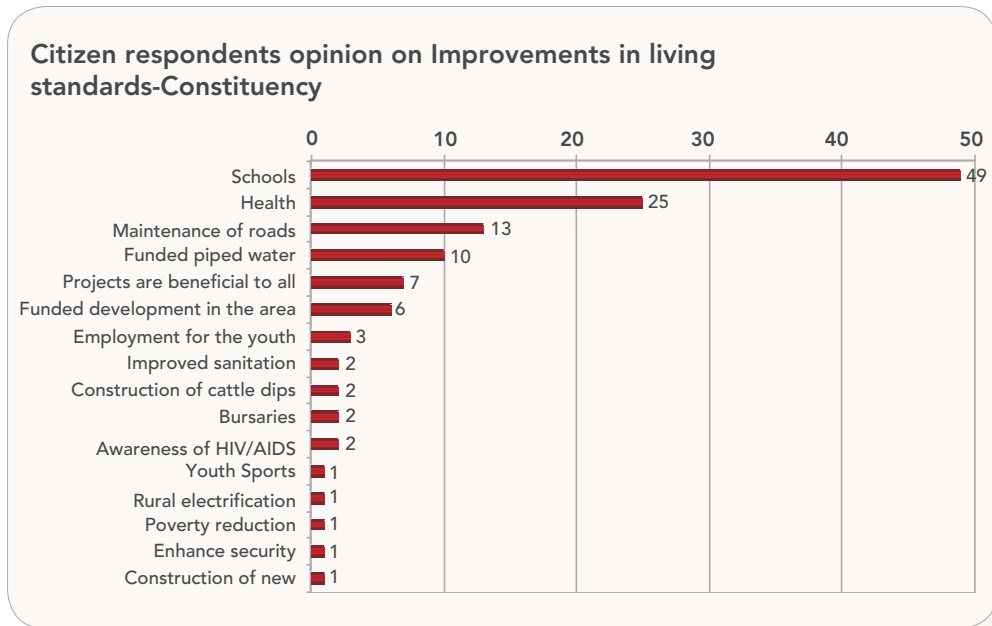
Table 5.6.3: CDC respondents on Improvements the CDF has made in living standards at the family and constituency levels

| | Base | At all | A lot | A little | Not sure |
|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Improvement of standard of living of | n=101 | % | % | % | % |
| Family | 75 | 77 | 35 | 62 | 4 |
| Constituency | 93 | 92 | 89 | 11 | - |

All the three sample categories confirm that there has been development both at the constituency and the family level since the inception of the CDF although it appears that most feel there has been more development at the constituency level compared to the family level.

The respondents who said the CDF had improved the living standards at the constituency and family levels were requested to highlight those areas in which they had noted improvements. These areas are presented per sample category in the figure below:

Fig 5.6.4: Citizen Respondents' opinion on areas of improvements in living standards at the constituency level



It appears that respondents from all sample categories had noticed improvements in education and health facilities both at the constituency and family level since the inception of the CDF.

Coordination with national development priorities

The survey revealed that a majority of the non-MP opinion leaders felt that that the CDF projects are not well- coordinated. They observed that the CDF officials have not been meeting with other development agents in their area to plan together hence one cannot really say the CDF projects are in line with national development plan.

Some respondents felt it was well coordinated and others felt it was fairly well coordinated.

All the MPs felt that development projects funded by the CDF and other local funds are very well coordinated with national development priorities.

Should the CDF money be increased, decreased or remain the same?

A majority of citizens aware of the CDF said that the amount of money in the fund should be increased (68%). A fifth said that it should remain at the same level. Only 5% said that it should be got rid of and replaced with something else and only 3% suggested that the amount of money in it should be reduced. 6% said they did not know what should be done.

However, most of the respondents favoured the increase only on condition that:

- The Act is amended to facilitate and guarantee community participation in decision-making processes.
- Improvements in monitoring and evaluation of CDF projects to ensure that quality is maintained.
- Efforts are made to improve accountability and transparency of what the CDF is spent on, and improved professionalism in the CDF project management.
- Better management and accounting structures are established at the local level.
- Improve governance issues, especially the constitution and selection of the CDC to make it more independent from the MP.

For those who did not support an increment in the CDF kitty, they argued that since the CDF is dependent on a percentage of the economy, this means that if the economy grows, CDF allocations increase automatically.

87% of the local opinion leaders felt that the CDF should be retained, 8% said it should be replaced with something else and 5% did not know or were not sure whether the CDF should continue or not.

CONCLUSIONS ON CDF

One of the critical motivations behind the devolvement of the CDF is that the community, who are the beneficiaries and as such have an interest at stake, can participate both in the prioritisation of projects to be funded, and in monitoring the expenditure. The study finds that while participation in the CDF is at a much greater level than for the other funds, e.g. the LATF/LASDAP process, there is room for improvement. There is high level of awareness on existence of the Fund as is the awareness on existence of CDCs. However, there is low level of awareness on how much money is in the CDF.

6

Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF)²³

²³ Feedback on the LATF was sought from citizens and, to a certain extent, in the interviews with the MPs



■ BACKGROUND ON LATF

The system of local government in Kenya is established by the Local Government Act (Cap 265). The Act establishes local authorities (LAs) with permissive and mandatory functions and these bodies may exercise these functions at their own instance or subject to the approval of the Minister,²⁴ or subject to the compliance with other laws. The primary function of local authorities is to render services to residents. These include markets and social welfare, regulating liquor sales, certain businesses and land use planning. In order to discharge these functions, local authorities may raise their own revenue, although they are largely funded by the central Government.

The deletion of the structure, functions and composition of local government from the independence Constitution of Kenya set the stage for the institutional decline of local government. Local authorities thus became exposed to the system of executive and ministerial fiat, manipulation, corruption and mismanagement. In the meantime, central government grants to local authorities became increasingly inadequate. Even so, the allocation of these grants was not based on any objective criteria.

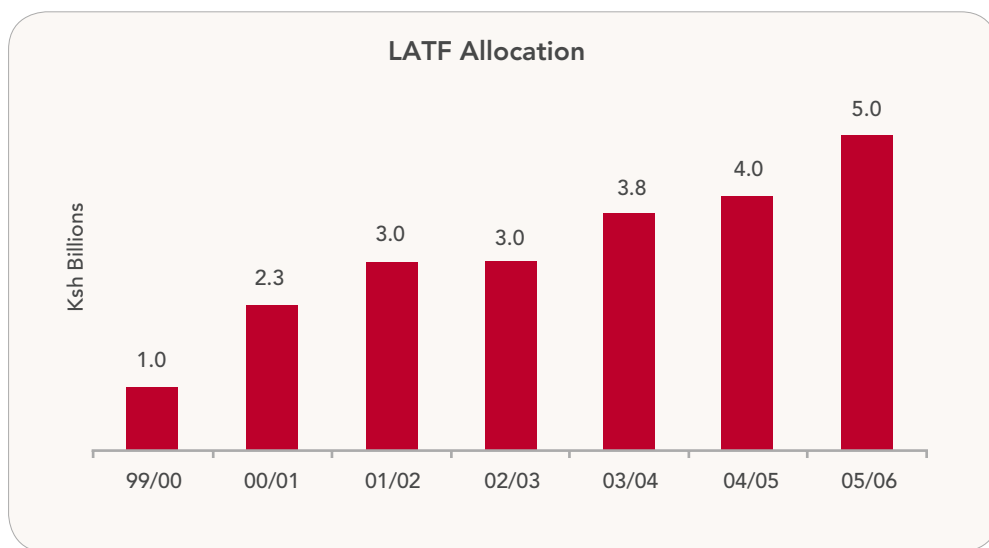
As part of wide scale public sector reforms in the 90s, the Kenya Local Government Reform Programme (KLGRP) was instituted with the aim of reversing the decline in local government. The reforms were conceived as a means of catalysing the role of local authorities in the local development process, while also addressing issues of accountability, efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery. One key initiative of the KLGRP is the establishment of grants to local authorities through the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), vide the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (Act no. 8 of 1998).

Basic Structure of the LATF

The LATF comprises 5% of the national income tax collection in any fiscal year and currently makes up approximately 24% of local authority revenues. At least 7% of the total fund is shared equally among the country's 175 local authorities; 60% of the fund is disbursed according to the relative population size of the local authorities. The balance is shared out based on the relative urban population densities. LATF monies are combined with LAs revenues to implement local priorities.

24 The Minister of Local Government approves the carrying out of most functions of local authorities. The Minister may also direct that a permissive function be mandatory to the particular local authority so directed.

Fig 6.1.1: Total budgetary allocations to LATF by year



Source: KIPPRA 2005

In order for a LA to access LATF, it has to prepare a Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP). LASDAP is a planning instrument for ensuring citizen engagement in development planning and management. It contains priorities identified jointly by LAs and their residents for projects within their locality.

The LASDAP process can be broadly classified into three main activities of consultation, problem identification and implementation.

a) Consultation

This process involves the invitation of members of the public, organisations and groups for consultations. Preceded by public notices on strategic areas, such as churches, mosques, markets, main road junctions, chief's office, health centres, schools, the local authority must inform the public about the LASDAP timetable, the budget, invite them for the open consultations, and invite written submissions from those who may not be in a position to attend the consultative sessions.

b) Problem Identification

Consensus meetings are held between all the electoral wards in a given LA to prioritise activities to be included in the final submissions. During this stage, various interests are required to make submissions and justification on areas that need priority. It is during this process that some human rights organisations articulate the rights based approach which ensures that the priority areas are centred on human rights and foster accountability, gender equity, public participation and empowerment

c) Agreement

A full council meeting is required to pass a resolution on the priority projects. The proposal made by the local authority and the community, and the costing agreed upon are some of the key factors that are considered at this level.

The LASDAP is based on several assumptions:

- That citizens are aware of, and in agreement, what services are lacking within their community and where they need to be improved upon;
- That civil society is willing and able to work together with local authorities to complete the LASDAP process;
- That civil society is a homogeneous group;
- That citizens understand the LASDAP process and are willing to be active and vocal participants in the process; and
- That councillors are in a position to and actually do, advocate for priorities of their Ward.

These assumptions are key to the success of the LASDAP. The assumptions are addressed in this study.

PERCEPTIONS ON LATF

I. AWARENESS

The results of the Citizens survey show that a majority of Kenyans are aware of their Councillor. 88% of all respondents claimed to know the name of their councillor. A similarly high proportion of the sample (76%) claimed to have voted for a Councillor in the last (2002) General Election.

Despite a high level of voting, the level of awareness of the duties and responsibilities of a Councillor is fairly low. Without prompting, respondents mentioned the following:

Table 6.2.1: Councillor's duties and responsibilities mentioned by the respondents

| Councillor's duties and responsibility | % |
|--|----------|
| Spearheading development activities in the ward | 28 |
| Addressing general and specific community needs | 11 |
| Supervise development projects in the ward | 14 |
| Represent the ward at the local authority and ensure provision of all social amenities to the ward members | 13 |
| Ensure ward roads are in good order | 15 |
| Address security issues in the ward | 4 |
| Provide leadership in the ward | 4 |
| Make sure that all important information gets to all community members | 4 |
| Ensure that the ward is kept clean | 3 |
| Address the welfare of the poor | 3 |
| Help needy children to get bursaries by recommending those who deserve the bursary | 3 |
| Building of bridges and provision of water | 2 |
| Build schools and health centres | 1 |
| Ensure protection of citizen rights in the ward | 1 |
| Others | 11 |
| Don't know | 14 |
| Base: n = 2,298 | |

When respondents were asked whether they had heard about the LASDAP process, only 10% said they had. In addition, all respondents were also asked whether they

were aware of a LASDAP committee in the local authority. Only 6% said they were aware, 27% said they were not, and a majority 64% did not know or were not sure. 4% did not respond. Of the 6% who said they were aware of a LASDAP Committee (143), only just over a third (36%) said they knew how members of the committee were (s)elected while the rest said they did not.

As another indicator to awareness, all respondents were also asked to state whether they knew of any projects that had been funded through LATF.

Table 6.2.2: Awareness of projects funded through LATF

| Awareness of LATF funded projects | Total | Male | Female |
|--|--------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Yes | 21 | 58 | 42 |
| No | 51 | 42 | 58 |
| Knew some projects but not sure of the source of funding | 13 | 52 | 48 |
| Not sure | 15 | 47 | 53 |
| Total (n=2,298) | 100 | | |

More males (58%) than females (42%) were aware of LATF projects.

Further, the 21% of respondents who said they were aware of projects funded through LATF were requested to name the projects that had been funded through LATF.

Table 6.2.3: Projects funded through LATF money

| Projects funded through LATF | % |
|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Roads | 43 |
| Market places | 30 |
| Water | 19 |
| School building / or equipment | 19 |
| Sanitation (toilets, rubbish) | 18 |
| Health Centre building | 15 |
| Education | 4 |
| Developing market for local products | 4 |
| Agriculture | 2 |
| Base: n=474 | |

Roads maintenance and construction is the project most widely cited by those respondents who knew of LATF projects (43%). This is followed by market places, water projects, and projects relating to school building equipment, sanitation and health.

II. PARTICIPATION IN LATF/LASDAP FUND

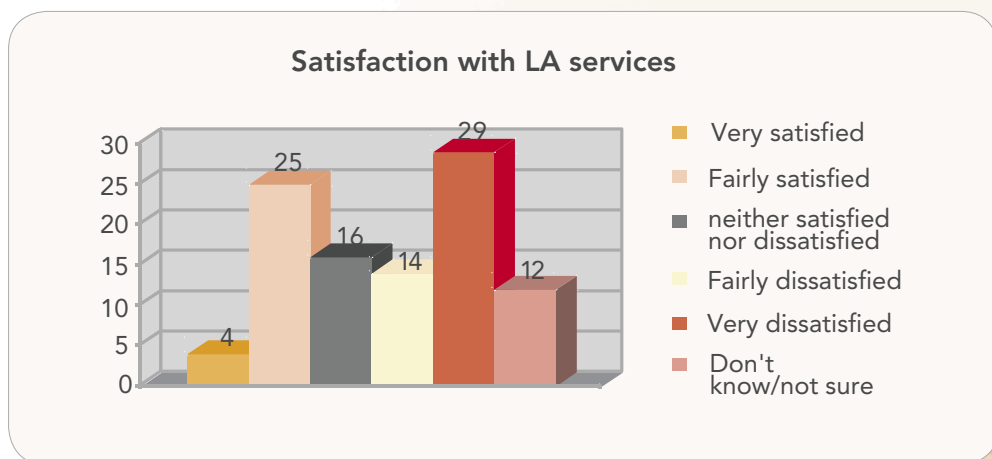
Only 19% of these said they had and the rest said they had not. This equates to only 2% of the population as a whole having been to a LASDAP meeting. Of the 19% who said they had participated in a LASDAP, only 35% were female while the rest were male.

Those who said they had participated in a LASDAP meeting were requested to state whether the meeting was held in a convenient place. Slightly less than half (49%) of the respondents said yes and 24% said no. The rest (26%) of the respondents did not know or were not sure if the venue for the meeting was convenient.

III. PERCEIVED IMPACTS OF LATF

The research measured respondents' satisfaction with the services provided by their Local Authority. The results indicate that there is dissatisfaction with the performance of local authorities among the Kenyan population.

Fig 6.4.1: LAs service satisfaction levels



Amongst the respondents who said they were very satisfied, 60% were male and the rest (40%) were female.

All respondents in the Citizen’s survey were asked whether their local council had improved their standard of living of their area / ward and only 20% said that it had. 64% said it had not improved while 16% were not sure whether it had improved their standard of living or not. Further, of the 20% noting any impact on their standard of living at all, 25% said it had improved their area/ward living standards a lot while 69% said it had improved only a little. 6% were not sure.

The respondents who said that the work of the council had improved standards of living in their ward gave the following reasons:

Table 6.4.1: Reasons why LAs had improved living standards of respondents’ Ward

| Improvements cited spontaneously | % |
|---|----------|
| Improvement of infrastructure | 40 |
| Availability of water | 23 |
| There is general cleanliness of the environment | 16 |
| Improvement of local markets | 15 |
| General improvement of the living standards of the people | 15 |
| Upgrading of schools and other projects in the constituency | 14 |
| Improvement of security | 5 |
| Improvement of sanitation | 5 |
| Repair of street lights | 4 |
| Building of health centres | 4 |
| Availability of recreational facilities | 3 |
| Enhanced job creation | 3 |
| Provision of bursaries | 3 |
| Assistance to women groups | 2 |
| Improved housing | 1 |
| Establishment of Posho mills | 1 |
| Others | 3 |

III. MANAGEMENT, TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

The LATF Act requires among other things that request for tenders through the LASDAP process be advertised locally. As an indicator of transparency, respondents were requested to disclose whether they were aware of the process through which project contractors are selected to do the work funded by the Local Council. Over a third of the 10% aware of the LATF/LASDAP said yes (38%), 51% said no, while 10% were not sure. Of these, a majority (83%) had never seen any such advertisement. 10% had heard about a tender while 7% were not sure.

To determine whether the community had been made aware of aspects of the running of the LA and the LASDAP, respondents were asked to state whether they had been made aware of the following aspects:

Table 6.5.1: Awareness of some aspects of running LATF

| LATF/LASDAP issues Did you know that.....? | Yes | No |
|---|------------|-----------|
| | % | % |
| The local council should advertise for any work that needs to be done in your community to give community members a chance to bid | 36 | 64 |
| Community members who are qualified and have capacity to undertake the work should be given priority | 42 | 58 |
| Council projects done in the community are supposed to hire local people's labour as much as possible | 37 | 63 |
| The community is supposed to elect a monitoring committee from community members to check on the way the local council money is spent | 27 | 73 |
| Your councillor is supposed to speak on behalf of projects in his ward/location at council meetings so that they get funding | 52 | 48 |
| The community in your ward/location is supposed to be consulted in meetings with the local authorities to prioritise their needs | 32 | 68 |
| The money given to your local council from central government (Local Transfer Fund) is published in the newspapers | 18 | 82 |
| N=2,298 | | |

The Members of Parliament interviewed noted that the LATF is an inferior system that has no mechanisms for supervision and hence should not replace the CDF in future. In terms of transparency and accountability, some of the MPs interviewed noted that LATF has no coordination mechanisms. They observed that LATF's procurement and management is done by Local Authorities rather than by the community. They considered therefore that this process is not transparent. When asked for alternatives for the CDF, some MPs observed that councillors do not have the credibility to manage other funds like the CDF because they have been implicated in the mismanagement of the LATF.

CONCLUSIONS ON LATF

Generally speaking there is a low level of awareness and participation in LATF/LASDAP activities. While citizens are widely aware of who their Councillor is, and a majority of people claimed to vote for a Councillor at the last election, this positive level of participation is hampered by low levels of being clear about the roles and responsibilities of the Councillor. There is also lack of readily accessible information on the LATF/LASDAP. Accordingly, we can conclude that Citizens are not empowered to advocate for better performance from their Councillors and local authorities. Similarly, this lack of information and clarity also undermines the latter's accountability in fulfilling their duties and functions.

There needs to be more awareness of the LASDAP process as a basis for encouraging citizen participation in the prioritisation and monitoring of the LA expenditures.

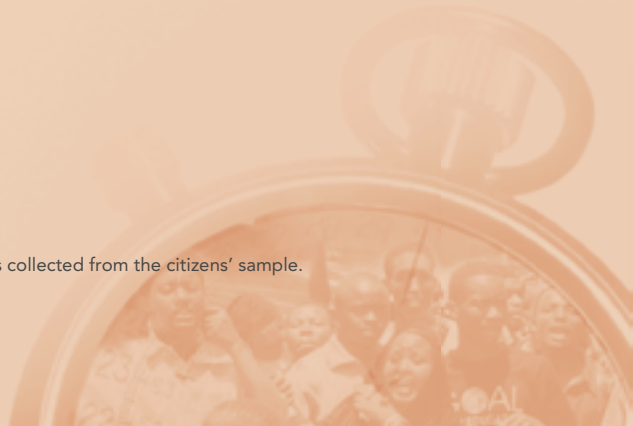
In terms of impact, only 21% of the sample said that they knew of a project or activity funded by the Local Council. Further, a majority of the population are dissatisfied with the services of their Local Council with a minority (20%) saying it had improved the standard of living in their area "a little". Some Members of Parliament likewise questioned the level of services provided by the LA. Further, majority of respondents feel that LATF/LASDAP has not contributed to development, services or the provision of basic needs in their constituencies. In essence, this in effect means that it has not contributed to their enjoyment of human rights.

There is need to improve the running of LATF in order to enhance its service delivery, development and human rights within the councils.

7

Constituency Bursary Fund²⁵

²⁵ Information on the Constituency Bursary Fund in particular was collected from the citizens' sample.



■ BACKGROUND

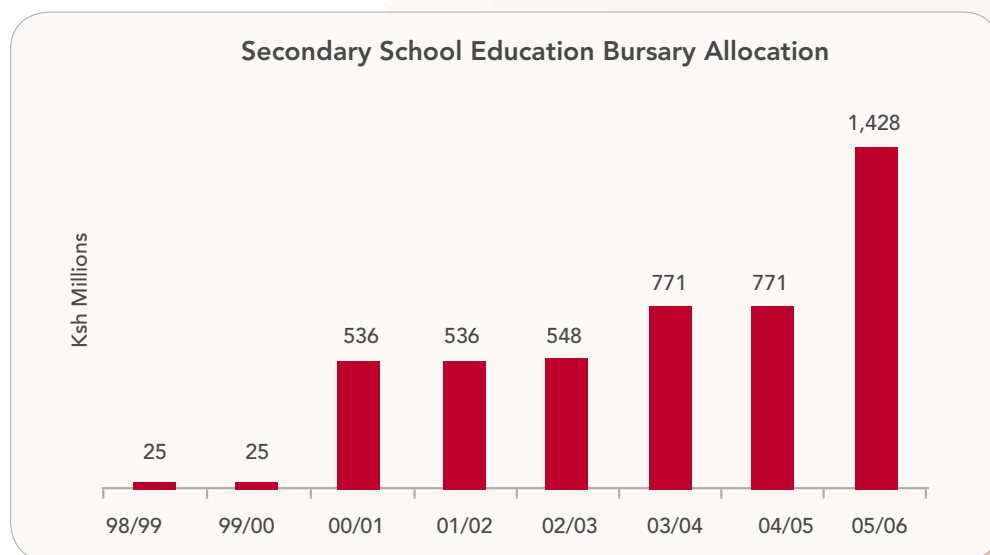
The Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) was established in 1993/4 through a Presidential pronouncement. CBF aims to cushion the country's poor and vulnerable groups against the high and increasing cost of secondary education, therefore reducing inequalities. It also aims to increase enrolment in and completion of secondary school. The fund targets orphans and girl children as well as those from poor households and urban slums, who are able to achieve good results.

Basic Structure of the CBF

The CBF is not based on a fixed share of the national budget. Allocations vary depending on the Ministry of Education's annual provisions, the number of students enrolled in secondary schools within each constituency, national secondary school enrolment and poverty indices. Since 2003/4, CBF has been coordinated by Constituency Bursary Committees, which screen potential beneficiaries, coordinate and disburse the funds, and prepare reports to the Ministry of Education.

Local community leaders are represented on CBF committees. Affirmative action ensures a minimum of Ksh 500,000 is allocated to constituencies in Arid and Semi Arid Lands (ASAL). The minimum annual allocation per beneficiary by school category is as follows: Ksh 5,000 for day schools; Ksh 10,000 for boarding schools; and Ksh 15,000 for national schools. The bursary fund has the ability to assist individuals who cannot afford secondary education, realise their right to education.

Fig 7.1.1 CBF Allocations



CBF and Human Rights

That education is a human right and a basic need cannot be overemphasized. Thus the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in its *General Comment No. 13* put it aptly:

“...Education is both a human right in itself and an indispensable means of realising other human rights. As an empowerment right, education is the primary vehicle by which economically and socially marginalised adults and children can lift themselves out of poverty and obtain the means to participate fully in their communities. Education has a vital role in empowering women, safeguarding children from exploitative and hazardous labour and sexual exploitation, promoting human rights and democracy...”

Education is a fundamental human right, and has been recognised in international human rights law. For instance, Articles 13 and 14 of the ICESR enshrine the right to education, and recognise that its enjoyment is crucial to strengthening other human rights and fundamental freedoms. Closer home, Article 17 of the African Charter recognises the right to education, placing a duty on the state to promote the same. It follows that the CBF, as a Fund established to promote education, is complementary to the realisation of the right to education. More particularly, the Fund should ensure that the following essential features of the right to education are achieved:

- Availability
- Accessibility- non-discrimination, physical and economic accessibility
- Acceptability
- Adaptability

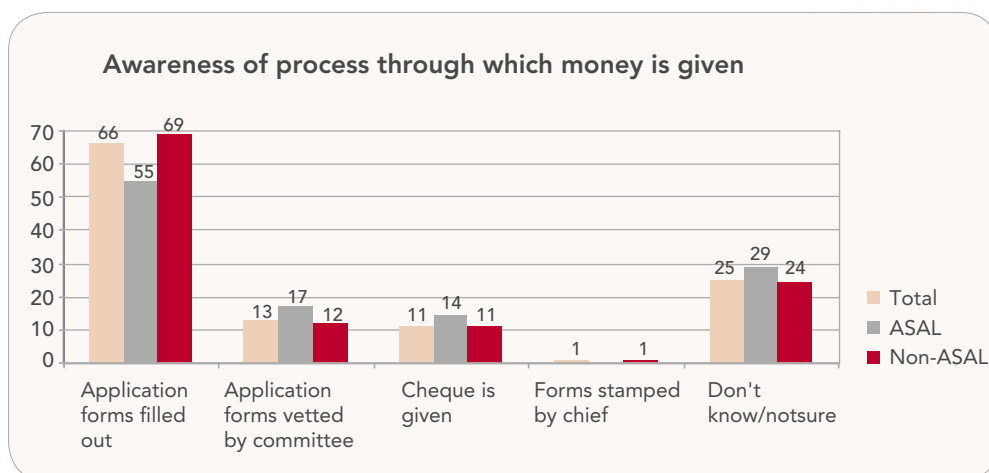
PERCEPTIONS ON CBF

I. AWARENESS

The level of awareness of the Constituency Bursary Fund among Kenyans is high. 69% of the total sample was aware of the CBF, with most of these (81%) saying that it is meant to pay secondary school fees for bright but needy / poor children who cannot afford to pay school fees. Another 15% said it was meant to be for orphans only, 2% said HIV/AIDS orphans only and 3% said it was for anyone at secondary school.

However, most of these do not know the exact criteria used to decide on the children who receive a bursary from CBF. 24% said they were aware, 64% said they were not aware and 12% said they were not sure.

Fig 7.2.1: awareness of the bursary distribution process by ASAL and Non-ASAL.



The above chart illustrates that residents of the arid and semi-arid zones are less aware of the process through which funds should be given out, than others. Asked to state whether a CBF Committee exists, 56% of those aware of the CBF said there was one while 9% said there wasn't. More than a third of the respondents (35%) said they were not sure whether the Committee existed or not. Of those who said they were aware of the existence of the Committee (56%), 24% said they were aware of how one gets onto the Committee, 72% were not aware and 4% were not sure.

Further to analyze respondents' awareness of the way in which the Constituency Bursary Funds should be managed, respondents were asked to state who is supposed to be in-charge of deciding who gets money from the CBF, and who they think is actually in charge in reality. The results are shown in the table below.

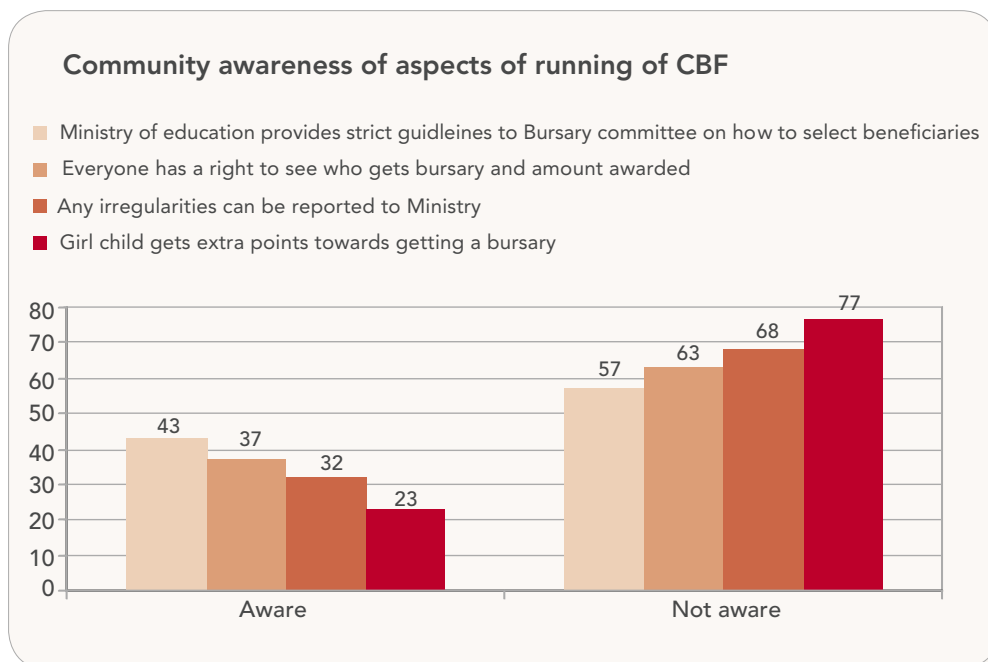
Table 7.2.1: Who is supposed to be in charge of the funds and who actually is

| | Supposed to be in-charge | Actually in-charge |
|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| | % | % |
| Member of Parliament | 23 | 28 |
| A committee / CDC/ CACC | 14 | 17 |
| Local community through locational meetings | 10 | 1 |
| Local councillors | 6 | 9 |
| CBOs | 5 | 1 |
| Chiefs | 4 | 1 |
| Headmaster/Headmistress | 3 | 1 |
| DO/DC/PC | 3 | 3 |
| National CBF management committee | 2 | 2 |
| Local council | 1 | 1 |
| Central government | 2 | - |
| District project committees | 1 | - |
| Community members | 1 | - |
| DEO | 1 | - |
| Not mentioned | 2 | 2 |
| Don't know | 20 | 33 |
| N=1,583 | | |

What emerges is that respondents are aware of only some aspects of the process of applying for the CBF money but they do not have the full details. This prevents the community from being in a position to check up on how the Fund is being operated. Therefore, it is important to ensure that beneficiaries of the Fund have full information on the requirements of the Fund.

Respondents were also asked if they were aware of certain aspects of the running of the fund. Fig 7.2.2 below shows the findings:

Fig 7.2.2: Community awareness of aspects of running CBF



II. PARTICIPATION IN CBF

Not many Kenyans participate in the management of the CBF. Of all the respondents, 29% said they had participated in identifying or prioritising the needs to be addressed using the Fund while the rest said they had not. When asked how they participated in CBF majority said they made requests to those in charge of the Fund (50%), a significant number said they participated by attending a community meeting (40%), some said they sit on a committee (6%), others attended another type of a meeting (6%) while 2% did not mention how they participated.

III. MANAGEMENT STRUCTURES

Slightly over half (55%) of respondents who were aware of CBF said they would like changes to be introduced, 28% said they would not like to have changes and 18% said they did not know or were not sure. Amongst those who would like changes, 52% were male while the rest were female.

Those respondents who said they would like to see changes introduced to the management and processes of CBF (55%) were asked to suggest the changes they would like to be introduced. The table below presents the suggested changes to the CBF management.

Table 7.4.1: Suggested changes to be introduced to the CBF management

| Suggested changes | % |
|---|----------|
| Involve all stakeholders | 24 |
| Enhance transparency in the process | 22 |
| Selection and running criterion of committees | 14 |
| Target intended beneficiaries | 6 |
| Enhance availability of information | 4 |
| Improve management of the fund | 3 |
| Introduce screening process | 2 |
| Introduce professionalism in the process | 2 |
| Introduce monitoring & evaluation mechanism | 1 |
| N=867 (all aware of CBF and suggest a change) | |

The largest proportion of those suggesting a change asked that all stakeholders should be involved (24%). More specifically, these respondents said that there is need to involve the community and its various leaders as well as church leaders and school heads who know the needs and performance of the students. A few also said they should involve all ethnic groups present in the constituency.

The second key suggestion is to enhance transparency in the management of the Fund (22%). Here, the respondents’ main wish was that the Constituency Bursary Committee should run CBF affairs in an open manner and avoid corrupt deals. Another area for improvement was in the selection of members of the CBF committee. For example, 35% of the respondents felt that CBC members should not be appointed by the MP but rather they should be elected by the community members (6%). 2% of the respondents suggested that appointment of CBC members should follow CBF code of ethics.

The next most mentioned suggestion was to ensure targeting of intended fund beneficiaries (6%). Here respondents observe that the allocation of bursaries is done unfairly such that the needy end up not getting bursaries. They felt that there is need to come up with a concrete mechanism of ensuring that the Fund only benefits those who rightly deserve it.

Some respondents said that there is need develop mechanisms that will ensure that all stakeholders have access to information on CBF (4%). They suggested that CBF offices should be built close to the community for information to be readily available to anyone who needs it.

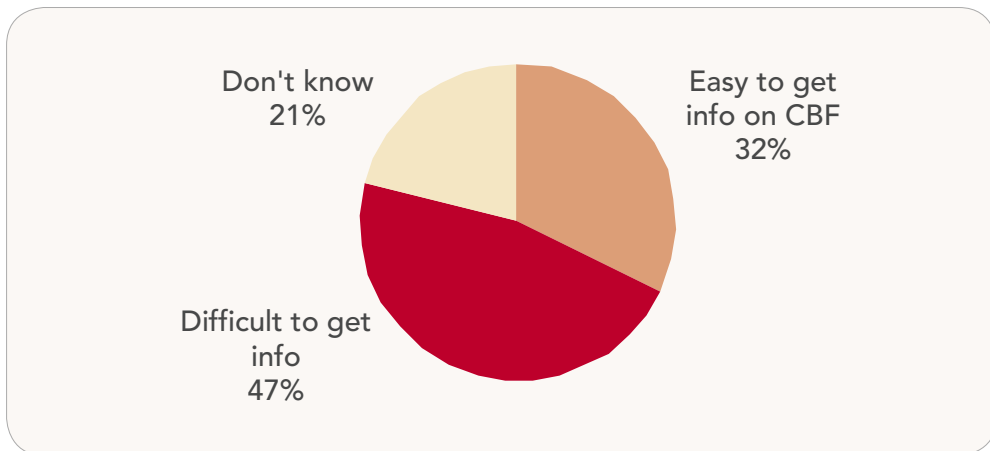
A few suggested introducing a candidate screening process (2%) while others called for introduction of professionalism in the running of CBF (2%) and monitoring, evaluation and feed back mechanisms (1%).

Table 7.4.2: People who should be represented in CBCs

| People who should be represented in CBCs | Base | Male | Female |
|--|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Community members | 39 | 50 | 50 |
| Councillors | 35 | 55 | 45 |
| Member of Parliament | 21 | 55 | 45 |
| PTA chairpersons | 21 | 52 | 48 |
| District Education Officer | 26 | 57 | 43 |
| Religious organizations | 28 | 56 | 44 |
| Chairperson of PTA | 21 | 52 | 48 |
| Kenya Secondary Heads Association representative | 19 | 52 | 48 |
| Chairpersons of board of governors | 17 | 55 | 45 |
| Women | 14 | 51 | 49 |
| Chief | 5 | 47 | 53 |
| Parents | 2 | 57 | 43 |
| Head teachers | 2 | 56 | 44 |
| Youth and children | 1 | 75 | 25 |
| Village elders | 1 | 59 | 41 |
| Don't know | 20 | 44 | 56 |
| N=1,583 | | | |

IV. ACCOUNTABILITY AND TRANSPARENCY

In order for the funding process to be transparent, it is important that interested community members get access to the Fund's accounts. To assess the ease in accessing financial information about the bursary funds, and thus the ability of the communities to hold the committee accountable, those aware of CBF were requested to state whether it is easy or difficult to get information on how CBF money was spent in 2005. 32% of the respondents said it would be easy, 47% said it is difficult and 21% said they did not know whether it is easy or difficult.



The main reason hampering those who believed it would be difficult to get the information was that they did not know who to get the information from (52%). For example, 21% of the respondents said that they did not know who to ask about who had received bursary, 9% said they did not know those people involved in the process, 4% observed that there is no one to explain who got the money, 1% complained that the government does not involve the common citizen in anything.

On the question of fairness in the selection of beneficiaries, a quarter (24%) of the respondents said it was done fairly, 50% said it was done unfairly and 4% said it varied. 21% of the respondents said they did not know or were not sure.

Those 24% who said that the criterion was fair had the following reasons: It is given to the needy and those who need bursary are given (89%), it is done openly and there is no corruption (6%), many people are getting educated through it (5%) and there have been no complaints (4%).

Those 50% of respondents who felt the criteria was unfair said there was corruption / favouritism / nepotism and a general lack of transparency (50%), it does not benefit the intended beneficiaries (45%) or that the criteria for awarding bursaries is not known (5%).

However, despite having some reservations about the fairness of the Fund's allocations, citizens do support the Fund. Majority (80%) feel that the allocation should be increased and only 1% feel that it should be reduced.

V. CBF IMPACT

Generally, a fairly large proportion of male and female respondents do claim to know a child who has received a bursary. This shows that there is some considerable impact of the Fund. In addition, more than three-fifths of the respondents said it had improved education in their constituencies (64%).

A minority of those aware of CBF (26%) said CBF was addressing gender imbalances in secondary school education in their area. 22% said no, 12% did not believe there is a gender imbalance and 39% said they were not sure whether it was addressing the gender imbalance or not.

CONCLUSIONS ON THE CBF

Overall, there is a considerable awareness of the Fund. However participation in identifying or prioritising the needs to be addressed using the Fund is quite low. Further, although there appears to be participation in the Fund through requests for funding, there is a somewhat limited awareness of the process through which selection is done. This would make it difficult for citizens to question the fairness of the process and to ensure that proper procedures are indeed followed.

Respondents also expressed their concern that not all stakeholders are involved in the CBF. This indicates the need to indeed involve more stake-holders or to promote stakeholders' participation in the CBF process.

A considerable percentage (46%) of the respondents, are not aware of the existence of a CBF committee in their constituency. Further, of the 56% respondents who are aware of existence of a CBF committee in their constituencies, only a minority (26%) are aware of how one gets into a CBF committee.

Thus the issue with the CBF is what areas need to be addressed to effect improvements. The key areas identified by the study are:-

- The need to make the seat of the decision-making process clear (i.e. that it is the Committee that is supposed to decide not the Member of Parliament).
- Promote understanding of the Committee selection process / improve the Committee selection process to enhance its actual and perceived independence from the MP.
- Promote understanding on the process through which applications are screened and vetted. The "points system" is not at all well known to constituents.

- The need to overcome actual frauds or biases in the process of bursary allocation.
- The need to communicate on the process and to improve transparency of both the process, the amount in the Fund and who has got bursaries so as to curb speculations of bias.
- A clear procedure needs to be followed to publicize those who receive the bursary and the amount received.



8

Community Development Trust Fund²⁶

²⁶ Information on awareness of the Community Development Trust Fund was collected from the national sample of Kenyan Citizens.

INTRODUCTION

The CDTF is a Government of Kenya programme established with funding from the European Commission. Its main objective is to contribute to poverty reduction by offering support in the form of grants to community-based projects which address social, economic and environmental priorities. There are two programmes currently implemented under the institutional framework of the CDTF: the Community Development Programme (CDP II), and the Biodiversity Conservation Programme.

Basic Structure of the CDTF

The CDP II ²⁷ is a 5-year programme which targets assistance to community based demand driven initiatives, as a strategy of supporting integrated and sustainable development. It is aimed at assisting Kenya to achieve economic growth, economic recovery, employment creation and national poverty reduction and to build sustainable capacity of local communities to take charge of their own development initiatives.

A community contribution is mandatory and is set at a minimum of 10%. To date CDP II has approved 247 projects for funding supporting projects in such sectors as primary education, vocational training, health, water and sanitation, and infrastructure (rural roads, bridges, markets and sea walls), across every district in the country, committing to date a total of K.Shs.676 million towards project investments. In recognition that the poorest and most vulnerable are often the most difficult to reach, CDP II has an additional 'Special Support' used to target support to community groups who may have been excluded by the 'demand-driven' approach, due to their inability to articulate their needs.

CDTF and Human Rights Implications

CDTF focuses on poverty reduction and therefore has a potential to reduce poverty in the communities through funding projects that have a direct impact on poverty reduction. Since poverty hinders people's enjoyment of human rights, eradicating poverty has direct implications on the enjoyment of human rights. Eradicating poverty translates into enhancing human well-being, dignity and standards of living. The human rights project is also aimed at enhancing human dignity and well-being, hence the connection. This means that if put into good use, the CDTF would go a long way in promoting the enjoyment of human rights.

²⁷ The CDP II commenced on 1 July 2001 and is scheduled to end on 31 December 2006.

PERCEPTIONS ON CDTF

I. AWARENESS

Only 11% of the total sample was aware of the CDTF while 26% of them know projects that were funded through it.

Table 8.2.1: Awareness of projects funded through CDTF

| Awareness of CDTF funded projects | % |
|--|----------|
| Yes | 26 |
| No | 56 |
| Knew some projects but not sure of the source of funding | 7 |
| Not sure | 11 |
| N=234 (all aware of CDTF) | |

Of the 26% respondents who said they were aware of projects funded through CDTF, some of the projects they named are as follows:

Table 8.2.2: Projects funded through CDTF

| Projects funded by CDTF | % |
|--------------------------------|----------|
| Agricultural activities | 23 |
| Healthcare | 22 |
| Water | 22 |
| School building equipments | 14 |
| Youths | 14 |
| Income generating activities | 13 |
| Roads | 11 |
| Markets | 11 |
| Toilets/sanitation | 6 |
| Housing for the poor | 4 |
| HIV/AIDS | 4 |
| Bridges | 4 |
| Others | 15 |
| N=64 | |

Given that some of the projects mentioned do not fall under the mandate of the CDTF, there could be some confusion even among those who claim to know of CDTF.

II. PARTICIPATION IN AND MANAGEMENT OF CDTF

Since only a low percentage of respondents were aware of the projects funded through CDTF, there is notable concern whether community members really participate in these projects.

Just under half (48%) of respondents who were aware of CDTF said they would like changes to be introduced to the management of CDTF while 25% said they would not like to have changes and 27% said they did not know or were not sure. Some of the changes proposed by those who said they would like to see changes introduced are presented in the following table.

Table 8.4.1: Suggested changes to be introduced to the CDTF management

| Changes to the CDTF management | % |
|---|----------|
| Generally improve the management of CDTF fund | 50 |
| Involve all stakeholders | 18 |
| Improve selection/running of committee members | 13 |
| Abolish CDTF | 11 |
| Introduce monitoring & evaluation mechanisms / structures | 10 |
| Transparency | 9 |
| Create awareness of the fund | 2 |
| N=61 | |

III. IMPACT OF CDTF ON DEVELOPMENT

As an indicator to the impact of CDTF in the constituencies, respondents (233 who knew about CDFT – 11% of the total sample) were requested to give their opinion on whether the development situation before and after CDTF was introduced has changed or not.



Table 8.5.1: Whether development situation has changed since the introduction of CDTF

| Whether the development situation has changed with introduction of CDTF | % |
|--|----------|
| More development than before | 25 |
| Development is about as the same as before | 42 |
| Development is less | 11 |
| Don't not know/not sure | 22 |
| Total | 100 |

CONCLUSIONS ON THE CDTF

Generally, the survey reveals low levels of awareness and participation in the CDTF activities. Some respondents felt that there is need to ensure that all the stakeholders are aware of the existence and the activities run through CDTF. They suggested use of local churches to inform the community members about CDTF. Clearly, it appears that CDTF is yet to achieve its primary objective of eradicating poverty and enhance the enjoyment of human rights in the communities.



9

**Constituency
HIV / AIDS
Fund**



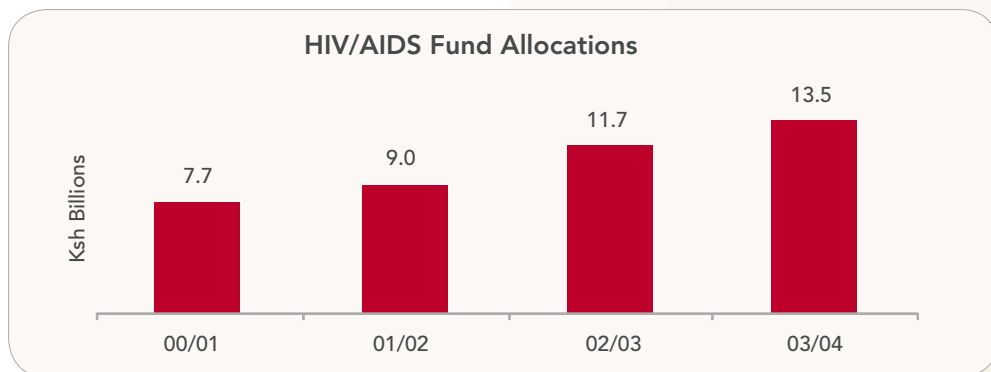
INTRODUCTION

HIV/ AIDS remains one of the biggest challenges to human rights and development today. This explains why combating HIV/AIDS has been identified as one of the Millennium Development Goals. Although many efforts have been put in place to try and reverse the spread of the disease, the infection rates is a matter of concern. There is a considerably sizeable number of infections, whose proportion to the population present serious health, human rights and development challenges for the country. Combating HIV/AIDS is thus an imperative.

Basic Structure of the HIV/AIDS Fund

In 1999, the Government of Kenya, having declared HIV/AIDS a national disaster, established the HIV/AIDS Fund,²⁸ whose targets were individuals infected with and affected by HIV/AIDS, the focus being on long-term care and support. The establishment of the Fund was followed by the formation of the National Aids Control Council (NACC) and the AIDS Control Committees (ACCs) to administer the Fund. NACC receives annual budgetary allocations and channels them to Aids Control Units and Constituency AIDS Control Committees (CACCs) before onward disbursement to partners such as NGOs for implementation.

Fig 9.1.1 HIV /AIDS Fund Allocations



Source, KIPPRA 2005

HIV/AIDS Control Fund and Human Rights

Health is a fundamental human right indispensable for the exercise of other human rights. The human right to health is recognised in numerous international instruments. For example, Article 25(1) of the UDHR affirms that “Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health of himself and of his family,

²⁸ Legal Notice No. 170 of 1999.

including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services” Similarly, Article 12 of the ICESCR requires States Parties to recognise “the right of everyone to the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.” Under the African human rights regime, Article 16 of the African Charter guarantees the right to the best attainable health, and obligates states to take measures to protect the health of their people and to ensure that they receive medical attention when they are sick.

HIV/AIDS is not only a health issue but is also a social and human rights issue. Apart from posing a threat to the rights to life,²⁹ health and adequate standard of living of the infected and affected, HIV/AIDS sufferers and their relatives are usually discriminated against in the public and private realms. Discrimination against persons living with or affected by HIV/AIDS implicates all other human rights.

The use of the HIV/AIDS Fund, therefore, has the ability to improve the management of HIV/AIDS and thereby assist those who are infected and affected to live more meaningfully and realize their right to life, health, adequate standard of living and freedom from discrimination. In addition, there is need for the targets of these funds to participate in the management of the funds and projects.

The HIV/AIDS Control Fund thus needs to be managed in a manner that ensures the attainment of these international human rights standards related to the right to health, and equal treatment and the essential elements as determined by the Committee on Socio-Economic Rights in its General Comment No. 14³⁰ namely Availability, Accessibility, Non-discrimination, Acceptability and Quality.

PERCEPTIONS ON THE HIV/AIDS CONTROL FUND

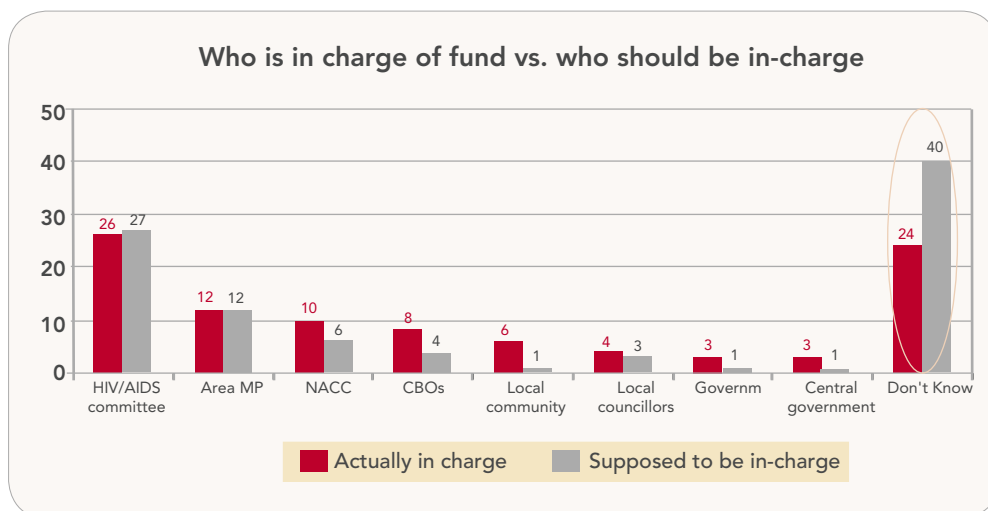
I. AWARENESS

42% of the respondents said they were aware of the HIV/AIDS Fund. When asked to state who is actually in-charge of deciding who gets HIV/AIDS money or which projects are funded, they named the HIV/AIDS Committee, the area MP, NACC, NGOs etc. The respondents are of the opinion that the HIV/AIDS Committee should be in-charge of the Fund. Their responses are presented in figure below:

²⁹ Article 3 of the UDHR.

³⁰ CESCR General Comment No. 14 on the Right to the highest attainable standard of Health.

Fig 9.2.1: Who is in charge of HIV/AIDS Fund vs. Who should be in charge



Respondents were also asked to disclose whether there was a Constituency AIDS Control Committee in their constituency. More than half (53%) said yes, 14% said no and 34% said that they did not know.

An interesting finding is that this Fund is more popular in the rural areas (55%) compared to the urban areas (42%).

Of interest is the fact that unlike in other Funds where awareness is higher among males than females, an equal percentage (50%) of both male and female are aware of the existence of a Constituency AIDS Committee in their constituency.

Within the gender categories there were more male respondents than female respondents who said that the Committee existed in their constituency. Nyanza province had the highest percentage of respondents who recognised existence of a Constituency AIDS Committee, followed by North-Eastern Province. The table below presents more details on the awareness of the Fund amongst the respondents.

Table 9.2.1: Awareness of existence of a Constituency AIDS Fund

| Whether the fund existed | Gender | | Area | | Province | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Urban | Rural | North-Eastern | Central | Eastern | Coast | Western | Nyanza | Rift Valley | Nairobi |
| Base | 490 | 477 | 198 | 769 | 49 | 104 | 89 | 69 | 128 | 227 | 238 | 63 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Yes | 52 | 53 | 42 | 55 | 63 | 46 | 45 | 49 | 58 | 77 | 37 | |
| No | 14 | 13 | 17 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 4 | 24 | 14 |

As an indicator of awareness, respondents were asked whether they knew the name(s) of the chairperson of the HIV/AIDS Committees. Amongst respondents that were aware of the existence of HIV/AIDS Fund, 20% claimed to know the name of the chairperson, 76% said they did not know while 4% were not sure of the name. More male (54%) than female (46%) respondents knew the name of the chairperson of this Fund.

19% said they knew how members of the Committees were (s)ected, 75% did not know and 5% were not sure whether they knew or not. Generally speaking, awareness of how people got into the Committee was low amongst both the male (22%) and female (17%) respondents.

II. PARTICIPATION IN HIV/AIDS FUND

The number of Kenyans who participate in the running of the HIV/AIDS Fund is very low. Only 8% of the respondents admitted having participated in a forum where the HIV/AIDS funded projects were being discussed. A majority of them (84%) said they had never participated and another 8% were not sure or did not know. Those who said they participated had attended a community meeting (72%), attended another type of meeting (16%), made a request to those in charge of the Fund (10%) or sat on the committee (6%).

III. MANAGEMENT OF HIV/AIDS FUND

Overall, Kenyans are unhappy with the manner in which the Fund is managed and 46% of them want changes introduced into the management and processes of the HIV/AIDS Fund. Some of the proposed changes are Fair selection and running of the Committee (55%); enhancement of transparency and accountability (16%); development of a concrete and feasible strategy to distribute the monies to all the beneficiaries (12%); introduction of a feedback mechanism to the community (6%); introduction of monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (4%); introduction of professionalism in the running of the Fund (1%); involvement of all stakeholders (1%) and increment in the Fund (1%).

IV. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

Most (67%) respondents felt that it was difficult to find out or obtain information on how the HIV/AIDS Fund was spent with only 26% feeling that it was easy. Notable also is that it was easier to find out about the money in the rural (28%) than it was in the urban (18%) areas.

Table 9.5.1: Whether it was difficult to find out how money was being spent

| | Gender | | Area | | Province | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------|---------------|---------|---------|-------|---------|--------|-------------|---------|
| | Male | Female | Urban | Rural | North-eastern | Central | Eastern | Coast | Western | Nyanza | Rift Valley | Nairobi |
| Base | 84 | 74 | 34 | 123 | 13 | 16 | 9 | 13 | 34 | 26 | 33 | 13 |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Easy | 33 | 18 | 18 | 28 | 83 | - | 36 | 8 | 38 | 9 | 28 | 9 |
| Difficult | 58 | 77 | 76 | 65 | 12 | 97 | 64 | 75 | 62 | 70 | 66 | 87 |
| Don't know/ not sure | 8 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 5 | 3 | - | 13 | - | 21 | 4 | 4 |

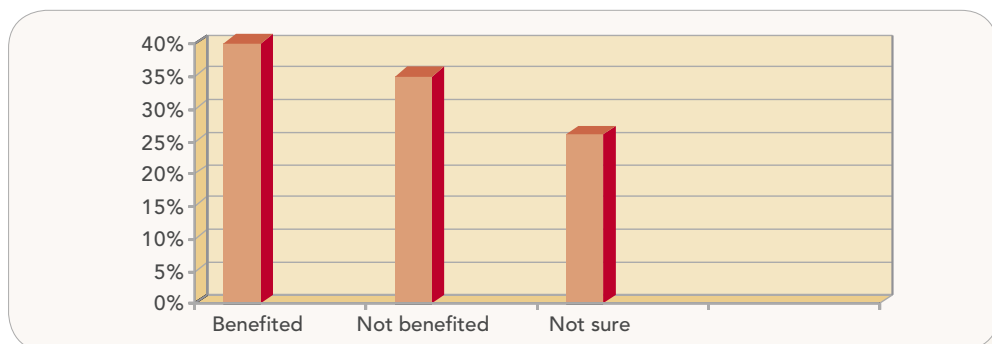
Perceptions show that there is a problem with accessing the accounts of the fund. An improvement in access to information on the Fund would lead to greater accountability.

Those respondents who found it easy to access information on the HIV/AIDS fund found it so because for them it was a matter of going to the person concerned (22%); they knew the committee members (15%), records were available on the notice board (11%); they went to the area councillor and got information (19%); the chairperson was always ready to explain the funds (15%) etc.

For those who found it difficult to obtain information, the reasons were varied. There was either no source of this information (77%) or there was no person to consult (55%).

On the question of fairness or lack of it in the selection and prioritisation of projects funded using the Fund, 19% of the respondents said that it is done fairly, 33% said it is done unfairly, 4% said it varied and 45% did not respond.

V. IMPACT OF HIV/AIDS FUND



When asked whether HIV/AIDS Fund should be increased, remain the same, decreased or got rid of, 65% of the respondents who knew about the Fund said it should be increased, 15% said it should remain the same, 3% said it should be decreased and 5% said it should be got rid of.

CONCLUSION ON HIV / AIDS FUND

Awareness level of the Fund is low hence the need to raise awareness of the Fund and the people in charge of it. A high percentage (67%) of the respondents expressed their concern that it is difficult to access information about the Fund. This calls for interventions to ensure that mechanisms are put in place to make easy for community members to access information.

10

Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF)



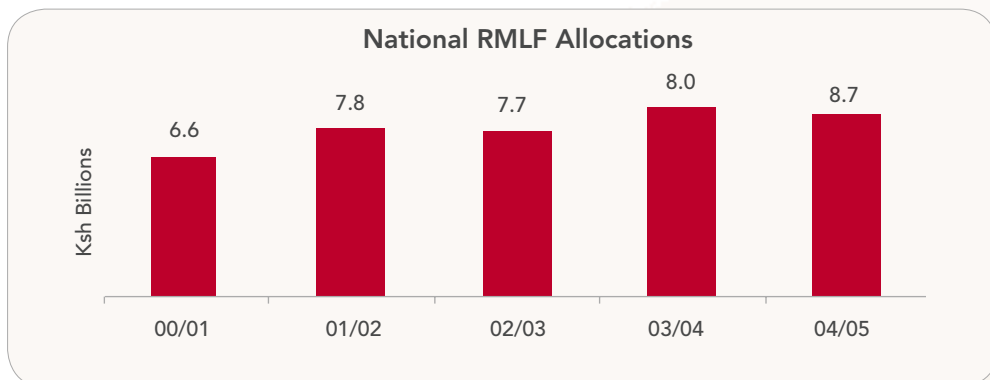
INTRODUCTION

The Road Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF) was established in 1993 through the Road Maintenance Levy Fund Act. RMLF caters for the maintenance of public roads, including local authority unclassified roads. The fund is established using funds raised through a fuel levy on petroleum products and transit toll collections.

Basic Structure of the RMLF

The RMLF is administered by the Kenya Roads Board, established in 1999 by an Act of Parliament, the Kenya Roads Board Act. The RMLF targets maintenance of roads under the control of the Ministry of Roads and Public Works, Kenya Wildlife Service and District Roads Committees. 60% of the Fund's annual allocation goes to international and national trunk and primary roads; 24% to secondary roads; and 16% to rural roads. The latter portion, which is managed by district road committees, is shared equally among constituencies within a district.

Fig 10.1.1 National RMLF Allocations



Source, KIPPRA, 2005

RMLF and Human Rights

The Roads Fund has the potential to enable communities realize human rights through its contribution to economic growth. By improving the road network in the country, the Fund will enable Kenyans to create formal and informal employment, since road transportation is key to the economy. With economic growth comes the enhancement of living standards and well-being, which are also the objects of human rights. Even so, easy movement facilitates the enjoyment of or access to other rights such as education, work and health.

PUBLIC PERCEPTIONS ON RMLF

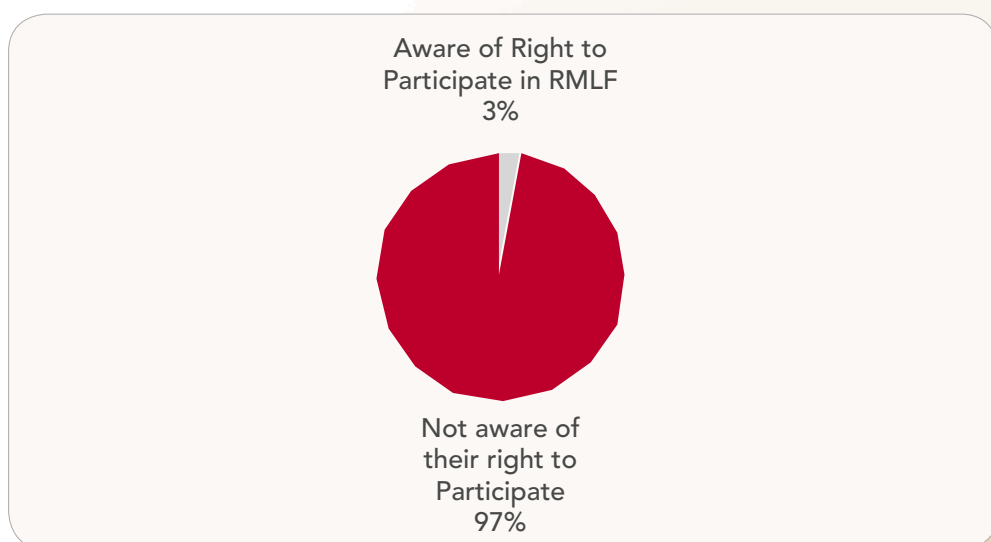
I. AWARENESS

The level of awareness of this Fund is very low among Kenyans. Only 20% of all the respondents interviewed said they were aware of the RMLF. Of these, 65% said it is meant for ensuring that the roads are maintained in a good condition, 32% said it is for constructing new roads in the constituencies, 7% said they were not sure while 5% did not respond.

II. PARTICIPATION IN RMLF

When asked to state whether they were aware that they are supposed to participate in identifying the priority needs in their community to be funded using RMLF, 25% said yes, while the rest said no. Those aware of RMLF were asked to disclose if they had ever participated in identifying or prioritizing the needs to be addressed using the Fund. Only 3% of the respondents aware of RMLF said they had participated while the rest (97%) said they had not. Asked to reveal how they had participated in RMLF activities, 77% of the respondents said they had attended a community meeting, 10% were members of a committee while 9% had made a request to those in charge (9%)

The findings of the survey reveal that there is a very low level of public participation in the management of the RMLF.



II. MANAGEMENT

In order to gauge respondents' perceptions on management of RMLF, those aware of RMLF were asked whether changes should be introduced to the management of the Fund to improve it. Slightly less than half (46%) of the respondents said yes, 35% said no and the rest were not sure or did not know. Amongst those who said yes, 61% were males while 39% were female.

Some of the changes proposed by respondents include strategies to ensure that projects awarded RMLF money are completed (28%); that only those projects selected unanimously should be funded (4%). 68% of the respondents did not make any proposals for improvement.

III. TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

As an indicator of transparency and accountability, the survey sought respondents' perception on whether selection and prioritization of RMLF projects was done fairly or unfairly. 30% said it was done fairly, 48% said it was done unfairly, 5% said it varied, while 18% said they were not sure. Amongst those who said it was done fairly, 54% were male while the rest were female.

Those respondents who said selection and prioritization of the CDF projects was done fairly said that some roads are under construction (84%), work was being done according to schedule (7%), funds are adequate thus roads are done well (6%), new bridges have been built (3%), there is equal representation in all areas (2%) etc.

For those who were of the opinion that the RMLF was not managed transparently, the reasons ranged from the pathetic state of roads (64%); selected and maintenance of only certain selected roads (12%); corruption (5%); poor construction/repairs by contractors (4%); to lack of public participation in the selection of the Committee (4%) etc.

IV. IMPACT OF THE RMLF

When asked whether RMLF had improved the state of roads in the constituency, 44% of the respondents aware of the Fund said it had, 46% said it had not while 10% were not sure. More male (53%) than female (47%) respondents said that RMLF had improved the state of the roads in the constituencies.

Further, of those who answered in the affirmative, 45% said the Fund had improved the state of the roads a lot, 54% said a little and 1% were not sure. Amongst those who said the Fund had improved the state of the roads a lot, 53% were male while 47% were female.

A majority (69%) of the respondents aware of the RMLF felt that the allocations to the Fund should be increased, 13% felt it should remain the same, 6% said it should be got rid of and replaced with something else while 3% thought it should be decreased. 9% were not sure or did not have an opinion.

CONCLUSION ON RMLF

Generally speaking, there is a very low level of awareness about RMLF amongst the respondents. There is need to ensure that many Kenyans are aware of the Fund and participate in its management.

Respondents also expressed their dissatisfaction with the way the Fund is managed and would like to see changes introduced into the management and processes of RMLF. A high percentage was also dissatisfied with the way RMLF projects were selected and prioritised. Most respondents complained that despite the existence of the Fund most roads are in a pathetic condition.

Therefore there is need to:

- Create awareness of RMLF funds amongst community members;
- Improve the management of RMLF; and
- Ensure transparency in selection and prioritization of RMLF funds.

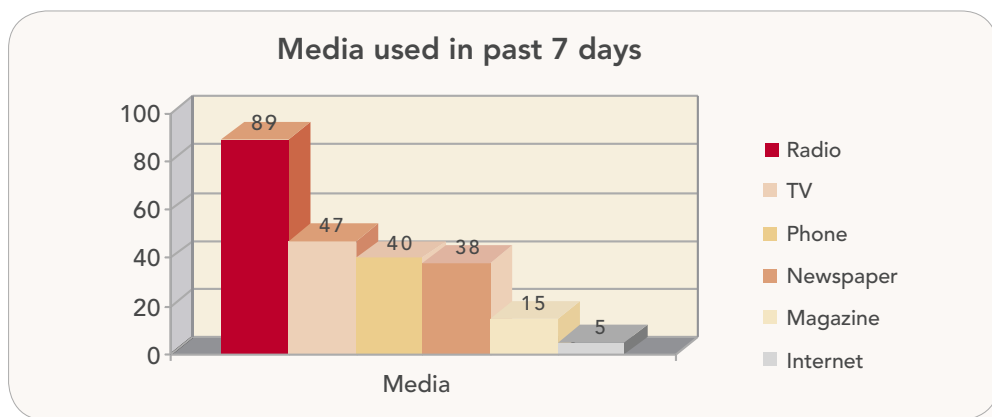
11

Media Sources of Information on Human Rights and Devolved Public Funds



In order to establish the media through which Citizens can be reached with information on their Rights or on the Devolved Funds, the respondents interviewed were requested to state whether they had listened to the radio, watched television, used the internet, made a call on mobile phone or the public phones, read or looked at a newspaper or a magazine in the past one week prior to the survey. Figure 11.1.0 below presents various media that citizens can be reached with information.

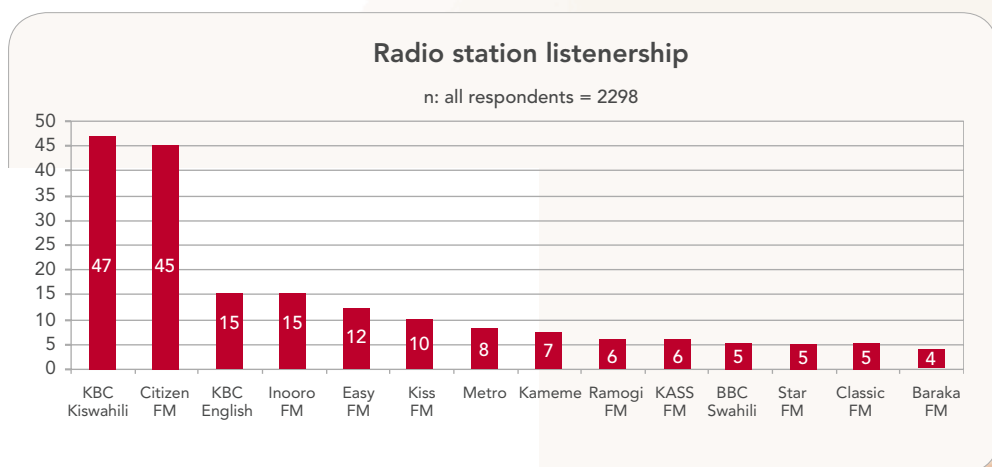
Fig 11.1.0: Media through which respondents can be reached with information



RADIO

Out of the 89% of the total respondents who had listened to the radio, they had listened to the stations displayed in the following chart:

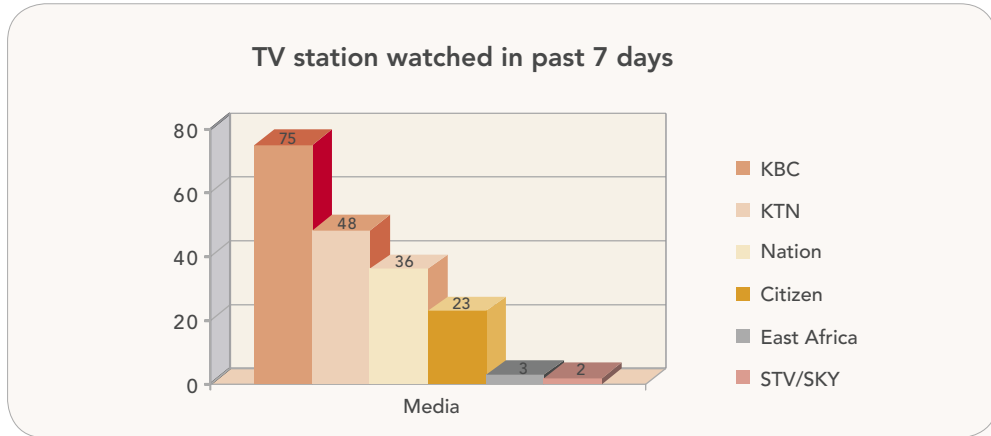
Fig 11.1.1: Media Radio station listened to



TV STATION WATCHED IN THE PAST 7 DAYS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

Respondents were also asked to state the TV station they had watched for the past seven days. The Figure below presents the TV stations watched.

Fig 11.2.1: TV station watched



NEWSPAPER READ 7 DAYS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

Although newspaper reading is substantially lower than radio listening and Television viewing, a majority of readers (89%) had read The Nation in the past seven days. Other newspapers read were: The Standard (32%), Taifa Leo (14%), Citizen (2%), People (2%) and The East African (1%).

MAGAZINE READ IN THE PAST 7 DAYS PRIOR TO THE SURVEY

Less than a fifth of the respondents had read a magazine in the past seven days. Magazines that had been read in the past seven days were Parents (53%), Drum (18%), True love (16%), Readers Digest (8%), Farmer (2%). Others, Musician, Cosmopolitan and business lady had been read by 1% each.

NATIONAL OPINION LEADERS, CDC MEMBERS AND LOCAL OPINION LEADERS RESPONSE TO MEDIA CRITICISMS

MP respondents were asked to comment on the criticisms on CDF raised by the media. Some respondents stated that the media need to be reminded that MPs do not control the CDF money because this is the work of the CDCs. One respondent said “the MP is not a signatory to the Fund and may often be in the dark about balances and the expenditure in general.” There are those who commented that “the media is just listening to propaganda from the opponents and does not verify before sharing it with Kenyans.” They noted that there is need for the media to verify all the information they receive before sharing it with the public. Some MP respondents felt that the public need to be informed that it should not accept media information without investigating it because the media has been misleading on some occasions. They added that the media should stop generalising specific instances across all the constituencies. They invited the media to go to the ground and get accurate information before reporting.

The local opinion leaders were reminded of the criticisms of the CDF reported in the media and then asked for their suggestions that could allay these criticisms and fears. They suggested the following:

Table 11.5.1: Suggestions on how to allay criticisms of CDF by media

| Suggestions | % |
|--|----|
| Enhancement of transparency in the running of the CDF accounts | 27 |
| Sometimes Media use propaganda to sell their papers and have done so with CDF which should be stopped | 12 |
| The media should confirm by way of investigations anything before publishing it | 7 |
| Ensure that CDF is not controlled by the MPs | 6 |
| There is a need for a partnership between the media and the CDF officials in order to enhance transparency and inform community members on the activities of CDF | 5 |
| The media has correctly highlighted the shortcomings of CDF and should continue blowing the whistle on behalf of the citizens | 2 |
| There is a need to incorporate professionals in the CDCs in order to make the best decisions for the utilization of the fund | 2 |
| Not mentioned | 39 |

12

Selected Bibliography



SELECTED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Apolo Nsibambi (ed), 'Decentralization and civil society in Uganda' (Kampala: Foundation Pub: 1998).

Brian C. Smith, *Field Administration: An Aspect of Decentralisation*, (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1967)

Central Bureau of Statistics, World Bank, SIDA, SID: *Geographical Dimensions of Well-Being in Kenya, Who and Where are the Poor?* (Nairobi, 2005).

Centre for Governance and Development: "A Decade of Parastatal Waste, A Study of the 1993 to 2002 Audited Accounts of Kenya's State Corporations" (Nairobi, 2003)

Dennis Rondinelli, J. Nellis, and G. Shabbir Cheema, "Decentralisation in Developing countries: A Review of Recent Experience" (Working paper; no. 581) (Washington DC: World Bank, 1983)

John Omiti and Paul Obunde, "Towards Linking Agriculture, Poverty and Policy in Kenya," Discussion Paper, No. 032/2002

Kenya Human Rights Commission, *The 2005 Public Perceptions on the Human Rights Situation in Kenya* (Nairobi, 2005)

Manfred Nowak, *Introduction to the International Human Rights Regime*, The Raoul Wallenberg Institute Human Rights Library (2003)

Philip Mawhood (ed), *Local Government in the Third World* (Pretoria: African Publishers of South Africa: 1993)

Tom Campbell: "Devolved Natural Resource Management as a Means of Empowering the Poor: Rhetoric or Reality?" *Trócaire Development Review*, (2006)

Walter Oyugi (ed.) *Politics and Administration in East Africa* (Nairobi, EAEP: 1994)

13

Annex Survey Instruments



5781 -Human Rights Citizens Survey, July 2006

| | | |
|---|----------------|---|
| Respondent's name (complete at end of interview) _____ | | |
| PO Box _____ | | |
| Telephone Number/s _____ | | |
| Write in a detailed description of how to reach the respondent again. Include landmarks like nearest school, church, sub-chief. (110,24) | | |
| Draw a sketch map of where the household is | | |
| Interviewer's name | I.D.# | (140,43) <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| Time Interview Began (125,28) | Ended (129,32) | Interview length (In mins) (133,35) |
| I declare that this interview has been carried out strictly in Accordance with the training I received in every respect, with a properly selected respondent. | | Interviewers signature. |

Sample point number

(144,47)

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> | <input type="text"/> |
|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|

Write in Division

(148,50)

Write in Constituency

(151,53)

Write in Location

(154,56)

Write in sub-Location

(157,59)

Write in village

(160,62)

Code gender

(165)

Male 1

Female 2

START HERE: SAMPLING

1) Speak to any adult at the selected household

Write down first name of the adult spoken with: _____

S1) Read out introduction

- Hello, my name is _____ from Research International a company that does research into peoples views on many areas.
- Today we're conducting a survey on general perceptions about life, and we're interested in your opinions.
- We have selected your household by chance from this area.
- Please speak your views freely because whatever you say is confidential - we are combining your views with those of thousands of others who are also being interviewed.
- There are no right or wrong answers – it is just your honest views we are interested in.
- Only if necessary: The research is being funded by a consortium of organizations that want to know the views of ordinary Kenyans

2) Randomly select one person who lives there, even if not at home at present

S3) Please could you tell me the first names of each adult aged 18 or over who lives here in this household (sharing food), and who has been living here for at least 4 weeks, starting from the oldest down to the youngest

Naomba uniambie jina la kwanza la kila mmoja ambaye ni wa umri 18 kuendelea .kwa muda usio pungua wiki 4 anayeishi kwa hii nyumba, na amekuwa akiishi hapa ukianza mtu wa kwanza hadi wa mwisho

TAKE THE LAST FIGURE OF THE QUESTIONNAIRE SERIAL NUMBER ON THE TOP OF THIS QUESTIONNAIRE AND FIND THE SAME NUMBER IN THE TOP LINE OF THE GRID S1. LOOK DOWN THAT COLUMN AND READ OFF THE NUMBER OPPOSITE THE TOTAL NUMBER OF ADULTS IN THE HOUSEHOLD. THAT NUMBER IS THE NUMBER OF THE MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED.

GRID S1 NAME LIST

| List all the adults in the household, from oldest to youngest here | AGE OR AGE CODE | Find last digit of the questionnaire serial number here | | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|----|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 0 |
| 1 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 2 | | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 3 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 4 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| 5 | | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 6 | | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 1 |
| 7 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| 8 | | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9 | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 2 |
| 10 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 |

NOW COMPLETE THE AGE, GENDER, AND EDUCATION LEVEL GROUP OF YOUR SELECTED RESPONDENT IN YOUR INTERVIEWING RECORD SHEET.

NOW YOU **MUST** FIND THAT PERSON TO INTERVIEW. IF THAT PERSON IS NOT AT HOME, YOU MUST ARRANGE TO COME BACK A SECOND AND A THIRD TIME TO GET HIM OR HER OVER A TWO-DAY PERIOD.

ONLY If he/she is STILL NOT AVAILABLE, cODE SUBSTITUTION ON THE RECORD SHEET AND SUBSTITUTE THE RESPONDENT FOR A PERSON OF THE SAME AGE GROUP, GENDER AND EDUCATION LEVEL GROUP FROM the same SAMPLING POINT.

IF THE RESPONDENT REFUSES TO BE INTERVIEWED, CODE REFUSED ON RECORD SHEET AND CONTINUE WITH THE RANDOM ROUTE AND INTERVIEW THE NEXT RANDOMLY SELECTED RESPONDENT.

PLEASE REFER TO YOUR NOTES IF YOU CANNOT REMEMBER

DO NOT FORGET TO FILL IN THE RECORD SHEET FOR EVERY HOUSEHOLD VISITED, INCLUDING CLOSED DOORS! THIS IS IMPORTANT INFORMATION THAT HELPS US WITH THE DATA ANALYSIS.

AFTER SELECTING THE PERSON ESTABLISH IF THIS INDIVIDUAL VOTES IN THE CONSTITUENCY. IF NOT CLOSE AND CONTINUE IN THE RANDOM ROUTE

S4) Please could I find that person and arrange to speak with them? *Either go to where that person is, or arrange to come back later to speak with them later today*
Je naweza kumpata huyo mtu na nipange kuongea na yeye?

| Code response..... | (209) | | Audit team verification (210) |
|--|-------|---|-------------------------------|
| Made appointment to come back later | 1 | Write in time & location of appointment. Skip 2 households and then proceed with a new questionnaire | 1 |
| Went to where the person is and found them | 2 | Proceed to Q1 | 2 |
| Other Write In | 3 | | 3 |

S5) Code how many visits you have had to make to the house / other locations in order to get this person
Andika uli zuru nyumbani/kokote kule mara ngapi ndiyo umpate huyu mtu

| Code response..... | (211) | | Audit team verification that sampling procedure was followed (212) |
|--------------------|-------|--|--|
| First attempt | 1 | | 1 |
| Second attempt | 2 | | 2 |
| Third attempt | 3 | After three attempts to get this respondent, you may make a substitution. Go to S6 | 3 |

S6) Could you tell me the gender, age and educational level of _____

The respondent you are trying to interview

Naomba unieleze kama huyo mtu ni mme au mke, umri wake na kiwango ya masomo yake?

| Gender | (213) | Age | (214) | Achieved educational level | (215) |
|--------|-------|-------|-------|--|-------|
| Male | 1 | 18-34 | 1 | Has no education | 1 |
| Female | 2 | 35-55 | 2 | Has some or complete primary | 2 |
| | | 56+ | 3 | Has some or complete secondary or other higher qualifications but not university | 3 |
| | | | | Has university or college education | 4 |

S7) If substituting.

- The aim here is to find another respondent in this area who has the same age, educational level and gender as the person selected.
- Check question S4 above,
- Proceed to the next door household
- Repeat the introduction
- Ask is there anyone in this household who is _____ (gender), aged _____ , and who has _____ education?
- Je kuna yeyote kwa nyumba hii ambaye ni _____ ,wa umri _____ , na kiwango ya masomo yake ni _____ ?
- Once you have identified a similar person, continue to Q1.

Remember that the first box of the questionnaire on page 1, should be filled for the person you finally interview, not for the person you originally tried to interview.

DON'T FORGET TO COMPLETE RECORD SHEET FOR EACH HOUSEHOLD VISITED. THIS IS A RECORD OF YOUR WORK DONE.

Repeat introduction if necessary

Q1)What aspect of your country Kenya are you most proud of? **Write in. One answer only.**

Je, unajivunia sana sura ipi ya nchi yako Kenya

(216,18)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

2) What aspect of your country are you least proud of? **Write in. One answer only**
Je, unajivunia kidogo sura ipi ya nchi yako Kenya?

(219,21)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

3) Could you please briefly explain to me what you understand by the term 'human rights? **Write in.**

Je, unieleze kwa kifupi ni nini maana ya "haki ya binaadamu"?

(222,39)

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |
| Nothing | 99 |

4) Please tell me which aspects of human rights are you aware of? Any others? **Probe fully. Do not read out list. Multiple code**

Naomba uniambie sura gani ya "haki ya binaadamu" unayo jua? Zingine?

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| The right to | (307,80) |
| Education | 001 |
| Remuneration for those working (i.e. pay for work) | 002 |
| Children being protected from child labour | 003 |
| Political affiliation (i.e. to be a member of a political party or stand for political seats) | 004 |
| Freedom of worship | 005 |
| Freedom of opinion and expression (including media and press freedom) | 006 |
| Fair and equal treatment before the law | 007 |
| Children being cared for (by parents or others) | 008 |
| Speedy hearing of cases | 009 |
| Protection from torture (e.g. police beating of suspects) | 010 |
| Life | 011 |
| Security | 012 |
| Nationality or citizenship (e.g. to have an ID card or a passport if you are a Kenyan citizen) | 013 |
| Own property | 014 |

| | |
|---|-----|
| Movement / freedom of movement | 015 |
| A fair court hearing / independent jury and judge | 016 |
| Assembly and association (joining associations, parties and attending meetings) | 017 |
| Not be subject to arrest without reason / not be held without trial over the permitted period | 018 |
| Vote | 019 |
| Good health | 020 |
| Shelter / housing | 021 |
| Livelihood | 022 |
| Food | 023 |
| Clean water | 024 |
| Clean environment | 025 |
| Not being discriminated against for HIV positive people | 026 |
| None | 027 |
| No reply | 028 |
| Other Write In | 029 |
| . | |
| . | |

5) Of all the areas I have just asked you about **Show Human Rights card**, which do you think is most important, second most important and third most important?

Kwa hizo sehemu zote nimekuuliza ni gani unadhani ni muhimu sana, gani ni ya pili na gani ni ya tatu?

6) On a scale of 1 to 10, where 1 is not at all satisfied, and 10 is very satisfied, how satisfied are you with the way the Kenya government is addressing _____ **read out human right**

Kwa kipimo cha 1 hadi 10, ambapo 1 ni kutoridhika kamwe, na 10 ni kuridhika sana, je umeridhika kiwango kipi jinzi serikali ya kenya ina shughulikia mambo ya _____ ?

Q 5

Q6

| IF READING ROTATE ORDER | How important is it? | | | How satisfied with gov (1 = not at all /10 = extremely) | |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--|----------|
| | 1 st Most | 2 nd Most | 3 rd Most | Write in | |
| | (407,08) | (409,10) | (411,12) | | |
| Education <i>Haki ya masomo</i> | 01 | 01 | 01 | | (421,22) |
| Children being protected from child labour <i>Haki ya watoto</i> | 02 | 02 | 02 | | (423,24) |
| Freedom of worship <i>Huru wa kuabudu</i> | 03 | 03 | 03 | | (425,26) |

| IF READING ROTATE ORDER | How important is it? | | | How satisfied with gov (1 = not at all /10 = extremely) |
|--|----------------------|----|----|--|
| Freedom of opinion and expression <i>Huru wa kuongea na kueleza maoni yako</i> | 04 | 04 | 04 | (427,28) |
| Equal and fair treatment before the law - a public hearing, an independent judge / jury <i>Kuchukuwa watu sawa kisheria</i> | 05 | 05 | 05 | (429,30) |
| Of children to care <i>Haki ya watoto kulinda</i> | 06 | 06 | 06 | (431,32) |
| Protection from torture (e.g. police beating of suspects) <i>Haki ya kutoteswa na polisi</i> | 07 | 07 | 07 | (433,34) |
| Life <i>Haki ya uhai</i> | 08 | 08 | 08 | (435,36) |
| Security (i.e. protection from crime and other forms of insecurity). <i>Ulinzi bora</i> | 09 | 09 | 09 | (437,38) |
| Nationality or citizenship (e.g. to have an ID card or a passport if you are a Kenyan citizen) <i>Haki ya kujulikana kama mkenya</i> | 10 | 10 | 10 | (439,40) |
| Own property <i>Haki ya kuwa na mali</i> | 11 | 11 | 11 | (441,42) |
| Freedom of movement <i>Huru wa kusafiri</i> | 12 | 12 | 12 | (443,44) |
| A fair court hearing / independent jury and judge <i>Kusikizwa sawa kotini</i> | 13 | 13 | 13 | (445,46) |
| Assembly and association (joining associations, parties and attending meetings) <i>Haki ya kuungana na vikundi vyovyote</i> | 14 | 14 | 14 | (447,48) |
| Not be subject to arrest without reason / not be held without trial over the permitted period <i>Kutoshikwa bila sababu</i> | 15 | 15 | 15 | (449,50) |
| Vote <i>Kupiga kura</i> | 16 | 16 | 16 | (451,52) |
| Health care <i>Kuwa na afya bora</i> | 17 | 17 | 17 | (453,54) |
| Shelter / housing <i>Kuwa na nyumba</i> | 18 | 18 | 18 | (455,56) |
| Gainful employment <i>Haki ya kupata kazi ya maana</i> | 19 | 19 | 19 | (457,58) |
| Food <i>chakula</i> | 20 | 20 | 20 | (459,60) |
| Clean water <i>Maji safi</i> | 21 | 21 | 21 | (461,62) |
| Clean environment <i>Mazingira masafi</i> | 22 | 22 | 22 | (463,64) |
| Not being discriminated against for HIV positive people <i>Kuchukuliwa sawa na wengine kwa wale ambao huishi na virusi vya ukimwi</i> | 23 | 23 | 23 | (465,66) |

7a) So please tell me, considering the last 12 months or so, how satisfied are you with the general government performance in handling human rights issues in Kenya?

Sasa tafadhali niambie, ukiangalia miezi 12 iliyopita umeridhika kiasi gani na serikali ya kenya vile ina shughulikia mambo ya haki ya binadamu

(470,71)

Not at all satisfied

Extremely satisfied

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | 06 | 07 | 08 | 09 | 10 |
|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|

7b) Why do you say so? Write in reason for satisfaction level

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(507,21)

| | |
|-------------|----|
| | |
| No response | 99 |

8a) Do you feel that women in Kenya as compared to men in Kenya are enjoying equal rights?

Je, waona kama wanawake wa kenya kulinganishwa na wanaume wa kenya Wana furahia haki sawa?

(522)

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 8 |
| No response | 9 |

Ask all

8b) Why do you say so? Mbona wasema hivyo?

(523,37)

| | |
|-------------|----|
| | |
| No response | 99 |

Ask all

9a) Have you heard of the Sexual Offences Act?

Je umewahi kusikia, haki ya sheria mpya kuhusu ubakaji?

(538)

| | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to D1 |

9b) Do you support it? Je, unaiunga mkono?

(539)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to D1 |
| No | 2 | Continue | No response | 9 | Go to D1 |

9c) Why / why not? Write in reasons Kwa nini? Andika sababu

(540,54)

| | |
|-------------|----|
| | |
| No response | 99 |

DEVOLVED FUND SECTION

D1) In the past few years since 2003, have you heard about any meeting or meetings taking place where your community was invited to discuss the priorities for development in this area?

Kwa miaka michache iliyopita kuanzia 2003, je, umewahi sikia mkutano wowote ukiendelea ambapo jamii yako ili alikwa kuzungumza kuhusu maendeleo yaliyotakikana eneo hili?

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes | No | No response | |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | (555) |
| Ask D2 | Go to D7 | Go to D7 | |

D2) What was / were the meeting/s about? Do not read out. More than one answer possible.

Mkutano uli kuwa juu ya nini?

(556,65)

| | |
|---|----|
| Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) / Local Authority Transfer Fund / Local Council meeting | 01 |
| Constituency Development Fund | 02 |
| Constituency Bursary Fund / Locational meeting | 03 |
| HIV / AIDS fund / HIV/AIDS | 04 |
| General development: <u>ask</u> – which fund / organization? | 05 |
| Other <u>write in</u> | 06 |
| Don't know / not sure / can't remember | 88 |

D3) How did you get to know about the meeting/s? Do not read out. More than one answer possible

Ulijuaje kuhusu mkutano?

(566,75)

| | |
|--|----|
| Saw a poster | 01 |
| Chiefs/Dos baraza | 02 |
| Told about it by the Councillor / other member of the local council | 03 |
| Told about it by the Chief / DO | 04 |
| Told about it by the MPs office / MP / officials working for the MP | 05 |
| Told about it by other members of the community / family / friends / word of mouth | 06 |
| Over the radio | 07 |
| Leaflets / hand outs / flyers | 08 |
| Told about it by an NGO, CBO or other organization | 09 |
| Other | 10 |
| Don't know / not sure / can't remember | 88 |

D4) Where was the meeting held?

Mkutano uli kuwa wapi?

(576,80)

| | |
|--|----|
| The MPs office | 01 |
| Chiefs office / Dos office etc. | 02 |
| Community hall | 03 |
| City Hall | 04 |
| Other local council building mentioned | 05 |
| Hotel | 06 |
| Other write in | |
| Don't know / not sure / can't remember | 88 |

D5) To help me identify what the meeting was, can you tell me who convened the meeting or what was the name of the meeting or what fund was discussed at the meeting? *Do not read out. Multiple code*

Ili nijue jinsi ya mkutano, tafadhali niambie ni nani aliita mkutano hali ya mkutano au ni nini ilizungumzwa kwa mkutano

(607,20)

| | |
|--|----|
| The MPs office | 01 |
| The local council | 02 |
| The DO/DC/Chief/Sub-Chief | 03 |
| An NGO / CBO or development organization | 04 |
| CDF Locational meeting | 05 |
| LASDAP consultative meeting (Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan) | 06 |
| The Government | 07 |
| Other | |
| Don't know / not sure / can't remember | 88 |

Ask to those who had heard about such a meeting

D6) Have you actually attended any one of these meetings in the past few years since 2003? (To discuss the priorities for development in this area / how government money should be spent)?

Je, umewahi kuhudhuria mkutano wowote kwa miaka michache iliyopita tangu 2003?(kuzungumza mambo ya maendeleo katika eneo hili/ jinsi pesa za serikali zinafaa zitumike)

| | | | |
|---------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes | No | No response | |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | (621) |
| Ask D6a | Go to D7 | | |

D6a) According to your assessment of the meeting you attended please tell me which of the following two statements you mostly agree with

Kwa uchunguzi wako wa mkutano ulio hudhuria, niambie ni gani kati ya maelezo mawili yafuatayo una kubaliana nayo sana?

(622,23)

| | |
|--|----|
| We who attended the meeting all had a fair chance to participate or give our views; there seemed to be a genuine interest in what we had to say | 01 |
| We who attended the meeting were not given a chance to participate; our views were not sought and instead it was a forum for the MP / Councillors to tell us what was to be done | 02 |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |
| No response | 99 |

D7) Are you aware that there are funds / monies from the government that are supposed to finance development in this area?

Je, wajua kwamba kunazo fedha / hela kutoka serikalini kuendelea maendeleo eneo hili? Je, wafikiri hii ndiyo njia bora ya kueleza uwakilishaji wa fedha?

| | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-------|
| Yes | No | No response | |
| 1 | 2 | 9 | (625) |
| Ask D8 | Go to D9 | | |

D8) Can you tell me the names of these funds? Any others? *Do NOT read out list., More than one answer possible*

Naomba uniambie majina ya hizi fedha ? zinginezo?

D9) For each fund NON mentioned ask: Have you heard of the _____?

Je, umewahisikia juu ya _____?

D10) For each fund he / she is aware of ask: Do you know that you should participate in identifying the priority needs in your community to be addressed using _____?

Je, wajua ya kwamba wafaa kushiriki kwa kutambua mahitaji katika jamii yako kushughulikiwa na _____?

D11) For each fund he / she is aware of ask: Have you ever participated in prioritising the needs to be addressed from the _____?

Je, umewahi kushiriki kwa kuoredhesha mahitaji kulingana na umuhimu kuangaliwa kutokana na _____?

| | D8) Can you tell me the names of the funds DO NOT READ OUT | D9) Have you heard of ---- Read each fund not mentioned at D8) | | | D10) Aware should participate in identifying needs For funds aware of | | | D11) Have u ever participated in prioritising the needs to be addressed from ___? For funds aware of | | | |
|--|---|---|----|-------|--|----|-------|---|----|------------|-------|
| | (630,45) | Yes | No | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | Don't know | |
| Constituency Development Fund (CDF) – that is the fund controlled at the Constituency level <i>Pesa za maendeleo ya eneo (CDF)</i> | 01 | 1 | 0 | (651) | 1 | 0 | (711) | 1 | 0 | 9 | (731) |
| HIV/AIDS fund / National Aids Control Council (NACC) funds <i>Pesa za mambo ya ukimwi (NACC) katika eneo</i> | 02 | 2 | 0 | (652) | 2 | 0 | (712) | 2 | 0 | 9 | (732) |
| Constituency Bursary fund (CBF) / Bursary Fund / School Fees fund or similar <i>Pesa za masomo katika eneo (CBF)</i> | 03 | 3 | 0 | (653) | 3 | 0 | (713) | 3 | 0 | 9 | (733) |
| Local Authority Transfer fund (LATF) or the LASDAP – Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan, or Local Council money or similar <i>Pesa za maendeleo katika serikali ya ulaya katika eneo (LATF)</i> | 04 | 4 | 0 | (654) | 4 | 0 | (714) | 4 | 0 | 9 | (734) |
| Kenya Roads Board (KRB) Fund / Roads fund / Road Maintenance Levy Fund <i>Pesa za kuboresha barabara (KRB)</i> | 05 | 5 | 0 | (655) | 5 | 0 | (715) | 5 | 0 | 9 | (735) |
| Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) <i>Pesa za maendeleo ya jamii (CDTF)</i> | 06 | 6 | 0 | (656) | 6 | 0 | (716) | 6 | 0 | 9 | (736) |
| None of the above known <i>Hakuna kati ya hizo juu</i> | 07 | 7 | 0 | (657) | 7 | 0 | (717) | 7 | 0 | 9 | (737) |
| Other <u>Write in</u> | 08 | 8 | 0 | (658) | 8 | 0 | (718) | 8 | 0 | 9 | (738) |
| . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . | | | | | | | | | | | |

If No in D11 GO TO Q CDF SECTION

For each fund participated in ask

D12) How did you participate in _____ read out name of fund?

Do not read out

Je, ulishirikiaje kwa _____soma jina la fedha?

| | Attended a community meeting | Sits on / sat on the committee | Made a request to those in charge of the fund / lobby | Attended another type of related meeting | Other (write in beside table) | |
|--|------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|-------------------------------|----------|
| Constituency Development Fund (CDF) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (807,16) |
| HIV/AIDS fund / National Aids Control Council (NACC) funds | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (821,30) |
| Constituency Bursary fund (CBF) / Bursary Fund / School Fees fund | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (831,40) |
| Local Authority Transfer fund (LATF) or the LASDAP – Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan or Local Council money | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (841,50) |
| Kenya Roads Board (KRB) Fund / Roads fund | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (851,60) |
| Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (861,70) |

CDF SPECIFIC SECTION

If CDF known about at either D8 or D9 ask the following questions marked CDF, if CDF is not known go to CBF Specific Section

CDF1) Do you know how much money is in the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) for 2005/6 or the last one year in this constituency? Write in amount:-

Je, unajua ni pesa ngapi ziko kwa hazina ya cdf mwaka wa 2005 /2006au mwaka moja uliopita katika sehemu yako?

(907)

| | |
|----------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Not sure | 8 |

CDF2) Who is supposed to be in charge of deciding who gets this money or which projects benefit from this money? *One answer only Do not read out*

Ni nani anafaa apewe jukumu la kuamua ni nani anapewa hii pesa au ni mradi upi unafaidika kwa hii pesa?

CDF 3) Who is actually in charge of deciding who gets this money or which projects benefit from this money? *One answer only Do not read out*

Ni nani anajukumu la kuamua ni nani anapewa hii pesa au ni mradi upi unafaidika kwa hii pesa?

(908,09)

(910,11)

| Do not read out | Supposed to be in charge | Actually in charge |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| The area MP | 01 | 01 |
| A committee / the Constituency Development Committee / CDC | 02 | 02 |
| The local councillors | 03 | 03 |
| The local Council | 04 | 04 |
| The Central Government / various Ministries | 05 | 05 |
| Community based organizations (e.g. Self-help groups, women's groups, churches) | 06 | 06 |
| The local community through Locational Meetings / Locational Meetings | 07 | 07 |
| The District Projects Committee (DPC) | 08 | 08 |
| DO / DC / PC | 09 | 09 |
| National CDF Management Committee / Central level committee | 10 | 10 |
| Don't know / not sure | 11 | 11 |
| Other | 12 | 12 |

CDF4) Is there a Constituency Development Fund Committee (officially known as the Constituency Development Committee) in this Constituency?

Je, hapa kuna kamati ya CDC?

(935)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF 8 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to CDF 8 |

CDF5) Do you know the name of the Chairperson of the Constituency Development Fund Committee (Constituency Development Committee) in this Constituency?

Je, wajua mwenye kiti wa kamati hii?

(936)

| | |
|----------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Not sure | 8 |

CDF6) Do you know how people get onto the committee?

Je, unajua vile watu huchaguliwa katika kamati hizi?

(937)

| | | |
|----------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF 8 |
| Not sure | 8 | Go to CDF 8 |

CDF7) How does one get onto the committee?

Mtu huchaguliwa aje kwa kamati hii?

(938,45)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Appointed by the MP | 01 |
| Elected / chosen by the community | 02 |
| Other (write in) | 03 |

Ask all:

CDF8) Have you or someone you know ever wanted to find out how the money from the CDF in your constituency is being spent?

Je, umewahi au mtu unayejua emewahi kuuliza vile pesa ya CDF inatumika katika eneo hili ?

(950)

| | | |
|-------------|---|------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF9 |
| No response | 9 | Go to CDF9 |

CDF8a) Was it difficult to find out?

Je, ilikuwa ngumu kujua?

(951)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |
| Difficult | 2 | No response | 9 |

CDF8b) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(952,69)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Ask All

CDF9) If you wanted to find out, do you think it would be easy or difficult to find out how the money from the CDF has been spent?

Ikiwa ungependa kujua, wafikiri itakuwa rahisi au ngumu kujua vile pesa ya CDF imetumika?

(970)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |
| Difficult | 2 | No response | 9 |

CDF9b) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(1007,24)

| | |
|---------|--|
| | |
| Nothing | |

CDF10) In your opinion, is selection and prioritisation of CDF projects in your community done fairly or unfairly?

Kwa maoni yako, je shughuli za kukaguwa na kuorodhesha miradi katika hali ya umuhimu kwa CDF ni ya haki au udanganyifu katika eneo lako?

(1030)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Fairly | 1 | Has varied | 3 |
| Unfairly | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |

CDF11) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(1031,51)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

CDF12) Are you aware of the CDF projects' tendering process – that is the process through which work is given out to contractors?

Je, wajua jinsi kazi za miradi ya CDF zinapeana?

(1055)

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF 14 |
| Not sure | 8 | Go to CDF 14 |

CDF13) Do you think the tendering process – that is who is selected to do the actual work – is it done fairly or unfairly?

Je, wafikiri jinsi ya kupeana kazi kwa miradi ya CDF ni ya haki au udanganyifu?

(1056)

| | |
|----------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Not sure | 8 |

CDF13b) Why do you say that? Write in reason

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(1057,74)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Ask All

CDF14) Have you, a family member, your local community or a group that you belong to, ever submitted a proposal / request to get money from the Constituency Development fund?

Je, umewahi, au yeyote katika jamaa yako au jamii yako au kikundi chako peleka ombi lolote kupewa pesa ya CDF?

(1107)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF 16 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to CDF 16 |

CDF15) Did it get any money?

Ulipata pesa?

(1108)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

Ask All

CDF16) Do you know of any projects or anything else that have been funded out of the Constituency Development Fund in this constituency?

Wajua mradi wowote au chochote kile ambacho kimepata pesa ya CDF katika eneo lako?

(1109)

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF 18 |
| Know of some projects, but not sure which fund the money comes from | 3 | Go to CDF 18 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to CDF 18 |

CDF17a) Which projects do you know of that have been funded by CDF money? Any others? Do not read out. Interviewer code project appropriately. If not on list, write in other

Ni mradi upi umepewa pesa ya CDF unaojua? Nyingine?

CDF17b) Was this project funded only by the CDF or was it also funded by any other development fund?

Huu mradi ulipata pesa ya CDF pekee au ulipata pesa zingine kutoka kwa fedha zingine za maendeleo?



If other fund also ask:

CDF17c) Which other fund(s) provided money for this project? *Do not read out*

| | CDF 17a | CDF 17b | | | | CDF 17c | | | | | | |
|--|-----------|----------|------------------|---------------------|--------|---------|-----|----------|------|------|------------------|-----------|
| | (1110,49) | CDF Only | Other funds also | Don't know/not sure | | LATF | CBF | HIV Fund | CDTF | RMLF | Other (write in) | |
| Health centre building / equipment / supplies | 01 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1207) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1307,20) |
| School building / equipment / supplies | 02 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1208) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1321,30) |
| In the area of helping businesses / income generating activity | 03 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1209) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1331,40) |
| Religion / churches / mosque | 04 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1210) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1341,50) |
| Roads | 05 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1211) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1351,60) |
| Market places | 06 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1212) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1361,70) |
| Constituency / MPs office | 07 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1213) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1371,80) |
| Paying for education | 08 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1214) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1407,20) |
| Paying for healthcare | 09 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1215) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1421,30) |
| Funerals | 10 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1216) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1431,40) |
| Water | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1217) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1441,50) |
| Housing for the poor | 12 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1218) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1451,60) |
| Sanitation (toilets, rubbish) | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1219) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1461,70) |
| Agricultural | 14 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1220) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1471,80) |
| Developing markets for local products | 15 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1221) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1507,20) |
| HIV/AIDS | 16 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1222) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1521,30) |
| Youth | 17 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1223) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1531,40) |
| Sports | 18 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1224) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1541,50) |
| Other <u>write in</u> | | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1225) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1551,60) |

Ask All

CDF18) Do you think CDF has improved the standard of living within your constituency?

Je, wafikiri CDF imeboresha hali ya maisha katika eneo lako?

(1807)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

CDF19) What about you and/or your family – do you think the Constituency Development Fund has improved your standard of living?

Na wewe binafsi au jamaa yako –wafikiri CDF imeboresha hali ya maisha yako / yenu?

(1808)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

If answered YES at CDF18 ask:

CDF20) How much do you feel the Constituency Development Fund has improved the standard of living of your Constituency - a lot or a little?

Kwa kiasi gani unaona CDF imeboresha hali ya maisha kwa eneo lako – sana au kidogo

If answered yes at CDF19 ask:

CDF 21) How much do you feel the Constituency Development Fund has improved your / your family's standard of living - a lot or a little?

Kwa kiasi gani unaona CDF imeboresha hali yako au ya jamaa yako ya maisha? –sana au kidogo

(1809)

(1810)

| Has the CDF improved standard of living..... | Constituency CDF20 | You and/or your family CDF21 |
|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| A lot | 1 | 1 |
| A little | 2 | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 | 4 |

If thinks the fund has improved standard of living of either the constituency or family a lot or a little, continue, rest go to CDF23

CDF22) How has it improved the standard of living of your constituency / you and your family?

Je, imeboreshaje hali ya maisha ya eneo hili / yako na ya jamaa yako?

| | |
|---|----|
| Constituency / local area (1811,28) | |
| Nothing | 99 |
| Respondent and / or family (1831,48) | |
| Nothing | 99 |

CDF23) Compared with the situation before the Constituency Development Fund was started, in 2003, do you think there has been less development in the Constituency, more development or about the same level of development?

Ukilinganisha na nyakati hatukuwa na CDF, mwaka wa 2003, wafikiri kumekuwa na maendeleo kiasi, zaidi au sawa katika eneo hili?

| Less development than before 2003 | More development than before 2003 | About the same level of development as before 2003 | Don't know / not sure | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1850) |

CDF24) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Constituency Development Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of then replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako, wafikiri pesa za CDF ziongezwe, zipunguzwe, au zibakitu vile vile au ziondolewe na badala waweke kindi kingine?

| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | (1851) |

CDF25) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to improve it?

Wafikiri ni vizuri kuleta mabadiliko kwa uongozi au jinsi CDF zinatumika kuboresha utumizi wa CDF?

(1852)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDF 27 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 | |

CDF26) What changes should be made? Anything else? Write in

Mabadiliko yapi yana takikana? Chochote?

(1855,75)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 99 |

Ask All

CDF27) We are interested in knowing whether the community has been made aware of aspects of the running of the fund. Did you know that _____ **Read out item**

Tungependa kujuwa kama jamii imejulishwa sura za uongozi wa fedha hizi je, ulijua ya kwamba?

| | | Yes | No | |
|---|---|-----|----|--------|
| a | The member of Parliament is supposed to convene Locational meetings with the community at least once a year to identify projects for each location within the constituency? | 1 | 0 | (1907) |
| b | The Member of Parliament appoints the committee members from specific categories of people? | 2 | 0 | (1908) |
| c | The committee prioritises projects from the Locations for funding? | 3 | 0 | (1909) |
| d | Anyone is free to submit a proposal for funding for a community project from the CDF? | 4 | 0 | (1910) |
| e | The projects are tendered / carried out by the relevant local government department (e.g. the Ministry of Education is supposed to be in charge of the tendering of a schools project) | 5 | 0 | (1911) |
| f | CDF accounts have to be submitted and approved by the National CDF committee before more money is released | 6 | 0 | (1912) |
| g | You have a right to see the CDF accounts | 7 | 0 | (1913) |
| h | CDF projects are audited by a District Project Committee | 8 | 0 | (1914) |
| i | The accounting officers for CDF are the District Development Officers who are also the accounting officers under the District Development Committee as well as other development initiatives at the district levels | 9 | 0 | (1915) |

Ask all

CDF28) What do you think of this accounting arrangement (at CDF27i above)? Why? **Write in views and reasons**

Wafikiriaje kuhusu mipangilio iliyo juu? Kwa nini?

(1921,45)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) Specific Section

Ask if aware of CBF at D8 and D9 otherwise go to LATF Section

CBF1) Do you know how much money is in the Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) for 2005/6 or over the last one year? in this constituency?

Je, wajua ni pesa ngapi zilioko kwa hazina ya CBF mwaka wa 2005/2006 au kwa mwaka mmoja uliopita kwa eneo hili?

Write in amount:-

(1950)

| | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

Committee / Management

CBF2) Who is supposed to be in charge of deciding who gets this money? *One answer only Do not read out*

Ni nani anafaa awe na jukumu la kuamuwa ni nani anapewa hii pesa?

CBF 3) Who is actually in charge of deciding who gets this money? *One answer only Do not read out*

Ni nani amepewa jukumu la kuamuwa ni nani anapewa hii pesa?

(1951,52)

(1953,54)

| Do not read out | Supposed to be in charge | Actually in charge |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------|
| The area MP | 01 | 01 |
| A committee / the Constituency Development Committee / CDC | 02 | 02 |
| The local councillors | 03 | 03 |
| The local Council | 04 | 04 |
| The Central Government / various Ministries | 05 | 05 |
| Community based organizations (eg. Self-help groups, women's groups, churches) | 06 | 06 |
| The local community through Locational Meetings / Locational Meetings | 07 | 07 |
| The District Projects Committee (DPC) | 08 | 08 |
| DO / DC / PC | 09 | 09 |
| National CBF Management Committee / Central level committee | 10 | 10 |
| Other (write in) | 11 | 11 |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 | 88 |

CBF4) Is there a Constituency Bursary Fund Committee in this Constituency?

Je, kuna kamati ya CBF katika eneo hili?

(1955)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Yes | 1 | CONTINUE |
| No | 2 | GO TO Q CBF 8 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | GO TO Q CBF 8 |

CBF5) Do you know the name of the Chairperson of the Constituency Bursary Fund Committee in this Constituency?

Je, wajua mwenye kiti wa kamati hii?

(1956)

| | |
|----------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Not sure | 8 |

CBF7) Do you know how people get on to the committee?

Je, wajua vile watu huchaguliwa katika kamati hii?

(1957)

| | | |
|----------|---|---------------|
| Yes | 1 | CONTINUE |
| No | 2 | GO TO Q CBF 8 |
| Not sure | 8 | GO TO Q CBF 8 |

CBF7b) How one gets into the committee:-

Mtu hujuaaje mmoja wa wana kamati hii?

(1959,80)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Appointed by the MP | 01 |
| Elected / chosen by the community | 02 |
| Other (write in) | 03 |

Ask All

CBF8) The committee has different seats for different types of people, can you name the kind of people that must be represented on the committee / what is the composition of the committee? Do not read out. Circle all mentioned.

Hii kamati iko na vyeo tofauti na watu tofauti, nieleze ni watu gani lazima waakilishwe katika kamati hii /kamati iko na watu wa aina gani?

(2007,30)

| | |
|---|----|
| Councillors / two councillors | 01 |
| Member of Parliament | 02 |
| Area District Education Officer / Assistant Education Officer (AEO) | 03 |
| Religious organizations / priests / preachers / Malims | 04 |
| Chair people of Board of Governors of school/s | 05 |
| Chairpersons of Parent Teachers Associations | 06 |
| Kenya Secondary Heads Association representative | 07 |
| Community members | 08 |
| Women | 09 |
| Other (write in) | 10 |
| Unable to name any / don't know | 88 |

How money spent

CBF11) What is the money supposed to be for? Do not read out

Hizi pesa zafaa zitumike wapi?

(2031,50)

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Secondary school fees | 01 |
| Other answer (write in) | 02 |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

CBF12) What kind of people should benefit from the fund?

Watu wa aina gani wanafaa wafaidike kwa hizi pesa?

Probe fully e.g. If orphans mentioned ask: is the fund only for orphans / HIV/AIDS orphans or for others as well?

Je, hii fedha ni ya mayatima peeke yake /mayatima ya ukimwi au kwa wengine pia?

(2051,80)

| | |
|--|----|
| Needy children / poor children / children who can't afford the fees | 01 |
| Orphans only | 20 |
| HIV/AIDS orphans only | 03 |
| Anyone / anyone who is at secondary school / got a place at secondary school | 04 |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

CBF13) As far as you know, what is the process through which this money is given out?

Do not read out. Code any item mentioned

Vile unajua, ni jinsi gani hii pesa inapeana?

(2107,20)

| | |
|--|----|
| Application forms are filled in | 01 |
| Applications forms are vetted by the committee / other | 02 |
| A cheque is given out | 03 |
| Other (Write in) | 04 |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

Accountability and transparency

CBF14) If you wanted to find out, do you think it would be easy or difficult to see who has received a bursary in 2005?

Ungetaka kujua, wafikiri inge kuwa rahisi au ngumu kujua /ona ni nani amepewa pesa hizo mwaka wa 2005?

(2121)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 |
| Difficult | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

CBF15) Why do you say that?*Mbona wasema hivyo?*

(2122,39)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

CBF16) In your opinion, is selection and prioritisation of children to get bursaries in your community done fairly or unfairly?*Kwa maoni yako jinsi ya kuchagua na kuorodhesha majina ya watu kulingana na mahitaji ya kupewa hii pesa katika jamii yako ni ya haki au undanganyifu*

(2140)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Fairly | 1 | Has varied | 3 |
| Unfairly | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |

CBF17) Why do you say that?*Mbona wasema hivyo?*

(2141,58)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

CBF18) Have you, a family member, your local community or a group that you belong to, ever submitted a request to get a Bursary from the Constituency Bursary Fund?*Je umewahi, au jamaa yako au jamii yako au kundi lako limewahi peleka ombi kupata hii pesa ya CBF?*

(2160)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CBF20 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to CBF20 |

CBF19) Was a bursary awarded?

Je, pesa ilipeanwa?

(2161)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

Ask All

CBF20) Do you know what criteria are used to decide on the children who get the bursaries?

Je, wajua jinsi watoto ambao hupewa hii pesa hukaguliwa?

(2162)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | GO TO CBF 22 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 | GO TO CBF 22 |

CBF 21) What criteria are used?

Wanatumia njia gani?

(2163,80)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Ask All

CBF 22) Do you know any child who has received a bursary from the Constituency Bursary Fund?

Je, unajua mtoto yeyote ambaye amepata pesa ya CBF?

(2207)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

CBF23) Do you think the Constituency Bursary Fund has benefited your constituency?

Unafikiri CBF imesaidia eneo lako?

(2208)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CBF 25 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to CBF 25 |

CBF24) How much do you feel the Constituency Bursary Fund has benefited the Constituency - a lot or a little?

Hii pesa ya CBF imesaidia eneo lako kiasi gani? – sana, au kidogo?

(2209)

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| | Constituency CBF 24 |
| A lot | 1 |
| A little | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

Ask All

CBF25) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Constituency Bursary Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako unafikiri hizi pesa za CBF zinafaa ziongezwe, zipunguzwe, au zibakitu vile vile, au ziondolewe na badala walete kitu kingine?

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | (2210) |

CBF26) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the Constituency Bursary Fund (CBF) to improve it?

Unafikiri ni vizuri kuleta mabadiliko kwa uongozi au jinsi pesa hizi zinatumiwa kuboresha utumizi wa CBF?

(2211)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CBF 28 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to CBF 28 |

CBF27) What changes should be made? Anything else? Write in

Ni mabadiliko yapi yanafaa yaletwe ? ingine?

(2212,29)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 88 |

Ask All

CBF 28) Do you feel that the fund is addressing the gender imbalance in secondary school education in your area?

Je, wafikiri hii pesa ina suluhisha shida ya upendeleo kati ya watoto wakiume na wakike katika masomo ya shule ya upili Katika eneo lako?

(2230)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't believe there is a gender imbalance | 3 |
| No | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |

CBF29) We are interested in knowing whether the community has been made aware of aspects of the running of the fund. Did you know that _____ **Read out item**

Tungependa kujua kama jamii imejulishwa sura ya kuendesha hii fedha. Ulijuua ya kwamba

| | Yes | No | |
|--|-----|----|--------|
| The Ministry of Education provides strict guidelines to the Bursary Committee on how to select which applications get a Bursary Wizara wa elimu wametoa amri kali kwa kamati ya pesa hizi kukaguwa ni maombi yapi yanapewa pesa | 1 | 0 | (2231) |
| You have a right to see the lists of who gets a bursary and the amount awarded Una haki ya kuangalia orodha ya wale ambao wana pewa pesa na kiasi cha pesa | 2 | 0 | (2232) |
| Any irregularities can be reported to the Ministry of Education Wizara iko tayari kupokea malalamizi yoyote ya ufisadi | 3 | 0 | (2233) |
| Girl children get extra points towards getting a bursary Watoto wakike wanapewa nafasi kubwa ya kupata pesa hizi | 4 | 0 | (2234) |

LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSFER FUND

Ask all

LATF1) Do you know the name of your Councillor?

Je, unajua jina la diwani wako?

(2240)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

LATF2) Did you vote for a Councillor in the last general elections?

Je, ulipiga kura kwa diwani yeyote kwa uchaguzi mkuu uliopita?

(2241)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

LATF3) In your opinion, what are the duties and responsibilities of your councillor?

Write in

Kwa maoni yako, kazi na madaraka ya diwani wako ni gani ?

(2242,59)

| | |
|------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know | 88 |

LATF4) Had you ever heard about Local Authorities Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) – that is a process to decide on the priorities for each area involving the community and how the Local Authority money should be spent - before this interview?

Je, umewahi kusikia kuhusu LASDAP kabla ya mkutano wa leo?

(2260)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GO TO LATF8 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | GO TO LATF8 |

LATF5) Have you ever participated in any LASDAP meeting?

Umewahi shiriki katika mkutano wowote wa LASDAP?

(2261)

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| No response | 9 |

If Yes ask:

LATF6) Was the meeting held at a convenient location for you?

Je, mkutano ulikuwa sehemu/pahali pali kufurahisha?

(2262)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |
| No | 2 | No response | 9 |

LATF7) Are you aware of the Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan (LASDAP) tendering process?

Je, wafhamu jinsi ya kupeana kazi kwa LASDAP?

(2263)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

Ask all:

LATF8) Have you ever seen or heard about any tenders / advertisements asking the local community to put in bids for work that needs to be done for projects funded by the Local Council?

tJe, umewahi ona /sikia matangazo ya kuomba watu wa jamii kuweka maombi yao ya kazi za miradi inayo endeshwa na LASDAP

(2264)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

LATF9) Is there a LASDAP Committee in this Constituency?*Kuna kamati ya LASDAP eneo hili?*

(2265)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to LATF 11 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to LATF 11 |

LATF10) Do you know how people get on to the committee?*Je, unajua vile watu huwa katika kamati hii? Aje?*

(2266)

| | | |
|----------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GO TO 11 |
| Not sure | 8 | |

If Yes ask

LATF10b) How one gets into the committee:-

(2307,20)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Appointed by the MP | 01 |
| Elected / chosen by the community | 02 |
| Other (write in) | 03 |

Ask all

LATF11) Do you know of anything that is done by or any projects funded by the Local Council in this constituency?*Je, unajua chochote kinacho fanywa au mradi wowote unao endelezwa na fedha za serikali ya ulaya eneo hili?*

(2321)

| | | |
|---|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to LATF13 |
| Know of some projects, but not sure which fund the money comes from | 3 | Go to LATF13 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to LATF13 |

LATF12) Which projects do you know of that have been funded by the Local Council?
Any others? **Do not read out. Interviewer code project appropriately. If not on list, write in other**

Ni miradi ipi una jua inaendelezwa na fedha ya serikali ya ulaya?

LATF12b) Was this project funded only by the LATF or was it also funded by any other development fund?

Je, huu mradi ulipata pesa kutoka LATF peke yake au pesa zingine zilitoka kwa fedha zingine za maendeleo



If other fund also ask:

LATF12c) Which other fund(s) provided money for this project? Do not read out

Pesa zingine zilitoka wapi kwa mradi huu?

| | LATF12 | | LATF12b | | | | LATF12c | | | | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|-----|----------|------|------|------------------|-----------|--|
| | (2410,49) | LATF Only | Other funds also | Don't know / not sure | CDF | CBF | HIV/Fund | CDTF | RMLF | Other (write in) | | |
| Health centre building / equipment / supplies | 01 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2507) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2607,20) | |
| School building / equipment / supplies | 02 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2508) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2621,30) | |
| In the area of helping businesses / income generating activity | 03 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2509) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2631,40) | |
| Religion / churches / mosque | 04 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2510) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2641,50) | |
| Roads | 05 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2511) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2651,60) | |
| Market places | 06 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2512) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2661,70) | |
| Constituency / MPs office | 07 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2513) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2671,80) | |
| Paying for education | 08 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2514) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2708,20) | |
| Paying for healthcare | 09 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2515) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2721,30) | |
| Funerals | 10 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2516) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | (2731,40) | |

| | LATF12 | LATF12b | | | | LATF12c | | | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|-----------|------------------|-----------------------|--------|---------|-----|----------|------|------|------------------|-----------|--|
| | | LATF Only | Other funds also | Don't know / not sure | | CDF | CBF | HIV Fund | CDTF | RMLF | Other (write in) | | |
| | (2410,49) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Water | 11 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2517) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2741,50) | |
| Housing for the poor | 12 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2518) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2751,60) | |
| Sanitation (toilets, rubbish) | 13 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2519) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2761,70) | |
| Agricultural | 14 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2520) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2771,80) | |
| Developing markets for local products | 15 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2521) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2807,20) | |
| HIV/AIDS | 16 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2522) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2821,30) | |
| Youth | 17 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2523) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2831,40) | |
| Sports | 18 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2524) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2841,50) | |
| Other write in | | 1 | 2 | 8 | (2525) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (2851,60) | |

Ask All

LATF13)How satisfied are you with the services provided by the Local Council to your area / ward?

Umeridhika kiasi gani na huduma za serikali ya wilaya katika eneo/ diwani yako?

(3107)

| | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Very satisfied | 1 | Fairly dissatisfied | 4 |
| Fairly satisfied | 2 | Very dissatisfied | 5 |
| Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | 3 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |

LATF14) Do you think the work of the Local Council has improved the standard of living of your area / ward?

Je, wafikiri kazi za serikali ya wilaya zimeboresha hali ya maisha katika eneo /diwani yako?

(3108)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to LATF 17 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to LATF 17 |

LATF15)How much do you feel the Local Council has improved the standard of living of your area / ward - a lot or a little?

Unaona serikali ya wilaya imeboresha hali ya maisha katika eneo lako kiasi gani-sana au kidogo

(3109)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------|
| A lot | 1 | Continue |
| A little | 2 | Continue |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to LATF 17 |

LATF16) How has it improved the standard of living of your area / ward

Imeboresha hali ya maisha kiasi gani katika eneo /diwani yako?

(3110,24)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Ask All

LATF17) We are interested in knowing whether the community has been made aware of aspects of the running of the Local Council and the LASDAP. Did you know that

Read out item

Tungependa kujua kama jamii imejulishwa sura za uongozi wa serikali ya wilaya na fedha za LASDAP. Ulijuua ya kwamba

| | Yes | No | |
|--|-----|----|--------|
| The local council should advertise for any work that needs to be done in your community to give community members a chance to bid? <i>Serikali ya wilaya inafaa itangaze kazi yoyote ya kufanya kwa jamii ili watu wapate nafasi ya kuandika maombi yao</i> | 1 | 0 | (3130) |
| Community members who are qualified and have the capacity to undertake the work should be given priority? <i>Wale ambao wamepita na wana uwezo wa kufanya kazi hiyo wapewe nafasi ya kwanza</i> | 2 | 0 | (3131) |
| Council projects done in the community are supposed to hire local people as labour as far as possible? <i>Kazi za miradi ya wilaya zinafaa zifanywe na watu wa jamii hiyo iwezekanavyo</i> | 3 | 0 | (3132) |
| The community is supposed to elect a Monitoring Committee from community members to check on the way the Local Council money is spent? <i>Watu hufaa kuchagua kamati ya kuangalia jinsi pesa za wilaya zina tumika kutoka kwa jamii hiyo</i> | 4 | 0 | (3133) |
| Your Councillor is supposed to speak on behalf of projects in his Ward ./ Location at Council meetings so that they get funding? <i>Diwani wako anafaa azungumze kuhusu miradi ya diwani yake katika mikutano ya wilaya ili wapate pesa</i> | 5 | 0 | (3134) |
| The Community in your Ward / Location is supposed to be consulted in meetings with the Local Authority to prioritise their needs <i>Watu wa diwani wanafaa waulizwe maoni yao kuhusu miradi ya diwani katika mikutano ya serikali ya wilaya ili waorodheshe mahitaji yao katika hali ya umuhimu</i> | 6 | 0 | (3135) |
| The money given to your Local Council from Central Government (the Local Authority Transfer Fund) is published in the newspapers <i>Pesa zenye zina kuja kwa serikali ya wilaya kutoka serikali kuu zina andikwa kwa magazeti</i> | 7 | 0 | (3136) |

Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) Section

Ask if aware of CDTF at D8 and D 9 otherwise go to HIV Fund Section:

CDTF1) Do you know of any projects or anything else that have been funded out of the Community Development Trust Fund in this constituency?

Je unajua miradi yoyote (au chochote kile) ambayo yamepewa pesa kuttoka kwa fedha za maendeleo ya jamii CDTF eneo hili?

(3140)

| | | |
|---|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to CDTF3 |
| Know of some projects, but not sure which fund the money comes from | 3 | Go to CDTF3 |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 | Go to CDTF3 |

CDTF2) Which projects do you know of that have been funded by CDTF money? Any others? *Do not read out. Interviewer code project appropriately. If not on list, write in other*

Ni miradi yapi unayajua yamepewa pesa kutoka CDTF?

(3141,60)

| | |
|--|----|
| Health centre building / equipment / supplies | 01 |
| School building / equipment / supplies | 02 |
| In the area of helping businesses / income generating activity | 03 |
| Religion / churches / mosque | 04 |
| Roads | 05 |
| Market places | 06 |
| Constituency / MPs office | 07 |
| Paying for education | 08 |
| Paying for healthcare | 09 |
| Funerals | 10 |
| Water | 11 |
| Housing for the poor | 12 |
| Sanitation (toilets, rubbish) | 13 |
| Agricultural | 14 |
| Developing markets for local products | 15 |
| HIV/AIDS | 16 |
| Youth | 17 |
| Sports | 18 |
| Other <i>write in</i> | |

CDTF3) Compared with the situation before the Community Development Trust Fund was started, do you think there has been less development in the Constituency, more development or about the same level of development?

Ukilinganisha na nyakati ambazo hakukuwa na CDTF unafikiri kumekuwa na maendeleo kidogo, maendeleo zaidi ama bado ni sawa katika eneo lako?

| Less development than before | More development than before | About the same level of development as before | Don't know / not sure | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|---|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 8 | (3161) |

CDTF 4) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Community Development Trust Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako, unafikiri pesa za maendeleo ya jamii (CDTF) ziongezwe, zipunguzwe au kubaki vile ziko au unafikiri ziondolewe na badala kitu kingine kiwekwe

| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | (3162) |

CDTF5) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the Community Development Trust Fund (CDTF) to improve it?

Unafikiri inafaa uongozi na jinsi hizi pesa zinatumika zibadilishwe ili kuboresha huduma

(3163)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to HIV 1 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to HIV 1 |

CDTF6) What changes should be made? Anything else? Write in

(3164,80)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 88 |

Constituency HIV / AIDS Fund Section

Ask if aware of the Constituency HIV/AIDS fund at D8 and D9

HIV 1) Who is supposed to be in charge of deciding who gets this money or which projects benefit from this money? One answer only *Do not read out*

Ni nani hufaa kupewa jukumu la kuamua ni nani anapewa hii pesa na ni mradi upi hufaidika kwa hii pesa?

HIV 2) Who is actually in charge of deciding who gets this money or which projects benefit from this money? *One answer only Do not read out*

Ni nani hufanya kazi ya kuamua nani hupewa pesa na mradi upi hufaidika kwa hii pesa?

| | (3207,08) | (3209,10) |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------|
| Do not read out | Supposed to be in charge | Actually in charge |
| The area MP | 01 | 01 |
| A committee / the Constituency AIDS Control Committee / CACC | 02 | 02 |
| The local councillors | 03 | 03 |
| The local Council | 04 | 04 |
| The Central Government / various Ministries | 05 | 05 |
| Community based organizations (e.g. Self-help groups, women's groups, churches) | 06 | 06 |
| The local community through Locational Meetings / Locational Meetings | 07 | 07 |
| The District Projects Committee (DPC) | 08 | 08 |
| DO / DC / PC | 09 | 09 |
| National AIDS Control Committee / Central level committee | 10 | 10 |
| Don't know / not sure | 11 | 11 |
| Other | | |

HIV 3) Is there a Constituency AIDS Control Committee in this Constituency?

Je, kuna kamati ya mambo ya ukimwi (CACC) katika eneo hili?

| | (3211) | |
|-----------------------|--------|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | GO TO HIV 6a |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | GO TO HIV 6a |

HIV 4) Do you know the name of the Chairperson of the Constituency AIDS Control Committee (CACC) in this Constituency?

Je, wajua jina la mwenye kiti ya kamati ya (CACC) katika eneo hili?

(3212)

| | |
|----------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Not sure | 8 |

HIV 5a) Do you know how people get onto the committee?

Unajua vile watu huwa katika kamati hii?

(3213)

| | | |
|----------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | GO TO HIV 6a |
| Not sure | 8 | GO TO HIV 6a |

If yes ask:

HIV5b) How does one get onto the committee?

Mtu huingiaje kwa kamati hii?

(3214,25)

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----|
| Appointed by the MP | 01 |
| Elected / chosen by the community | 02 |
| Other (write in) | 03 |

Ask all:

HIV 6a) Have you or someone you know ever wanted to find out how the money from the Constituency HIV / AIDS Fund in your constituency is being spent?

Je, umewahi au yeyote unayejua amewahi penda kujua vile pesa za (CAF) zinatumika katika eneo lako?

(3226)

| | | |
|-------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to 7a |
| No response | 9 | Go to 7a |

HIV 6b) Was it difficult to find out?

Je, illikuwa ngumu kujua?

(3227)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |
| Difficult | 2 | No response | 9 |

HIV6c) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(3228,45)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Ask All

HIV7a) If you wanted to find out, do you think it would be easy or difficult to find out how the money from the Constituency HIV/AIDS Fund has been spent?

Je, unafikiri ingekuwa rahisi au ngumu kujua vile pesa hizi zinatumiwa?

(3246)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |
| Difficult | 2 | No response | 9 |

HIV7b) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(3247,64)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

HIV8) What is the money from this fund supposed to be for? Do not read out

Hii pesa inge kuwa ya nini?

(3265,80)

| | |
|--|----|
| HIV / AIDS projects | 01 |
| HIV / AIDS infected / affected persons | 02 |
| Other answer (write in) | 03 |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

HIV 9) In your opinion, is selection and prioritisation of the spending of these funds in your community done fairly or unfairly?

Kwa maoni yako, ukaguzi na kuorodhesha katika hali ya umihimu mambo ya kutumia hii pesa inafanywa katika hali ya haki au udanganyifu?

(3307)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Fairly | 1 | Has varied | 3 |
| Unfairly | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |

HIV 10) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo

(3308,25)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

HIV 11) Do you think the Constituency HIV / AIDS Fund has benefited your constituency?

Je, wafikiri hii pesa ya (CAF) imesaidia eneo lako?

(3330)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|--------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to HIV 13 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to HIV13 |

HIV 12) How much do you feel the Constituency HIV / AIDS Fund has benefited the Constituency - a lot or a little?

Unafikiri hii pesa ya (CAF) imesaidia eneo lako kiasi gani –sana au kidogo

(3331)

| | Constituency |
|-----------------------|--------------|
| A lot | 1 |
| A little | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 |

Ask All

HIV 13) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the HIV / AIDS Constituency Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako unafikiri hizi pesa zafaa kuongezwa au kupunguzwa au kuachwa vile ziko, au kuondolewa na badala kitu kingine kiwekwe

| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | (3332) |

HIV 14) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the HIV / AIDS Constituency Fund to improve it?

Je, unafikiri inafaa tuwe na mabadiliko katika uongozi na jinsi hii pesa inatumika ili kuboresha huduma?

(3333)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to RMLF1 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to RMLF1 |

HIV 15) What changes should be made? Anything else? Write in

Ni mabadiliko yapi yana takikana ? zingine?

(3334,48)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 88 |

Road Maintenance Levy Fund Section
Ask if aware of the RMLF at D8 and D9

RMLF1) What is the money supposed to be for? Do not read out

Hii pesa inafaa kuwa ya nini?

(3351,68)

| | |
|---|----|
| Constructing new roads in the constituency | 01 |
| Ensuring the roads are well maintained or in good condition | 02 |
| Other answer (write in) | |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

RMLF2) In your opinion, is selection and prioritisation of the spending of these funds in your community done fairly or unfairly?

Kwa maoni yako, ukaguzi jinsi ya kuorodhesha mambo katika hali ya umuhimu kutumia hizi pesa inafanyika katika hali ya haki au undanganyifu?

(3407)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Fairly | 1 | Has varied | 3 |
| Unfairly | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |

RMLF3) Why do you say that?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(3408,25)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

RMLF4) Do you think the Roads Fund has improved the state of roads in your constituency?

Je, unafikiri fedha ya barabara zime boresha hali ya barabara katika eneo lako?

(3430)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-------------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to RMLF6 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to RMLF6 |

RMLF5) How much do you feel the Roads Fund has improved the state of roads in your Constituency - a lot or a little?

Ni kiasi gani unaona fedha ya barabara ime boresha hali ya barabara katika eneo lako?

(3431)

| | | | |
|----------|--------------|-----------------------|---|
| | Constituency | | |
| A lot | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 8 |
| A little | 2 | | |

RMLF 6) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Roads Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako unafikiri pesa za barabara zafaa ziongezwe, zipunguzwe au zibaki tu vile ziko au ziondolewe na badala kitu kingine kiwekwe?

| | | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 8 | (3432) |

RMLF 7) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the Roads Fund to improve it?

Je, unafikiri inafaa kuleta mabadiliko katika uongozi na jinsi hizi pesa zina tumika kuboresha huduma?

(3433)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Cntinue |
| No | 2 | Go to M1 |
| Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to M1 |

RMLF 8) What changes should be made? Anything else? Write in

Ni mabadiliko yapi yana hitajika? Zingine?

(3435,49)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 88 |

MEDIA USAGE SECTION – HOW TO REACH THEM

M1) Which of the following have you done in the past 7 days?

Ni gani kati ya hizi umefanya kwa muda wa siku saba zilizo pita?

| | Yes | No | |
|---|-----|----|--------|
| Listened to the radio | 1 | 0 | (3460) |
| Watched television | 2 | 0 | (3461) |
| Used the internet | 3 | 0 | (3462) |
| Made a call on a mobile phone or simu ya Jamii or sent a text | 4 | 0 | (3463) |
| Read or looked at a newspaper | 5 | 0 | (3464) |
| Read or looked at a magazine | 6 | 0 | (3465) |

If listened to radio in the past 7 days ask

M2) Which radio stations did you listen to in the past 7 days?

Ulisisikiliza vituo vipi (kwa muda wa xxx zilizopita)? Do not read out

Ni stesheni zipi za radio ulisisikiliza kwa siku 7 zilizopita

(3507,80)

| | Radio stations listened to at least once in the past 7 days | | |
|---------------------------------|---|------------------|----|
| Baraka FM | 01 | KBC Kikuyu | 20 |
| BBC English | 02 | KBC Kimeru | 21 |
| BBC Swahili | 03 | KBC Kisii | 22 |
| Biblia Husema | 04 | KBC Luhya | 23 |
| Capital FM | 05 | KBC Luo | 24 |
| Citizen FM | 06 | KBC Swahili | 25 |
| Classic FM | 07 | KISS FM | 26 |
| Coro FM | 08 | Lake Victoria FM | 27 |
| Deutsche Welle Swahili (German) | 09 | Metro FM | 28 |
| | Radio stations listened to at least once in the past 7 days | | |
| East FM | 10 | Mulembe FM | 29 |
| Easy FM | 11 | Pulse FM | 30 |
| Family FM | 12 | Pwani FM | 31 |
| Hope FM | 13 | Ramogi FM | 32 |
| Inooro FM | 14 | Sayari FM | 33 |

| | Radio stations listened to at least once in the past 7 days | | |
|---------------|---|--------------------------|----|
| Jesus is Lord | 15 | Voice of America English | 34 |
| Kameme FM | 16 | Voice of America Swahili | 35 |
| KBC English | 17 | Waumini FM | 36 |
| KBC Kalenjin | 18 | Other WRITE IN | |
| KBC Kikamba | 19 | | |

If watched TV in the past 7 days ask

M3) Which TV station/s did you watch (in the past 7 days)?

Vituo gani ulitazama kwa muda xx zilizopita? Do not read out

(3607,30)

| | Station watched at least once in the past 7 days | | |
|----------------|--|---------|----|
| Citizen | 01 | KTN | 05 |
| CNN | 02 | Metro | 06 |
| East Africa TV | 03 | Nation | 07 |
| KBC | 04 | STV/Sky | 08 |
| Other WRITE IN | 09 | | |

If read or looked at a newspaper in the past 7 days ask

M 4) Which newspaper/s did you read or look at in the past 7 days?

Ni magazeti yapi ya kila siku uliyasoma au uliya angalia kwa muda wa siku 7 zilizopita?

(3631,50)

| | Read or looked at in Past 7 days | | |
|----------------|----------------------------------|--------------|----|
| Nation | 01 | East African | 04 |
| Taifa Leo | 02 | People | 05 |
| Standard | 03 | Citizen | 06 |
| Other write in | 07 | | |

If read or looked at a magazine in the past 4 weeks ask

M 4) Which magazine/s did you read or look at in the past 4 weeks days?

Ni magazeti yapi ya mara kwa mara uliyasoma au uliya angalia kwa muda wa siku 4 zilizopita?

(3661,80)

| | Read or looked at in Past 4 weeks | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|------------------|----|
| True Love | 01 | Other (write in) | 07 |
| Drum | 02 | | |
| Parents | 03 | | |
| Law Monthly | 04 | | |
| Cosmopolitan | 05 | | |
| Readers Digest | 06 | | |

BACKGROUND INFORMATION SECTION

B 1) How would you estimate the economic status of the majority of your country's population today?

Je, kwa wakazi wa nchi yako waweza sema hali yao kifedha (kiuchumi) ikoje?

| Very good 1 | Good 2 | Satisfactory 3 | Bad 4 | Very Bad 5 | Don't know 6 | (3707) |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|

B 2) Thinking about your family, how would you characterize the economic status of your own household?

Ukiangalia jamaa yako, waweza sema hali ya jamaa yako kifedha ikoje?

| Very good 1 | Good 2 | Satisfactory 3 | Bad 4 | Very Bad 5 | Don't know 6 | (3708) |
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|
|----------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|---------------|-----------------|--------|

B 3) What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Je, kiwango cha masomo yako ni kipi?

(3709,10)

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| No formal schooling | 00 | Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma from a polytechnic or college | 06 |
| Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling) | 01 | Some university | 07 |
| Some primary schooling | 02 | University completed | 08 |
| Primary school completed | 03 | Post-graduate | 09 |
| Some secondary school / high school | 04 | Don't know [DO NOT READ] | 99 |
| Secondary school / high school completed | 05 | | |

B4 Which of the following age –groups do you fall in to? Show card*Katika vikundi vya umri vifwatavyo, je uko kikundi kipi?*

(3711)

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 18-24 | 1 | 45 – 55 | 4 |
| 25-34 | 2 | 56 + | 5 |
| 35-44 | 3 | Don't know [DO NOT READ] | 9 |

B5) What is your religion, if any? Do not read out options*Imani yako ni gani?*

(3712)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-------|---|
| Christian | 1 | Other | 3 |
| Muslim | 2 | None | 9 |

B6) Do you currently work? Note that working includes working on the farm*Je, unafanya kazi?*

(3713)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Go to B8 |
| No | 2 | Ask B7 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 | |

If no ask**B7) So are you currently _____ - read out?***Kwa hivyo*

(3714,15)

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------------|----|
| Retired <i>Umeacha kazi</i> | 01 | Student / schooling | 04 |
| Unemployed <i>Hauna kazi</i> | 02 | Other | 05 |
| Disabled and unable to work <i>Una ungonjwa wowote na huwezi kufanya kazi</i> | 03 | Refused | 06 |

If respondent works ask

B8) Do you get a regular (daily, weekly or monthly) salary or wage for that work?

Je, unapata mshahara / pesa kila siku /mwezi bila kuchelewa kwa hiyo kazi?

(3716)

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|
| Yes | 1 | Go to B10 |
| No | 2 | Ask B9 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 | |

If no ask

B9) Is that because the money from your work is comes every now and then or you do not get paid for the work you do?

Hiyo ni kwa sababu pesa huja wakati wowte ama hulipwi kwa kazi unayo fanya?

(3717,30)

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|----|-----------------------|----|
| Irregular / unreliable money | 01 | Other write in | 03 |
| Work but don't get paid for it | 02 | Don't know / not sure | 04 |

B10) What are your current occupations – that are your ways of making money? Write in. Multiple occupations possible

Je, ni nini unafanya kupata pesa?

(3731,48)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

B11) Now interviewer code

(3750,51)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|----|
| Farming | 01 | Disabled and unable to work | 06 |
| Running my own business | 02 | Work for someone else's company or business (private sector) | 07 |
| Unemployed | 03 | Work in a government department | 08 |
| Student | 04 | Work for a NGO, CBO, Union or Donor (non-governmental and not private sector) | 09 |
| Retired | 05 | | |

If farming / pastoralist ask

B12) What kind of farmer are you? Read out

Wewe ni mkulima wa aina gani?

(3752,53)

| | |
|---|----|
| Subsistence farmer/pastoralist (produces only for home consumption) <i>Mazao ni ya kutumia tu nyumbani</i> | 01 |
| Small-scale business farmer/pastoralist (produces both for own consumption and some surplus produce for sale) <i>Mazao ni ya kutumia nyumbani na kuuza</i> | 02 |
| Commercial Farmer/pastoralist (produces mainly for sale) <i>Mazao ni ya kuuza</i> | 03 |
| Farm worker <i>Mfanyi kazi wa shamba</i> | 04 |
| Fishing <i>Mvuvi</i> | 05 |

B13) How many acres are you farming?

Shamba lako ni hakari ngapi

(3755)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Less than 5 | 1 | 10 + | 3 | Don't know | 5 |
| 5 – 10 | 2 | Pastoralist | 4 | No response | 6 |

If business ask

B14) What is the kind of businessperson you are?

Wewe ni mwana biashara wa aina gani?

(3756)

| | | |
|---|---|---------|
| Businessperson (works in company for others) <i>Mfanyi kazi wa kampuni</i> | 1 | Ask B15 |
| Businessperson (no regular employees) <i>Sina wafanyi kazi</i> | 2 | |
| Business person (1 – 5 regular employees) <i>1-5 wafanyi kazi</i> | 3 | |
| Business person (6 – 10 regular employees) <i>Wafanyi kazi 6-10</i> | 4 | |
| Businessperson (10 or more regular employees) <i>Wafanyi kazi 10 na zaidi</i> | 5 | |

If working for someone else (either Government, Non-governmental organization or private company) ask

B15) What level are you in the organization?

Una madaraka gani katika shirika lenu?

(3757,58)

| | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------------|----|
| Director / senior management | 01 | Manual worker (skilled or unskilled) | 04 |
| Middle management / Departmental manager / executive | 02 | Other | 05 |
| White collar worker / Clerical / other | 03 | | |

B16) How many people live in your household? Write in

Ni watu wangapi huishi kwa nyumba yako?

(3761,62)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

B17) How many are children – aged 15 years old or under? Write in

Wangapi ni watoto wa umri 15 kuendelea?

(3763,64)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

B18) Can you read in English?

Je, waweza soma kwa kiingereza?

(3765)

Yes 1
No 2

B19) Can you read Kiswahili?

Je, waweza soma kiswahili?

(3766)

Yes 1
No 2



B20) What is your main mother tongue language?

Lugha yako ya kimama ni gani?

(3767,68)

| | | | | | |
|----------|----|----------|----|-----------------|----|
| Kikuyu | 01 | Turkana | 07 | Kuria | 13 |
| Kamba | 02 | Somali | 08 | Miji Kenda | 14 |
| Kiambu | 03 | Pokot | 09 | Swahili | 15 |
| Kimeru | 04 | Kalenjin | 10 | Other (Specify) | 16 |
| Kimaasai | 05 | Luo | 11 | | |
| Samburu | 06 | Luhya | 12 | | |

B21) What is the average monthly income of your family? Show card

Je kwa kadiri, mapato ya jamaa yako ni ngapi?

(3769,70)

| | | | | | |
|-----------------|----|-----------------|----|------------------|----|
| Less than 5,000 | 01 | 40,001 – 50,000 | 06 | 90,001 – 100,000 | 11 |
| 5,001 – 10,000 | 02 | 50,001 – 60,000 | 07 | Over 100,000 | 12 |
| 10,001 – 20,000 | 03 | 60,001 – 70,000 | 08 | Refused | 13 |
| 20,001 – 30,000 | 04 | 70,001 – 80,000 | 09 | Don't know | 14 |
| 30,001 – 40,000 | 05 | 80,001 – 90,000 | 10 | | |

Only ask those variables not already determined or observed

B22) I would like to ask you about some of your activities, the services that you use and the things that you may have in your household. For all the items that I ask you about in your household please only say yes for those that are *in working order*.

Ningependa kukuuliza mambo mengine, huduma ambazo unatumia

| Variable title | Possible answers | Step 1 – Score Circle all that apply | |
|---|-------------------------------|---|--------|
| Do you have a built-in kitchen sink inside your kitchen? <i>Je una jiko ya kisasa</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3807) |
| What type of house do you live in? <i>Unakaa kwa nyumba aina gani</i> | Traditional | 1 | (3808) |
| | Partly traditional | 2 | |
| | Compound/room/part of a house | 3 | |
| | Flat | 4 | |
| | House/cluster/condominium | 5 | |
| Do you have a cell phone/mobile phone with a working line? <i>Una simu ya mkono?</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3809) |

| | | | |
|--|---|--|--------|
| Do you have a microwave oven? <i>Una chombo cha kuchemsha chakula haraka?</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3810) |
| What is your highest level of education? <i>Kiwango cha masomo yako ni kipi?</i> | No answer | 0 | (3811) |
| | No formal school/education | 1 | |
| | Some Primary/Junior School but not completed | 2 | |
| | Completed Primary/Junior School(approximate age 6 - 11) | 3 | |
| | Some Secondary School but not completed | 4 | |
| | Completed Secondary/Middle School/O'Level/Form 4 | 5 | |
| | Completed Upper/Higher School/6th Form/A'Level | 6 | |
| | Completed College/Diploma/ University | 7 | |
| | Completed or currently working on post graduate course | 8 | |
| Variable title | Possible answers | <u>Step 1 – Score</u> Circle all that apply | |
| Do you have a refrigerator? <i>Una chombo cha kuweka vyakula bila kuharibika?</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3812) |
| Did you watch TV in the last 7 days? <i>Ulitazama runinga siku 7 zilizopita</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3813) |
| Do you have an electric stove with oven? <i>Una stove ya stima na oven</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3814) |
| Do you have a vacuum cleaner <i>Una mashini / chombo cha kupanguza nyumba</i> | Yes No | 1 2 | (3815) |

[INTERVIEWER, COMPLETE THIS NEXT SECTION! ALL SUBSEQUENT QUESTIONS SHOULD BE ANSWERED BY THE INTERVIEWER AFTER THE INTERVIEW IS CONCLUDED]

Area type

(3907)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| ASAL area | 1 |
| Non-ASAL area | 2 |

Province

(3908)

| | |
|---------------|---|
| North Eastern | 1 |
| Central | 2 |
| Eastern | 3 |
| Coast | 4 |
| West | 5 |
| Nyanza | 6 |
| Rift Valley | 7 |
| Nairobi | 8 |

Answer Yes or No.

| | Yes | No | |
|--|-----|----|--------|
| Did the respondent check with others for information to answer any question? | 1 | 0 | (3909) |
| Do you think anyone influenced the respondent's answers during the interview | 2 | 0 | (3910) |
| Were you approached by community and/or political party representatives? | 3 | 0 | (3911) |
| Did you feel threatened during before or after the interview? | 4 | 0 | (3912) |
| Were other people present to overhear the interview | 5 | 0 | (3913) |

What proportion of the questions do you feel the respondent had difficulty answering?

(3915)

| | | | |
|------|---|------|---|
| None | 0 | Most | 3 |
| Few | 1 | All | 4 |
| Some | 2 | | |

Which questions did the respondent have trouble answering? [Identify up to three. If the respondent had trouble with less than three, enter "000" in the boxes.]

| | | |
|--------------------|--|-----------|
| a. First question | | (3920,22) |
| b. Second question | | (3923,25) |
| c. Third question | | (3926,28) |

| FIELD CHECKS | Circle appropriate section | | Indicate Employee Number | | | | Signature |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| INTERVIEWER | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 1 | (4009) | | | | (4025,28) | |
| TEAM LEADER | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 2 | (4010) | | | | (4029,32) | |
| Back check | 3 | (4011) | | | | (4033,36) | |
| Accompany | 4 | (4012) | | | | (4037,40) | |
| Telephone back check | 5 | (4013) | | | | (4041,44) | |
| SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 6 | (4014) | | | | (4045,48) | |
| Back check | 7 | (4015) | | | | (4049,52) | |
| Accompany | 8 | (4016) | | | | (4053,56) | |
| Telephone back check | 9 | (4017) | | | | (4057,60) | |
| QUALITY CONTROL TEAM | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 1 | (4018) | | | | (4061,64) | |
| Back check | 2 | (4019) | | | | (4065,68) | |
| Accompany | 3 | (4020) | | | | (4069,72) | |
| Telephone back check | 4 | (4021) | | | | (4073,76) | |



| DP CHECKS | Circle appropriate section | | Indicate Employee Number | Signature | | Signature |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| EDITOR | | | | | | |
| Coding | 1 | (4109) | | | (4125,28) | |
| Editing | 2 | (4110) | | | (4129,32) | |
| TEAM LEADER - EDITING | | | | | | |
| Back check | 3 | (4111) | | | (4133,36) | |
| DATA ENTRY CLERK | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire punching | 4 | (4112) | | | (4137,40) | |
| Data cleaning | 5 | (4113) | | | (4141,44) | |
| DATA ENTRY TEAM LEADER | | | | | | |
| Data verification | 6 | (4114) | | | (4145,48) | |

5781- Human Rights Local Opinion Leaders Survey, July 2006

CDF Committee Members Questionnaire

| | | |
|---|-------|----------|
| Respondent's name _____ | | |
| Occupation and job title _____ | | |
| Organization works for _____ | | |
| PO Box _____ | | |
| Telephone Number/s _____ | | |
| Email address _____ | | |
| (110,24) Write in a detailed description of how to reach the respondent again. Include landmarks or other persons who know him / her | | |
| Interviewer's name | I.D.# | (140,43) |

| | | |
|---|----------------|---------------------------|
| Time Interview Began (125,28) | Ended (129,32) | Interview length (133,35) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| I declare that this interview has been carried out strictly in Accordance with the training I received in every respect, with a properly selected respondent. | | Interviewers signature. |

Code sample group type

(150,53)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Write in Constituency

(154,55)

| | | | | | |
|---------------|----|-------------|----|----------------|----|
| Nairobi | | Rift Valley | | Central | |
| Makadara | 01 | Saboti | 09 | Kinangop | 15 |
| Kasarani | 02 | Mosop | 10 | Gichugu | 16 |
| Coast | | Naivasha | 11 | Gatundu South | 17 |
| Kinango | 03 | Narok South | 12 | Nyanza | |
| Taveta | 04 | Western | | Muhoroni | 18 |
| North Eastern | | Ikolomani | 13 | Mbita | 19 |
| Mandera West | 05 | Bumula | 14 | West Mugirango | 20 |
| Eastern | | | | | |
| Ntonyiri | 06 | | | | |
| Mwingi North | 07 | | | | |
| Machakos Town | 08 | | | | |



In each Constituency, 5 CDF Committee members are to be interviewed.

SECTION 1 – COMMITTEE SELECTION PROCESS

1) I would first of all like to find out all the committees you sit on and boards and meetings you attend for different groups within the Constituency. Which committees do you sit on? Any others? **More than one answer possible**

Kwanzakabisa ningependa kujua kamati zote unazohusika na mikutano yote unayo hudhuria ya vikundi mbali mbali katika eneo hili. Nii kamati ipi unayoshiriki? zinginezo?

(307,40)

| | | | |
|--|----|---|----|
| Constituency Development Committee (CDF committee) | 01 | Schools committees / PTAs | 09 |
| Constituency Bursary committee | 02 | Agricultural group/association/coop | 10 |
| Constituency HIV/AIDS committee | 03 | Self-help group | 11 |
| Local Council | 04 | Financial group – Coop, merry-go-round, SACCO | 12 |
| Local Council Monitoring Committee | 05 | Other work related group | 13 |
| District Roads Committee | 06 | Rotary/Lions etc | 14 |
| District Projects Committee | 07 | Other 1 Write in | 15 |
| Constituency Aids Control Committee | 08 | Other 2 Write in | 16 |
| Refused | 99 | | |

2) Which seat do you hold on the CDF committee (Constituency Development Committee)?

Una cheo kipi kwenye kamati la CDF **Read out if necessary**

(341,42)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| Chairperson | 01 | Ordinary member | 05 |
| Deputy Chairperson | 02 | Refused | 99 |
| Treasurer | 03 | | |
| Other specific member type Write in | 04 | | |

3a) Committees are normally composed of different people from different categories (for example “business people” would be a category of people), what are the different categories of people in the CDF committee? Do not read.

Kamati huwa na watu wa aina mbali mbali (kama wenye biashara ni aina ya watu) Ni watu wa aina gani wako katika kamati ya CDF?

3b) How many people are in each category in your committee in your Constituency? Do not read.

Katika eneo lako ni watu wangapi wa kila aina wako kwa kamati yako?

3c) Which category, if any, are you part of? Do not read.

Nii kikundi kipi unachapatikana?

| | Different categories in their CDF (345,80) | Number of people in category | | Category respondent is in (460,61) |
|--|--|------------------------------|-------|------------------------------------|
| Women | 01 | | (407) | 01 |
| Men | 02 | | (408) | 02 |
| Youth | 03 | | (409) | 03 |
| Councillors | 04 | | (410) | 04 |
| District Officer / DO | 05 | | (411) | 05 |
| Other member of District Administration | 06 | | (412) | 06 |
| Member of Parliament | 07 | | (413) | 07 |
| Religious representatives / Pastors / Priests | 08 | | (414) | 08 |
| Non Governmental Organizations | 09 | | (415) | 09 |
| Women's groups | 10 | | (416) | 10 |
| Other Community Based Organizations / Self Help Groups | 11 | | (417) | 11 |
| Chiefs / sub-chiefs | 12 | | (418) | 12 |
| Private companies | 13 | | (419) | 13 |
| Other 1 write in . | 14 | | (420) | 14 |
| Other 2 write in | 15 | | (421) | 15 |
| Don't know | 99 | 99 | | 99 |

4) How did you become a CDF Committee Member?

Je, ulikaguliwa katika kamati ya CDF jinsi gani?

Write in

| | |
|------------|----------|
| | (507,30) |
| Don't know | 99 |

5) Do any relatives of the MP sit on the committee?

Je, kuna jamaa yeyote wa mmbunge anayeshiriki kwa kamati?

(531)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 3 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

6) Do any people working for the MP sit on the committee?

Je, kuna watu wowote wafanyikazi wa mmbunge wanaokaa kwa kamati?

(532)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 3 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

6b) Have you been on the committee since the start – i.e. 2003?

Je, umekuwa kwa kamati tangu ianzishwe-yaani tangu 2003?

(533)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 3 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

CAPACITY / AWARENESS OF COMMITTEE MEMBER

7) Are you aware of the laws governing the structure and processes – the governance system - of the CDF?

Je, wajua sheria zinazotumika kulinda hizi pesa za maendeleo ya eneo(CDF)?

(534)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|------------|---|---------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know | 3 | Go to 9 |
| No | 2 | Go to 9 | Refused | 9 | Go to 9 |

8) Please could you tell me any of the rules or laws governing the structure and processes of the CDF. Write in

Tafadhali niambie moja ya sheria hizo za kulinda CDF

(535,55)

| | |
|------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know | 99 |

9) Have you ever seen a copy of the Act governing the Constituency Development Fund?

Umewahi ona andiko la sheria zinazo Linda CDF?

(560)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 3 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

10) Do you believe that your knowledge about the management, set up and processes of the CDF is good, fair or poor?

Je, unaamini ya kwamba ujuzi wako wa utunzi, na jinsi ya kutumia hizi pesa (CDF) ni sawa, kiasi au mbaya?

(561)

| | | | |
|------|---|------------|---|
| Good | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| Fair | 2 | Refused | 9 |
| Poor | 3 | | |

11) What are all the duties and responsibilities of the Constituency Development Committee? Any other? **Write in.**

Je ni zipi kazi za kamati ya maendeleo ya eneo (CDC)? zinginezo?

(607,39)

| | |
|------------|----|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Don't know | 99 |

FAIRNESS OF PROCESS

12) How many meetings of the Constituency Development Committee have been held in 2006 so far? What about in 2005?

Ni mikutano mingapi ya kamati ya maendeleo ya eneo(CDC) imefanywa mwaka wa 2006? Je na mwaka wa 2005?

Write in number of meetings in box below

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| 2005 | 2006 so far |
| (640,42) | (643,45) |

13) Of these, how many has the MP attended? Ask for 2005 and 2006 so far.

Kwa hii mikutano yote ni mingapi ilihudhuriwa na mjumbe?

| | |
|----------|-------------|
| 2005 | 2006 so far |
| (646,48) | (649,51) |

14) I would now like to understand the process that you go through to select projects for funding. How exactly are the projects for funding chosen? Write down in stages – stage 1, stage 2 etc.

Ningependa kujua jinsi mnakagua miradi ya kupewa pesa . Miradi ya kupewa pesa hukaguliwaje?

| | |
|------------|----------|
| Stage 1 | (653,80) |
| Stage 2 | (707,39) |
| Stage 3 | (740,69) |
| Don't know | 99 |

15) How much influence does the Member of Parliament or his or her staff have over the way the money is spent? Is it _____

Je, mjumbe wenu au wafanyikazi wake wana sauti kiasi gani kuhusu matumizi ya pesa hizi?

Read out

(807)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|---|
| No influence | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| A little influence | 2 | Refused | 9 |
| A lot of influence | 3 | | |

16) Decisions about where to allocate funds are made in various ways, have you known of any decisions on funding that were made without reference to the committee?
Uamuzi wa matumizi ya pesa hufanywa kwa njia nyingi tofauti, Je wajua uamuzi wowote uliofanywa kuhusu pesa bila kamati kujua?

(808)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 3 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

PARTICIPATION

17) Has the community in this Constituency ever been consulted on their priorities for spending the CDF?
Je hii jamii imewahi kuulizwa maoni yao kuhusu matumizi ya hizi pesa kulingana na mahitaji yao?

(809)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know | 3 | Go to 21 |
| No | 2 | Go to 21 | Refused | 9 | Go to 21 |

18) How have they been consulted? **Do not read out Probe:**
Wameulizwa maoni yao kwa njia ipi?

(810,30)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

19) If Locational meetings mentioned ask: To your knowledge, how many meetings have been held in each Location? **Write in**
Ni mikutano mingapi imefanywa kwa kila mtaa?

(831,33)

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

20) How is the content of these meetings reported back to the committee? **Write in**
Mambo yanayo zungumzwa kwa hii mikutano huripotwa kwa kamati aje?

(835,50)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

20b) Who convenes these meetings? How long are they?

Nani anaita mikutano hii? Mikutano hii huchukua urefu gani?

(851,65)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

21) How much money was in the CDF for this Constituency for the financial year 2005-2006? Write in amount, and code list

Kulikuwa na pesa ngapi za CDF katika eneo hili katika mwaka wa 2005/2006

(866)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|---|
| | 1 | Respondent does not know | 4 |
| Correct amount | 2 | Refused | 9 |
| Incorrect amount | 3 | | |

22) How much has been spent so far? Write in, and code list

Ni pesa ngapi zime tumika hadi sasa?

(867)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|---|
| | 1 | Refused | 9 |
| Respondent does not know | 2 | | |

23) Have you ever seen a CDF Bank Account statement?

Je, umewahi ona maelezo ya hazina ya benki ya CDF?

(868)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Refused | 9 |
| No | 2 | | |

24) Have you ever seen the list of things funded and the amounts spent on them?

Je umewahi ona orodha ya miradi ambayo imepewa pesa?

(869)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Refused | 9 |
| No | 2 | | |

24 b) Have you ever seen the CDF books of accounts?

Je umewahi onavitabu vya hazina ya CDF?

(870)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|---------|----------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Go to 26 | Refused | Continue | 9 |
| No | 2 | Continue | | | |

25) If you wanted to find out, do you think it would be easy or difficult to find out how the money from the CDF has been spent?

Ikiwa ungependa kujua, unafikiri ingekuwa rahisi au ngumu kujua vile pesa za CDF zimetumika?

(871)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |
| Difficult | 2 | | |

26) In general, do you feel very well informed on how the money has been spent, fairly well informed or not well informed?

Kwa jumla waona unajua sana, unajua kiasi au hujui vile pesa za CDF zime tumika?

(872)

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Very well informed | 1 | Not well informed | 3 |
| Fairly well informed | 2 | Refused | 9 |

26b) Why do you say so?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(907,24)

| | | | |
|---------|--|--|----|
| | | | |
| Nothing | | | 99 |

27) Who does the accounts for the fund?

Ni nani anaeleza vile pesa zina tumika?

(925,34)

| | | | |
|---------------------|----|----------------|----|
| The MP / MP's staff | 01 | Other write in | 03 |
| The treasurer | 02 | Refused | 99 |

28) In your opinion, is selection and prioritisation of CDF projects in your community done fairly or unfairly?

Je, kwa maoni yako unafikiri ukaguzi wa miradi ya CDF hufanyika kwa njia ya haki au undanganyifu?

(935)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Always fairly | 1 | Always unfairly | 3 |
| Sometimes fairly sometimes Unfairly | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |

29) Why do you say that? If unfairly please get full details of what is going wrong – continue on a separate sheet and attach here if necessary

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(936,50)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

30) Are you aware of the CDF projects' tendering process – that is the process through which work is given out to contractors?

Je, wajua jinsi watu hupewa kazi za miradi ya CDF?

(951)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|----------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Not sure | 3 | Go to 33 |
| No | 2 | Go to 33 | | | |

31) Do you think the tendering process – that is who is selected to do the actual work – is it done fairly or unfairly?

Unafikiri jinsi ya kukagua watu ambao hupewa hizi kazi ni kwa njia ya haki au undanganyifu?

(952)

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---|
| Always fairly | 1 | Always unfairly | 3 |
| Sometimes fairly and sometimes unfairly | 2 | Not sure | 4 |

32) Can you explain?

Je, waweza kueleza zaidi?

(953,70)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

33) Is there a process in place whereby the committee can check if the work done using CDF money has been given out fairly (through a fair tendering process)?

Kuna njia yoyote kamati inaweza kuangalia kama kazi za CDF zimepewa kwa njia ya haki?

(971)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 4 | Go to 35 |
| No | 2 | Go to 35 | | | |

34) What process is in place?

Ni njia gani?

(1007,24)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

35) What about checking on the expenditure of the money (i.e. to make sure none has been stolen or wasted by those doing the projects)? Is there a process?

Jinsi gani katika kuangalia utumizi wa pesa je (yaani kuona hakuna pesa imeibiwa au imetumika vibaya na wale ambao hupewa kazi za miradi)? Je kuna mpangilio?

(1025)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 4 | Go to 39 |
| No | 2 | Go to 39 | | | |

36) What process?

Ni njia/mpangilio gani?

(1026,40)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

37) Do you feel that these processes of checks are adequate, or do you feel they can be improved?

Je, unaona hizi njia za kuangalia matumizi ya pesa ni kamilifu amazina takikana kuboreshwa?

(1041)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| Adequate | 1 | Continue |
| Inadequate – should be improved | 2 | Go to 39 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 | Go to 39 |

38) How could they be improved?

Zinaweza kuboreshwa kwa njia gani?

(1042,59)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

39) I am not going to ask you details, but have you ever noticed any corrupt behaviour with regard to the prioritisation of projects to be funded or the awarding of tenders?

Bila kufafanua zaidi umewahi ona tendo lolote la ufisadi jinsi ukaguzi wa miradi hufanywa au jinsi watu hupewa kazi?

| | Yes | Possibly | No | Refused | |
|----------------------|-----|----------|----|---------|--------|
| Allocation of monies | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1060) |
| Award of tenders | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1061) |

Interviewer, do not push on this, but if the respondent volunteers the information, please describe the whole story on the back of the questionnaire, or on a separate sheet, and attach to the questionnaire. Bring this to the attention of your supervisor. Or to a member of the SPRD. This story may be used as a case study in the report, but no names or Constituency name would be mentioned.

IMPACT

40) How much, if at all, do you feel that the CDF has contributed to development in Kenya as a whole, do you feel that it has contributed a little, a lot or not at all?

Unafikiri hizi pesa za CDF zimesaidia kwa Upande wa maendeleo katika nchi ya Kenya kwa jumla kiasi gani, unadhani zime saidia kidogo, sana au hazija saidia hata kidogo?

(1062)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| A lot | 1 | Not at all | 3 |
| A little | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |

41) Do you know of any projects or anything else that have been funded out of the Constituency Development Fund in this constituency?

Unajua miradi au kitu kingine chochote ambayo imesaidiwa na pesa za CDF katika eneo hili?

(1063)

| | | |
|---|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | Go to 43 |
| Know of some projects, but not sure which fund the money comes from | 3 | Go to 43 |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 | Go to 43 |

42) Which projects do you know of that have been funded by CDF money? Any others?

Do not read out. Interviewer code project appropriately. If not on list, write in other
Nii mradi upi umepewa pesa ya CDF unaojua? Nyingine?

(1107,40)

| | | | |
|--|----|---------------------------------------|----|
| Health centre building / equipment / supplies | 01 | Funerals | 10 |
| School building / equipment / supplies | 02 | Water | 11 |
| In the area of helping businesses / income generating activity | 03 | Housing for the poor | 12 |
| Religion / churches / mosque | 04 | Sanitation (toilets, rubbish) | 13 |
| Roads | 05 | Agricultural | 14 |
| Market places | 06 | Developing markets for local products | 15 |
| Constituency / MPs office | 07 | HIV/AIDS | 16 |
| Paying for education | 08 | Youth | 17 |
| Paying for healthcare | 09 | Sports | 18 |
| Other <u>write in</u> | 19 | | |

43) Do you think CDF has improved the standard of living of your constituency?

Je, wafikiri pesa za CDF zimesaidia eneo lako?

(1707)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / Not sure | 3 |

44) What about you and/or your family – do you think the Constituency Development Fund has improved your standard of living them?

Wewe na familiayako – unafikiri umefaidika kwa pesa za CDF?

(1708)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / Not sure | 3 |

If answered yes at 43 ask:

45) How much do you feel the Constituency Development Fund has improved the standard of living of your Constituency - a lot or a little?

Eneo lako limefaidika kwa hizi pesa za CDF kiasi gani- sana au kidogo?

If answered yes at 44 ask:

46) How much do you feel the Constituency Development Fund has improved the standard of living of you or your family - a lot or a little?

Wewe na familia yako mmefaidika kwa hizi pesa za CDF kiasi gani- sana au kidogo?

(1709)

(1710)

| Has the CDF benefited... | Constituency 45 | You and/or your family 46 | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| A lot | 1 | 1 | Continue |
| A little | 2 | 2 | Continue |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 | 4 | Go to 48 |

47) How has it improved the standard of living of the constituency / you and your family?

Imesaidiaje eneo lako/ wewe na familia yako?

(1711,31)

| | |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Constituency / local area | |
| Nothing | 99 |
| Respondent and / or family | (1732,49) |
| Nothing | 99 |

48) Compared with the situation before the Constituency Development Fund was started, in 2003, do you think there has been less development in the Constituency, more development or about the same level of development?

Ukilinganisha na nyakati kabla yakuwa na CDF, mwaka wa 2003, wafikiri kumekuwa na maendeleo kiasi, zaidi au sawa katika eneo hili?

| Less development than before 2003 | More development than before 2003 | About the same level of development as before 2003 | Don't know / not sure | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1750) |

49) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Constituency Development Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako, wafikiri pesa za CDF ziongezwe, zipunguzwe, au zibakitu vile vile au ziondolewe na badala waweke kindi kingine?

| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | (1751) |

50) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to improve it?

Wafikiri ni vizuri kuleta mabadiliko kwa uongozi au jinsi CDF zinatumika kuboresha utumizi wazo?

(1752)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 3 | Go to 52 |
| No | 2 | Go to 52 | | | |

51) What changes should be made? Anything else? Write in

Mabadiliko yapi yana takikana? Chochote?

(1753,70)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 99 |

52) We would like to learn from your practical experience at the Constituency level and your general views. I am going to quickly go through 5 aspects of the CDF. First, the method of involving the community in decisions about the way the money is spent. Would you say the system proposed by the Act for involving the communities is good as is, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Tungependa kujifunza kwa hayo umeona na kusoma katika eneo na maoni yako. Ningependa tuangalie kwa haraka swala 5 za CDF . Kwanza, njia ya kuhusisha jamii kwa uamuzi wa matumizi ya pesa . Je waweza sema sheria zilizo wekwa kuhusu kuhusika kwa jamii kwa mambo ya CDF ni sawa vile ziko ama kuna sehemu zingine zingebadilishwa?

(1771)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|----|----------|
| Good as it is | 1 | Go to 55 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 55 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 99 | Go to 55 |

53) Any suggestions to improve the way in which the community is involved?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha njia ya kuhusisha jamii?

(1807,30)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

54) Any special way that you have handled this in your Constituency?

Njia yoyote maalum umetumia kuhakikisha hii imefanyika kwa eneo lako?

(1831,51)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

55) Now what about *the way the Constituency Development Committee is convened and the members selected*. Would you say the system is good as is, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Na sasa je, waonaje jinsi kamati ya miradi ya eneo huundwa na jinsi wana kamati huchukuliwa (CDC), wa weza sema ni sawa au waona kuna sehemu zingine zinataka mabadiliko?

(1852)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Good as it is | 1 | Go to 58 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 58 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 58 |

56) Do you have any suggestions to improve the way the Constituency Development Committee is convened and selected?

Je, una maoni yoyote ya kuboresha jinsi kamati ya maendeleo ya eneo CDC huundwa na wana kamati huchuguliwa?

(1855,75)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

57) Any special way that you have handled this in your Constituency?

Kuna njia yoyote maalum mmewahi tumia hapa?

(1907,30)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

58) What about the system through which applications for funding from the CDF are made – Would you say the system is fair in that all members of the Constituency have an equal chance of making suggestions to get their needs addressed, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Na sasa je, jinsi watu huandika maombi kupata pesa za CDF waweza sema ni kwa njia ya haki ambapo watu wote wa eneo wana nafasi sawa ya kuleta maoni yao kuhusu mahitaji yao au anaona kuna sehemu zina taka mabadiliko

(1931)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Fair as it is | 1 | Go to 61 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 61 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 61 |

59) Any suggestions for improvements? Please capture in this any reasons why it is not currently totally fair

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha?

(1935,55)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

60) How is this handled in your Constituency? Probe: Any special way that you handle this in your constituency?

Je, hii hufanywaje kwa eneo lako.? Njia yoyote maalum mmewahi tumia kuhusu hii katika eneo lako?

(1956,76)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

61) What about the system through which projects are selected or prioritised to be funded by the CDF – Would you say the system is fair, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Na je jinsi miradi hukaguliwa na kuorodheshwa katika hali ya umuhimu ili ipewe pesa za CDF, waweza sema ni kwa njia ya haki au kuna sehemu zina hitaji marekebisho

(2007)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Fair as it is | 1 | Go to 64 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 64 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 64 |

62) Any suggestions for improvements?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha?

(2008,25)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

63) What is the system through which this is done in your Constituency? Any special way that you handle it?

Ni jinsi gani hii hufanywa kwa eneo lenu? Njia yoyote maalum mna tumia?

(2026,40)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

64) What about the system to ensure the transparency of the money spent – i.e. that all Citizens know how the money is spent and so are in a position to check up. Would you say the system is good, or could be improved?

Na je waonaje njia ya kuhakikisha ya kwamba kuna uwazi vile pesa zina tumika yaani watu wote wanajua vile pesa zina tumika kwa hivyo wana nafasi ya kupeleleza, waweza sema sheria zilizoko ni sawa au kuna sehemu zinataka mabadiliko?

(2041)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Good as it is | 1 | Go to 66 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 66 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 66 |

65) Any suggestions for improvements?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha?

(2042,59)

| | |
|------|----|
| | |
| None | 99 |

66) Have you (as the committee) ever asked for feedback from the community on the CDF?

Je, umewahi omba jawabu kutoka kwa jamii kuhusu pesa za (CDF)

(2060)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|---------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 68 |
| No | 2 | Go to 68 | | | |

67) What is the system through which this is done in your Constituency? Any special way that you handle it?

Je ni njia gani hili hufanywa kwa eneo lenu? Njia yoyote maalum mna tumia?

(2061,78)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

68) Any suggestions for improvements in the auditing process?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha ukaguzi wa matumizi ya pesa?

(2107,30)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

69) Do you believe that the Constituency Development should ultimately be replaced with something else?

Je, unaamini ya kwamba maendeleo ya eneo inafaa ibadilishwe na kitu kingine?

(2131)

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Should continue | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| Should be replaced with something else | 2 | No response | 5 |

70) Why?

Kwanini?

(2132,49)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

If coded 2 at Q69 then ask 71 otherwise go to 72:

71) What should it be replaced with?

Nini ingewekwa badala yake?

(2150,70)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

72) It has been said that the Constituency Development Fund does not allow for accountability because the people who are supposed to be checking it (i.e. Parliament), are those in charge with spending it – i.e. there is no separation of the legislative and the executive. Do you believe this is a weakness of the CDF?

Imesemekana ya kwamba jinsi pesa za CDF zinatumika si rahisi kujilikana kwa sababu wale ambao wangekagua matumizi zake ndio wale ambao wana jukumu /uwezo wa kuzitumia (yaani wajumbe) – yaani hakuna tofauti kati ya wale wanao tunga sheria na wale wanao haki kisha sheria zime futwa . Je unafikiri hii ni udhaifu wa CDF ?

(2207)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| No | 2 | No response | 5 |

73). Reasons?

Sababu?

(2208,31)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

73) Whether true or not, there has been a lot of criticism of the CDF reported by the media. Do you have any suggestions that could waylay these criticisms and fears?

Kumekuwa na malalamizi mengi kuhusu CDF kwa magazeti, maredio, na runinga (yanaweza kuwa ni kweli au ni uongo)? Je, una maoni yoyote ya kueleza juu ya malalamishi haya?

(2232,49)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

DEMOGRAPHIC SECTION

D1) What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Je, kiwango cha masomo/elimu yako ni kipi?

(2250,51)

| | | | |
|---|----|---|----|
| No formal schooling | 01 | Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma from a polytechnic or college | 07 |
| Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling) | 02 | Some university | 08 |
| Some primary schooling | 03 | University completed | 09 |
| Primary school completed | 04 | Post-graduate | 10 |
| Some secondary school / high school | 05 | Don't know [DO NOT READ] | 99 |
| Secondary school / high school completed | 06 | | |

D2 Which of the following age –groups do you fall in to? **Show card**

Katika vikundi vya umri vifwatavyo, je uko kikundi kipi?

(2252)

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 18-24 | 1 | 45 – 55 | 4 |
| 25-34 | 2 | 56 + | 5 |
| 35-44 | 3 | Don't know [DO NOT READ] | 6 |

D3) What is your religion, if any? **Do not read out options**

Imani yako ni gani?

(2253)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|---|
| None | 0 | Muslim | 2 |
| Christian | 1 | Other | 3 |

D4) Do you currently work? **Note that working includes working on the farm**

Je, unafanya kazi?

(2254)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 3 |
| No | 2 | | |

D5) What are your current occupations – that are your ways of making money? Write in.

Multiple occupations possible

Je, ni nini unafanya kupata pesa?

(2255,80)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

D6) Now interviewer code

(2307,08)

| | | | |
|-------------------------|----|---|----|
| Farming | 01 | Disabled and unable to work | 06 |
| Running my own business | 02 | Work for someone else's company or business (private sector) | 07 |
| Unemployed | 03 | Work in a government department | 08 |
| Student | 04 | Work for a NGO, CBO, Union or Donor (non-governmental and not private sector) | 09 |
| Retired | 05 | | |

If farming / pastoralist ask

D7) What kind of farmer are you? Read out

Wewe ni mkulima wa aina gani?

(2309,10)

| | |
|---|----|
| Subsistence farmer/pastoralist (produces only for home consumption) | 01 |
| Small-scale business farmer/pastoralist (produces both for own consumption and some surplus produce for sale) | 02 |
| Commercial Farmer/pastoralist (produces mainly for sale) | 03 |
| Farm worker | 04 |
| Fishing | 05 |

D8) How many acres are you farming?

Shamba lako ni hekari ngapi

(2311)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Less than 5 | 1 | 10 + | 3 | Don't know | 5 |
| 5 – 10 | 2 | Pastoralist | 4 | No response | 6 |

If business ask

D9) What is the kind of businessperson you are?

Wewe ni mwanabiashara wa aina gani?

(2312)

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---|---|
| Businessperson (works in company for others) | 1 | Ask B15 | Business person (6 – 10 regular employees) | 4 |
| Businessperson (no regular employees) | 2 | | Businessperson (10 or more regular employees) | 5 |
| Business person (1 – 5 regular employees) | 3 | | | |

If working for someone else (either Government, Non-governmental organization or private company) ask

D10) What level are you in the organization?

Una madaraka gani katika shirika lenu?

(2313,14)

| | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------------|----|
| Director / senior management | 01 | Manual worker (skilled or unskilled) | 04 |
| Middle management / Departmental manager / executive | 02 | Other | 05 |
| White collar worker / Clerical / other | 03 | | |

D11) On balance, which political party would you say you support?

Chama chako kisiasa ni kipi?

(2315,24)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|------------|----|------------------|----|
| KANU | 01 | ODM | 04 | LDP | 07 |
| NARC | 02 | FORD KENYA | 05 | None | 08 |
| FORD PEOPLE | 03 | NARC KENYA | 06 | Other (write in) | 09 |

D12) Which is the political party of your MP?

Mjumbe wako yuko chama kipi cha kisiasa?

(2325,34)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|------------|----|------------------|----|
| KANU | 01 | ODM | 04 | LDP | 07 |
| NARC | 02 | FORD KENYA | 05 | None | 08 |
| FORD PEOPLE | 03 | NARC KENYA | 06 | Other (write in) | 09 |

Only ask those variables not already determined or observed

D13) I would like to ask you about some of your activities, the services that you use and the things that you may have in your household. For all the items that I ask you about in your household please only say yes for those that are in working order.

Ningependa kukuuliza mambo mengine, huduma ambazo unatumia

| Variable title | Possible answers | Step 1 – Score Circle all that apply | |
|--|--|---|--------|
| Do you have a built-in kitchen sink inside your kitchen? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2507) |
| What type of house do you live in? | Traditional | 1 | (2508) |
| | Partly traditional | 2 | |
| | Compound/room/part of a house | 3 | |
| | Flat | 4 | |
| | House/cluster/condominium | 5 | |
| Do you have a cell phone/ mobile phone with a working line? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2509) |
| | Yes No | 1 2 | (2510) |
| What is your highest level of education? | No answer | 0 | (2511) |
| | No formal school/education | 1 | |
| | Some Primary/Junior School but not completed | 2 | |
| | Completed Primary/Junior School (approximate age 6 - 11) | 3 | |
| | Some Secondary School but not completed | 4 | |
| | Completed Secondary/Middle School/O'Level/Form 4 | 5 | |
| | Completed Upper/Higher School/6th Form/A'Level | 6 | |
| | Completed College/Diploma/University | 7 | |
| | Completed or currently working on post graduate course | 8 | |

| Variable title | Possible answers | Step 1 – Score Circle all that apply | |
|---|------------------|--|--------|
| Do you have a refrigerator? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2512) |
| Did you watch TV in the last 7 days? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2513) |
| Do you have an electric stove with oven? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2514) |
| Do you have a vacuum cleaner | Yes No | 1 2 | (2515) |
| How many cars do you have in your household? | None | 0 | (2516) |
| | One | 1 | |
| | Two or more | 2 | |
| Do you live in a rural or urban area? | Rural | 1 | (2517) |
| | Urban | 2 | |
| Do you have a colour TV? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2518) |
| Do you have a free-standing deep freezer? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2519) |
| Do you have an electric iron? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2520) |
| Did you read a newspaper in the last 7 days? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2521) |
| Do you have a still camera? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2522) |
| Do you have a fixed telephone line at home or an outstanding application for one? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2523) |
| Do you have a video recorder? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2524) |
| Do you have a hi-fi/music centre? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2525) |
| Did you access the internet in the past 4 weeks? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2526) |
| subtract this every time (constant) | | | |
| <u>Step 2</u> : Add or subtract all circled scores and then subtract the constant | | | |

D14) Area type*(2540)*

| | |
|---------------|---|
| ASAL area | 1 |
| Non-ASAL area | 2 |

D15) Gender*(2541)*

| | |
|--------|---|
| Male | 1 |
| Female | 2 |

D16) Province*(2542)*

| | |
|---------------|---|
| North Eastern | 1 |
| Central | 2 |
| Eastern | 3 |
| Coast | 4 |
| West | 5 |
| Nyanza | 6 |
| Rift Valley | 7 |
| Nairobi | 8 |

THANK RESPONDENT AND END INTERVIEW

PLEASE FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE SECTION

FIELD CHECKS

| | Circle appropriate section | | Indicate Employee Number | | | | Signature |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| INTERVIEWER | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 1 | (2609) | | | | (2625,28) | |
| TEAM LEADER | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 2 | (2610) | | | | (2629,32) | |
| Back check | 3 | (2611) | | | | (2633,36) | |
| Accompany | 4 | (2612) | | | | (2637,40) | |
| Telephone back check | 5 | (2613) | | | | (2641,44) | |
| SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 6 | (2614) | | | | (2645,48) | |
| Back check | 7 | (2615) | | | | (2649,52) | |
| Accompany | 8 | (2616) | | | | (2653,56) | |
| Telephone back check | 9 | (2617) | | | | (2657,60) | |
| QUALITY CONTROL TEAM | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 1 | (2618) | | | | (2661,64) | |
| Back check | 2 | (2619) | | | | (2665,68) | |
| Accompany | 3 | (2620) | | | | (2669,72) | |
| Telephone back check | 4 | (2621) | | | | (2673,76) | |

DP CHECKS

| | Circle appropriate section | | Indicate Employee Number | | | | Signature |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| EDITOR | | | | | | | |
| Coding | 1 | (2709) | | | | (2725,28) | |
| Editing | 2 | (2710) | | | | (2729,32) | |
| TEAM LEADER - EDITING | | | | | | | |
| Back check | 3 | (2711) | | | | (2733,36) | |
| DATA ENTRY CLERK | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire punching | 4 | (2712) | | | | (2737,40) | |
| Data cleaning | 5 | (2713) | | | | (2741,44) | |
| DATA ENTRY TEAM LEADER | | | | | | | |
| Data verification | 6 | (2714) | | | | (2745,48) | |

5781- Human Rights Local Opinion Leaders Survey, May 2006

Other Local Opinion Leaders (non CDF committee members) Questionnaire

| | | |
|---|---|---------------------------|
| Respondent's name _____ | | |
| Occupation and job title _____ | | |
| Organization works for _____ | | |
| PO Box _____ | | |
| Telephone Number/s _____ | | |
| Email address _____ | | |
| Write in a detailed description of how to reach the respondent again. Include landmarks or other persons who know him / her | | (110,24) |
| Interviewer's name | I.D.# <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> | (140,43) |
| Time Interview Began (125,28) | Ended (129,32) | Interview length (133,35) |
| _____ | _____ | _____ |
| I declare that this interview has been carried out strictly in Accordance with the training I received in every respect, with a properly selected respondent. | | Interviewers signature. |

Code sample group type

(150,53)

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|

Write in Constituency

(154,55)

| Nairobi | | Rift Valley | | Central | |
|----------|----|-------------|----|---------------|----|
| Makadara | 01 | Saboti | 09 | Kinangop | 15 |
| Kasarani | 02 | Mosop | 10 | Gichugu | 16 |
| Coast | | Naivasha | 11 | Gatundu South | 17 |
| Kinango | 03 | Narok South | 12 | | |
| Taveta | 04 | | | | |

| North Eastern | | Western | | Nyanza | |
|---------------|----|-----------|----|-------------------|----|
| Mandera West | 05 | Ikolomani | 13 | Muhoroni | 18 |
| Eastern | | Bumula | 14 | Mbita | 19 |
| Ntonyiri | 06 | | | West Mugirango | 20 |
| Mwingi North | 07 | | | | |
| Machakos Town | 08 | | | | |

In each Constituency, 5 people are to be interviewed, one from each of the following categories. Code your respondent type.

We are looking for 5 influential members of the community, in the following categories:-

(207,08)

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| Senior religious leader of largest denomination church / mosque – Christian or Muslim Write in whether Muslim or Christian Muslim1 Christian.....2 (209) | 06 | From among these opinion leaders, 2 females in each Constituency should be interviewed |
| Secondary School Head Teacher (not a private school) | 07 | |
| Rural: Local NGO working in encouraging participation/raising awareness of the fund or working in Civic education. Urban: Local NGO working in encouraging participation/raising awareness of the funds/working in Civic education OR residents / citizens association Chairman What is your reason for including this person in the sample? Write in (210,30) | 08 | |
| Rural: Influential person from among the following: MD of Largest business person / large scale farmer / pastoralist / Urban: ideally organization representing businesses / private sector companies, or if not, large scale business MD Write in which one interviewed Write in (231,32) What is your reason for including this person in the sample? Write in (233,50) | 09 | |
| Other. Other can only be used if one of the above is missing from the Constituency. Write in Reason for substitution Type of person (251,52) Your reason for including this person (253,70) | 10 | |
| Don't know / Not sure / Can't remember | 88 | |

SECTION 1 – COMMITTEE SELECTION PROCESS

Ask to all

1) I would first of all like to find out all the committees you sit on and boards and meetings you attend for different groups within the Constituency. Which committees do you sit on? Any others? More than one answer possible

(307,40)

| | | |
|--|----|--|
| Constituency Development Committee (CDF Committee) | 01 | CLOSE / Interview as Committee member using the relevant questionnaire |
| Constituency Bursary Committee | 02 | Continue |
| Constituency HIV/AIDS Committee | 03 | Continue |
| Local Council | 04 | Continue |
| Local Council Monitoring Committee | 05 | Continue |
| District Roads Committee | 06 | Continue |
| District Projects Committee | 07 | Continue |
| Constituency Aids Control Committee | 08 | Continue |
| Schools committees / PTAs | 09 | Continue |
| Agricultural group/association/coop | 10 | Continue |
| Self-help group | 11 | Continue |
| Financial group – Coop, merry-go-round, SACCO | 12 | Continue |
| Other work related group | 13 | Continue |
| Rotary/Lions etc | 14 | Continue |
| Other 1 Write in | 12 | Continue |
| Other 2 Write in | 13 | Continue |
| Refused | 99 | Continue |

2) Which seat do you hold on the committee(s) you sit on?

Una cheo kipi kwa kamati ?

Read out if necessary

(341,42)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|----|-----------------|----|
| Chairperson | 01 | Ordinary member | 04 |
| Deputy Chairperson | 02 | Refused | 99 |
| Treasurer | 03 | | |
| Other specific member type Write in | | | |

3) Have you heard of the Constituency Development Committee (CDF Committee) in your constituency?

Je, umewahi sikia kuhusu kamati ya maendeleo ya eneo (CDF committee) katika eneo lenu?

(350)

| | | |
|-----|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue |
| No | 2 | CLOSE |

4) What is the process through which people in your constituency are selected onto the CDF Committee?

Write in Ni jinsi gani watu wa eneo lenu huchaguliwa kwa kamati ya CDF?

(351,70)

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

5) Do any relatives of the MP sit on the committee?

Je, kuna jamaa yeyote wa mjumbe anayekaa kwa kamati?

(531)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 8 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

6) Do any people working for the MP sit on the committee?

Je, kuna watu wowote wafanyikazi wa mjumbe wanaokaa kwa kamati?

(532)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 8 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

CAPACITY / AWARENESS OF LOCAL OPINION LEADER

7) Are you aware of the laws governing the structure and processes – the governance system - of the CDF?

Je, wajua sheria zinazotumika kulinda hizi pesa za maendeleo ya eneo(CDF)?

(534)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|------------|---|---------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know | 8 | Go to 9 |
| No | 2 | Go to 9 | Refused | 9 | Go to 9 |

8) Please could you tell me any of the rules or laws governing the structure and processes of the CDF? **Write in**

Tafadhali niambie moja ya sheria hizo za kulinda CDF?

(535,55)

| | |
|------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know | 88 |

9) Have you ever seen a copy of the Act governing the Constituency Development Fund? **Umewahi ona andiko la sheria zinazo Linda CDF?**

(560)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 8 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

10) Do you believe that your knowledge about the management, set up and processes of the CDF is good, fair or poor?

Je, unaamini ya kwamba ujuzi wako wa utunzi, na jinsi ya kutumia hizi pesa (CDF) ni sawa, kiasi au mbaya?

(561)

| | | | |
|------|---|------------|---|
| Good | 1 | Don't know | 8 |
| Fair | 2 | Refused | 9 |
| Poor | 3 | | |

11) According to your knowledge, what are the duties and responsibilities of the Constituency Development Committee? Any other? **Write in.**

Kwa uelewetu wako ni zipi kazi za kamati ya maendeleo ya eneo (CDC)? zinginezo?

(607,39)

| | |
|------------|----|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| Don't know | 99 |

FAIRNESS OF PROCESS

12) Do you know how the projects for funding from the CDF are chosen? Write down in stages – stage 1, stage 2 etc.

Je, wajua jinsi miradi hukaguliwa kupewa pesa za CDF?

| | | |
|------------|----------|----|
| Stage 1 | (653,80) | |
| Stage 2 | (707,39) | |
| Stage 3 | (740,69) | |
| Don't know | | 88 |

13) In your opinion how much influence do you think the Member of Parliament or his or her staff have over the way the money is spent? Is it _____ **Read out**

kulingana na maoni yako Je, mjumbe wenu au wafanyikazi wake wana sauti kiasi gani kuhusu matumizi ya pesa hizi?

(807)

| | | | |
|--------------------|---|------------|---|
| No influence | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| A little influence | 2 | Refused | 9 |
| A lot of influence | 3 | | |

PARTICIPATION

14) Has the community in this Constituency ever been consulted on their priorities for spending the CDF?

Je, hii jamii imewahi kuulizwa maoni yao kuhusu matumizi ya hizi pesa kulingana na mahitaji yao?

(808)

| | | | |
|-----|---|------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 3 |
| No | 2 | Refused | 9 |

15) How have they been consulted?

Wameulizwa maoni yao kwa njia ipi?

(810,30)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

18) If Locational meetings mentioned ask: To your knowledge, how many meetings have been held in each Location? Write in

Kwa uelewetu wako ni mikutano mingapi imefanywa kwa kila mtaa?

(831,33)

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
|--|--|--|

19) How is the content of these meetings reported back to the committee? Write in

Mambo yanayo zungumzwa kwa hii mikutano huripotiwa kwa kamati aje?

(835,50)

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

19b) Who convenes these meetings? How long are they? Write in

(Nani anaita mikutano hii? Mikutano hii huchukua urefu gani?)

(851,65)

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| | |
| Don't know / not sure | 88 |

TRANSPARENCY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

20) Do you know how much money was in the CDF for this Constituency for the financial year 2005-2006? **Write in amount, and code list**

Je wajua kulikuwa na pesa ngapi za cdf katika eneo lenu mwaka wa 2005-2006?

(866)

| | | | |
|------------------|---|--------------------------|----|
| | 1 | | |
| Correct amount | 2 | Respondent does not know | 4 |
| Incorrect amount | 3 | Refused | 99 |

21) How much has been spent so far? **Write in, and code list**

Ni pesa ngapi zime tumika hadi sasa?

(867)

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------|----|
| | 1 | | |
| Respondent does not know | 2 | Refused | 99 |

22) Have you ever seen a CDF Bank Account statement?

Je, umewahi ona maelezo ya hazina ya benki ya CDF?

(868)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Refused | 9 |
| No | 2 | | |

23) Have you ever seen the list of things funded and the amounts spent on them?

Je umewahi ona orodha ya miradi ambayo imepewa pesa?

(869)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Refused | 9 |
| No | 2 | | |

24) Have you ever seen the CDF books of accounts?

Je umewahi onavitabu vya hazina ya CDF?

(870)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Refused | 9 |
| No | 2 | | |

If No

25) If you wanted to find out, do you think it would be easy or difficult to find out how the money from the CDF has been spent?

Ikiwa ungependa kujua, unafikiri ingekuwa rahisi au ngumu kujua vile pesa za CDF zimetumika?

(871)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Easy | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |
| Difficult | 2 | | |

26) In general, do you feel very well informed on how the money has been spent, fairly well informed or not well informed?

Kwa jumla waona unajua sana, unajua kiasi au hujui vile pesa za CDF zime tumika?

(872)

| | | | |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|---|
| Very well informed | 1 | Not well informed | 3 |
| Fairly well informed | 2 | Refused | 9 |

26b) Why do you say so?

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(907,24)

| | | | |
|---------|--|--|----|
| | | | |
| Nothing | | | 99 |

27) Who does the accounts for the fund?

Ni nani anaeleza vile pesa zina tumika?

(925,34)

| | | | |
|------------------------------|----|----------------|----|
| The MP / MP's staff | 01 | Other write in | |
| The treasurer | 02 | | |
| District Development Officer | 03 | Refused | 99 |
| Don't know / not sure | 04 | | |

28) In your opinion, is selection and prioritisation of CDF projects in your community done fairly or unfairly?

Je, kwa maoni yako unafikiri ukaguzi wa miradi ya CDF hufanyika kwa njia ya haki au undanganyifu?

(935)

| | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|-----------------------|---|
| Always fairly | 1 | Always unfairly | 3 |
| Sometimes fairly sometimes Unfairly | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |

29) Why do you say that? If unfairly please get full details of what is going wrong – continue on a separate sheet and attach here if necessary

Mbona wasema hivyo?

(936,50)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

30) Are you aware of the CDF projects' tendering process – that is the process through which work is given out to contractors?

Je, wajua jinsi watu hupewa kazi za miradi ya CDF?

(951)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|----------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Not sure | 3 | Go to 33 |
| No | 2 | Go to 33 | | | |

31) Do you think the tendering process – that is who is selected to do the actual work – is it done fairly or unfairly?

Unafikiri jinsi ya kukagua watu ambao hupewa hizi kazi ni kwa njia ya haki au undanganyifu?

(952)

| | | | |
|---|---|-----------------|---|
| Always fairly | 1 | Always unfairly | 3 |
| Sometimes fairly and sometimes unfairly | 2 | Not sure | 4 |

32) Can you explain?

Je, waweza kueleza zaidi?

(953,70)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

33) Is there a process in place whereby the community can check if the work done using CDF money has been given out fairly (through a fair tendering process)?

Kuna njia yoyote kamati inaweza kuangalia kama kazi za CDF zimepewa kwa njia ya haki?

(971)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |
| No | 2 | | |

34) What process is in place?

Ni njia gani?

(1007,24)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

35) What about checking on the expenditure of the money (i.e. to make sure none has been stolen or wasted by those doing the projects)?

Jinsi gani katika kuangalia utumizi wa pesa je (yaani kuona hakuna pesa imeibiwa au imetumika vibaya na wale ambao hupewa kazi za miradi)? Je kuna mpangilio?

(1025)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 4 | Go to 39 |
| No | 2 | Go to 39 | | | |

36) What process?

Ni njia/mpangilio gani?

(1026,40)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

37) Do you feel that these processes of checks are adequate, or do you feel they can be improved?

Je, unaona hizi njia za kuangalia matumizi ya pesa ni kamilifu amazina takikana kuboreshwa?

(1041)

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---|----------|
| Adequate | 1 | Continue |
| Inadequate – should be improved | 2 | Go to 39 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 | Go to 39 |

38) How could they be improved?

Zinaweza kuboreshwa kwa njia gani?

(1042,59)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

39) I am not going to ask you details, but have you ever noticed any corrupt behaviour with regard to the prioritisation of projects to be funded or the awarding of tenders?

Bila kufafanua zaidi umewahi ona tendo lolote la ufisadi jinsi ukaguzi wa miradi hufanywa au jinsi watu hupewa kazi?

| | Yes | Possibly | No | Refused | |
|----------------------|-----|----------|----|---------|--------|
| Allocation of monies | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1060) |
| Award of tenders | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1061) |

Interviewer, do not push on this, but if the respondent volunteers the information, please describe the whole story on the back of the questionnaire, or on a separate sheet, and attach to the questionnaire. Bring this to the attention of your supervisor. Or to a member of the SPRD. This story may be used as a case study in the report, but no names or Constituency name would be mentioned.

IMPACT

40) How much, if at all, do you feel that the CDF has contributed to development in Kenya as a whole, do you feel that it has contributed a little, a lot or not at all?

Unafikiri hizi pesa za CDF zimesaidia kwa Upande wa maendeleo katika nchi ya Kenya kwa jumla kiasi gani, unadhani zime saidia kidogo, sana au hazija saidia hata kidogo?

(1062)

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------|---|
| A lot | 1 | Not at all | 3 |
| A little | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |

41) Do you know of any projects or anything else that have been funded out of the Constituency Development Fund in this constituency?

Unajua miradi au kitu kingine chochote ambayo imesaidiwa na pesa za CDF katika eneo hili?

(1063)

| | | | |
|-----|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | Know of some projects, but not sure which fund the money comes from | 3 |
| No | 2 | Don't know / not sure | 4 |

42) Which projects do you know of that have been funded by CDF money? Any others?

Do not read out. Interviewer code project appropriately. If not on list, write in other
Nii mradi upi umepewa pesa ya CDF unaojua? Nyingine?

43) Was this project funded only by the CDF or was it also funded by any other development funds?

Je mradi ulipewa pesa na CDF au na mashirika mengine ya maendeleo?

If other fund also ask:

44) Which other fund(s) provided money for this project? Do not read out

Ni mashirika gani ya maendeleo yalipeana pesa kwa mradi huu?

| | (1107,80) | CDF Only | Other funds also | Don't know/ not sure | | LATF | CBF | HIV Fund | CDTF | RMLF | Other (write in) | |
|--|-----------|----------|------------------|----------------------|--------|------|-----|----------|------|------|------------------|-----------|
| Health centre building / equipment / supplies | 001 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1207) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1307,20) |
| School building / equipment / supplies | 002 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1208) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1321,30) |
| In the area of helping businesses / income generating activity | 003 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1209) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1331,40) |
| Religion / churches / mosque | 004 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1210) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1341,50) |
| Roads | 005 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1211) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1351,60) |
| Market places | 006 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1212) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1361,70) |
| Constituency / MPs office | 007 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1213) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1371,80) |
| Paying for education | 008 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1214) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1407,20) |
| Paying for healthcare | 009 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1215) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1421,30) |
| Funerals | 010 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1216) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1431,40) |
| Water | 011 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1217) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1441,50) |
| Housing for the poor | 012 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1218) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1451,60) |
| Sanitation (toilets, rubbish) | 013 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1219) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1461,70) |
| Agricultural | 014 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1220) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1471,80) |
| Developing markets for local products | 015 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1221) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1507,20) |
| HIV/AIDS | 016 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1222) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1521,30) |
| Youth | 017 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1223) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1531,40) |
| Sports | 018 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1224) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1541,50) |
| Other write in | 019 | 1 | 2 | 8 | (1225) | 01 | 02 | 03 | 04 | 05 | | (1551,60) |

45) Do you think CDF has improved the standard of living of your constituency?

Je, wafikiri pesa za CDF zimesaidia eneo lako?

(1707)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 |

46) What about you and/or your family – do you think the Constituency Development Fund has improved your standard of living?

Wewe na familia yako – unafikiri umefaidika kwa pesa za CDF?

(1708)

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / not sure | 3 |

If answered yes at 45 ask:

47) How much do you feel the Constituency Development Fund has improved the standard of living of your Constituency - a lot or a little?

Eneo lako limefaidika kwa hizi pesa za CDF kiasi gani- sana au kidogo?

If answered yes at 46 ask:

48) How much do you feel the Constituency Development Fund has improved the standard of living of you or your family - a lot or a little?

Wewe na familia yako mmefaidika kwa hizi pesa za CDF kiasi gani- sana au kidogo?

(1709) (1710)

| Has the CDF benefited.... | Constituency 47 | You and/or your family 48 | |
|---------------------------|--------------------|------------------------------|----------|
| A lot | 1 | 1 | Continue |
| A little | 2 | 2 | Continue |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 | 4 | Go to 50 |

49) How has it improved the standard of living of the constituency / you and your family?

Imesaidiaje eneo lako/ wewe na familia yako?

(1711,31)

| | |
|---|----|
| Constituency / local area | |
| Nothing | 99 |
| Respondent and / or family (1732,49) | |
| Nothing | 99 |

50) Compared with the situation before the Constituency Development Fund was started, in 2003, do you think there has been less development in the Constituency, more development or about the same level of development?

Ukilinganisha na nyakati kabla yakuwa na CDF, mwaka wa 2003, wafikiri kumekuwa na maendeleo kiasi, zaidi au sawa katika eneo hili?

| Less development than before 2003 | More development than before 2003 | About the same level of development as before 2003 | Don't know / not sure | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | (1750) |

51) In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Constituency Development Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

Kwa maoni yako, wafikiri pesa za CDF ziongezwe, zipunguzwe, au zibakitu vile vile au ziondolewe na badala waweke kindi kingine?

| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|--------|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | (1751) |

52) Do you think there is a need to introduce changes to the management or processes of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to improve it?

Wafikiri ni vizuri kuleta mabadiliko kwa uongozi au jinsi CDF zinatumiwa kuboresha utumizi wazo?

(1752)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 3 | Go to 54 |
| No | 2 | Go to 54 | | | |

53) What changes should be made? Anything else? **Write in**

Mabadiliko yapi yana takikana? Chochote?

(1753,70)

| | |
|---|----|
| | |
| Feel there should be changes but can't say what exactly | 98 |
| Don't know | 99 |

54) We would like to learn from your practical experience at the Constituency level and your general views. I am going to quickly go through 5 aspects of the CDF. First, the method of involving the community in decisions about the way the money is spent. Would you say the system proposed by the Act for involving the communities is good as is, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Tungependa kujifunza kwa hayo umeona na kusoma katika eneo na maoni yako. Ningependa tuangalie kwa haraka swala 5 za CDF . Kwanza, njia ya kuhusisha jamii kwa uamuzi wa matumizi ya pesa . Je waweza sema sheria zilizo wekwa kuhusu kuhusika kwa jamii kwa mambo ya CDF ni sawa vile ziko ama kuna sehemu zingine zingebadilishwa?

(1771)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Good as it is | 1 | Go to 57 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 57 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 57 |

55) Any suggestions to improve the way in which the community is involved?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha njia ya kuhusisha jamii?

(1807,30)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

56) Any special way that this has been handled in your Constituency if at all?

Njia yoyote maalum umetumia kuhakikisha hii imefanyika kwa eneo lako?

(1831,51)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

57) Now what about the way the Constituency Development Committee is convened and the members selected. Would you say the system is good as is, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Na sasa je, waonaje jinsi kamati ya miradi ya eneo huundwa na jinsi wana kamati huchukuliwa (CDC), wa weza sema ni sawa au waona kuna sehemu zingine zinataka mabadiliko?

(1852)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Good as it is | 1 | Go to 60 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 60 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 60 |

58) Do you have any suggestions to improve the way the Constituency Development Committee is convened and selected?

Je, una maoni yoyote ya kuboresha jinsi kamati ya maendeleo ya eneo CDC huundwa na wana kamati huchuguliwa?

(1855,75)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

59) Any special way that this has been handled in your Constituency if at all?

Kuna njia yoyote maalum mmewahi tumia hapa?

(1907,30)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

60) What about the system through which applications for funding from the CDF are made – Would you say the system is fair in that all members of the Constituency have an equal chance of making suggestions to get their needs addressed, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Na sasa je, jinsi watu huandika maombi kupata pesa za CDF waweza sema ni kwa njia ya haki ambapo watu wote wa eneo wana nafasi sawa ya kuleta maoni yao kuhusu mahitaji yao au anaona kuna sehemu zina taka mabadiliko

(1931)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Fair as it is | 1 | Go to 63 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 63 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 63 |

61) Any suggestions for improvements? Please capture in this any reasons why it is not currently totally fair

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha?

(1935,55)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

62) How is this handled in your Constituency? Probe: Any special way that this has been handled in your constituency if at all?

Je, hii hufanywaje kwa eneo lako.?

Njia yoyote maalum mmewahi tumia kuhusu hii katika eneo lako?

(1956,76)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

63) What about the system through which projects are selected or prioritised to be funded by the CDF – Would you say the system is fair, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

Na je jinsi miradi hukaguliwa na kuorodheshwa katika hali ya umuhimu ili ipewe pesa za CDF, waweza sema ni kwa njia ya haki au kuna sehemu zina hitaji marekebisha

(2007)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Fair as it is | 1 | Go to 66 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 66 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 66 |

64) Any suggestions for improvements?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha?

(2008,25)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

65) What is the system through which this is done in your Constituency? Any special way that it is handled?

Ni jinsi gani hii hufanywa kwa eneo lenu? Njia yoyote maalum mna tumia?

(2026,40)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

66) What about the system to ensure the transparency of the money spent – i.e. that all Citizens know how the money is spent and so are in a position to check up. Would you say the system is good, or could be improved?

Na je waonaje njia ya kuhakikisha ya kwamba kuna uwazi vile pesa zina tumika yaani watu wote wanajua vile pesa zina tumika kwa hivyo wana nafasi ya kupeleleza, waweza sema sheria zilizoko ni sawa au kuna sehemu zinataka mabadiliko?

(2041)

| | | | | | |
|-------------------|---|----------|------------|---|----------|
| Good as it is | 1 | Go to 68 | No opinion | 3 | Go to 68 |
| Could be improved | 2 | Continue | Refused | 9 | Go to 68 |

67) Any suggestions for improvements?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha?

(2042,59)

| | |
|------|----|
| | |
| None | 99 |

68) According to your knowledge has the community ever been asked for feedback on the CDF by the committee?

Kulingana na uelewavu wako,Je, waweza jua kama jamii hii imeulizwa vile pesa za CDF zime tumika na kamati?

(2060)

| | | | | | |
|-----|---|----------|-----------------------|---|----------|
| Yes | 1 | Continue | Don't know / not sure | 8 | Go to 70 |
| No | 2 | Go to 70 | Refused | 9 | Go to 70 |

69) What is the system through which this is done in your Constituency? Any special way that it is handled?

Je ni njia gani hili hufanywa kwa eneo lenu? Njia yoyote maalum mna tumia?

(2061,78)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

70) Any suggestions for improvements in the auditing process?

Maoni yoyote ya kuboresha ukaguzi wa matumizi ya pesa?

(2107,30)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

71) Do you believe that the Constituency Development Fund should ultimately be replaced with something else?

Je unaamini ya kwamba maendeleo ya eneo inafaa ibadilishwe na kitu kingine?

(2131)

| | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|
| Should continue | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| Should be replaced with something else | 2 | No response | 5 |

72) Why?

Kwanini?

(2132,49)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

If coded 2 at 71 ask:

73) What should it be replaced with?

Nini ingewekwa badala yake?

(2150,70)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|



74) It has been said that the Constituency Development Fund does not allow for accountability because the people who are supposed to be checking it (i.e. Parliament), are those in charge with spending it – i.e. there is no separation of the legislative and the executive. Do you believe this is a weakness of the CDF?

Imesemekana ya kwamba jinsi pesa za CDF zinatumika si rahisi kujilikana kwa sababu wale ambao wangekagua matumizi zake ndio wale ambao wana jukumu /uwezo wa kuzitumia (yaani wajumbe) – yaani hakuna tofauti kati ya wale wanao tunga sheria na wale wanao hakl kisha sheria zime futwa . Je unafikiri hii ni udhaifu wa CDF.?

(2207)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know | 4 |
| No | 2 | No response | 5 |

75). Reasons?

Sababu?

(2208,31)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

76) Whether true or not, there has been a lot of criticism of the CDF reported by the media. Do you have any suggestions that could waylay these criticisms and fears?

Kumekuwa na malalamizi mengi kuhusu CDF kwa magazeti, maredio, na runinga (yanaweza kuwa ni kweli au ni uongo)? Je, una maoni yoyote ya kueleza juu ya malalamishi haya?

(2232,49)

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

DEMOGRAPHIC SECTION

D1) What is the highest level of education you have completed?

Je, kiwango cha masomo/elimu yako ni kipi?

(2250,51)

| | |
|---|----|
| No formal schooling | 01 |
| Informal schooling only (including Koranic schooling) | 02 |
| Some primary schooling | 03 |
| Primary school completed | 04 |
| Some secondary school / high school | 05 |
| Secondary school / high school completed | 06 |
| Post-secondary qualifications, other than university e.g. a diploma from a polytechnic or college | 07 |
| Some university | 08 |
| University completed | 09 |
| Post-graduate | 10 |
| Don't know [DO NOT READ] | 99 |

D2 Which of the following age –groups do you fall in to? **Show card**

Katika vikundi vya umri vifwatavyo, je uko kikundi kipi?

(2252)

| | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------------|---|
| 18-24 | 1 | 45 – 55 | 4 |
| 25-34 | 2 | 56 + | 5 |
| 35-44 | 3 | Don't know [DO NOT READ] | 6 |

D3) What is your religion, if any?

Do not read out options Imani yako ni gani?

(2253)

| | | | |
|-----------|---|--------|---|
| None | 0 | Muslim | 2 |
| Christian | 1 | Other | 3 |

D4) Do you currently work? Note that working includes working on the farm

Je, unafanya kazi?

(2254)

| | | | |
|-----|---|-----------------------|---|
| Yes | 1 | Don't know / not sure | 3 |
| No | 2 | | |

D5) What are your current occupations – that are your ways of making money? *Write in.*

Multiple occupations possible

Je, ni nini unafanya kupata pesa?

(2255,80)

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

D6) Now interviewer code

(2307,08)

| | |
|---|----|
| Farming | 01 |
| Running my own business | 02 |
| Unemployed | 03 |
| Student | 04 |
| Retired | 05 |
| Disabled and unable to work | 06 |
| Work for someone else’s company or business (private sector) | 07 |
| Work in a government department | 08 |
| Work for a NGO, CBO, Union or Donor (non-governmental and not private sector) | 09 |

If farming / pastoralist ask

D7) What kind of farmer are you? *Read out*

Wewe ni mkulima wa aina gani?

(2309,10)

| | |
|---|----|
| Subsistence farmer/pastoralist (produces only for home consumption) | 01 |
| Small-scale business farmer/pastoralist (produces both for own consumption and some surplus produce for sale) | 02 |
| Commercial Farmer/pastoralist (produces mainly for sale) | 03 |
| Farm worker | 04 |
| Fishing | 05 |

D8) How many acres are you farming?*Shamba lako ni hekari ngapi*

(2311)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|
| Less than 5 | 1 | 10 + | 3 | Don't know | 5 |
| 5 – 10 | 2 | Pastoralist | 4 | No response | 6 |

If business ask**D9) What is the kind of businessperson you are?***Wewe ni mwanabiashara wa aina gani?*

(2312)

| | | | | |
|--|---|---------|---|---|
| Businessperson (works in company for others) | 1 | Ask B15 | Business person (6 – 10 regular employees) | 4 |
| Businessperson (no regular employees) | 2 | | Businessperson (10 or more regular employees) | 5 |
| Business person (1 – 5 regular employees) | 3 | | | |

If working for someone else (either Government, Non-governmental organization or private company) ask**D10) What level are you in the organization?***Una madaraka gani katika shirika lenu?*

(2313,14)

| | | | |
|--|----|--------------------------------------|----|
| Director / senior management | 01 | Manual worker (skilled or unskilled) | 04 |
| Middle management / Departmental manager / executive | 02 | Other | 05 |
| White collar worker / Clerical / other | 03 | | |

D11) On balance, which political party would you say you support?*Chama chako kisiasa ni kipi?*

(2315,24)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|------------|----|------------------|----|
| KANU | 01 | ODM | 04 | LDP | 07 |
| NARC | 02 | NARC KENYA | 05 | None | 99 |
| FORD PEOPLE | 03 | FORD KENYA | 06 | Other (write in) | 09 |

D12) Which is the political party of your MP?

Mjumbe wako yuko chama kipi cha kisiasa?

(2325,34)

| | | | | | |
|-------------|----|------------|----|------------------|----|
| KANU | 01 | ODM | 04 | LDP | 07 |
| NARC | 02 | NARC KENYA | 05 | None | 99 |
| FORD PEOPLE | 03 | FORD KENYA | 06 | Other (write in) | 09 |

Only ask those variables not already determined or observed

D13) I would like to ask you about some of your activities, the services that you use and the things that you may have in your household. For all the items that I ask you about in your household please only say yes for those that are in working order.

Ningependa kukuuliza mambo mengine, huduma ambazo unatumia

| Variable title | Possible answers | Step 1 – Score Circle all that apply | |
|--|-------------------------------|---|--------|
| Do you have a built-in kitchen sink inside your kitchen? | Yes | 1 | (2507) |
| | No | 2 | |
| What type of house do you live in? | Traditional | 1 | (2508) |
| | Partly traditional | 2 | |
| | Compound/room/part of a house | 3 | |
| | Flat | 4 | |
| | House/cluster/condominium | 5 | |
| Do you have a cell phone/mobile phone with a working line? | Yes | 1 | (2509) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Do you have a microwave oven? | Yes | 1 | (2510) |
| | No | 2 | |

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--------|
| What is your highest level of education? | No answer | 0 | (2511) |
| | No formal school/education | 1 | |
| | Some Primary/Junior School but not completed | 2 | |
| | Completed Primary/Junior School(approximate age 6 - 11) | 3 | |
| | Some Secondary School but not completed | 4 | |
| | Completed Secondary/Middle School/ O'Level/Form 4 | 5 | |
| | Completed Upper/Higher School/6th Form/A'Level | 6 | |
| | Completed College/Diploma/ University | 7 | |
| | Completed or currently working on post graduate course | 8 | |
| Do you have a refrigerator? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2512) |
| Variable title | Possible answers | Step 1 – Score Circle all that apply | |
| Did you watch TV in the last 7 days? | Yes | 1 | (2513) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Do you have an electric stove with oven? | Yes | 1 | (2514) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Do you have a vacuum cleaner | Yes | 1 | (2515) |
| | No | 2 | |
| How many cars do you have in your household? | None | 0 | (2516) |
| | One | 1 | |
| | Two or more | 2 | |
| Do you live in a rural or urban area? | Rural | 1 | (2517) |
| | Urban | 2 | |
| Do you have a colour TV? | Yes | 1 | (2518) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Do you have a free-standing deep freezer? | Yes | 1 | (2519) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Do you have an electric iron? | Yes | 1 | (2520) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Did you read a newspaper in the last 7 days? | Yes | 1 | (2521) |
| | No | 2 | |
| Do you have a still camera? | Yes | 1 | (2522) |
| | No | 2 | |

| | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
| Do you have a fixed telephone line at home or an outstanding application for one? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2523) |
| Do you have a video recorder? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2524) |
| Do you have a hi-fi/music centre? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2525) |
| Did you access the internet in the past 4 weeks? | Yes No | 1 2 | (2526) |
| subtract this every time (constant) | | | |
| <u>Step 2</u> : Add or subtract all circled scores and then subtract the constant | | | |

D14) Area type

(2540)

ASAL area 1

Non-ASAL area 2

D16) Gender

2541)

Male 1

Female 2

D15) Province

(2542)

North Eastern 1

Central 2

Eastern 3

Coast 4

West 5

Nyanza 6

Rift Valley 7

Nairobi 8

THANK RESPONDENT AND END INTERVIEW

PLEASE FILL IN THE APPROPRIATE SECTION

FIELD CHECKS

| | Circle appropriate section | | Indicate Employee Number | | | | Signature |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| INTERVIEWER | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 1 | (2609) | | | | (2625,28) | |
| TEAM LEADER | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 2 | (2610) | | | | (2629,32) | |
| Back check | 3 | (2611) | | | | (2633,36) | |
| Accompany | 4 | (2612) | | | | (2637,40) | |
| Telephone back check | 5 | (2613) | | | | (2641,44) | |
| SUPERVISOR | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 6 | (2614) | | | | (2645,48) | |
| Back check | 7 | (2615) | | | | (2649,52) | |
| Accompany | 8 | (2616) | | | | (2653,56) | |
| Telephone back check | 9 | (2617) | | | | (2657,60) | |
| QUALITY CONTROL TEAM | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire check | 1 | (2618) | | | | (2661,64) | |
| Back check | 2 | (2619) | | | | (2665,68) | |
| Accompany | 3 | (2620) | | | | (2669,72) | |
| Telephone back check | 4 | (2621) | | | | (2673,76) | |

DP CHECKS

| | Circle appropriate section | | Indicate Employee Number | | | | Signature |
|------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--------------------------|--|--|-----------|-----------|
| EDITOR | | | | | | | |
| Coding | 1 | (2709) | | | | (2725,28) | |
| Editing | 2 | (2710) | | | | (2729,32) | |
| TEAM LEADER - EDITING | | | | | | | |
| Back check | 3 | (2711) | | | | (2733,36) | |
| DATA ENTRY CLERK | | | | | | | |
| Questionnaire punching | 4 | (2712) | | | | (2737,40) | |
| Data cleaning | 5 | (2713) | | | | (2741,44) | |
| DATA ENTRY TEAM LEADER | | | | | | | |
| Data verification | 6 | (2714) | | | | (2745,48) | |

All information will be kept strictly confidential and your name or any other way of identifying you will not be assigned to any of the comments you make. We will be combining what your views are with those of many other MPS in an overall analysis. We are going to start with the Constituency Development Fund or CDF

1a) What is the main problem faced by people in your Constituency? If Poverty Mentioned
Probe: what is the main cause of the poverty?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

How much, if at all, do you feel that the CDF has contributed to development in Kenya as a whole, do you feel that it has contributed a little, a lot or not at all?

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| A lot | 1 |
| A little | 2 |
| Not at all | 3 |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 |

1b) Do you feel the CDF has made an impact on development in your Constituency? If yes ask a little or a lot.

| | | |
|----------------|---|--------|
| Yes – a lot | 1 | Ask 2a |
| Yes – a little | 2 | Ask 2a |
| No | 3 | Ask 2b |
| Don't know | 4 | |
| No response | 5 | |

2a) If yes How has it impacted compared with what was there before? **Probe fully**

2b) If no Why not?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

3) What kind of things have been funded in your Constituency so far? What kind of things do you feel the fund should best be spent on in the future? Probe fully. Eg if education, is it infrastructure/capital projects, running costs etc.

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| 3a) So far | |
| Don't know | 99 |
| 3b) Future | |
| Don't know / no opinion | 99 |

4) We would like to learn from your practical experience at the Constituency level and your general views. Have you had to add anything to the way the CDF is organized over and above what the Act dictates?

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / no opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

5) What have you had to add?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

6) I am going to quickly go through 5 aspects of the CDF. First, the method of involving the community in decisions about the way the money is spent. Has this been done in your constituency in 2005-2006?

| | |
|--------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No / not yet | 2 |
| No opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

7) How has it been done? Write in

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

8) Would you say the system proposed by the Act for involving the communities is good as is, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Good as it is | 1 |
| Could be improved | 2 |
| No opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

9) Any suggestions to improve the way in which the community is involved?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

10) Any special way that you have handled this in your Constituency?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |

11) Now the way the Constituency Development Committee is convened and selected. Would you say the system is good as is, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Good as it is | 1 |
| Could be improved | 2 |
| No opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

12) Any suggestions to improve the way the Constituency Development Committee is convened and selected?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

13) Any special way that you have handled this in your Constituency?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
| | |

13a) Are there any women on the Constituency Development Committee in your Constituency?

| | |
|------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

13b) How many women are on the committee? Write in

14) What about the system through which applications for funding from the CDF are made – Would you say the system is fair in that all members of the Constituency have an equal chance of making suggestions to get their needs addressed, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Fair as it is | 1 |
| Could be improved | 2 |
| No opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

8) Any suggestions for improvements? Please capture in this any reasons why it is not currently totally fair

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

15) How is this handled in your Constituency? Probe: Any special way that you handle this in your constituency?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

16) What about the system through which projects are selected to be funded by the CDF – Would you say the system is fair, or do you feel there are any areas that could be improved?

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Fair as it is | 1 |
| Could be improved | 2 |
| No opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

17) Any suggestions for improvements?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

18) What is the system through which this is done in your Constituency? Any special way that you handle it?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |



18 a) Remember this is in confidence, of all the projects funded through the CDF this last financial year in your Constituency, in your recollection, about what proportion are run by, organized by or controlled by women or where women are the main beneficiaries?

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Less than 20% | 1 |
| 21% - 49% | 2 |
| 50% | 3 |
| 50% + | 4 |
| Refused | 99 |

19) What about the system to ensure the transparency of the money spent – i.e. that all Citizens know how the money is spent and so are in a position to check up. Would you say the system is good, or could be improved?

| | |
|-------------------|----|
| Good as it is | 1 |
| Could be improved | 2 |
| No opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

20) Any suggestions for improvements?

| | |
|------|----|
| | |
| None | 99 |

21) What is the system through which this is done in your Constituency? Any special way that you handle it?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

22) Any suggestions for improvements in the auditing process?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

23) Have you ever asked for feedback from the community on what the CDF has been spent on so far?

| | |
|---------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Refused | 99 |

24) Given that the Local Authority Transfer Fund is in place, do you feel that there is a real need for the Constituency Development Fund?

| | |
|------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 3 |
| No opinion | 4 |
| Refused | 99 |

25) Please comment on the reasons?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

26) Do you believe that the Constituency Development should ultimately be replaced with something else?

| | |
|--|---|
| Should continue | 1 |
| Should be replaced with something else | 2 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| No response | 5 |

27) Why?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

28. What should it be replaced with?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

29. Do you feel that the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) could replace the CDF in the future?

| | |
|-----------------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Depends on conditions | 3 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| No opinion | 5 |
| Refused | 99 |

30. Why?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

31. What conditions should be in place or what changes should be made in the LATF for it to replace the CDF?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

32. It has been said that the Constituency Development Fund does not allow for accountability because the people who are supposed to be checking it (i.e. Parliament), are those in charge with spending it – i.e. there is no separation of the legislative and the executive. Do you believe this is a weakness of the CDF?

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| No response | 5 |

33. Reasons?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

34. Do you feel that the development projects funded by the CDF and other local funds are very well coordinated with national development priorities, fairly well coordinated or not well coordinated with national development priorities?

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Very well coordinated | 1 |
| Fairly well coordinated | 2 |
| Not well coordinated | 3 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| No response | 5 |

35. Whether true or not, there has been a lot of criticism of the CDF reported by the media. Do you have any suggestions that could waylay these criticisms and fears?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

36. Are you in Government or Opposition? *Write in*

| | |
|------------|---|
| Government | 1 |
| Opposition | 2 |

37. For how many terms in total have you sat in Parliament? Even if there was a gap in between, get the total terms

| | |
|----|---|
| 1 | 1 |
| 2 | 2 |
| 3 | 3 |
| 3+ | 4 |

38. Which Constituency?

Code

39. Member of the CDF Parliamentary Select Committee?

| | |
|-----|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

40. Ordinary MP or Minister / Assistant Minister?

| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Ordinary MP | 1 |
| Minister / Assistant Minister | 2 |

41. Approximate age

| | |
|----------|---|
| Under 50 | 1 |
| Over 50 | 2 |

Opinion Leaders Questionnaire

NON MP

Devolved funds – May 2006

| |
|---|
| Respondent's name (complete at end of interview)_____ |
| Respondent's job title_____ |
| Organization_____ |
| Telephone Number/s_____ |
| Email address_____ |

| | |
|---|---|
| Brief description of respondent's duties and responsibilities | |
| Interviewer's name | I.D.# <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> |
| I declare that this interview has been carried out strictly in accordance with the training I received in every respect, with a properly selected respondent. | Interviewers signature. |
| Quality control | Name & signature of person/s checking |
| Checked through by SPRD.....1 | |

Code gender

- Male 1
- Female 2

Hello, my name is _____ from Research International and we are conducting a public perception survey on the devolved funds, including a sample of the general public and a sample of various opinion leaders from various sectors.

All information will be kept strictly confidential and your name or any other way of identifying you will not be assigned to any of the comments you make. We will be combining what your views are with those of many othe in an overall analysis.

We are going to start with the Constituency Development Fund or CDF

How much, if at all, do you feel that the CDF has contributed to development in Kenya, do you feel that it has contributed a little, a lot or not at all?

| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| A lot | 1 |
| A little | 2 |
| Not at all | 3 |
| Don't know / not sure | 4 |

2a) If a little or a lot How has it impacted compared with what was there before? Probe fully

2b) If no Why not?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Do you feel the CDF could be improved?

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 3 |
| No response | 4 |

If yes: How?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

3) According to your views, what kind of things have been funded in general so far? What kind of things do you feel the fund should best be spent on in the future? Probe fully. Eg if education, is it infrastructure/capital projects, running costs etc.

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| 3a) So far | |
| Don't know | 99 |
| 3b) Future | |
| Don't know / no opinion | 99 |

Are you aware of the rules governing the management and running of the CDF as set out in the Act?

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Somewhat | 3 |
| Don't know / no opinion | 4 |
| Refused | 99 |

Do you believe that these rules are adequate?

| | |
|-------------------------|----|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know / no opinion | 3 |
| Refused | 99 |

5) What should be amended?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

What do you believe are the strengths and weaknesses of the CDF, if any? PROBE IN-DEPTH

| | |
|-----------|----|
| Strengths | |
| Nothing | 99 |

| | |
|------------|----|
| Weaknesses | |
| Nothing | 99 |



Based on your general understanding, do you agree or disagree that..... In each case, if they disagree, ask: Why?

| | Agree | Disagree | No opinion / don't know | Reason |
|---|-------|----------|-------------------------|--------|
| The level of community participation in spending decisions is adequate | 1 | 2 | 1 | |
| The method of appointing the constituency development committee is optimum | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| The method through which applications or suggestions for funding is made is adequate | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| The system through which projects are selected to be funded is optimum? | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| The method for ensuring transparency of the money spent is adequate – i.e. that all Citizens know how the money is spent and so are in a position to check up | 1 | 2 | 3 | |
| The method of ensuring that there is no corruption or nepotism in those selected to receive money or tenders is adequate | 1 | 2 | 2 | |
| Women are adequately served by the CDF | 1 | 2 | 3 | |

In your opinion, do you think the amount of money in the Constituency Development Fund should be increased, decreased or remain at the same level, or do you think the fund should be got rid of the replaced with something else?

| | | | | |
|-----------|-----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Increased | Decreased | Remain at the same level | Got rid of and replaced | Don't know / not sure / no opinion |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

If should be replaced, ask

Why?

| | |
|--|--|
| | |
|--|--|

28. What should it be replaced with?

32. It has been said that the Constituency Development Fund does not allow for accountability because the people who are supposed to be checking it (i.e. Parliament), are those in charge with spending it – i.e. there is no separation of the legislative and the executive. Do you believe this is a weakness of the CDF?

| | |
|-------------|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| No response | 5 |

33. Reasons?

| | |
|---------|----|
| | |
| Nothing | 99 |

Do you feel that the development projects funded by the CDF and other local funds are very well coordinated with national development priorities, fairly well coordinated or not well coordinated with national development priorities?

| | |
|-------------------------|---|
| Very well coordinated | 1 |
| Fairly well coordinated | 2 |
| Not well coordinated | 3 |
| Don't know | 4 |
| No response | 5 |

Which Constituency are you from?

Approximate age

| | |
|----------|---|
| Under 50 | 1 |
| Over 50 | 2 |





**PO Box 41079, 00100,
Nairobi-GPO, Kenya
Tel: (254-2) 3874999/8
Cellphone: 0722-264497, 0733-629034
Fax: (254-2) 3874997
E-mail: admin@khrc.or.ke
Web: www.khrc.or.ke**

ISBN 9966-941-48-7

THE 2006 HAKI INDEX