FINANCING OF PHYSICAL FACILITIES IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS: AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE ROLE OF KENYA’S CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND, LUGARI CONSTITUENCY, KAKAMEGA COUNTY

BY

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D53/CE/10794/2006

A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION (ACCOUNTING AND FINANCE OPTION) OF KENYATTA UNIVERSITY

MAY 2011
DECLARATION

This project is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university.

Date: 25-05-2011

George P.P. Lukibia
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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as university supervisor.

Date: 25.05.11

Mr. Ngaba D.K.
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This project has been submitted for examination with my approval as chairman.

Date: 28.05.2011

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The general objective of this study was to investigate the role played by CDF in funding public secondary schools' physical projects within Lugari Constituency. Specific objectives of the study were: to determine the effect of CDF funding on physical projects in public secondary schools; to establish the role of the school administrators on CDF funded physical facilities in the public secondary schools; and to establish the challenges facing the effective implementation of the CDF funded physical projects in the public secondary schools in Lugari Constituency.

Literature review focused on an overview of the CDF programme and the history of education in Kenya. The study used a descriptive survey design. The study targeted 46 public secondary schools. Purposive sampling technique was employed to select 14 public secondary schools to participate in the study, representing a sample of 30.43 percent. Questionnaires were used as the main tools for data collection. Results of the study were analyzed using descriptive statistical techniques such as percentages and frequency distribution tables.

The study established that the PTA funded most of the projects in schools, as opposed to CDF. Despite the fact that CDF was inadequate, it was established that it caused an increase in the number of facilities in schools, though not by a big margin. The study further revealed that most of the principals had attended CDF workshops, which enabled them to be involved in project implementation, monitoring and evaluation. Challenges that faced the effective implementation of CDF-funded projects were: interference from local politicians in the running of CDF committees and corruption. The study recommends that: all schools should be given an equal chance to CDF funds; CDF team should help in sensitizing the community on the need to continue supporting schools development morally, materially and financially; further CDF funding should not be politicized but address needs of various schools and the most needy being given more allocation and attention among other recommendations.