



NGCDF

National Government Constituencies Development Fund

Memoin

Two Decades of Progress

NG-CDF







NGCDF

National Government Constituencies Development Fund

Memoir

Two Decades of Progress

NG-CDF



Research and Production by History Works Limited

Published by National Constituencies Development Fund Board

Design by Mashariki Sanaa

Special thanks to:

Mr. Yusuf Mbuno, Mr. Raphael Nduati, Nation Media Library, East African Standard, Kenya News Agency, Mr. Andiwah Opondo, Ms. Zainab Husein, Ms. Brenda Onyino, Mr. Kariuki Thige, Mr. Simon Ciuri, Ms. Jennifer Wanjiru, and the NGCDF Staff.

©NG-CDF

All rights reserved. This book or parts thereof may not be reproduced in any form, stored in any retrieval system, or transmitted in any form by any means—electronic, mechanical, photocopy, recording, or otherwise—without prior written permission of the publisher.

Contents

A word from the Chairman	8
A word from the CEO	10
Chapter One In the Beginning	12
Chapter Two Harambee Country	25
Chapter Three The CDF Debate	36
Chapter Four From Harambee to CDF Country	46
Chapter Five Structure of NGCDF	61
Chapter Six The Projects	74
Chapter Seven Projects in figures and graphics	88



Having been in Parliament for 15 years, before and after the establishment of NG-CDF, I know the difference it makes is monumental. I believe there is a way NG-CDF can be aligned to the tenets of the Constitution”

– President William Ruto, 29th September, 2022.



**His Excellency
Dr. William Samoei Ruto,
C.G.H. President of the
Republic of Kenya and
Commander-in-Chief of
the Defence Forces.**

A word from the Chairman

Former president Mwai Kibaki's introduction of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) in 2003 aimed to revitalize development at the constituency level and within local communities. Following extensive discussions, the Kibaki government officially established the CDF on January 9, 2004, as announced in a Kenya Gazette Notice. Now, after two decades, the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) and its predecessor, the CDF, have become widely recognized as ground-breaking initiatives that have brought many benefits to the entire country.

The CDF differed from other funds because it allowed grassroots individuals to decide how to spend the money and prioritize their projects. Constituents chose projects based on their own problems and circumstances. This decentralized approach not only empowered communities to make spending decisions but, was a first. The CDF, now known as NG-CDF, has made significant advancements in the last 20 years.

The CDF was created in response to the inconsistent progress of development initiatives. The government had experimented with various development plans since 1963—but none was like the CDF, whose aim was to enable communities to determine their desired projects, democratizing development through a bottom-up approach. One of these experiments was the President Moi's District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD), whose aim was to decentralize development planning and resource allocation and project identification, formulation, and implementation at the district level.

As his biographer, Andrew Morton, wrote, this was “a policy switch from tribal to political.” It was a shift from the centralization of Jomo Kenyatta's years and was Moi's attempt to diffuse power from Nairobi and involve the grassroots in decisions affecting their districts. The civic empowerment of the *wananchi*, building from the bottom rather than imposing from the top, owed much to the beliefs which Moi had formed during his days in the long-defunct KADU, according to Morton. According to Morton, the empowerment of the *wananchi* and the emphasis on building from the bottom rather than imposing from the top owed much to the beliefs which Moi had formed during his days in the long-defunct KADU. District Focus, although not *majimboism* by another name, embodied Moi's vision of giving authority to the regions and placed great emphasis and responsibility on the districts in planning and implementing development.

In contrast to the NG-CDF, government ministries and departments implemented the DFRD via the DDCs in all districts. But the DDCs faced a problem of insufficient funds and had to rely on government ministries for resources to implement the proposed projects. While the DFRD reflected the central government's intention to transfer resources to the grassroots, the government bureaucrats held the powers to decide.

Honorable Muriuki Karue, a former opposition Member of Parliament of the Eighth Parliament, conceived the CDF as an initiative to allocate resources at the Constituency level by devolving funds. He argued that the government systematically neglected areas that voted for the Opposition after the first multi-party elections in 1993 in terms of infrastructure, health, and education facilities. Consequently, the lawmakers enacted the Constituency Development Fund Act, 2003, to tackle the inadequacies of previous development plans and the politicization of development. As a start, legislators allocated a minimum of 2.5 per cent of the ordinary government revenue each year towards the Fund. Unlike the other funds, it was members of Parliament who were to implement the projects. The CDF's core values were accountability, transparency, and equity.

This Memoir illustrates the NG-CDF journey and also chronicles the history of the fund in the context of Kenya's story of development. The idea is to keep the memory of a development programme that has positively impacted various communities. By doing so, we intend to preserve, for posterity, this remarkable piece of the history of Kenya – and to show the special place of NG-CDF in the country.

Olago Aluoch,
Chairman of The Board



The CDF was created in response to the inconsistent progress of development initiatives. The government had experimented with various development plans since 1963—but none was like the CDF, which has over the years enabled communities to determine their desired projects, democratizing development through a bottom-up approach.

– Olago Aluoch
Chairman of The
Board

A word from the CEO

On behalf of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF), I am delighted as we reflect on our achievements for the last two decades. The NG-CDF has evolved to become part of our development landscape. No corner of the country is without a signature NG-CDF project, such as constructed of schools, police stations, or renovated dispensaries.

While we receive a minimum of 2.5% of the National Government's revenue share, this amount has enabled us to make a difference at the grassroots level and alleviate poverty. The selection process for NG-CDF projects is done by wananchi, which gives them power to make decisions, and ensure sustainability.

The fund has indeed grown. In the 2023/2024 financial year, a total of Ksh 53.53 billion was initially allocated to the Fund. Additionally, Ksh3.4 billion was specifically designated for Junior Secondary School (JSS) funding nationwide, while Ksh1 billion was allocated for JSS funding in Nairobi County bringing the total allocation to Ksh57.93 billion. This is significant progress for the Fund, whose objective is to supplement infrastructure development at the constituency level in matters falling within the functions of the national Government. It also facilitates the provision of sustainable development in all parts of the republic, as well as the progressive realisation of the economic and social rights guaranteed under Article 43 of the constitution.

The Fund has impacted communities in many ways. For instance, we have made tremendous gains in the education sector through the issuance of bursaries to needy students, thus increasing the transition, enrollment, and retention rates from primary to secondary schools, as well as tertiary institutions. This has complemented the Government's initiatives of ensuring 100 percent enrollment and transition rates, culminating in enhanced human capital development.

For instance, in the 2022/2023 financial year, approximately 1,295,158 students were awarded bursaries totaling Ksh7,473,075,625. Among them, 2,623 students were granted full sponsorships. We have also made provision for additional learning space through the construction and renovation of classrooms. Over the last five years, the Fund has facilitated the construction of 24,020 new classrooms, creating an estimated additional capacity for 1,080,900 students. These are not simple gains.

We have also been involved in climate change mitigation through environmental conservation efforts. Over the years, funds have been allocated to the restoration of tree cover, sanitation and waste disposal, water conservation, soil conservation, solar energy, and fencing.

As we continue with this success story, we are all delighted that NG-CDF is on sound footing and will, in the next decade, grow beyond our imaginations. Our future plans include robust projects, sustainability, and continued impact of the NG-CDF.

Good Bless Kenya!

Yusuf Mbuno,
Chief Executive Officer



While we receive a minimum of 2.5% of the National Government's revenue share, this amount has enabled us to make a difference at the grassroots level and alleviate poverty. The selection process for NG-CDF projects is done by wananchi, which gives them power to make decisions, and ensure sustainability.

– Yusuf Mbuno,
Chief Executive
Officer

Chapter One

*In the
Beginning...*

NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memor
Two Decades of Progress

The road to establishing the NG-CDF has been lengthy. From the start, since colonial times, Kenya faced the dilemma of how to carry out rural development, and especially in the areas occupied by local communities. During the 70 years of British colonization in Kenya, some areas experienced deliberate marginalization and skewed development. More so, independent Kenya has experimented with various outcomes. It is this developmental gap that NG-CDF is closing slowly by letting wananchi have a say on the projects they want.

From the beginning, neither the then Legislative Council, nor the Colonial Office could fully answer the question of the British colonial purpose in Kenya: Was it simply a source of raw materials to feed the great British economic machine? Did it serve as a symbol of national identity and pride? Was it an avenue for unsettled Britons to pursue their wildest and darkest desires, or as a support for British military defence, or perhaps some genuinely believed that gaining territory was the sole means for British civilization to sustain its image?

The development of the Kenya colony sought to answer these questions - and the foundations laid would have deep ramifications after independence in 1963. From the start, the colony experimented with various Funds and Plans. All these had an impact on the future of Kenya.

The Colonial Development Fund

In 1929, Britain enacted the Colonial Development Act to tackle development issues in its colonies, offering financial aid for infrastructure and other projects.

The enactment of the Colonial Development Act occurred amidst economic recession and mounting requests for development support in Britain's colonial territories. It followed earlier legislation such as the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1923, which laid the groundwork for colonial development initiatives. The Act permitted the British Treasury to provide funds for development projects in the colonies. The funds were meant to back infrastructure projects like roads, railways, ports, and irrigation systems, as well as other development priorities identified by colonial administrations.

The Act provided for matching grants from colonial governments, requiring them to contribute a portion of the funding for approved projects. This mechanism aimed to ensure local ownership and

commitment to development initiatives, as well as to leverage additional resources from colonial sources. Further it emphasized the importance of promoting economic development, social welfare, and public works projects in the colonies.

The 1929 Colonial Development Act had a significant impact on the development trajectory of Britain's colonial territories. It facilitated investments in infrastructure and human capital, laying the groundwork for economic growth and social progress in many colonies. However, its implementation was subject to constraints such as limited funding, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and political considerations.

While the Act represented a significant commitment by the British government to promote development in its colonial possessions, it was also skewed in that it prioritised projects in White Highlands in Kenya.

It was later replaced with the Colonial Development and Welfare Acts (CWDA) in 1940, 1945, 1951 and 1959. The intention was to allocate millions of pounds for economic and social advancements, with the goal of benefiting both the subjects and Britain's financial situation.

The CDWA shaped the British development policy in Kenya and the Empire. While it intended to allocate funds for agricultural development, healthcare, and education, the British government implemented the CDWA with racial bias.

The CDWA faced several challenges and limitations that affected its effectiveness in promoting development and welfare, not only in Kenya, but in Britain's colonial territories. First, the resources allocated to the Colonial Development Fund often did not meet the vast development needs. Again, funding provided under the CDWA was not commensurate with the scale of poverty, infrastructure deficits, and social challenges.

The CDWA received criticism for placing British interests above those of colonial populations. The Act occasionally prioritized British industries, trade routes, and strategic interests when funding development projects, rather than addressing the most pressing needs of local communities. More so, the CDWA relied on colonial administrations to implement development and welfare programs in the colonies. However, the colonial government



The enactment of the Colonial Development Act occurred amidst economic recession and mounting requests for development support in Britain's colonial territories. It followed earlier legislation such as the Colonial Development and Welfare Act of 1923, which laid the groundwork for colonial development initiatives.



A nurse treating a child at Getrude Children's hospital in Nairobi Feb 1966.

did not possess the capacity, expertise, or necessary accountability mechanisms to effectively manage and oversee these initiatives. Corruption, mismanagement, and bureaucratic inefficiencies were common in carrying out these projects.

Political considerations influenced development projects funded under the CDWA, or the allocation of funds was based on political patronage rather than objective criteria or genuine development needs. Settlers, especially in Kenya, would put pressure on the government to initiate projects within their areas. In addition, the CDWA did not always prioritize meaningful participation and consultation with local communities in the planning, implementation, and monitoring of development projects. As a result, projects were poorly aligned with local needs and priorities, leading to limited impact and sustainability. More so the interventions funded under the CDWA often did not sufficiently account for the social, cultural, and environmental context of the country. Sometimes, implementers carried out projects without adequately considering local customs, traditions, and community dynamics, which resulted in resistance or unintended consequences.

The CDWA operated in a colonial framework characterized by unequal power relations, exploitation, and structural inequalities. That would shape the development of Kenya for years and lay a strong foundation of skewed development which the current NG-CDF has been trying to bridge.

Post World War II Planning

The period following World War Two led to a more organized approach to state-centered planning, which resulted in greater British obligations towards the colonies. The peak of this approach happened in approximately 1951 when London increased colonial development and welfare funding, resulting in improved living standards for numerous colonized populations. However, the Conservative government's comeback prompted a shift towards export-oriented infrastructure projects due to pressure from industrialists and settlers overseas. The decrease in funding resulted in social services being the first to suffer, as Britain declined to cover the costs of internal developments in the colonies, aiming to make them independent. As a result, colonial development received attention and funding in a parabolic manner, rather than a linear one.

Skewed Development

European settlers in Kenya used cheap land grants and cash crop monopolies to gain economic control, with a settler-run Legislative Council in charge. Despite the circumstances, the fundamental economic model of indirect rule persisted, with the landless peasantry and squatters on European plantations bearing the brunt of the burden because of settlers' resistance to income tax until 1937. It was the settlers who determined where the government would concentrate its infrastructure and this led to Kenya's skewed development.

The uneven distribution of resources, infrastructure, and opportunities favored certain regions, and economic interests over others. This phenomenon was largely a result of colonial policies and practices that prioritized the economic and strategic interests of the colonial power, Britain, often at the expense of local populations.

One of the defining features of colonial Kenya was the establishment of settler farms, particularly in the fertile highlands. Large tracts of land were appropriated from indigenous communities and allocated to European settlers for agriculture, leading to the dispossession of indigenous peoples from their ancestral lands and the concentration of wealth and resources in the hands of a small settler elite.

Colonial authorities invested heavily in infrastructure development, such as roads, railways, and ports, primarily to facilitate the extraction and export of natural resources and agricultural products. However, these infrastructure projects were often concentrated in areas inhabited by European settlers or areas with economic potential, neglecting other regions and communities.

The colonial economy in Kenya was largely based on the extraction of natural resources, such as minerals, timber, and agricultural produce, for export to Britain and other colonial markets. Resources were exploited primarily for the benefit of colonial administrators, European settlers, and multinational corporations, with little regard for the environmental or social consequences.

The colonial labor system relied heavily on the forced labor of indigenous Africans, particularly in agriculture, mining, and public works projects. Labor was often coerced through various means, including taxation, forced recruitment, and the

imposition of restrictive labor laws. The exploitation of African labor contributed to the accumulation of wealth by European settlers and the colonial state.

The administration implemented policies of racial segregation, such as the creation of separate residential areas, schools, and public facilities for Europeans and Africans. This segregation reinforced social and economic inequalities, with Europeans enjoying better access to education, healthcare, employment, and housing opportunities than Africans.

Colonial land policies limited African land access and ownership. Indigenous communities faced further marginalization and increased landlessness and poverty due to land allocation to European settlers and large-scale commercial farming.

Indigenous Africans were systematically excluded from political participation and decision-making under colonial rule. The colonial administration was dominated by European officials, and indigenous Africans had limited representation or voice in colonial governance structures. This political marginalization perpetuated inequalities and hindered efforts to address the skewed development in colonial Kenya.

The dramatic change in the distribution of development funding was aided by the extension of the CDWA in 1955. The renewal served to provide greater clarity on Britain's ongoing commitment to colonial development as the initial ten-year plans submitted by the colonies came to their conclusion in 1956.

The era between 1945 and roughly 1959 represents the apex of centralized state involvement in colonial economies and societies. In contrast, the shift back to strings-attached loan funding harkened back to the pre 1940 era of self-sufficiency which absolved the British state of its responsibilities towards the Empire. Generations of failure and wasted money had taken a heavy toll on the nation's willingness to support colonial states, and the multitude of tensions that pulled development funding in every direction hastened the end of Parliament's tenuous commitment to colonial lives.

Development Plans at Dawn of Independence

Kenya's first Ten Year Development Plan covered the period from 1946 to 1955 and was aimed at guiding the country's socio-economic development following



Colonial authorities invested heavily in infrastructure development, such as roads, railways, and ports, primarily to facilitate the extraction and export of natural resources and agricultural products.



**HEALTH SERVICES AT
THE ORTHOPAEDIC
UNIT OF KING GEORGE
HOSPITAL (KNH) JULY
1972**

World War II. The plan was developed with the primary goal of promoting economic growth, social progress, and infrastructure development in Kenya.

While the plan prioritized infrastructure development, including the construction of roads, railways, ports, and other transportation networks, it was concentrated in the fertile highlands. Areas outside the White Highlands were left out – especially the African reserves and the Northern Frontier districts.

It was in this plan that agriculture prioritised and became the central focus of the Ten Year Development Plan. It was regarded as the backbone of Kenya's economy at the time. The plan aimed to increase agricultural productivity, promote commercial farming, and diversify crop production. Efforts were made to introduce modern farming techniques, improve irrigation systems, and expand agricultural extension services.

Swynnerton Plan

The Swynnerton Plan was a significant agricultural development strategy implemented in colonial Kenya during the 1950s. It was named after Sir

Robert Swynnerton, the director of the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), who played a key role in its formulation. The plan aimed to address the challenges facing African smallholder agriculture and promote agricultural development in Kenya.

The Plan emerged in response to the deteriorating conditions of African smallholder agriculture in colonial Kenya. Rapid population growth, land fragmentation, soil degradation, and limited access to markets and inputs were among the key challenges facing African farmers at the time.

Unlike previous agricultural policies that primarily benefited European settlers and large-scale commercial farms, the Swynnerton Plan specifically targeted African smallholder farmers. It recognized the importance of smallholder agriculture for food security, rural livelihoods, and economic development in Kenya.

One of the key components of the Swynnerton Plan was land consolidation, which aimed to address the problem of land fragmentation among African farmers. The plan encouraged voluntary land consolidation schemes, whereby farmers could

exchange scattered plots for larger, more productive holdings.

The Swynnerton Plan emphasized the importance of agricultural extension services in providing technical assistance, training, and advisory support to African farmers. Extension officers were deployed to rural areas to disseminate knowledge and best practices in crop production, soil conservation, livestock management, and marketing.

The plan promoted access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, to improve productivity and farm yields. It encouraged the establishment of input supply networks, cooperative societies, and credit facilities to facilitate smallholder access to inputs and credit.

Recognizing the importance of access to markets for smallholder farmers, the Swynnerton Plan

supported the development of rural infrastructure, such as roads, markets, and storage facilities. Efforts were made to improve market access and reduce transportation costs for agricultural produce.

The Swynnerton Plan promoted the creation of cooperative societies and group farming projects for smallholder farmers. Cooperatives provided a platform for collective action, resource pooling, and market coordination, enabling farmers to access inputs, credit, and markets more effectively.

The Swynnerton Plan achieved some success in increasing agricultural productivity, improving rural livelihoods, and promoting economic development in Kenya. However, it also faced challenges, including resistance from European settlers, funding constraints, bureaucratic inefficiencies, and limited participation from African farmers.



The plan promoted access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, to improve productivity and farm yields. It encouraged the establishment of input supply networks, cooperative societies, and credit facilities to facilitate smallholder access to inputs and credit.





The plan promoted access to agricultural inputs, such as seeds, fertilizers, and equipment, to improve productivity and farm yields. It encouraged the establishment of input supply networks, cooperative societies, and credit facilities to facilitate smallholder access to inputs and credit.

Overall, it represented a significant effort to address the challenges facing African smallholder agriculture and promote rural development in colonial Kenya. While its impact varied across different regions and communities, the plan laid the groundwork for subsequent agricultural development initiatives and contributed to the transformation of Kenya's agricultural sector in the post-colonial era. This is what the Kenyatta government would inherit in 1963.

Impact of missionaries on Development

Missionaries played a significant role in the development of education in Kenya, particularly during the colonial period and in the early years of independence. Their contributions helped shape the modern education system and laid the foundation for educational advancements in the country.

Missionaries were instrumental in establishing some of the earliest formal schools in Kenya. Mission schools provided education to local communities, often focusing on basic literacy, numeracy, and religious instruction. These schools played a crucial role in expanding access to education, particularly in rural areas where government provision was limited.

They also placed a strong emphasis on literacy and education as part of their mission work. They developed written forms of local languages, translated religious texts and educational materials, and taught reading and writing skills to local populations. This focus on literacy helped to empower individuals, promote communication, and facilitate socio-economic development.

The Mission schools often integrated Christian values and teachings into their curriculum. Alongside academic subjects, students received religious instruction and participated in religious activities such as prayers, hymn singing, and church services. This emphasis on moral and spiritual development had a lasting impact on the values and beliefs of many Kenyan students.

The missionaries were also involved in training local teachers to staff their schools. They established teacher training colleges and provided pedagogical instruction, curriculum development, and mentoring to aspiring educators. These efforts contributed to the professionalization of the teaching profession and the expansion of educational capacity in Kenya.

From the start, the missionaries advocated for the importance of education at both the local and national levels. They highlighted the benefits of education for individual empowerment, community development, and national progress. Their advocacy efforts helped to raise awareness about the need for increased investment in education and influenced government policies and priorities.

The Mission schools provided educational opportunities for marginalized groups, including girls and children from disadvantaged backgrounds. By offering scholarships, bursaries, and boarding facilities, they enabled students from diverse backgrounds to access quality education and pursue academic advancement.

African Independent Schools

This is one example of development projects by the local communities. African independent schools were educational institutions established and run by African communities, leaders, and organizations outside the control of colonial authorities. One of the most famous was Githunguri Teachers College in Kiambu. These schools emerged in response to the limited access to formal education provided by the colonial government and missionaries and aimed to address the educational needs of African children while promoting African culture, identity, and self-determination.

African independent schools emphasized the promotion of African identity, culture, and values in their curriculum and teaching methods. They sought to counteract the Eurocentric and assimilationist educational agenda of colonial authorities and missionaries by highlighting African history, languages, traditions, and achievements.

Many African independent schools were influenced by nationalist ideologies and agendas, seeking to instill a sense of pride, solidarity, and political consciousness among students. They played a role in fostering nationalist sentiments, promoting anti-colonial resistance, and advocating for African self-determination and independence.

The curriculum in African independent schools often reflected African perspectives and priorities, incorporating subjects such as African history, geography, languages, and indigenous knowledge systems. This approach aimed to empower students with a deeper understanding of their cultural



heritage and a critical awareness of colonial oppression and exploitation.

The schools were deeply rooted in the communities and relied on community support for their establishment, funding, and operation. Parents, elders, community leaders, and local organizations played active roles in the governance, management, and support of these schools, fostering a sense of ownership and accountability.

In addition to academic subjects, African independent schools often provided practical skills training relevant to the needs of their communities. This included vocational education in agriculture, carpentry, tailoring, and other trades, equipping students with skills for self-reliance, entrepreneurship, and community development.

The African independent schools represented a form of resistance to colonial education policies and practices that marginalized African languages, cultures, and knowledge systems. They provided an alternative educational model that empowered African communities to reclaim control over their own educational destinies and challenge colonial hegemony.

They also played a role in nurturing leadership skills and capabilities among African youth, preparing them to assume leadership roles in their communities and in the struggle for independence

and social justice. Many prominent nationalist leaders and intellectuals received their early education in African independent schools, shaping their future contributions to Kenya's history.

Healthcare in Colonial Kenya

Healthcare in colonial Kenya was characterized by disparities in access, quality, and delivery of services between different racial and socio-economic groups. The colonial healthcare system primarily served the interests of European settlers and colonial administrators, often neglecting the healthcare needs of indigenous African populations.

The colonial administration maintained a segregated healthcare system, with separate facilities for Europeans, Asians, and Africans. European settlers and colonial officials had access to well-equipped hospitals, clinics, and medical services that met Western standards, while indigenous Africans were often relegated to underfunded and understaffed healthcare facilities with limited resources.

European settlers in colonial Kenya had access to modern healthcare facilities staffed by European doctors, nurses, and medical professionals. These facilities were equipped with medical equipment, pharmaceuticals, and diagnostic tools imported from Europe. European healthcare was comprehensive, including preventive care, curative treatments, maternity services, and specialist care.



Healthcare in colonial Kenya was characterized by disparities in access, quality, and delivery of services between different racial and socio-economic groups.



NURSES TREATING A CHILD AT GERTRUDES HOSPITAL FEB 1967

Healthcare facilities for indigenous Africans in colonial Kenya were rudimentary and often inadequate. Mission hospitals and dispensaries provided some medical services to African communities, but they were often overcrowded, under-resourced, and unable to meet the healthcare needs of the population. Indigenous healers and traditional medicine remained important sources of healthcare for many Africans.

The colonial administration implemented public health initiatives aimed at controlling infectious diseases, improving sanitation, and promoting hygiene in colonial Kenya. These initiatives included vaccination campaigns, mosquito control programs, water and sewage projects, and health education campaigns. However, public health interventions often prioritized European areas and neglected African communities.

The healthcare needs of African laborers, particularly those working in mines, plantations, and urban areas, were often overlooked by the colonial

authorities. Despite the harsh working conditions and high rates of occupational injuries and diseases among African laborers, access to medical care and compensation for workplace injuries were limited.

Indigenous Africans were largely excluded from decision-making and participation in the colonial healthcare system. Colonial policies and practices marginalized African healthcare professionals, traditional healers, and community health workers, undermining their roles as providers of healthcare and guardians of indigenous medical knowledge.

The disparities in access to healthcare and healthcare outcomes created during the colonial period have had lasting effects on Kenya's healthcare system and health disparities in the post-colonial era. Till now, the legacy of colonialism continues to shape patterns of healthcare access, utilization, and health outcomes in Kenya, contributing to persistent health inequalities between different racial and socio-economic groups.

Sessional Number 10 of 1965

The paper established the principle of state direction of development process while at the same time arguing for decentralized planning based on local input. The paper outlined that the Kenyan Government should at achieving objectives on Political equity, social justice and human dignity. Subsequently, the Government of Kenya implemented various development plans outlining frameworks for mainstreaming programs necessary to reduce poverty in Kenya including:

i. National Development Plan (1966-1970):

The key strategy of this Plan was to direct an increasing share of the total resources available to the nation towards the rural areas. The Government believed that it was only through accelerated development of the rural areas that balanced economic development was to be achieved, that the necessary growth of employment opportunities was to be generated and that the people as a whole were to participate in the development process.

ii. National Development Plan (1970-1974):

The key objective of this plan is to direct an increasing share of the total resources available to the nation towards rural areas. The Government believed that it was only through an accelerated development of the rural areas that balanced economic opportunities can be generated and that people as a whole can participate in the development process.

iii. National Development Plan (1979-1983):

Under this plan, improvements of the wellbeing of the people remained the Government's dominant aim. The Plan focused on sharper attention on measures to deal with the alleviation of poverty through emphasis on continued growth, raising household incomes by creating more income earning opportunities, increasing the output and quality of services provided by Government, and improving income distribution throughout the nation.

iv. National Development Plan (1984-1988):

The plan served a dual purpose. On the one hand, it summarized the achievements of the last twenty years and the difficulties that were encountered and for the most overcome, on the way. On the other hand, it lighted the way

forward by confirming the long-term objectives and establishing a development strategy for making significant progress toward them over the course of the next five years. The strategy was geared to emerging trends in the world and national economies.

v. National Development Plan (1989-1993):

This Plan, was a critical turning point in the approach to the management of the national economy. It is the first among three through which the long-term development objectives and strategies for the structural adjustment process contained in Sessional Paper No.1 of 1986 on Economic Management for Renewed Growth was implemented. The most important target was the growth rate in per capita income which was set at 1.6 per cent per annum.

**A NURSE CHECKING
NEW BORN BABIES AT
PUMWANI MATERNITY
HOSPITAL IN NAIROBI
JAN 1966**

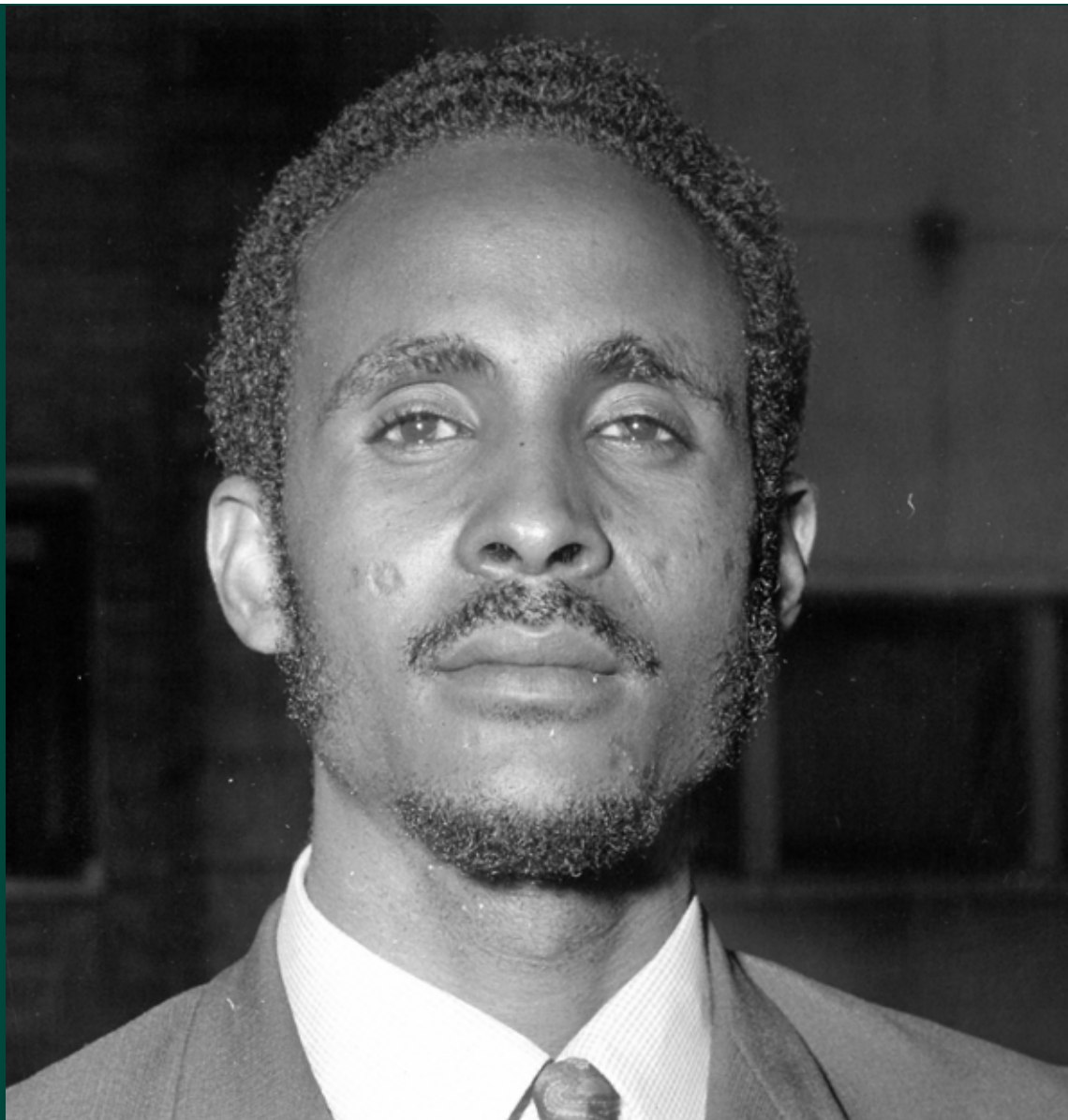


Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP 2002-2004)

In the period between 2000 and 2001, Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers (PRSPs) – interim and the full PRSP - were prepared as part of the Bretton woods institutional initiatives. These papers were, however, not implemented as blueprints or fully followed-up when the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank decided that they would not pursue them as part of conditionality rather they would emphasize the so-called Article Four discussions.



HEALTH MINISTER
NJOROGE MUNGAI
VISIT TO PRINCESS
ELIZABETH HOSPITAL
IN NAIROBI JUNE
1963



That in view of the fact that it is our government's policy to develop every corner of the Republic and noting that the Development Plan 1970/74 does not indicate specifically how the development funds voted by Parliament every year, will be utilized equitably throughout all parts of Kenya, this House urges the Government to allocate funds on a Constituency basis in order to ensure that the public funds are distributed evenly throughout the country."

The 1974 Constituency Development Fund motion

In 1974, Isiolo North MP moved a long-forgotten motion that called for the allocation of funds on a constituency basis. Mohamed Abdul Kadir's motion called for the allocation of development funds on constituency basis.

In Parliament, Kadir proposed allocation of funds on a constituency basis in order to ensure an even distribution throughout the country. This, he said, aligned with the government's policy to develop every corner of the Republic.

"I have enough grounds why I brought this motion in this House...members who come from the rural areas, [bring] very genuine questions to this House, sometimes concerning certain projects they want to be started by Government in their areas but nothing is done," he said.

On education, he lamented that there are certain areas which do not have a single secondary school since the colonial times.



"I was born in Isiolo ...it is pointless saying we are developing while there is no development in certain areas. In certain areas, you find water being used for artificial purposes like you find jets of water coming out of water fountains, while other areas have water problems."



I was born in Isiolo ...it is pointless saying we are developing while there is no development in certain areas. In certain areas, you find water being used for artificial purposes like you find jets of water coming out of water fountains, while other areas have water problems."

The MP said: "Unless we allocate funds on a constituency basis, we are not helping talking about current development...we should all be able to know how much money has been allocated for each district. This will prevent many problems that face us because whenever any need arises, you only need to contact whoever handles that fund, rather than bringing a vague question or motion in this house requesting the government to do this or the other."

Mr Kadir said that in colonial times, the colonialists wanted a place which suited them and as a result they developed some areas more than others. He then posed the question: "What about the areas like the North -Eastern province which did not suit them... unless or until the Government puts all its effort to these areas, it will take another 100 years to develop them all."

He argued that even a modest allocation to constituencies is more helpful than receiving no support from the five-year development plan, and that there was a stark contrast between areas where development is thriving in all aspects and areas where not a single penny is allocated.

"For example, if you just went today to some areas, you would find that not a building, or a hospital has been built since the attainment of our independence...Therefore, it is high time, now because we have been waiting for long, we received our share of development. We thought if we just kept quiet we would have got something little assigned."

Kadir further told the House that some areas did not receive funds for the construction of "even one building like a hospital or a school" in the 1970/74 Development Plan. He said: "If there are any rights, they should be given to the entire country instead of developing some places and leaving out other places."

"We are perturbed all the time, because whenever we go to our constituencies, our people say, "Here we are - what have you been doing? There is no school, there is no hospital, there is no road, and so on" The answer is that we should tell Government to set aside for every constituency a fund so that this could be used to develop the constituency," suggested Kadir.

On roads, the MP said that the road from Isiolo to North Eastern Province was impassable all the year round and that in many other areas, there was no road development taking place.

"If you go to some areas, you see that water is fetched from one place and taken 200 miles away, and yet in some other areas people fetch water on their heads and carry it as far as 30 miles or 40 miles. We should now correct this kind of mistake, and in fact, even the minister should support this motion because unless we know these funds are allocated to us on a constituency basis or district basis, we cannot hope to catch up with the rest of the country."

" [Some] members may think this is going to be very dangerous, perhaps because some areas are going to develop more than others ...when I call for the distribution of funds on a constituency basis they should not think that this is going to cause a lot of difficulties because every member wants to develop his own constituency."

“I would also tell members that by so doing, we will have some little rest from many questions from our constituents because when we know that such and such funds have been assigned to us or to a certain constituency everybody will know that this has been done and therefore when somebody finishes his funds he will not be able to claim somebody else’s fund.”

This motion was seconded by James Mbori, the MP for Kapsipul Kabondo. By then, Kenya had 158 constituencies. In his contribution, Mbori pleaded with the ministers to look at the motion carefully. “I would plead with them to take care of this motion because of its national importance; it is so significant in the country’s development, that this would cater for welfare of the whole country. I also believe it would kill this bad germ—tribalism, because when we tend to point out that a particular area is the only one being served well, one is likely, perhaps to point out that such and such a tribe is being served better. However, if this type of motion is passed, and Government implements it, it will kill the bad germ-tribalism.”

Mbori discussed the problem of concentrated distribution of facilities in Kenya, such as industries. He said that Nairobi keeps on having all the industries.

“Therefore, whenever we ask for these things, it does not mean that there is any fitina behind asking. We are speaking the voice of the people and air their demands... I think there would be nothing wrong if this motion was passed.”

“Let us take an example of the roads. There are areas in Kenya where opening up of new roads is no more a problem because all they need to do is to macadamize the existing roads. That is all they need. Yet ,comparatively there are places in Kenya where a footpath is not known. I do not think we are going to ask the British explores of the 19th century to come back and open up these foot paths for us. We are an independent nation and I do not see the reason why we do not look at the whole of Kenya and distribute roads evenly.”

Mbori said that there are places where people do not know the usefulness of some ministries because they had no impact on the ground. “Take the Ministry of Housing as an example, the Ministry has never had any representation at district level. If you ask people whether they know that there is a ministry of Housing they will say, “yes, but where are its branches?”



He argued that since millions of Kenyans live in rural areas, the distribution of funds on an equal basis and at constituency level would make a lot of difference.

Another contributor to the debate was Charles Murgor who also supported the motion. He said who said that the aim of the motion is not to put the areas that had been developed at a standstill. “The areas which have developed wherever they have reached should continue to develop, and areas which have not been developed should be developed from where they should have been developed.”

“I am not going to say that we base our development or we distribute the funds available in this country in accordance to what they pay in taxes, If we do this you will find d that in the more developed areas more taxes are paid by the people in these areas people than taxes paid by the people in the areas which are less developed. However, what we would like to see is that the money for development - much more of it—should be spent in the areas which are backward. We should give a lion’s share of money to the areas which are not yet developed.”

The government, through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning, proposed an amendment and called for the strengthening of the District Development Committees. The government’s motion was to read:-

“This House urges the Government to strengthen the district planning machinery and widen its representation in the district Development committees to include Members of Parliament.”

However, after much debate, this was defeated and Kadir’s motion was passed on July 30, 1971.



Therefore, whenever we ask for these things, it does not mean that there is any fitina behind asking. We are speaking the voice of the people and air their demands... I think there would be nothing wrong if this motion was passed.”

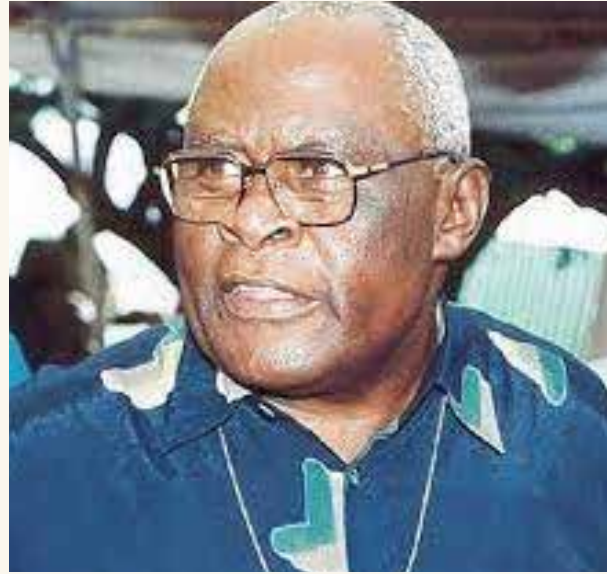
– James Mbori, MP for Kapsipul Kabondo

What others said.....



J. Kanite Lenaijarra (Samburu West)

This motion is important because we know that there are some parts of our country which were neglected during the colonial times, and I am sure that all of us here know that one of the promises which was made during the time by our present Government –the Kanu Government—was the parts of the country which were formerly neglected by the colonial Government would be given priority after winning our independence. We see very little of this help after independence and it is important that after having waited for eight years ,because it is now eight years after our independence ,we have seen no special attention being given to these areas and therefore, it is only right that a motion like this one should be adopted by this House and be implemented by the government so that we are all treated equally.



Martin Shikuku (Butere)

Naturally, some of us who believe in practicability would have the feeling to the effect that the time has come when we must think whether centralization is really delivering the goods, the problem which we have in this connexion is that at the headquarters in Nairobi, there is so much work that the people here have no time to implement even what this House has voted for; and the result is that some of the money –even some money meant for development— is returned to the treasury because the people concerned were not able to implement what we had already voted for..Is it not time we had this executive power decentralized to the extent of giving people who are at the provincial level money so that they could get the development moving at that stage rather than waiting after sitting in the district Development Committee and then sending the findings to the provincial Development committee which in turn sends the same to Nairobi?

Chapter Two

Harambee Country

NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memor
Two Decades of Progress

Upon becoming Prime Minister in June 1963, Jomo Kenyatta vowed to address poverty, ignorance, and disease. For 70 years before independence, the Colonial government disregarded the African Reserves and developed the “White Highlands”. This justified the discriminatory development by claiming that settler societies and plantation agriculture were essential to Kenya’s economy.

The construction of the Kenya-Uganda railway from 1896, and its various branches later, connected these “high potential” areas of the Colony for easier extraction and transportation of raw materials to the Metropole. As a result, some well-developed enclaves emerged while industries were in urban areas of Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Kisumu, Eldoret, and Thika.

Because of its heavy reliance on a few primary commodities, such as coffee, tea, and pyrethrum, the colony lacked sufficient diversification in its economy—and left out the locals out of cash crop economy. As a result, colonialism contributed to the country’s inequality and poverty and laid an early underdevelopment of various areas. At Independence, the Kenyatta state had to address these series of inequities while ensuring that the economy still relied on agriculture.



Jomo Kenyatta: The Promise

On June 1, 1963, Jomo Kenyatta, at his swearing in ceremony as Prime Minister, coined the slogan “Harambee” saying:


“As we participate in pomp and circumstance, and as we make merry at this time, remember this: we are relaxing before the toil that is to come. We must work harder to fight our enemies; ignorance, sickness, and poverty. I therefore give the call: Harambee! Let us all work hard together for our country.”

On December 13, 1963, while opening the first Parliament, Jomo Kenyatta said:

“Our motto of “Harambee” was conceived in the realization of the challenge of nation building that now lies ahead of us. It was conceived in the knowledge that to meet this challenge, government and the people of Kenya must pull together. We know [that] only out of our efforts and toil can we build a new and better Kenya. This then, is our resolution.”



Rise of Harambee Nation

 One of the most heartening features of today is the still growing enthusiasm from self-help schemes. Construction of more than a hundred Harambee schools is but a single example, alongside water schemes, road development, and hospitals. But a problem for the Government is co-ordination of individual projects with the overall Development Plan. To meet this, seminars are now being held in every province, seeking to direct the enthusiasm of the people into schemes which will best speed up development in every district or location. Community development staff are now hard at work in twenty-six districts of the Republic, and further officers will be engaged. Under the national plan for community development, we propose also to set up multi-purpose training centres in every district.”
 —**Jomo Kenyatta, Opening of Parliament, November 2, 1965.**

Towards a Harambee Nation

After independence, Kenya adopted “Harambee”—which means “Pulling together” as the driving motto of the nation. It was to rally the community to join hands for rural development projects based on group consensus and initiative. Kenyatta had realized that except for urban areas and those rural areas inhabited by white settlers, the rest of Kenya was underdeveloped.

In his first year in power, Kenyatta realized he required at least £56 million to revamp the health, education, and many other sectors of the economy, but only £2.5 million was available locally through taxation. The rest was to come from outside sources for the management of the economy to be apt. The new government, therefore, had to come up with strategies to raise more capital to supplement local capital to meet development needs.

Kenyatta had already experimented with the concept of Harambee - the spirit of self help - in the 1940s when he created the “independent schools” together with Mbiyu Koinange. The community offered land donations, while the villagers contributed either labour, supplies, or money. Among the significant institutions, the Githunguri Teachers College stood out, with Kenyatta serving as its principal.

These self-help projects, and many others across the country, laid the basis of the future group consensus in Kenya. Among the Pokomo, some independent schools emerged before independence to help poor children through secondary and post-secondary education. The Pokomo had established an Education Fund with branches in Mombasa, and Lamu. These efforts illustrated the determination of Kenyans to rally together to educate their children and raise funds to send some of them to foreign institutions.



After independence, Kenya adopted “Harambee”—which means “Pulling together” as the driving motto of the nation. It was to rally the community to join hands for rural development projects based on group consensus and initiative.



Kenyatta was sent overseas through “Harambee” initiatives to advocate for land and freedom. During his time in London, he got a university education. Mbiyu Koinange and Gikonyo Kiano, among other influential Kenyans, attained remarkable educational accomplishments through such efforts.

Thus, by the time Kenyatta adopted Harambee as the national motto, many Kenyans were aware of self-help spirit and had built their infrastructure by joining hands. The cash collection meetings enabled the communities to build schools, hospitals, cattle dips, community halls, and markets. Soon, Harambee became a national culture, and the legislators, Mbiyu Koinange and Gikonyo Kiano became the drivers of the Harambee spirit.

Harambee Opportunities and Challenges

President Kenyatta emphasized the importance of Harambee as a means of fostering unity, self-reliance, and development. The concept was integrated into government policies and programs, with the government actively promoting and organizing Harambee activities at both the national and local levels.

For years, Harambee turned into a prominent feature of Kenyan society, with government officials, community leaders, and ordinary citizens

participating in various Harambee initiatives aimed at addressing social, economic, and development challenges. These initiatives ranged from fundraising events for public projects to community service activities aimed at improving the welfare of local communities.

Harambee was instrumental in mobilizing resources, both financial and labor, for community development projects. These projects include the construction of schools, hospitals, roads, water supply systems, and other infrastructure. Harambee initiatives helped address critical needs in communities and improve living standards.

It also played a significant role in fostering social cohesion and unity among Kenyan communities. By bringing people together from diverse backgrounds to work towards common goals, Harambee promoted solidarity, cooperation, and a sense of shared identity among Kenyans.

It was in the education sector that Harambee had deepest impact. It supported education initiatives by raising funds for the construction of Harambee schools, provision of educational materials, and sponsorship of students. Many schools and educational programs in Kenya benefited from Harambee contributions, expanding access to education and improving learning outcomes.

Harambee also contributed to healthcare development by supporting the construction and equipping of medical facilities, funding health programs, and providing medical supplies. These efforts helped improve access to healthcare services, particularly in rural and underserved areas.

In terms of economic empowerment, the Harambee spirit supported income-generating activities, entrepreneurship, and job creation. Through Harambee contributions, small businesses, cooperatives, and community-based organizations have been able to access capital and resources to grow and thrive.

Harambee has played a crucial role in offering relief and aid during natural disasters, emergencies, and crises. By means of Harambee, Kenyans joined forces to provide food, shelter, medical aid, and other types of support to affected communities, displaying solidarity and compassion.



It was in the education sector that Harambee had deepest impact. It supported education initiatives by raising funds for the construction of Harambee schools, provision of educational materials, and sponsorship of students.



Harambee has been utilized for political mobilization, uniting citizens in support of causes and candidates. Political leaders and parties have organized Harambee events to garner support, build networks, and mobilize resources for their campaigns.

While Harambee had a multifaceted impact on Kenya, contributing to development, social cohesion, education, healthcare, economic empowerment, disaster relief, political mobilization, and cultural identity, its critics raised some concerns.

They argued that Harambee initiatives excluded marginalized groups or individuals who may not have the resources or social connections to participate fully. This perpetuated existing inequalities and reinforced socio-economic disparities within society.

There were accusations that Harambee activities were often politicized, with government officials and politicians using them as opportunities to gain popularity, consolidate power, or distribute favors to their supporters. This politicization, critics said, undermined the original spirit of Harambee as a non-partisan, community-driven initiative.

They also pointed out some Harambee activities lacked transparency and accountability, particularly regarding the management and utilization of funds raised. There were instances where funds collected through Harambee efforts were misappropriated

or used inefficiently, leading to allegations of corruption and mismanagement.

There was another argument that the reliance on Harambee for financing public projects could foster a culture of dependency among citizens, where communities become dependent on external assistance rather than developing self-reliance and sustainable development strategies. Additionally, the top-down nature of some Harambee initiatives could disempower local communities by centralizing decision-making power in the hands of elites.

Critics contended that Harambee initiatives may not always result in the equitable distribution of resources or the effective allocation of funds to address priority needs. Without proper planning, coordination, and oversight, Harambee projects may fail to achieve their intended objectives or benefit those most in need.

Despite these criticisms, proponents of Harambee argue that it remains an important cultural and social phenomenon in Kenya, promoting community solidarity, civic engagement, and collective action for development. They suggest that addressing the challenges associated with Harambee requires improving transparency, accountability, and inclusivity in the planning and implementation of initiatives, as well as ensuring that they complement broader development strategies aimed at reducing poverty and inequality.



Harambee has been utilized for political mobilization, uniting citizens in support of causes and candidates. Political leaders and parties have organized Harambee events to garner support, build networks, and mobilize resources for their campaigns.



Kenyatta believed that Harambee could serve as a unifying force for the diverse communities of Kenya and contribute to the country's socio-economic progress.



The concept remains deeply ingrained in Kenyan culture and continues to symbolize the spirit of unity and collective action for the common good.

Jomo Kenyatta, the first President of Kenya, played a significant role in promoting the concept of Harambee as a central theme in the nation's development efforts. Kenyatta believed that Harambee could serve as a unifying force for the diverse communities of Kenya and contribute to the country's socio-economic progress.

During his presidency, which lasted from Kenya's independence in 1963 until his death in 1978, Kenyatta actively encouraged and supported Harambee initiatives at both the national and local levels. He saw Harambee as a way to foster a sense of national identity and pride, while also addressing the developmental challenges facing the young nation.

Kenyatta and his Vice President, Daniel Moi integrated Harambee into government policies and programs, promoting community participation and cooperation in various development projects. This included initiatives such as building schools, hospitals, roads, and other infrastructure, as well as promoting agriculture, education, and healthcare.

They both participated in numerous Harambee activities, setting an example for government

officials and citizens alike. They attended fundraising events, mobilized support for public projects, and emphasized the importance of self-help and collective effort in nation-building.

While Harambee faced some challenges, it's important to acknowledge its positive contributions to Kenyan society. It promoted a sense of community solidarity, encouraged civic engagement, and facilitated the implementation of numerous development projects across the country. However, addressing the shortcomings of Harambee would require addressing issues such as corruption, political manipulation, and ensuring equitable distribution of resources to truly fulfill its potential as a vehicle for national development.

Sessional Paper No 10 of 1965

During the early years of independence, The Sessional Paper No 10 of 1965 outlined the official development policy based on 'African socialism'. This was done primarily to appease the influential radicals. Despite its socialist appearance, the policy ultimately focused on capitalist development and the Kenyanization of the economy from the Colonial influence.

Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 was a significant document in Kenya's development history. It was titled "African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya." This paper outlined the government's vision for development in Kenya, emphasizing the principles of African socialism as the guiding ideology for national planning and economic policies.

Authored by Tom Mboya, then Minister of Economic Planning and Development, Sessional Paper No. 10 "African Socialism and its Application to Planning in Kenya" reflected the aspirations of Kenya's post-independence leaders to chart a development path that was grounded in African values and tailored to the country's socio-economic context. The paper articulated the following key principles:

The paper advocated for the adoption of African socialism as the guiding philosophy for Kenya's development. African socialism, as envisioned by Kenyan leaders, emphasized collective ownership of resources, social justice, and fair distribution of wealth. It aimed to promote economic development while ensuring that all citizens shared the benefits of growth.

The paper also emphasized the importance of centralized planning and coordination of development efforts. It called for the establishment of planning mechanisms to guide economic policies, allocate resources, and prioritize development projects based on national priorities. It also underscored the need for collaboration between the government, private sector, and civil society in driving development initiatives. Acknowledging the role of private enterprise in economic growth, it emphasized the need for partnerships that would combine the strengths of both the public and private sectors.

Sessional Paper No. 10 further highlighted the importance of investing in education and human capital development as essential drivers of economic progress. It emphasized the need to expand access to education, improve vocational training, and enhance skills development to meet the demands of a rapidly developing economy.

Finally, it stressed the significance of rural development as a cornerstone of Kenya's development strategy. It called for investments in agriculture, infrastructure, and social services in rural areas to improve living standards, reduce poverty, and promote balanced regional development.

It is today acknowledged that Sessional Paper No. 10 of 1965 laid the foundation for Kenya's development planning and economic policies in the post-independence era. While some aspects of its vision were implemented, others evolved over time in response to changing economic realities and political dynamics. Some of the principles articulated in the paper continue to shape Kenya's approach to development planning and policy-making.

Development Challenges

Kenyatta took power at a period of political uncertainty for both industry and agriculture, which were dominated by white settlers. These investors were nervous that the Kenyatta government might not protect their investments and their markets.

Some three years after Kenya gained independence, the breakup of the dollar exchange system, followed by a global monetary disorder, plunged the country into an economic crisis. In 1973, the oil crisis too affected the country and wiped out the gains made by the Coffee boom. All these were challenges that faced Kenyatta in laying the foundation for a new nation and rural development.



Before 1963, the colonial government had regulated the expansion of African merchant capital. The colonial government crafted the business regulation to prevent excessive competition among indigenous traders. The colonial government had also regulated the expansion of African merchant capital.

With few Africans engaged in business, Kenyatta had to enforce Kenyanization of the retail sector by ring-fencing the registration exercise. Only indigenous Africans could operate retail trade.

Another problem that faced Kenyatta was that the independent constitution had set up regional governments while he supported a unitary state under a central government. Kenyatta asserted full administrative control of the country through the civil service rather than the political officials. He later abandoned the division of services espoused in the Majimbo constitution and ministries undertook activities within the regions. In order to keep tabs on the administration of the provinces, he put the provincial administration under the Office of the President, which enabled him to be in control of the development and have a tight hold on the district affairs.

For Kenyatta, the developmental challenge was to continue with and augment the colonial institutions rather than scrap them and start afresh.



Harambee means pulling together. It is a force that has moved this country forward. It is the cement that has built the nation. Let us continue to pull together as a people. We shall move mountains.”
Daniel arap Moi, 1985

Origins of District Focus on Rural Development

In January 1982, President Moi appointed a Working Party on Government Expenditure chaired by Philip Ndegwa. The other members were Aaron Kandie, Simeon Nyachae, Harry Mule, and Francis Masakhalia. Sympathy for decentralization was common among all these men. As a result, the working party recommended decentralizing authority and functions to the districts. Along with Nyachae's years of service as a PC, there was also a recommendation to move tasks and employees from the provincial to the district level. The report from the working party closely mirrored Mule's long-held vision for the districts, which he remained committed to despite slow advancement. Moi had been a part of the decentralist wing of African nationalism in Kenya and had favored the devolution of authority to regions found in the country's first ("Majimbo") constitution. The working party report not only proposed decentralization but did so as part of a strategy to save money for a government that had diminished resources. President Moi called it one of the best reports he ever read. With staff support from Nyachae he promulgated a "District



Focus strategy" for decentralization on September 21, 1982, as part of his general response to the unsettled conditions in the country after the coup attempt. District Focus became officially operational on July 1, 1983, but of course took much longer than that to implement fully. District Focus was not at all the devolution of authority to elected local governments that Moi had favored before the defeat of "Majimbo" by Kenyatta. Instead, it was a culmination of the fledgling efforts at deconcentration that Mule had nurtured through the hostile 1970s.

President Moi and District Focus for Rural Development

Four years into his rule, President Moi initiated the 1982 District Focus for Rural Development.

While announcing the initiative on October 22, 1982, President Moi said:

We will henceforth be looking upon each district as the basic operational unit... each district team will become the major force and instrument for the design of rural development. This will create for the people and their chosen representative a whole new world of opportunity."

DFRD was a significant initiative aimed at decentralizing development efforts and empowering local communities. This approach, often referred to as the "District Focus System," sought to shift decision-making authority and resource allocation from the central government to the district level in order to address the specific needs and priorities of rural communities more effectively.

As Moi remarked on March 6, 1985:

The strategy, which makes the district the centers of development, implementation and management of rural development has several positive dimensions. First, the people will be directly involved in the identification, design, implementation and management of projects and programmes. Secondly, the decision making structure will centre around districts themselves [and] thirdly the allocation of resources will be shared more equally, by being directed to the areas of most need."

This will make development to be more consistent with the needs and aspirations of wananchi.

The District Focus System was part of a broader decentralization agenda aimed at devolving power and resources to the district level and to overhaul Kenyatta's clientelist structure. By delegating authority to district-level administrators, such as District Commissioners and District Development Committees (DDCs), the government sought

to promote local ownership, participation, and accountability in the development process.

DFRD emphasized the active participation of local communities in identifying development priorities, planning projects, and implementing interventions. Community meetings, consultations, and participatory approaches were used to solicit input from residents and ensure that development initiatives aligned with local needs and aspirations.

Under the System, districts were encouraged to adopt integrated development planning approaches that addressed multiple sectors and dimensions of development, including agriculture, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and social services. This holistic approach aimed to promote sustainable development and address the root causes of poverty and inequality in rural areas. It also involved the allocation of resources directly to districts based on their identified development priorities and plans. District Development Plans (DDPs) were prepared to guide resource allocation and investment decisions, with funding provided through the District Focus for Rural Development Fund and other government sources.

There were also efforts to strengthen the capacity of district-level institutions, government officials, and community leaders to effectively manage and implement development programs. Training, technical assistance, and capacity-building initiatives were provided to enhance skills in planning, budgeting, project management, and monitoring and evaluation.

It also emphasized the importance of monitoring and evaluation to track progress, measure impact, and ensure accountability in the implementation of development projects. Monitoring mechanisms were established to assess the effectiveness of interventions, identify challenges, and make adjustments as needed to achieve desired outcomes.

While it represented a significant shift in Kenya's approach to development planning and implementation, placing greater emphasis on local participation, decentralized decision-making, and integrated development strategies, it also faced criticism.

The most notable is that many district-level institutions lacked the capacity, expertise, and resources to effectively plan, implement, and monitor

development projects. This resulted in inefficiencies, delays, and suboptimal outcomes in the execution of initiatives under the District Focus System.

Again, the implementation of the District Focus System varied across districts, with some areas experiencing greater success and progress than others. Disparities in capacity, leadership, infrastructure, and resources among districts contributed to uneven development outcomes and inequitable distribution of benefits.

There was also political interference and manipulation, which sometimes undermined the principles of local participation, transparency, and accountability in the District Focus System. Political leaders at the district level occasionally prioritized projects based on political considerations rather than genuine community needs, leading to misallocation of resources and inefficiencies.

Another criticism is that weak Coordination and collaboration among government agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), development partners, and other stakeholders. Thus, fragmentation, duplication of efforts, and lack of synergy among actors impeded the effectiveness and impact of development interventions.

Like other initiatives, it faced insufficient funding, budgetary constraints, and competing priorities, which limited the implementation of development projects under the District Focus System. Inadequate financial resources constrained the scale and scope of interventions, hindering efforts to address entrenched poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment in rural areas.

While it was supposed to give voice to the rural areas. The DFRD had limited community participation and empowerment. Some communities faced challenges in mobilizing meaningful participation, particularly marginalized groups such as women, youth, and minority ethnic groups, leading to gaps in representation and decision-making.

In 1989, two scholars Joel Barkan and Michael Chege posed this question on the future of DFRD: Will District Focus endure beyond Moi? Their answer was "probably yes". They argued that "even if Moi's successor seeks to recentralise the Kenyan state, the district will remain the locus of rural development. The Work of District Development Committees, the District Executive Committees and



Under the System, districts were encouraged to adopt integrated development planning approaches that addressed multiple sectors and dimensions of development, including agriculture, education, healthcare, infrastructure, and social services.



It has over the years worked closely with communities in Kenya to address their most pressing needs and challenges. This involves supporting community-led development initiatives, strengthening local institutions and capacities, and promoting sustainable livelihoods and resilience. As a start, it has engaged communities in participatory processes to identify priorities, plan interventions, and monitor progress. Other initiatives include maternal and child health services, immunizations, nutrition interventions, HIV/AIDS prevention and treatment, and water, sanitation, and hygiene (WASH) projects.

Another international organisation involved in development is Save the Children, dedicated to promoting children's rights, providing healthcare, education, protection, and emergency response services. In Kenya, Save the Children works on issues such as child survival, education, child protection, and child rights advocacy.

It also has programs that focus on increasing access to essential healthcare services, promoting maternal and child nutrition, preventing malnutrition, and reducing child mortality. Save the Children also works to strengthen health systems, train healthcare workers, and raise awareness about key health issues.

Finally, it supports education and early childhood development programs to ensure that targeted children have access to quality education and early learning opportunities. These programs include school construction and renovation, provision of educational materials and supplies, teacher training, support for early childhood development centers, and initiatives to improve literacy and numeracy skills.

Save the Children also implements livelihoods and economic empowerment programs to improve the socio-economic status of families and communities in Kenya. These programs focus on supporting income-generating activities, vocational training, microfinance, and entrepreneurship initiatives. It also works to enhance food security, promote sustainable agriculture practices, and build resilience to economic shocks and climate change.

The same can be said about CARE International which implements programs in areas such as women's empowerment, maternal and child health, education, food security, and livelihoods.



To bridge the development gap in Kenya numerous international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been involved in development activities, spanning various sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture, economic empowerment, environmental conservation, and humanitarian assistance.

the District Planning Units will continue, although the extent of their discretionary authority may vary.”

International NGOs and Development in Kenya


To bridge the development gap in Kenya numerous international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) have been involved in development activities, spanning various sectors such as healthcare, education, agriculture, economic empowerment, environmental conservation, and humanitarian assistance.

For instance, World Vision has focused on child well-being, community development, and disaster relief. In Kenya, World Vision has implemented various programs in areas such as education, health, nutrition, water and sanitation, economic empowerment, and child protection. International NGO has placed a strong emphasis on promoting the well-being of children. This includes efforts to improve access to education, healthcare, nutrition, clean water, and sanitation.



An elder, Abdirahman Teso, points to the piece of land he has set aside to do a bit of farming. He is glad he finally has tapped water that will allow him to work on a kitchen garden. (Oxfam Kenya)

Oxfam Story from Wajir

 Women and children would walk long distances to fetch water. They would go in search of water with little babies on their backs and come back at the end of the day empty-handed. It was a hard season.”

Oxfam through its partnership with Wajir South Development Association (WASDA) and Arid Lands Development Focus (ALDEF), under the ASAL Humanitarian Network (AHN), with the generous funding from the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA) built a metallic water tank and worked on piping water from the borehole and bringing it closer to the community.

This significantly reduced the distance travelled by women and children as they fetch water in their homes. 1,400 households were able to access safe water as a result of the rehabilitation works. “We now have access to clean water. The water at the tank is purified and is safe for use.”

Another example is the work carried out by AMREF to strengthen health systems in Kenya by improving infrastructure, human resources, and service delivery. This includes initiatives to train healthcare workers, upgrade health facilities, procure medical equipment and supplies, and support health management and information systems.

Further, AMREF implements maternal and child health programs aimed at reducing maternal and child mortality and improving reproductive health outcomes. This includes initiatives to increase access to antenatal care, skilled birth attendance, postnatal care, family planning services, and immunizations. AMREF also works to prevent mother-to-child transmission of HIV/AIDS and address other maternal and child health issues.

AMREF implements WASH programs in Kenya to improve access to clean water, sanitation facilities, and hygiene promotion activities. This includes initiatives to construct water points, latrines, and handwashing stations, promote safe hygiene practices, and build community capacity for sustainable water and sanitation management. It also conducts community health promotion and education activities to raise awareness about health issues, promote healthy behaviors, and empower communities to take control of their health. This includes initiatives to train community health workers, conduct health education sessions, and mobilize communities for health campaigns and interventions.

Other international agencies involved in bridging development gaps include Plan International, a child-centered organization working to advance children’s rights and equality for girls. The other is ActionAid, which focuses on land rights, governance, and economic justice.

These are just a few examples of the many international NGOs operating in Kenya. Each organization has its own areas of focus, strategies, and approaches to development, but they all share a commitment to improving the well-being of Kenyan communities and addressing the country’s development challenges.

The NG-CDF compliments all this endeavours by being a people-driven activity sponsored by the government.



Other international agencies involved in bridging development gaps include Plan International, a child-centered organization working to advance children’s rights and equality for girls. The other is ActionAid, which focuses on land rights, governance, and economic justice.

Chapter Three

The CDF Debate

NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memoir
Two Decades of Progress

On October 23, 2002, Ol Kalou MP Muriuki Karue sought leave of the House to introduce the Constituencies Development Bill. On the Speakers Chair was Gitobu Imanyara.

“Sir,” says Eng Karue, “I beg to move the following Motion:-

That, this House do grant leave to introduce a bill for an Act of Parliament entitled ‘The Constituencies Development Fund Bill’ to provide the implementation of the resolution of the House passed on 29th November ,2000, recommending that 2.5 percent of the Government Revenue be allocated to constituency-based development projects.”

Silence had engulfed the House and only Mbooni MP, Joseph Munyao had wondered why the Minister for Finance was not in attendance, He was informed that the Deputy Leader of Government Business was in the House. This is how Eng Karue argued his case:

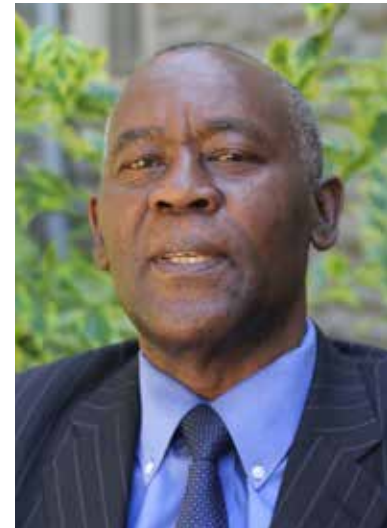
“Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir our country, Kenya, has been described as a developing country since independence. The question in my mind which I am asking all members of Parliament on both sides of the house are: Until when is our country going to be described as a developing country? Is there be going to come a time when we shall stop being called a developing country and actually become a developed country? Our country is proud of hollow issues like having large airports here and there, very many universities and graduates and very many large ports. All that is okay since I have no quarrel with having very many universities or very large ports and all that. However, development is about people and much as I am not a professional economist, nonetheless, I keep very keen interest in economics.

One of the factors that we know is used in measuring how a country is doing is something we call per capita income in our country. Am very well informed regarding the per capita income around the world. We are informed that the per capita income in our country is hovering around US\$300 per year, however; the disaster is that when you look back, 20 to 30 years ago, you see we had the same per capita income. As a matter of fact, it has been going down in the last couple of years, so that is even worse. When I compare

our country Kenya with other countries which started the same at the time of Independence, especially in the southeast Asian countries, a country like Myanmar which previously was called Burma had the same per capita income with Kenya in 1970 at US\$300. Today, it’s proud to have over US\$3,000 per capita income. If you look at a country like Thailand, we had the same per capita income at independence but they’re now proud to have an income per capita of over US\$4,000 which is over 5 ten times that one of ours. Other countries like Singapore which again in 1965 to 1970 had the same per capita with Kenya, it now has a higher income per capita than even some European countries. It has a per capita of over US\$21000.

Sir, we have over the years tried various ways of attempting to develop our country, sometimes we come up with something called the District Development Committee (DDC), sometimes we create an “animal” called Export Processing Zone (EPZ), sometimes we come up with something called Export Compensation Scheme. Of course, some of the enemies of development do take some of these well-meaning schemes. I am not so sure whether they are genuine because they milk the country dry. Sometimes we have also come up with suggestions from here and there: that we should borrow from the World Bank, other donors and so on, If you look at borrowing which we have undertaken pretending that we are developing, up and until 2001, the total amount of money borrowed from outside is close US\$8 billion which works out to nearly Sh600 billion. All this money somewhere along the way has to be repaid by Kenyans who have nothing at all to show for this very heavy borrowing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir a matter of fact as an amateur economist, when I was checking I found out that if we borrowed Sh600 billion, over the years it would come to nearly Sh3 billion per constituency. In fact, none of the constituencies here can show anything near this kind of level of borrowing and one wonders where all this funding has been going. It has been fashionable for the current Government, which is on its way out, to blame foreigners. The outgoing government says that because foreigners are not giving us money that is why our cereal and milk sectors have collapsed. Whether the Government, the donor, or whoever is going to come here and give us money.



Ol Kalou MP Muriuki Karue

Nobody is going to give us US\$1000 each so that we stop being poor. It is ourselves who are going to work harder as Kenyans. We should work with the resources which we have and be able to develop our country.

Sir, I would also like to take this opportunity to also correct an illusion which has been created by the current Government that you can develop this country through Harambee. There is no country which has been developed through Harambees. I think the Harambee spirit was introduced in this country by the late Mzee Jomo Kenyatta with very good intentions. I think it has done its job. We have done things which we could not have done otherwise without the Harambee, However; I think the Harambee concept has been misused and now the people have got the wrong impression that you can have leaders like members of Parliament have a primary responsibility to spearhead the development of their individual constituencies and it's only fair that they be supported in that enormous job.

Sir, these Harambee concept is not a solution and in fact the only time that Harambee do appear like they can be a solution to the many problems in the rural areas, is when you have some few leaders, who I do not know where they get huge amounts of money, donate in Harambees. When you have a Harambee, wherever it is taking place, and Sh500,000 is collected - but you find the local community because of its poverty can only afford to contribute only Sh10,000 or Sh20,000, and the rest is brought by two or three heavy weights then that is not called a Harambee. That is called a donation and I can assure you that there is nobody who is going to donate Sh400,000 or Sh1million from his hard sweat That can only be stolen money and I don't see it any other way. By pretending that that is the way we are going to develop our country, then we are deceiving ourselves.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker ,Sir, for example, in my constituency, I am struggling to develop eight health centers because when I was elected they were not there, but people wanted them and the development committees were formed and so on. So far, we have managed to build only two or three health centers. We have been a little lucky to get a benefactor from outside: that is one donor or two. However, all the money

which has been raised so far for the health centers is only about Sh2 million or Sh3 million over all that period. If this motion was passed, the Sh24 million is more than enough to develop all the eight health centers in my constituency and next year we could focus on something else like education. I would also like to say that the eighth Parliament, in its own wisdom, passed a law which formed the Kenya Roads Board (KRB) and within KRB we have three District Roads Committee provision (DRC). I am proud to say that I was one of the principally instrumental in passing this provision. The money which comes from the DRC is only Sh5 million or Sh6million, but if you look at the effect of that Sh5 million or Sh6 million throughout the country, I think it is perhaps the best gift which has come out of the eighth Parliament to the Kenyans. In some areas where there have never seen a grader or culvert for the first time they were able to see it because of a small provision of only Sh5 million. if it was Sh24 million which we are proposing, I think it would do wonders in this country. In the year 2001 I brought a Question to this House asking the Government why it was not implementing the motion, although it had been passed with over-whelming majority with minor amendments. The then Minister for Finance said that they could not implement it because the motion was asking him to disburse money to the constituency while the Government works in sectors like education, agriculture, and so on. I would like to inform the Acting Leader of Government Business, whom I understand is standing in for the Minister for Finance, that I have no intention of telling them to give a cheque of Sh24 million to a hon Member. I want the government to do its job. In fact, my proposal is that the things like education agriculture and so on. I would like to inform the acting leader of Government Business, whom I understand is standing in for the Minister for Finance, that I have no intentions of telling them to give us a cheque of Sh24million to a hon. Member. I want the government to do its job. In fact, my proposal is that the Sh24 million should be given out by the executive arm which is supposed to implement development projects irrespective of where the money comes from.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the first beneficiary of this motion is our national leadership. At the moment Hon. members are completely grounded by Harambee for

classrooms, health centers, scholarships and so on. The first beneficiary should be hon members and other leaders. These people should be freed from Harambees so that they can concentrate on other more important political and economic issues of the nation: issues which wananchi have elected them to tackle in this House.

One of the most important issues in the provision is that the hon. member for each constituency will spear head what will be proposed for implementation in each constituency .The point there is that our country is very diverse. Whereas in my constituency I may be looking for funds to develop a milk plant, another area may be looking for a police post station or a police post because their problem may be a lack of security. Another area will be looking for a slaughterhouse, or electricity for their coffee factory. So, it is important that the Hon. Members liaises with other leaders in each particular area so as to bring proposal to the house on what should be done in each constituency.

I am happy to note that the tribunal, which was appointed to look into affairs and terms for the members of Parliament, recognized the need to incorporate the provisions of this proposal. We hope that by the time they pass those proposals this motion will have gone through so that the country can move ahead.

Finally, but not last. Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, occasionally, we have had disasters in our various areas. Sometimes you find that a school roof has been blown off by wind or a bridge has broken down somewhere, or a generator in a hospital has broken down. But to get emergency funds from the Government to attend to such emergencies, which have happened overnight, becomes very difficult. I would propose that the 2.5 percent of the government revenue should be put in a national fund account so that as when a disaster strikes in any corner of the country, we do not have to call hon. Members of Parliament to contribute money in Harambees. They do not have this money because of the doldrums of the economy and we do not want to ask the residents of that area to contribute in Harambees. If we have this money and such a thing has happened, we can authorize the withdrawal of some amount of money to repair roofs.

I am aware the current Government will continue being reluctant to implement this Motion because they do not want to free the minds of the leaders. They want to enslave our minds. I wish to assure everybody in this country that the National Alliance party of Kenya (NAK) is taking over the government next year. I ask hon. members to pass this motion and in a few months' time, we shall have it implemented to enable our country run like other countries which have improved their per capita income from US\$300 to US\$10,000 in a few years.

I wish also to inform Hon. members of that, and a small caucus of hon. Members have sat down, consulted where need be, and the draft Bill is ready. We only need to pass the motion so that we can bring the Bill here and, in a day or two, we pass it so that we can progress.

With those few remarks, I beg to move.

Muriuki was supported by Mr Njeru Kathangu who made similar remarks in Swahili language – on the importance of a Constituency fund that would rejuvenate the countryside.

This was followed by Prof. Peter Anyang-Nyong'o, who rose to support the Motion. In his contribution, Prof Nyong'o said:

“We cannot continue relying *on adhoc* moves to provide resources at the grassroots level through Harambee. Not only have we agreed through the new constitution that we shall devolve power to grass root level, but that a lot of resources should be budgeted for allocated at the grass root level, especially when we are proposing to revive location village and county councils as it was in the colonial times. We look forward to a structure of Government whereby basic services like education, Health and even security are organized and run at the local level. It t is only local people who can maintain their security. A government should not exist, which imposes security on people. The voluntary manner in which security apparatus are managed by the people is much better than having a highly paid police force which does not feel that it is in sync with the local community.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, If you have resources from the grass roots, you will make sure that food is produced in plenty and that



Prof. Peter Anyang-Nyong'o

there is food security. If you make sure that the rural access roads are well maintained, then people will be using their bicycles to go to the lake shores bring fish and market it locally. With this kind of economic activity, you will reduce the sense of insecurity and poverty.

On the Harambee spirit which Eng Karue had sought to replace with the new Fund, Prof Nyong'o said: "I would like to say a few more things about Harambee, we do not realize that Harambees are extremely costly because a lot of money that is collected is never used for its intended purpose. I know that, for example, when you go home for Harambee a lot of money is spent cooking food for the guests. They will also spend some money buying a goat to be donated to the guest of honor. By the time you add up the money that has been used to prepare for the Harambee and compare it with the money that is finally collected, you will find that it is almost the same amount. When you also take into account the amount of money you use to drive all the way from Nairobi to Kisumu to attend a Harambee where you will donate Sh30,000, the wear and tear of the vehicle you use and fuel costs, this will amount to about Sh7000. When you deduct that Sh7000 from the Sh30000, you will find that you have only contributed Sh 23000. What the women take to cook the food and the money used to purchase this food the whole cost benefit analysis does not make sense. Now, if we have the Constituency Development Fund, where we know that money will be coming from the Government, where we know that if indeed, you want to supplement it, you could pay development tax. We pay a lot of taxes anyway! We pay Training levy, Hotel Levy, Value Added Tax (VAT) and others. We pay them so that the government could get money to finance development, now, when you pay all that and then begin contributing in Harambees, it does not make sense. I would rather pay 1 percent of my income to put in a development tax and know that that money will further be aggregated and used for constituency development. It is a neater, quicker and more cost effective way of doing things, rather than collecting all kinds of taxes that we are collecting, misuse them and then tax people again on Harambee and then when you add up what you have spent a month in terms of Harambees, it comes to something like Sh30,000. It does not make sense. Then, it is not effectively used, I think Eng. Muriuki has

brought us a very sensible motion in this House, which we should pass, so that we can begin planning properly."

His argument was that when the new Constitution comes into effect, Kenya would have the village and location councils, operating "within the context of the constituency Development Fund"

"The money will be properly budgeted for and will go in there be used and members of parliament will not need to run up and down like mad dogs attending all kinds of Harambees all over the country, it does not make sense at all! People develop high blood pressure and die early! It does not make sense what so ever! So, I hope we can take Eng. Muriuki seriously and pass this motion quickly, so that when we go back to our constituencies and get elected, we shall know that we have an arrangement in the new year, which is rational, sensible cost effective, efficient and shall thank Eng. Muriuki forever!

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**

"We have been Reduced to Harambee Robots"

Capt. Ntwiga: Thank you Mr Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. First of all, I have to congratulate Eng Muriuki for bringing this kind of motion to this House, knowing very well that he is the same person who brought another motion and the District Roads Boards (DRCS) came into effect. You can imagine how Sh5million has helped the constituencies, so I wish Eng Muriuki well, so that he may come back to this House next Parliament and continue with the same vigor.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 2.5 percent which Eng Muriuki is asking from the consolidated Fund is not enough! That amounts to Sh 20million per constituency per year. I wish it could be 5 percent because it could have a better impact in the constituency than the 2.5 percent. However better half bread than a whole bread that is not fourth coming! Therefore, let it be so and let us pass this motion as quickly as possible, although it is not going to be implemented immediately, it will be implemented in the next Parliament and that is why I am wishing him well to come back. Let's



Capt. Ntwiga

pass this motion overwhelmingly, so that our people can benefit in the rural areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, sir, the constituencies should be the centers of development. That is because the shoe owner knows where it pinches most! People in the grassroots know the problems affecting them, therefore, if they are financed in this manner, they will know where to put that little resource effectively. They will know where to put less capital –intensive, as opposed to the capital –intensive projects, where a lot of money is misused and the resource does not help the population, so the constituencies should be the centers of development. They should get the money immediately from the Ministry of Finance direct to the constituencies. It should not pass through the Permanent secretaries in various Ministries where they would start planning and doing things which are not applicable or beneficial to the people at the grassroots!

The Sh5million which Eng. Muriuki is proposing is not enough to build big bridges in my constituency. We should not mind about geographical and demographic aspects of a constituency. Let us give the money to the constituents whether they are in North Horr, Makadara and other small constituencies... and things are going to work. That is the only way we can relieve the members of parliament from conducting Harambees. We have become paupers because every weekend –like now from here - I am going to a Harambee! Imagine! Tomorrow I will be back Here! That would relieve the member of parliament of all the burden. That money should go to the constituencies so that a member of Parliament could allocate it with his people. The committee can allocate the money to various projects. Otherwise, we have been reduced into Harambee robots! If anything, there is no time you can miss a card for a Harambee in your pigeonhole every day and hour. In fact, most of the letters we receive here –you are also a witness, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir –are cards for Harambees! So that will relieve us, and the Members of Parliament will be conducting the business of this house without much worry, and it will be very beneficial to us.

With those few remarks, I do not have to say much, Eng. Muriuki, keep it up! Thank you! I Support!

**

“We are Getting Embarrassed.”

Permenus Munyasia: The work of a member of parliament has been very frustrating because the constituents expect that he or she would be the one to spearhead development in the constituency. When the member of Parliament ensures that he attends all the subs DDC and DDC meetings, all he ends up doing with the rest of those committee is that they draw up what they call the annex: making recommendations of what projects should be given priority; and then, the annex is sent to the central Government. As usual, we will be told that when funds are available, they will do something. So, projects which have had priority rating in various constituencies have remained in that state year in, year out. Unless an Hon MP has a clear mind and sticks to the truth of the situation, he can give in to the pressure of the constituents and develop what they call “Constituency Development Fund.” There are a number of such funds which been introduced in this country. I resisted such temptation because I knew that without annual tax or a mechanism for making sure that there is money which would replace whatever is spent on a yearly basis, it will be useless. I still ought to be told which Constituency Development Fund still functions to date. Even the former hon. Member for Butere who as early as 1963 established what was called the “Butere Constituency Development fund” had given up by the time we started the seventh Parliament. This is because it is not possible to sustain the fund.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this loophole has given opportunity to con men from various areas - those who would like to be elected - to go around accusing the sitting Mps of doing nothing. These people include the Provincial Administration, who go round accusing hon MPs of not being development conscious because they have not used their personal resources to fund public projects. These people say that such and such MP has not initiated any development project. What do they mean by initiating development projects without a view to funding? What will be his sources of funds so that he can start health center? So, this this particular Motion is a welcome development. The so – called Constituency Development Funds which have been started by some of our hon Mps can now get life and the constituencies that did not



Permenus Munyasia

have them can begin planning knowing that there will be money on yearly basis to carry out some of those development projects

I have been reminded about the frustrations that I suffered in my constituency when we had the so called structural adjustments programmers (SAPS). This government came up with what is called "social Dimensions of Development" we were supposed to recommend projects which were going to be funded by the Government so that those who were economically vulnerable or suffered most from the SAP's could benefit a bit. We made those recommendations, but nothing came out. Now we have what they call 'poverty eradication Programs'. We have made those proposals but nothing has come out. So, we allow con men from other areas to continue coming to cheat our people.

I have in mind a group of Nairobi University lecturers who spent parallel degree program monies, some of it which was collected fraudulently from parents. They came to campaign in Sirisia constituency. They said that they were going to set up a bursary fund in the constituency because the sitting MP had not established one. They went ahead and raised only Sh171,000 to sponsor students who were going to do parallel degree programs at the University of Nairobi. A year has passed since that was done but nothing has been done. Not even a single student has benefited from such a program. But I am saying that these people would not have had that opportunity to deceive the people if we had a constituency funded which was funded by the central government which the people of Sirisia Constituency were in control of.

I support the proposal made by Eng. Muriuki that when this money comes, it will not be paid to the Hon. Members. I would not like to receive such money, but we want it to be there and be executed by the executive arm of the government. But the people of the constituency will be the ones of course to make plans or identify the priorities.

If this money is used in a manner in which Local Authorities Transfer Funds (LATF) have been used in this country, it will be a sorry matter. In many county councils and municipal councils money which was meant to assist those councils

provide services in areas they had been unable to has been paid directly to the councilors who represent wards and not the nominated ones. Those councilors have used the money to buy themselves suits, plots and do whatever they can do with it. There is hardly anything on the ground which they can show for using the LAFT money. So, that is why I support the idea that it should not be understood that this money will be paid to the Hon .MP The Hon MP will only be in charge of the committee which will plan the development projects in the constituency.

During the campaign period, those people contesting for parliamentary seat can, indeed, go round promising the people of the areas which lack such and such a facility that they will make sure that they have it if they are elected. This is because they know that there is a fund which can be sustained on a yearly basis.

A fraction of that money should be put aside as a contingency fund because many times, hon. MPs get embarrassed when certain calamities occur. For instance, when there are floods like in Budalangi constituency, people suffer every year. So you will not know how many people will be displaced at one time. Those people require immediate assistance. When roofs of buildings are blown off, like it happened recently in my constituency, in Iwandanyi area, those who are campaigning now of course had a God given opportunity, they rushed there and gave whatever money they had so that they could say; look how much has your hon MP given out? They told the people that they were development conscious, but if there was a contingency fund ,we would have handled some of the calamities which occur suddenly.

**

"Constituencies are the building blocks of development"

Mr.Mutiso

"I would like to thank the Hon Member for having been visionary in bringing important motion to this house. I do understand that Eng. Muriuki was also the Hon. Member who was instrumental in coming up with the Constituency roads committee.

I would like to say that constituencies are the building blocks of development in this country. Unfortunately as per the government policy, which was envisaged sometime back, the District Focus for Rural Development has failed the district development committee (DDCs) in the various districts are responsible for the allocation of the resources which are granted by the government through this House. The chairmen of these DDCs are the DCs the provincial administration, plus the heads of various departments.

Time and again in the District Development Committees', proposals are made to enhance development in various constituencies, unfortunately, district plans are not in tandem with the allocations made by the treasury. I believe some of the projects which the Government has promised, year in year out in different financial years, have not materialized because of the method in which these resources are channeled down to the constituencies. I believe in a bold step-in trying to empower our constituencies, and more so the rural household. It is well founded in economic that ,unless we improve the domestic consumption; income per household it will be impossible to improve development of these constituents I would like to urge the Minister for Finance as my fellow colleagues had earlier commented that, such an important motion requires his presence in the House it is quite unfortunate -Although we have the leader of Government Business in the House, I think some of these comments have to be heard by the minister himself or the assistant Minister.

As my fellow colleagues have raised concern about the method in which resources are mobilized from the constituencies, through the Harambee. The intention of Harambee was good for raising funds by pulling together in order to build a common good. However, hon Members have actually been bestowed with this responsibility beyond what was envisaged in the original Harambee spirit .You find that even today ,the manner in which positions are allocated in the Government - there is nothing more than the pressure of these leaders trying to get higher positions where they could get more money through fair or unfair methods. When somebody is given a Government responsibility, it means more resources will be made available to that person.

Therefore, as Eng.Muriuki has proposed, let us have the Constituencies Development Fund directly under constituencies. We are saying that constituencies should also establish a mechanism which, I believe, will be provided in the Draft bill. In the Draft Constitution by Prof Yash Pal Ghai, there is a proposal about the village and local councils, I think this will act as a mirror to enforce the vision of the Draft Constitution, to have in those councils the Constituencies Development Fund.

**

John Michuki

At the outset. I would like to say that I rise to support the spirit of this motion which has been necessitated by failure in resource allocation within this country. We know our priorities within this country, we know our priorities, the need to provide infrastructural facilities; roads, clean water, education, et cetera. Indeed, from the very beginning of our independence, we aimed at eliminating three problems, namely poverty, ignorance and disease. It is within these areas that we have dismally performed, because citizens interact with problems on a daily basis .it becomes an issue for discussion with leaders within the constituencies.

If you look around you will see that Harambee, apart from those done by the churches, which are entirely different organizations, have been concentrated on education and health; hospital bills operations et cetera. You have seen this in the newspapers! People advertise for help in order to be saved from death by their friends and not their Government, because it has failed; a government which since independence was committed to actually fighting disease. With Sh230 billion, it has dismally failed in health, education and the elimination of poverty to the extent that we now have 56 percent of our population living below the poverty line, so this motion is most welcome because it is reminding the Government of its failure to allocate resources properly.

We had discussion regarding other areas which require to have money appropriated on the floor of the House. If you look at this motion and many others that have been passed here from another angle, you will see that we are equating



John Michuki



The drafter of CDF bill Muriuki Karue in a press conference 2005.

Acts of Parliament with the provision of the constitution particularly on establishment of funds. For example, the Consolidated Fund and the Civil Contingencies Fund, from where one gets money for emergencies awaiting supplementary Estimates. In fact, its possible to allocate the whole budget through Acts of parliament to specific areas of expenditure so that this parliament will have no money to vote at any given time. This is the Tendency which is now creeping into the management of finances in Kenya. We must appropriate money for the construction of roads because the Government has failed. We must pass an Act here.

So, the next Government, which will be led by the National Rainbow Coalition, will remove some of these burdens from the people. For example, we shall make sure there will be no fees paid in primary schools. There will be no cost sharing programme in hospitals. These are the areas which really over burden citizens of this country. We will begin by addressing these areas.

In the absence of priorities, this motion is most welcome. I agree the Sh5 million allocated to constituencies for maintenance of roads, especially in my constituency, did a lot to improve our roads, we have opened up access roads which were impassable. Our people are now getting to their homes in their cars. They are also able to transport materials to build modern houses. Since the Government itself has failed obviously, we must force it on the floor of this House to allocate money to constituencies. That is why I welcome this motion by Eng. Muriuki. We shall have solutions to other problems in this country, we shall show hon members on the other side of the House, how public resources are managed, but in the meantime, I urge this House to pass this Motion so that it will form part of the consideration when we allocate resources to constituencies.

**

“CDF will reduce the problem of Harambees”

Basil Mwakiringo

I just rise to support this motion ,I think once we have this 2.5 percent going into the constitution development fund, it will reduce the burden on people who are impoverished in the rural areas

.One, it will support and assist schools because most of them do not have enough desks and classrooms. Once this money is taken to the constituency, it will reduce the burden, it will effectively reduce the problem of Harambees, with the introduction of the DRCs. We do not need to hold Harambees to construct bridges, that will be a thing of the past. We do not have to raise funds to support ourselves when we have to go out to repair roads somewhere because the Government cannot do it. But now, with this one, it will reduce this problem of Harambee.

One more important thing is that the DDCs are not being effective in our Districts as they were meant to be. This is going to be one of the major projects which will revive the objective of the DDCs because people will be involved in the prioritization of the projects, Finally, it is going to make people get involved in the planning and governing of their own funds, which come to develop their constituencies, so this is a very important motion which needs to be supported by everybody.

**

The Closing Remarks: “No more begging”

In his closing remarks

End Muriuki Karue: Let me take the opportunity to thank all those hon. Members who have contributed to this motion.

Harambees will always be there, and I should not be mistaken by anybody that I said that Harambee will disappear. They will also be there but let them be for the correct cause. Being called to build a bridge on a Harambee basis does not make sense. As a matter of fact sometimes when there is an emergency like flood or land slide, some people take advantage of that calamity to show off by contributing hundreds of thousands to an extent that if the area Member of Parliament does not go there to contribute Sh1 million, he is accused of not being development conscious. This is the picture which we want to remove once and for all.

Dishing out money will never be a solution to our problems in this country. The fundamental point is that when you take a Ministry, like the Ministry of Health, its budget during the last

financial year was Sh11 billion and yet I cannot get funds for my eight small health centers, despite writing letters visiting and literally kneeling down before them. So with this fund, we are able to do our health centers and assist our people. We shall need a few parallel provincial institutions like the budget office in Parliament, which was rejected by misguided individuals here.

Last but not least the intention to reduce my original proposal from 5 percent to 2.5 percent was accepted by this house in good faith, thinking that the Government would implement it, but because it did not implement it I think when the bill comes, we shall change from 2.5 percent to 5 percent.

How Kibaki Government took over CDF Bill

The election of President Mwai Kibaki brought in life to the proposed Constituency Development Fund. His Minister for Finance David Mwiraria, even before the Fund was actualized, had provided for its provision in the Budget. On June 24, 2003, he

told Parliament: “We as, a new government, have problems finding enough money to accommodate the entire Fund. In order to show that I as the Minister, have got goodwill on the Constituency Development fund, that I support it and we are totally committed to it, I provided Sh2 million per constituency. The funds are provided for under Vote D09, Office of the vice –President and Mistry of National Reconstruction. I did that as an interim measure, knowing that Eng. Muriuki is going to bring to this House on the Constituency Development Fund. I think, as legislators, we have to be practical. In fact, I have wanted to discuss with Eng. Muriuki, so that the Bill he intends to bring to this House becomes a Bill of the Government of Kenya to prove that we are indeed, with you and that we are not working at cross purposes. The point I wanted to make at the very beginning, so that this misunderstanding can be removed, is we have now allocated the fund whatever resources we could spare. The intention is that, as soon as we get enough money, the Constituency Development Fund will be fully funded. But, in the meantime, I think we have to cut our coat according to the size of our cloth.



The point I wanted to make at the very beginning, so that this misunderstanding can be removed, is we have now allocated the fund whatever resources we could spare. The intention is that, as soon as we get enough money, the Constituency Development Fund will be fully funded. But, in the meantime, I think we have to cut our coat according to the size of our cloth.

Chapter Four

From Harambee to CDF Country

NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memor
Two Decades of Progress



The Constituencies Development Fund was established through the CDF Act 2003. It stipulated that a minimum of 2.5 per cent of all Government ordinary revenue collected in every financial year be disbursed to the constituencies. In that arrangement, each constituency received a share comprising of three quarters of the government ordinary revenue divided equally, and the other quarter is divided based on the National Poverty Index, which is multiplied by the constituency poverty index.

In the first four years of its inception, a total of Sh24.2 billion had been disbursed to the constituencies from an initial allocation of Sh1.26 billion in 2003/2004 to Sh10.1 billion in 2006/2007. In the beginning the elected Members of Parliament constituted their CDF committees.

Although there were teething problems at the initial phase, the CDF resources emerged as major form of devolved funds for the development of the entire country at the community level. The problems related to the management and in some few cases, duplication, and wastage of resource.

As then Minister for Planning Wycliff Oparanya noted, there was low utilization of completed facilities such as health centers and police posts. While the facilities had been put up, he said, the Government was not able to provide staff to operationalize them. “That is a challenge that we have to face as a Government and as a country,” he said. Another problem that was noted was the poor linkages and co-ordination between the CDF accounting managers, CDF Committees at the constituencies and district departmental heads. There were a lot of complaints that some CDF account managers “behave as managers and not as accountants,” as Oparanya told Parliament. He also noted that there was a problem of identification and implementation of some of the projects. In some cases, he said, Government departmental heads were “reluctant to help in the identification and implementation of some of the projects.”

The other difficulties noted were in the management of the fund, especially during transition between outgoing and incoming Members of Parliament. There was a weak monitoring and evaluation and members were asked to provide enough funds

ANC Party National organizing Secretary Basil Mwakiringo (right).



In the first four years of its inception, a total of Sh24.2 billion had been disbursed to the constituencies from an initial allocation of Sh1.26 billion in 2003/2004 to Sh10.1 billion in 2006/2007. In the beginning the elected Members of Parliament constituted their CDF committees.



for that task in the project proposals. In some constituencies, there also the low utilisation of funds due to lack of effective committees. According to Ababu Namwamba, there were problems that involved the transition of one MP to the new one. “We have experienced many hiccups because the process of transitioning from one Member to another seems not have been clearly thought. I want to tie this to the question of audit and monitoring of CDF projects, and I would urge the minister ,as he thinks of the various reforms that should be contemplated to streamline this process further, to have a process that can prepare some kind of composite monitoring and audit reports in the penultimate year of the life of every House in the fourth year of the life of every House in the contemplation that there would be a transition. That would assist in ensuring that new Members of Parliament would have an easy time inheriting the CDF projects and processes.”



The work of the Board was to approve all the funding of all project proposals from Constituencies Fund Committees. Thus, it was MPs who were to come up with project proposals which were to be approved by the Board before any funding was released.

To address these concerns and streamline the use of CDF resources, Parliament amended the Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2003 leading to a new Constituencies Development Fund (amendment) Act, 2007. Under this Act, some of the issues were addressed – but not all. Everyone appreciated that CDF was an evolving experiment.

In order to address the remaining challenges, the Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, decided to carry out more reforms.

New Board and reforms

The reforms that were put in place included the formation of a new board to ensure that there were regular audits of all the projects’ money disbursed to the constituencies. The work of the board, as Parliament was told, was to monitor the funds and advise on the implementation of the projects. The

Board was envisaged to be a body corporate and replaced the National Management Committee, which had been running the CDF since its inception.

The work of the Board was to approve all the funding of all project proposals from Constituencies Fund Committees. Thus, it was MPs who were to come up with project proposals which were to be approved by the Board before any funding was released.

By then, most of the Constituencies had built CDF offices and these were to be linked to the headquarters for easy flow of information, transparency, and accountability.

At the pioneer phase, there was a lot of criticism on the role of Members of Parliament, and the management of the fund. This was regarding the identification and implementation of some of the projects, and generally, the set up of the CDF Committees. The other focus of the reforms was to come up with clear duties of the Accounts Manager, to erase any conflicts between the Member of Parliament, the CDF Committee, and the Accounts Manager.

Other reforms were on human resource with concern that the caliber of staff employed at the constituency level was inadequately compensated. There was therefore a need to rationalize the terms of service of those employed – and that the staffing levels should be standardized in line with Government procedures and regulations.

The Constituencies Development Fund (Amendment)Act, 2007 had vested in the Minister for Planning, National Development and Vision 2030 crucial duties, and responsibilities. The Minister had powers to appointment eight persons; at least one from each of the listed professional organizations to the CDF Board, and one additional member in

accordance with Section 5(3)e. The minister was to also appoint four other persons to the CDF Board in accordance with Section 5(3) f, and the chairperson of the CDF Board in accordance with Section 5(4).

The first Board of the CDF that was approved by Parliament consisted of the permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, the Clerk of the National Assembly, the Attorney General.

The others were Eng. Joel Muthunga Wanyoike and Ms. Jennipher N. Barasa, representing the Kenya National Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Lawrence Kahindi Majali, representing the Kenya National Union of Teachers, Rt. Rev. Bishop Martin Kivuva, representing the Kenya Episcopal Conference, Ms. Maryam Sheikh Abdikadir, representing the Supreme Council of Muslims of Kenya and Ms. Rebecca Metto Kosgei, representing the National Council of Churches of Kenya. Also included was Benson Okundi, representing the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya. Others were Dr John Wamakonjio, Simon Kiprono Chelugui, Omar Jibrill Mohamed, James Oloo Ogundo and Ms. Janet Mange 'era of Kenya Episcopal conference.

The first Board of the CDF was hailed as balanced and came with a lot of experience. "We have registered engineers, fellows with master's degrees in education, holders of Bachelor of Education degrees, master's degrees in finance and Master degrees in Business Administration. That is very impressive," said Mutula Kilonzo (Mbooni).

The Board was first charged with the duty of recruiting a Chief Executive Officer – a position that was advertised by the minister. One of the conditions given by the Minister in the advertisement for the post of the CEO was the "person must be a citizen aged between 45 and 52 years. One MP lamented that "that was very unusual. It was as if the job was being tailored for a particular person. The CEOs of Barclays Bank, the Co-operative Bank, Stanbic Bank, as well as Government Permanent Secretaries (PSSs) are qualified. There is nothing wrong with being 40 years old. You can be a CEO of the CDF at that age. The CEO of the institutions I have mentioned are managing much more funds, so that is one of conditions we want removed in the recruitment of the CEO of the CDF," said Abdul Bahari (Isiolo South).



Besides the Government nominees, eight of the 13 nominees were below the age of 40 years. This was seen as supporting the youth that is very good. Even among those nominees who are above the age of 40 years only one, is 60 years old. The others are below the age 55 years. This is my kind of minister.

Debate on the formulation of the Board shed light on the some of the initial problems that had faced CDF. While seconding that motion, the Minister for Energy, Kiraitu Murungi said that CDF had revolutionized the countryside and described it as "one of the greatest innovations that we have done in this Parliament." "Whenever we travel in this country, we are recognized and celebrated for having taken development to the grassroots. Very many villages now have dispensaries where there was none before. Very many villages now have secondary schools where there were none before. Many students are even going to school using the CDF bursary funds, This Fund has really assisted in the grassroots development of this country."



The first Board of the CDF that was approved by Parliament consisted of the permanent Secretary, Ministry of Planning, National Development and Vision 2030, the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Finance, the Clerk of the National Assembly, the Attorney General.



It emerged that MPs had to travel to several countries seeking ideas on how to implement CDF. “The closest we came to CDF was in Zambia, where the Member of Parliament was given some funds to develop the constituency, but Zambia had no rules to regulate the expenditure.”

He recalled that the Fund was floated by the opposition since – as he put it – “the Government had a policy of not developing Opposition strongholds. Indeed, there was a minister who stood where I am standing now and said, “So long as you are not in Kanu forget development”, so, we had to sit down and find how we could develop all the constancies where we came from without discrimination.”

It emerged that MPs had to travel to several countries seeking ideas on how to implement CDF. “The closest we came to CDF was in Zambia, where the Member of Parliament was given some funds to develop the constituency, but Zambia had no rules to regulate the expenditure. So, at the end of the year hon. Members would report many projects which were non-existent, and it was found out that they just used to share the monies received with their campaign managers and other people.” Kiraitu said that Kenya’s CDF was a great improvement, “because there was an Act of Parliament with very clear rules of accountability and how this money should be spent.” Another MP, Isiolo South Ahmed Bahari also observed that in Zambia, they tried to do everything with their CDF: “They tried to give honourable members leeway to do everything. The CDF was buying cows, donkeys and everything as if the central Government had stopped operating. So, the CDF collapsed. We went to India, and they told

us that if we tried to do everything, it would collapse, so as much as we might want to do everything, the CDF is still young. Let us give the CDF time to grow.”

Other countries that delegations visited when formulating the CDF were, Tanzania, South Africa, Ghana, Sudan, and USA.

When the CDF was put in place, it was managed by the National Management Board, which, according to Kiraitu, “became a super Member of Parliament” to the extent that it controlled the projects that MPs wanted in their constituencies. “It arrogated itself the power to reject proposals from Members of Parliament on how they wanted to spend money in their constituencies,” he said.

The minister gave an example of a village bank that he wanted to set up in South Imenti and which was dismissed by the National Management Board as a “Merry-Go-Round”. He said: “This village bank [was] supposed to meet the banking needs of the poorest of the poor within my constituency, But when we put in a proposal [it] was dismissed by that Board as a Merry-Go-Round. They said that they did not fund Merry-Go-Rounds, but that was not a Merry-Go-Round. It was an established bank, with a manager and [had] a track record of serving over 3000 customers. So, we felt a lot of pain that a Board, not even appointed





my Members of Parliament, had the power to decide how I could have spent my allocation of CDF within in my own constituency.”

What Kiraitu was seeking was “maximum flexibility” given to Members of Parliament to develop their own constituencies given that they were all unique and the demand from the people varied from one place to the other. “I might need my Constituencies Development Fund to buy donkeys to transport various items within the constituency. So, the Minister should not come and tell me that I cannot buy donkeys with my CDF money. I might come from Mandera and want to buy camels, Why not? You might be in Nairobi, and you want to buy a bus, you go ahead and buy a bus! So, we should be left to decide, as people who know the heartbeat of our people, how the CDF will have the maximum and positive impact in their lives.”

The same view was held by Isiolo South MP Abdul Bahari: On many occasions, when we want to use the constituencies Development Fund (CDF), particularly after drought spell, to re-stock, we are told that the rules do not allow it. That is very unfair.”

The idea of setting a Board was to have a non-partisan organ with professionals and representation from various sectors. But there was a feeling that the Board, as per international practice on good corporate governance, should have had a total of 11

members, according to Assistant Minister for Youth and Sports Kabando wa Kabando. “I am talking about meritocracy. Even if we had five Kenyans in a committee and it is delivering that would be okay. But at the same time, we are struggling with numbers in order to appease, This is not diversity. We are even risking multiplying skills so that statistics appear good. In future perhaps, for this kind of appointment, it may be prudent to consider an ideal number, like 11, and focus on the quality.”

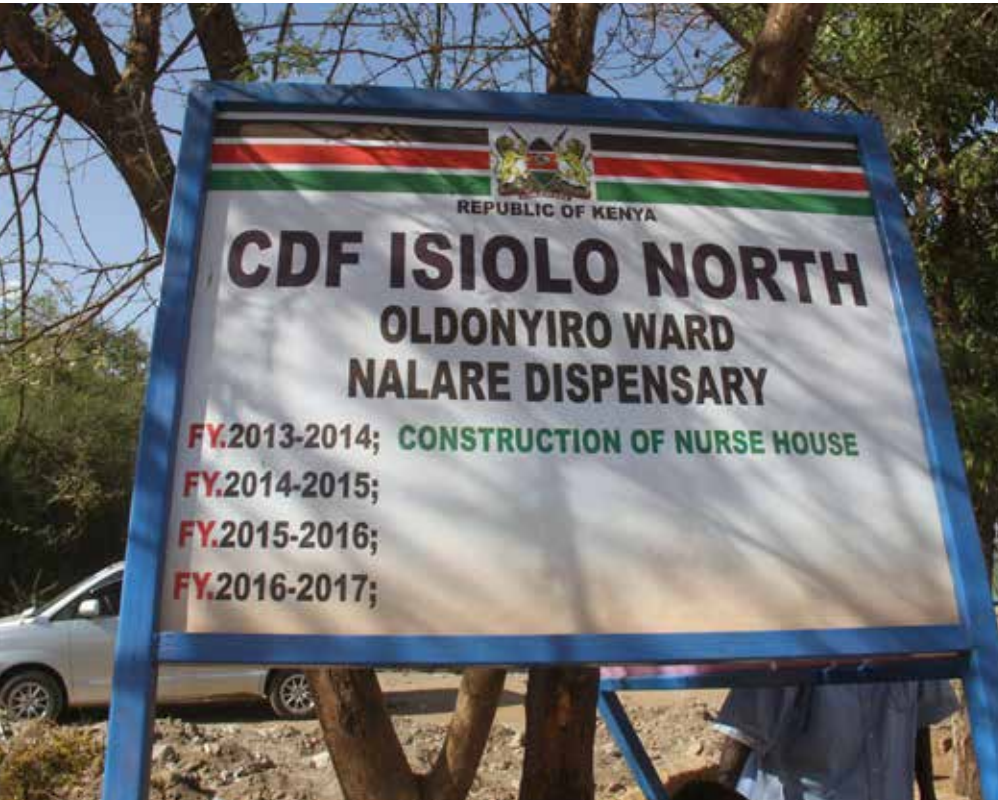
Saboti MP Eugene Wamalwa also noted that CDF was having staffing problems. The reason for that, he said, was because the Act allows only 3 per cent for office operation and staffing. He wanted the 3 percent enhanced to enable Members to get qualified staff that can run CDF offices. Wamalwa also called for strengthening of auditing systems: “From the experience of my constituency, I can say that it will be great thing to have regular audits to discover any misuse of public funds. If we have an independent audit unit at the district level that will carry out regular audits this will be one way of ensuring that money is properly utilized.”

The minister had hinted on the possibility of having district audit teams in various districts. “If we are going to ensure audits serve the purpose for which they are intended; that is, to secure the public good and ensure that expenditure through CDF is above board, we need to be serious and take action whenever we notice

Baringo central constituency National Government Constituency Development Fund offices at Kabarnet Town on February 2020.



The idea of setting a Board was to have a non-partisan organ with professionals and representation from various sectors. But there was a feeling that the Board, as per international practice on good corporate governance, should have had a total of 11 members, according to Assistant Minister for Youth and Sports Kabando wa Kabando.



irregularities, some of us have inherited CDF projects in our constituencies and realized lots of irregularities and yet, we are told that audits were conducted every year,” said Ababu Namwamba.

The audit was also important in order to capture any misappropriation of funds. “We have a case in Naivasha Constituency where a grader was purchased for Sh10 million, but it cannot be traced anywhere. We would like to be given its engine and chassis numbers, so that we can follow up this matter. In the absence of audit, these details are not available,” lamented then Naivasha MP John Mututho.

The late Maj Gen Joseph Nkaisery suggested that the administrative fee should be raised to five per cent, in order to hire qualified employees for the Constituency Development Committees (CDCS). More so, he supported the need to raise their allowances depending on the distances they travelled.

While supporting the appointment of the Board, Nkaisery felt that the body should not be an “impediment, obstacle or a bottle neck” in the implementation of development projects. He was of the view that the budgetary allocation equivalent to 2.5 per cent of the Government annual revenue should be raised to, at least, five or seven per cent, so that the constituencies develop without relying on the central Government.

“When you look at what 2.5 per cent has done for this country since the CDF was introduced, it is remarkable compared to the 97.5 per cent left with the central Government. We can see development of schools, hospitals, and roads. We now have a real change of face of this country, because of this 2.5 per cent. In the constituencies we come from, you cannot identify the development projects implemented with the 97 per cent of the money left with the central Government. But you can see what 2.5 per cent has done.”

Another matter that was raised as part of CDF reform was the issue of bursary. The bursaries were to support the students from poor backgrounds. “There is really no point of putting up classrooms if we cannot take our children to school. We need to raise the amount of money set aside for bursaries in the poor districts to 20 per cent, this should not be pegged on a national policy of 10 per cent, because the needs of constituencies are not the same,” Nkaisery had suggested.

The CDF was meant to end the era of MPs “queueing behind the offices of ministers to beg for favors” as MP Chris Okemo once put it. “If you have Sh100 million or Sh150 million allocated for various projects in your constituency ...that it is enough money to keep all of us busy developing our constituencies.” He had also suggested the setting up of Locational Development Committees (LDCS) of the CDF, whose job was to generate projects, and supervise them during implementation. He also said that the locals can audit the projects and make sure that it was value for their money. “We should even have some small allowances to enable this Locational Development Committees (LDCs) to sit, audit and inspect and ensure that all the projects at the locational level are being implemented. Once you do that, the question of audits does not arise. In fact, the audit should just be a routine Government procedure. However, the day-to-day operationalization of the CDF money can be done at the locational level by the LDCs.”

Abdul Bahari, the Isiolo South MP sought for a flexible board – which he said would hasten the implementation of the projects. His lament was that the District Development Officers (DDOs) were taking long time to approve expenditure, a complaint that had been expressed by Kiraitu Murungi and other MPs. He recommended that the DDOs should have assistants or there must be an alternate signatory to those accounts.



Another matter that was raised as part of CDF reform was the issue of bursary. The bursaries were to support the students from poor backgrounds.



There was another suggestion that the members of the Board should be vetted by Parliament as a tradition rather than having what Ababu Namwamba called superficial approval. “This is a case where Hon. members only come to look at names on lists and rubber stamps the same. I would want to propose that we institutionalize this tradition of vetting, which would require us to put in place certain frameworks, including a formal committee of this House that would be charged with the responsibility of scrutinizing nominees to public office ahead of a debate of this nature. I would want to urge the Government to start thinking of the possibility of legislation that would anchor such a framework in this House.”

There were other teething problems at the start of CDF since some of the District Commissioners did not know how the new fund should be run. As Bahari recounted, he had a case where the DC summoned the CDF manager and told him that procurement for the CDF would be the role of the District Tender Committee. “These are the things which make it necessary for us to move very fast and put the Board in place, so that DCs and other senior civil servants at the district level can be trained on the CDF rules,” he had told Parliament.

To make the CDF work, Parliament had introduced the position of Account Managers, who were to act as bookkeepers, the same as bank managers. But some MPs felt that the Account Managers who overstepped their mandate – and some of them

acted as CDF managers. Not more than that! But some of them seemed to have given themselves powers which never intended for them. Bahari told Parliament: “The account manager [is] the bookkeeper. He should keep your ledger and other books.”

The Board was also given powers to establish its committees. During the debate, some members felt that there was no need for a limit on the number of committees that were going to be set up by the board. The fear was that the Board could “misuse” that clause. On the question of the finances of the Board, section 48 stipulated that the minister must approve the financial estimates of the Board and that it should not exceed 3 percent. The authority to incur expenditure was vested with the District Development Officer (DDO).

Some MPs complained that their vast and poor constituencies were losing out in the allocation due to the method used to calculate how much money went to every constituency. “Large and poor constituencies like Kimilili Constituency are virtually losing out in the sense that the allocation we get cannot possibly do as much as it would in smaller and better endowed constituencies,” said Eseli Simiyu of Kimilili. “The method used needs to be reviewed. Maybe we need to look at the idea of the poverty index. We need to change it completely, there must be other yardsticks that can be used, so that people do not feel like they are being discriminated against on disbursement of these funds.”

Changing the Landscape

The CDF was meant to alter the development landscape. As Assistant Minister Aden Sugow once noted, the last physical projects that had been carried out in his Fafi constituency was in the 1970s. That was because development funds went to “high potential areas while the so-called low potential areas - the arid and semi-arid lands of this country were given a raw deal. They remained so for a long time; the CDF became a savior for these areas.”

According to him, development was “skewed in favor of certain areas” and this denied many Kenyans a chance to invest in other areas like Northeastern “simply because the infrastructure necessary for his or her investment is not there.” He saw the CDF as a chance to open the neglected regions and encourage investors.



To make the CDF work, Parliament had introduced the position of Account Managers, who were to act as bookkeepers, the same as bank managers. But some MPs felt that the Account Managers who overstepped their mandate – and some of them acted as CDF managers.



Politician Eustace Ntwiga with his supporters outside High Court Nairobi Aug 1999.



The Implementation of the CDF, for the first time, offered Kenyans a policy that was people – oriented and people – centered. It was opposite of the kind of top – up planning that was replaced with a bottom – up planning approach that had been practiced since independence.

This argument was supported by Adan Keynan who said that the enactment of the CDF Act was heralded by skewed national distribution of resources. “From Garissa to where I come from is about 700 kilometers. If every year the Government will tarmac 20 kilometers of road, it will take another 40 years before the people of Wajir West to see an inch of tarmac. To that extent, I want to join those who support the proposal to increase the allocation of the CDF from 2 per cent of our GDP to at least, a minimum of 20 per cent. That way every constituency will get Sh200 million to Sh300 million. If we get that money, we can plan to tarmac, at least, two to three kilometers of our roads every year. When students from those areas are asked to define tarmac, at least, they would have the opportunity to have seen it not instead of just reading it about it. They would say: ‘this is a black substance in other parts of Kenya.’”

During the CDF debates, most of the MPs appreciated that the kind of development legacy was a product of the colonial policy. As Adan Keynan put it: “We inherited a chain of policies that were prepared by our colonizers. The British used different policies to govern this country. The policies that were used in northern Kenya were different from the ones that were used in the Rift valley Province. The policies

that were used in the Rift valley province were different from the ones that were used in Western Province for purposes of administration.”

The Implementation of the CDF, for the first time, offered Kenyans a policy that was people – oriented and people – centered. It was opposite of the kind of top – up planning that was replaced with a bottom – up planning approach that had been practiced since independence. The difference between CDF and previous interventions was that it was geared towards reduction of poverty from below. For instance, the number of students joining universities from marginalised regions increased tremendously. “[Before CDF] we used to have only one percent of our student’s population qualifying and completing their studies at the national and private universities. Today, we have many students from that region joining universities. I attribute this success to the CDF. I want to go on record and thank the Hon Muriuki Karue,” said Adan Keynan. The CDF was also a major shift in the way people negotiated for their share of national cake. Keynan observed: “I remember in the Eighth Parliament when those of us who there in the opposition were struggling to get our share of the national cake. “[With CDF], we can no longer be going to State House to beg for our rightful share of the national development.”

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in 1967, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of south Korea and that of Kenya was at par. Today, the GDP of South Korea is thirty times that of Kenya, this is because we did not have policies that were tailor made for our people. Those are the same things that our development planners use. Those are the same things that were used to deny regions, like where we come from their share of the national cake!

Mr. Deputy Speaker sir, I want to go on record and say that this devolution at the constituency level should be used as a benchmark to develop areas that were, hitherto, neglected by the colonialists, the Kenyatta Government and the Moi Government. Those areas continue to receive less of what they ought to get because of the harsh environmental conditions.

Mukurweini MP Kabando wa Kabando suggested that the board should develop a good criterion for financing. He also suggested the use of data to inform usage of funds. "The Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) is devolved based on the poverty index. However, within the constituencies themselves, areas are not the same... Something needs to be done, so that there is accurate mapping of the poverty levels in constituencies, and the economic situation in terms of the basic needs, which are basic human rights. If one area is disadvantaged in supply of water, the member of Parliament and the CDC committee that he or she appoints should be compelled by a nationally accepted survey of the situation within that constituency to prioritize water supply projects."

This was supported by Adan Keynan who argued that there was need for a better rationale in the allocation of funds rather than the poverty index. "I am not convinced how a constituency like Wajir West, where 87 per cent of the residents rely on relief food, can get a paltry Sh37 million, and a constituency where 99 per cent of the residents are agricultural crop growers get Sh80 million, Sh70 million or Sh67 million. I want to be convinced! That rationale lacks every reason. It is not convincing."

One of the provisions of the CDF was that any unutilised money should not be surrendered back to the Treasury. Some MPs, rather than hastily carry out projects at the end of their term reasoned that it was better to leave some money in the account for the incoming Member of Parliament. "It is bad practice to try to use money because you are going

into an election. In my own constituency, by time we went to the election, I deliberately decided that I was going to leave Sh20 million in the account, so that whoever was going to take over from me would find the CDF account with money," said Ekwe Ethuro of Turkana Central.

CDF Challenged in Court – The Supreme Court Ruling

The CDF has not been without challenges. On February 3, 2013, a local non-governmental organisation, The Institute for Social Accountability (TISA), filed Petition No. 71 of 2013 in the High Court, Nairobi, alleging that the Constituencies Development Fund Act, 2013 (CDFA) was in breach of the Constitution for various reasons. It sought injunctive orders to restrain disbursement of Sh10.1 billion to Constituencies Development Fund Board.

Similarly, another petition was filed in High Court in Nakuru alleging that the CDF Act was unconstitutional. The Nakuru petition was later transferred to Nairobi and consolidated with the Nairobi Petition. This was the first major legal test for CDF.



One of the provisions of the CDF was that any unutilised money should not be surrendered back to the Treasury. Some MPs, rather than hastily carry out projects at the end of their term reasoned that it was better to leave some money in the account for the incoming Member of Parliament.





In conclusion they said that MPs should not have a role in the administration of CDF: “It follows that allowing Legislators any role, even a merely ceremonial role in discharging a mandate that belongs to the executive branch at either the national or the county level, would promote conflict of interest and compromise their oversight role.”

At the Supreme Court, Justices Martha Koome, Philemona Mwilu, Smokin Wanjala, William Ouko and Njoki Ndungu ruled that the CDF Act 2013, as amended by the CDF (Amendment) Act, 2013 was unconstitutional on account of procedural lapses for failing to involve the Senate in its enactment. Secondly, it found that the CDF Act 2013 did not offend the constitutional design but offended the division of functions between the national and county governments. Finally, it found that the CDF Act offended the constitutional principles on the division of revenue, public finance, and separation of powers.

“The fact that the CDF has been operational in this country since 2003 is not a good enough answer to the question on the constitutionality of the Fund in the post-2010 constitutional dispensation. A Fund directed at service delivery mandate can only be constitutionally complaint if structured in a manner that does not entangle members of Legislative bodies and Legislative bodies in the discharge of the service delivery mandate however symbolic. Such funds ought to be integrated and subsumed within the structures of either the county executive or the national executive,” said the Judges.

On the structure of CDF, the Supreme Court concurred with the High Court that the MPs has an interest in the fund and that this could weaken their

oversight role. This is how they put it: “It is obvious that as conceived and structured under the CDF Act 2013, Members of the National Assembly will have a personal interest or stake in the determination and implementation of projects by the Fund in their constituencies. The perceived failure or success of the Fund within their constituency will also influence their prospects of re-election. What this state of affairs does, is, it creates a conflict of interest with the Member of Parliament’s oversight role. The very fact that the success or failure of the CDF Fund will be linked to the Member of the National Assembly creates a perverse incentive of self-interest in the Members of the National Assembly not to undertake the robust oversight mandate- envisaged by the Constitution over the Fund thus inimical to the national values and principles of accountable and good governance.”

In conclusion they said that MPs should not have a role in the administration of CDF: “It follows that allowing Legislators any role, even a merely ceremonial role in discharging a mandate that belongs to the executive branch at either the national or the county level, would promote conflict of interest and compromise their oversight role.”

The Supreme Court judges reasoned that “a fund operating outside the strictures of separation of powers and the system of checks and balances



would not be constrained given the absence of legislative oversight and therefore would be prone to be abused.”

In effect, they said “a Fund that allows personnel from the Legislative branch to exercise executive powers is problematic from a constitutional lens. In the context of this case, we adopt the view that the constitutional scheme on separation of powers should be upheld given its implication for underlying constitutional values; that is, the maintenance of accountability and good governance. Were we to adopt a contrary approach, as urged by the respondents, even for the best of policy reasons, these constitutional values and principles will be eroded.”

On the Constituency Development Fund Committee, the Supreme Court found that it was vested with the responsibility of initiating the process for identification and prioritization of the projects, employment of staff, allocation of funds to various projects, the tabling of reports, and monitoring the implementation of the projects. In the CDF Act 2013, 22(3)(c) envisaged that the Member of the National Assembly was to appoint eight (8) of the ten (10) members of the Constituency Development Fund Committee. This was in addition to Section 24(3) (f) of the CDF Act 2013 which made the Member of the National Assembly an ex-officio member of the Committee. In the Supreme Court’s argument, the Projects Implementation Committee which implements the projects works under the direction of the Constituency Development Committee – which meant that the later was carrying out a mandate of the Executive branch. More so, two of the Constituency Development Fund members were among the three signatories to the bank account. This was contrary to the duties bestowed to Parliament: Representation, legislation, and oversight over the national government. “There is no service delivery mandate envisaged in these roles,” said the Supreme Court.

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund

After the CDF Act 2013 ceased to operate as a result of the High Court order, a new NGCDF Act 2015 was put in place. It was crafted to avoid the pitfalls that had befallen the CDF Act 2013.

There were earlier arguments on whether the NGCDF Act was a better version of the old CDF Act. The High Court ruling had declared the entire



CDF Act 2013 unconstitutional and suspended the declaration of unconstitutionality for 12 months to give the government a window to remedy the defects. Therefore, the CDF Act 2013 stood invalidated at the expiry of that period. It was argued in the Court of Appeal that the NGCDF Act, 2015 did not repeal the CDF Act 2013 or any section thereof. It was said that the application of the CDF Act 2013 ceased by operation of law as per the judgment of the High Court. The matter was raised on the question of mootness since a new framework had been put in place to govern the same Constituencies Fund. The Court of Appeal found that the enactment of the NGCDF Act, 2015 did not render the CDF Act appeal moot for the reasons that the NGCDF Act, 2015 did not contain an express repeal clause that would conclusively show that the Legislature intended to repeal the CDF Act 2013. There was an argument that provisions of the statute which were declared violative of the Constitution in the CDF Act 2013 had been re-enacted on the NGCDF Act, 2015, and thus the matter was not moot. It was the Supreme Court’s observation that the “intervening legislation did not render the appeal moot because the legislation did not unequivocally address the issues raised by the appellants. Consequently, we affirm the finding of the Court of Appeal that the appeal before that court was not moot.”

It was also the Supreme Court’s considered view that the CDF Amendment] Act, 2013 had an effect on the functioning of county governments. They said that Section 3 of the CDF Act 2013 provided



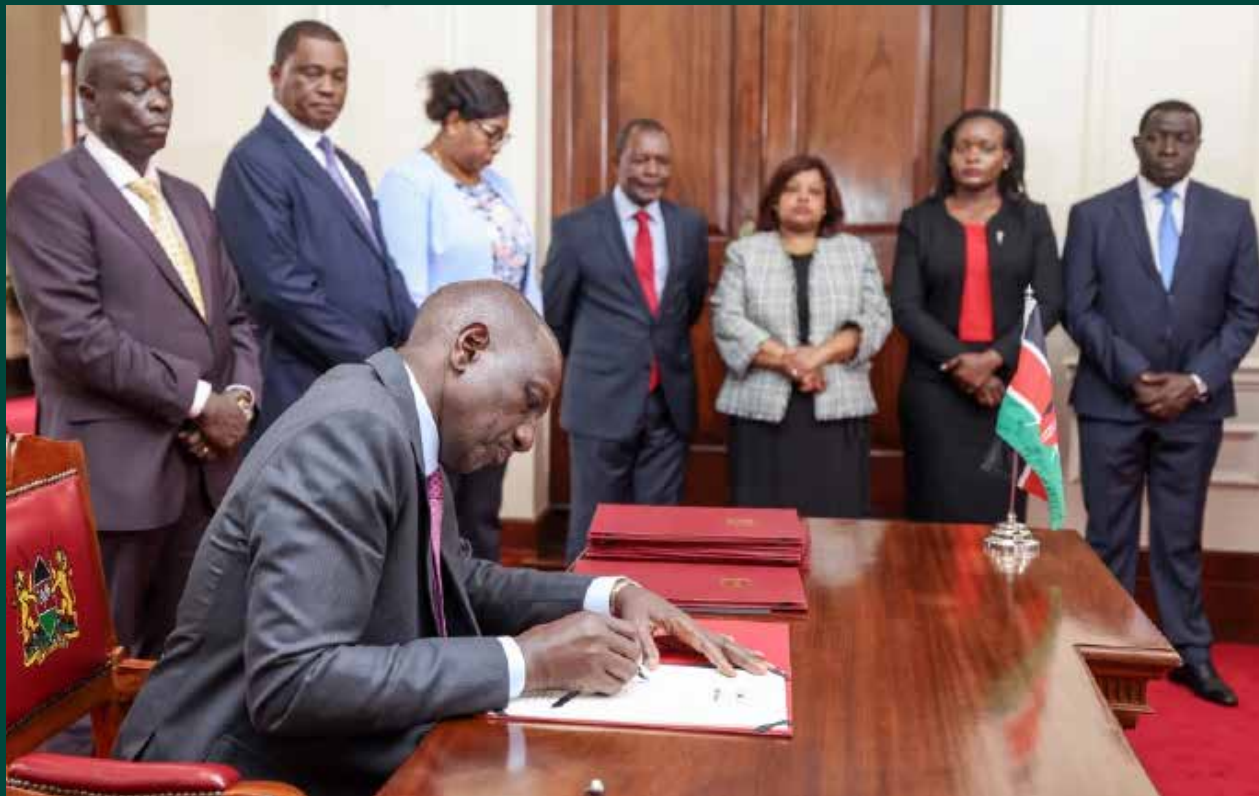
On the Constituency Development Fund Committee, the Supreme Court found that it was vested with the responsibility of initiating the process for identification and prioritization of the projects, employment of staff, allocation of funds to various projects, the tabling of reports, and monitoring the implementation of the projects.

that “the object and purpose of the Act is to ensure that a specific portion of the national annual budget is devoted to the constituencies for purposes of infrastructural development, wealth creation, and the fight against poverty at the constituency level.” Therefore, they argued, some of the functions contemplated under Section 3 of the CDF Act 2013 such as infrastructural development and the fight against poverty are also functions bestowed upon the county government under Part 2 of the

Fourth Schedule to the Constitution. They reasoned that infrastructural development such as roads, health, agriculture, and trade are functions that are conferred upon both the national and county governments. We however note that these functions are distinct with each level of government given a specific area of operation. Therefore, the CDF (Amendment) Act, 2013 should have been tabled before the Senate in accordance with Article 96 of the Constitution for consideration.”



I salute Members of Parliament for the partnership to leverage our digital superhighway infrastructure to provide training opportunities and create thousands of digital job opportunities for young people across Kenya.”



President Ruto Signs the Constituencies Development Fund

On April 24, 2023, the Constituencies Development Fund (Amendment) was tabled in Parliament and it sought to increase the bursary allocation from 35 per cent to 40 per cent. The Act was co-sponsored by the Leader of Majority, Kimani Ichungw’ah and the Leader of Minority, Opiyo Wandayi.

It increased the allocation on environmental activities from two per cent to five per cent. Besides that, it introduced a three per cent allocation for constituencies digital hubs

in 1,450 wards, which would be utilised by the youth in seeking employment in the digital space. President Ruto lauded MPs for that: I salute Members of Parliament for the partnership to leverage our digital superhighway infrastructure to provide training opportunities and create thousands of digital job opportunities for young people across Kenya.” More so, and in line with the court ruling, it sought to fund projects under the exclusive function of the National Government as provided for in the Fourth Schedule.



End of Harambee?

Since independence, the legislators had a significant sway in the types of projects that got selected—outside the Harambee system when most projects were initiated by communities. While the formal legislative functions are structured to facilitate policy matters and oversight, voters preferred their legislators to exert more effort on constituency service than their official duties. This potential mismatch between legislators’ official functions and electoral realities underscored the voters push for MPs to perform other duties outside their mandate. Various studies have found that voters expect their MPs to perform fundraising role and they placed less weight on the formal institutional functions of legislators relative to constituency-level benefits provided by legislators. This, in turn, structures constituents’ demands on politicians running for legislative office.

In most places, the Harambee system, education and healthcare were the undisputed top priorities among the voters on their MPs – with education being the top priority, followed by healthcare and agriculture.

As scholars have shown, Harambees were not an optimal electoral strategy for Kenyan legislators. After its introduction, it was the driving force of

grassroots politics. Candidates in legislative elections were forced to engage in public displays of wealth to signal their ability to deliver ‘development’ to their constituents via Harambee contributions.

For years, MPs complained about the financial burden of Harambees. In 1970, one observed: ‘I thought that Harambee was going to be additional to what the Government provides. It seems now that it is a substitute and I think this is a wrong concept.’ Decades later, another legislator lamented that ‘once you become an MP you go bankrupt [...] Everything is done through Harambee! And every Harambee is on the MP!’

Thus, MPs became an avenue of development, in response to constituent demands and they lost their oversight role. A standard Harambee cycle involved the identification of a project (either by the community or a local leader), local community meetings to determine levels of community contributions, and a period of solicitation from the local community for funds. In most instances, a local government official (e.g., Chief, District Officer, or District Commissioner) would coordinate the collection of community contributions for the identified project. Finally, the exercise would culminate in a public fundraising in which a respected political patron would serve as the ‘guest of honor’. Standard practice involved the public

Students at John Njoroge Secondary School that was constructed using CDF fund MARCH 2015.



In most places, the Harambee system, education and healthcare were the undisputed top priorities among the voters on their MPs – with education being the top priority, followed by healthcare and agriculture.



The politicization of Harambees continued beyond the end of single-party rule in 1992 and politicians attended more Harambees. In the 1980s, only 7 per cent of Harambee contributions took place during election years.

announcement of the amounts contributed by notable individuals—a fact that provided politicians with the opportunity to try and outdo each other. The Harambee system became a competitive display of wealth and power.

At its peak, the Harambee system contributed upwards of 30 per cent of development expenditures. Between 1965 and 1984, on average, 90.1 per cent of contributions came from private individuals, 5.7 per cent from government assistance, and 4.2 per cent from other sources (private firms, foreigners, and non-governmental organizations). In no sector was the Harambee system more important than in education. In the 1960s, the Harambee School movement assumed a distinctively political character as local politicians keen to ingratiate themselves with their constituents, began to play a principal role in the establishment of new schools and support of existing ones. Statistics show that by 1989, 60.2 per cent of secondary schools were ‘Harambee Schools’ despite government allocation of upwards of 20 per cent of the budget to education,

citizens’ demands far outstripped the state’s fiscal and bureaucratic capacity.

The politicization of Harambees continued beyond the end of single-party rule in 1992 and politicians attended more Harambees. In the 1980s, only 7 per cent of Harambee contributions took place during election years. In the 1990s, contributions ahead of the competitive 1997 election, made up 60 per cent of all Harambees in the decade. At the same time, almost two thirds of the projects were in the education sector. This state of affairs favoured the rich candidates and led to the CDF debate to solve the twin problems of resources constraints and the lack of clear attribution. The CDF Act set aside 2.5 per cent of government ordinary revenue to be shared among legislators. 75 per cent of the allocated funds were divided equally among Kenya’s constituencies, with the remainder allocated on the basis of poverty.

The growth of the CDF out of the Harambee system freed MPs from the patronage networks controlled by the executive that previously bankrolled Harambees.



Chapter Five

The NG-CDF Structure

NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memoir
Two Decades of Progress

The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) was established under Section 4 of the NG-CDF Act 2015 and replaced the Constituency Development Fund of 2003, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Courts. The NG-CDF dedicates a minimum of 2.5 per cent of the National Government’s share of annual revenue as per Article 218 of the Constitution.

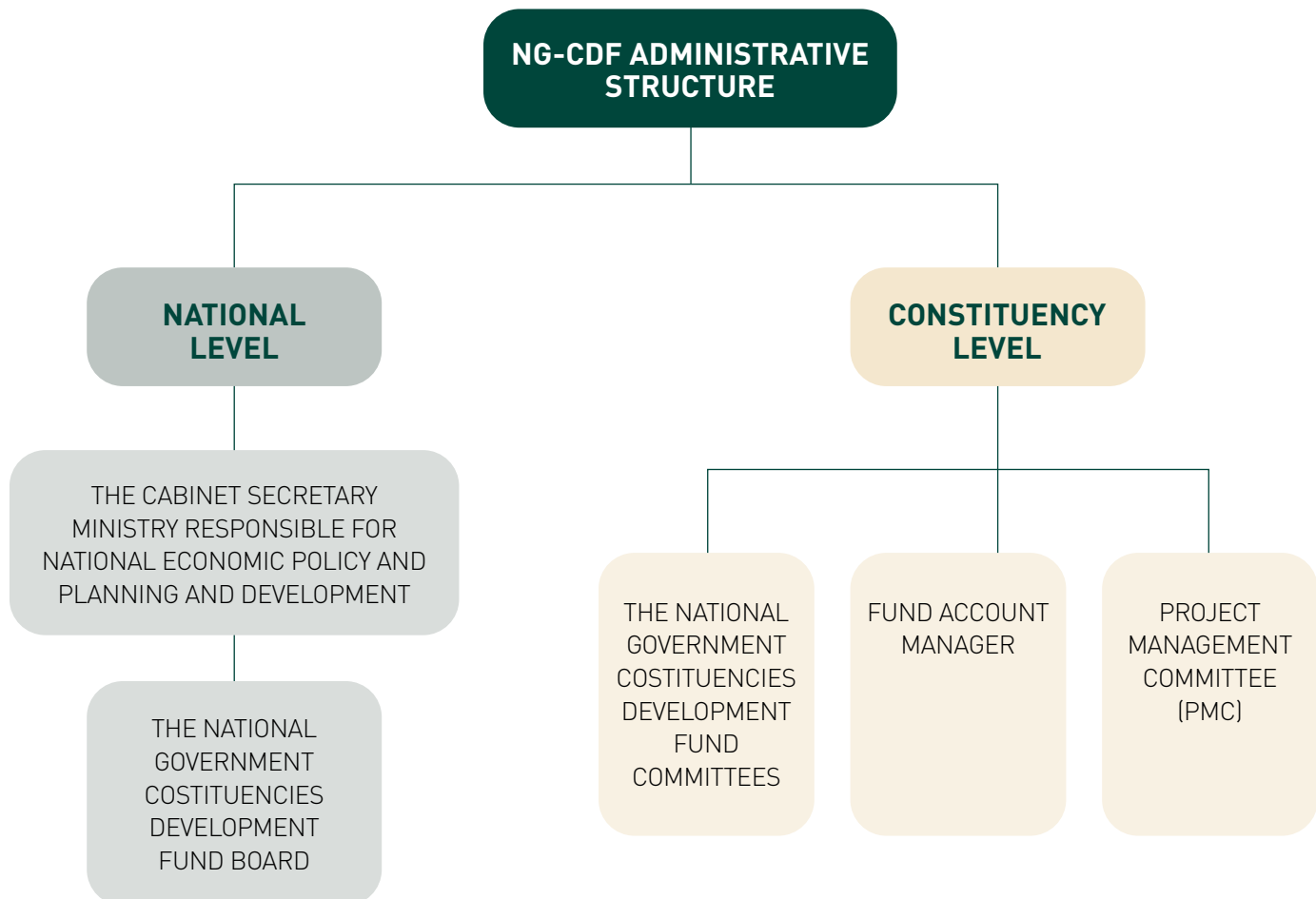
The purpose of the Fund is to support development across the country and to give the people at the grassroots level a chance to determine their destiny by prioritising their needs.

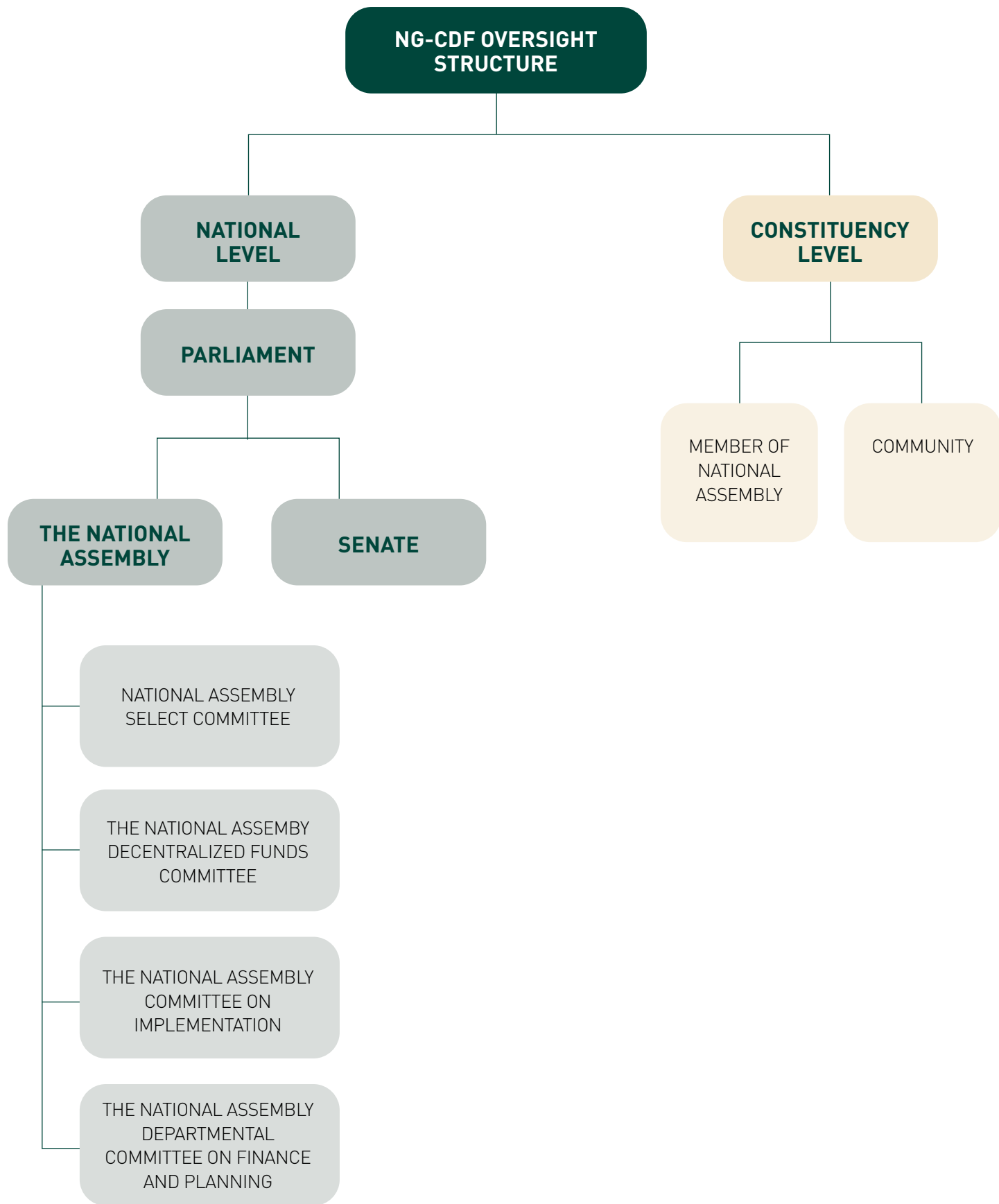
The law specifies the amount that must be allocated to this important Fund under Article 218 of the Constitution. 2.5 per cent is extracted from the portion set aside for the national government for the NG-CDF. As revenue collection increases, so does the Fund.

The object of the Fund is to “provide for the participation of the people in the determination and implementation of identified national government development projects at the constituency level.” More so, it helps to facilitate “the performance and implementation of national government functions in all parts of the Republic” and “provide for the sustainable development of all parts” of the country. It also provides mechanisms for fund management and oversight by the National Assembly.

The Fund is managed by the NG-CDF Board, which is a Body Corporate established through the NG-CDF Act and comprises of the Board of Directors and Secretariat at the National level. At the constituency level, the day-to-day management of the Fund is vested on the National Government Constituency Development Fund Committees that are in place in each of the 290 constituencies countrywide.

The Administrative and Oversight structure of the Fund is as provided below.







The National Assembly which constitutes the elected Members of Parliament from 290 constituencies, 47 county woman representatives and nominated members. The NG-CDF is allocated to 290 constituencies.

Role of Cabinet Secretary

The Fund is vested in the Cabinet Secretary for the time being responsible for matters relating to national economic policy and planning and development. The specific role of the Cabinet Secretary in the running of the NG-CDF includes: -

- i. Budgetary allocation to the Fund;
- ii. Approval of NG-CDF Board annual budget with the concurrence of the National Assembly Select Committee on NG-CDF;
- iii. Policy Direction to the Board in management of the Fund;
- iv. Appointment of Members of the NG-CDF Board in accordance with the recommendations of the Public Service Commission and with the approval of the National Assembly;
- v. Appointment of Chief Executive Officer of the Board with approval of National Assembly; and
- vi. Approval of NG-CDF Board Principal Structure.

Role of National Assembly

The National Assembly which constitutes the elected Members of Parliament from 290 constituencies, 47 countywoman representatives and nominated members. The NG-CDF is allocated to 290 constituencies. The role of parliament and the individual elected members of parliament in operations of NF-CDF include;

- i. Approval of financial allocations to the Fund;
- ii. Receiving budget ceiling for each constituency as determined by the Board with concurrence of the NASC pursuant to Section 6 and 34 of the Act; It approves the names of persons proposed for appointment as members of the NASC; Board of Directors of the NG-CDF Board, the NG-CDFC and the Chief Executive Officer of the Board
- iii. It reviews the Auditor General's report on NG-CDF through relevant oversight committees;
- iv. It approves draft NG-CDF regulations before gazettelement;
- v. It regularly reviews legislative Framework for the Fund.

Role of National Assembly Select Committee (NASC) on NG-CDF

- i. It oversees the implementation of the Act, in which case, every two years the committee submits a report to the National Assembly and where necessary, proposes any amendments to the Act with respect to the quantum of funds payable into the Fund in accordance with section 4 of the Act;
- ii. It also oversees the policy framework and legislative matters that may arise in relation to the Fund;
- iii. It continually reviews the framework set out for the efficient delivery of development programmes financed through the Fund;
- iv. Finally, it considers and reports to the National Assembly, with recommendations, names of persons required to be approved by the National Assembly under the Act.

Role of the Decentralised Funds Account Committee of the National Assembly

To receive and examine Auditor General's Reports on the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) and the National Government Affirmative Action Fund (NGAAF) and report to the National Assembly.

The Board:

The administration of the NG-CDF is left to the Board of Directors, consisting of the principal secretary in the Ministry responsible for national economic policy and planning or a designated alternate, the principal secretary in the Ministry of Finance, or a designated alternate, the Attorney-General or a designated alternate, the principal secretary in the Ministry of Education or a designated alternate. Seven other persons, three of whom shall be of the opposite gender, and at least one shall be a person with a disability. These persons should be qualified in finance, accounting, and engineering matters. Others are economics, community development, public affairs, project management, education, security, and law. The Cabinet Secretary appoints them with the approval of the National Assembly. The NG-CDF Chief executive officer is an ex-officio member of the Board and has no right to vote.

Functions and Powers of the Board

The Board's role is to ensure timely and efficient disbursement of funds to every Constituency and efficient management of the Fund. It is also charged with scrutinising project proposals submitted from various constituencies and approving funding for those proposals that meet the criteria for funding as per the NG-CDF Act.

The Board coordinates the projects' implementation. It is also mandated to receive and address complaints that may arise from implementing the Act. In doing so, the Board is asked to encourage best practices in project implementation and administer the funds efficiently.

One of the Board's powers is to "make legitimate disbursement" and receive and discuss annual reports and returns.

National Assembly Select Committee

This Committee is established under Section 50 and consists of a chairperson and up to eighteen other members of the National Assembly. In appointing members of this Committee, the national assembly ensures proportionate representation of the Parliamentary political parties.

The role of this Committee, whose members' term of office is renewable for three years, is to oversee the implementation of the NG-CDF Act and report to the National Assembly every two years. It is also responsible for proposing any amendments to the Act, particularly concerning the quantum of funds repayable into the Fund per section 4 of the Act. More so, it has to oversee the policy framework and legislative matters that may arise concerning the Fund; continually review the framework set out for the efficient delivery of development programmes financed through the Fund; consider and report to the National Assembly with recommendations, names of persons required to be approved by the National Assembly under the Act; and to carry out any other functions relevant to the work of the Fund.

The Chief Executive Officer

The Act has provided for the appointment of a Chief executive officer of the Board, who is recruited by the Board through a competitive process and recommendations made to the Cabinet Secretary for appointment, with the approval of the National Assembly.

To attract the right person, the Act restricted this position to a degree holder in finance, accounting, engineering, economics, community development, law, or a related field from a recognised university. The person must have at least ten years' working experience in the relevant field and serve in a senior management position for at least five years.

The CEO is responsible for the day-to-day Management of the affairs and staff of the Board and serves for three years, renewable once.

Secretary to the Board

The Act also creates the position of a secretary to the Board responsible for arranging the business of the Board's meetings and keeping records of the proceedings.

Managing the Fund

The expenditure for running the Board is set aside at the beginning of the financial year, and at most, five per cent of the total allocation to the Fund in the financial year may be used for this purpose. The Cabinet Secretary approves the annual budget with the concurrence of the National Assembly Committee.

The Board also determines what portion goes to each Constituency. The Board's first task is to set aside money for the administration of the Fund.

Usually, the amount set aside for the fund is divided among constituencies by the Board. This starts, first, by setting aside money for the administration of the Fund. That is set aside for the national Board. The remaining amount, which can be at least 95 per cent of the allocated funds, is then shared with constituencies in a formula determined by the law. Specifically, Section 6 of the NG-CDF Act empowers the National Government- CDF Board to determine a budget list for each Constituency in line with or in a manner set aside in Section 34 of the Act. Section 34 clearly states that 75 per cent of the portion set aside to constituencies is shared by each Constituency or at equal proportion. The remaining 25 per cent is shared with constituencies based on the number of political wards, as determined by the Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission.

Public Participation and Funding

In line with constitutional provision, which emphasises public participation, the amount allocated to each Constituency is subjected to



Usually, the amount set aside for the fund is divided among constituencies by the Board. This starts, first, by setting aside money for the administration of the Fund.



The keyword in the funded projects is sustainability – and the community plays a significant role in the project’s success. “This happens to all projects. This is because all projects fall under various departments of the government.

public views. The law requires that the chairman of the Constituency Committee in every Constituency must call for open public forums in every Ward in the Constituency to seek public views on the needs. Through these forums, the Committee can determine the project proposal that can be funded with the resources allocated to the Constituency by the Board. And in the subsequent years, the same views would be used to generate constituency project proposals for subsequent years. After every two years, the chairman of the Constituency Committee must again open public forums to seek Wananchi’s views on the funded project and determine its impact on them. It is not the work of the Board to determine where the funds are dedicated to. Instead, it is the wananchi who say what they want. Most of the NG-CDF allocations go to the education sector, meaning that it is the sector that the communities want to prioritise. “Statistics show that up to 83 per cent of the funds we have allocated to Constituency for the last five years have gone to education, says the NG-CDF CEO, Yusuf Mbuno. “Another approximately 7 per cent has gone to security. So, if you look at the two sectors, they consume 90 per cent. It is correct that NG-CDF is an education and security fund; the rest of the priorities take only 10% of the total amount.”

The Board, the Proposals and Project Sustainability

After the constituency Committee submits its proposal, the Board reviews it further and approves it for funding based on the criteria determined by the law. Chief among those criteria is that those projects must meet the eligibility criteria for funding under the Act as specified in Section 24. However, they also look at other standards in terms of project management. The most important is the project’s sustainability and the community’s role in sustaining the project.

“What happens is that when we have funds, the actual implementation of the projects is the responsibility of the community itself; the same community that came up with the project ideas must elect a Committee to leadership in the implementation of the project, says Yusuf Mbuno, the NGCDF CEO. “So, for every project, there is a project management committee. However, this is co-opted from the community, and this project management committee implements projects assisted by the relevant technical department of government. That means for a construction project, the government department responsible for matters of public works will be called upon to go and assist that community in terms of project planning and terms of monitoring project implementation and be

able to give technical assessments to ensure that the contractor is paid based on the work done. The same department will ensure the project is implemented to the quality level and standards the government prescribes.”

The keyword in the funded projects is sustainability – and the community plays a significant role in the project’s success. “This happens to all projects. This is because all projects fall under various departments of the government. The reason why the Act foresees that the communities themselves implement the projects is to ensure sustainability because ultimately the fund finances capital expenditures, and capital costs for the projects. But the recurrent costs of projects are taken over by the community itself or the relevant government agencies where the project falls,” says Mbuno.

Committees of the Board

To effectively administrate the Fund, the Board is mandated to form various Committees.

Audit Committee: The NG-CDF Internal Audit Department reports to the Board through this Committee. The Committee provides an avenue of communication between the Internal Audit, the External Auditors, and the Board, making it an essential organ of the Fund. The Committee also checks the internal control systems and conducts investigations within its scope. The other important role of the Committee is to ensure that high audit standards are maintained within the Fund.

Finance, Human Resource & Administration Committee

This Committee brings together three divisions of the Fund: Finance, Human Resources and Administration. The Committee is mandated to review the financial needs of the Fund and monitor and review the institution’s performance against financial benchmarks established by the Board in compliance with statutory requirements. It is also the responsibility of this Committee to advise the Board on the institution’s annual budget and authorise, every year, the expenditure against the Corporation’s annual work plan developed in accordance with the projections of the yearly performance contract. Another function of this Committee is to review the quarterly performance and reports – and later advise the Board. It is also the mandate of the Committee to review and recommend financial policies and

procedures formulated by the Management for the approval of the Board. More so, it recommends to the Board, for approval, estimates of the income and expenditure of the Organization for the subsequent financial year. Finally, it reviews the quarterly, annual, and other statutory financial estimates and statements and recommends their forwarding to the National Assembly and the Treasury.

In the Human Resources & Administration function, the Committee is charged with considering reports on the recruitment of staff, and when necessary, it vets candidates – especially the heads of departments. It is also the work of this Committee to recommend to the Board the renewal of contracts for employees, approval of training plans and capacity building for staff. It also considers the management reports on disciplinary matters and makes the appropriate reports to the Board for action. The Committee also makes recommendations to the Board on the appointment of the Corporation's senior officers and makes appropriate recommendations on governance matters affecting the Board.

Procurement Committee

The role of the Procurement Committee is to consider and recommend to the Board approval of the Annual Procurement Plan. This could also include the procurement and asset disposal plans. The other role is to monitor the maintenance of a proper inventory and advise of any important capacity-building strategy on procurement.

Programs, Risk and Performance Management Committee

There are three departments/divisions that report to the Board through this Committee. They are the Programs and Field Coordination Department, Corporate Planning and Strategy, and Risk Management.

The purpose of this Committee is to consider project proposals submitted from various constituencies by the Act and recommend them to the Board for approval and funding. It is also the mandate of this Committee to monitor projects, deliberate on findings and table reports and recommendations to the Board. As the Committee is concerned with projects administered at the Constituencies, the work of this Committee is important. It recommends to the Board the issuance of policy guidelines to constituencies on pertinent project matters. Finally, it recommends capacity building for NG-CDF and other stakeholders to the Board.

On Corporate Planning and Strategy (CPS), the Committee ensures that a performance system linked to the Corporation's mandate and aligned to national development plans and sector performance standards is in place. It also vets all the institution's work plans and evaluates the institution's annual performance contract.

On Risk, the Committee ensures that Enterprise Risk Management (ERM) processes and culture are integrated into the organisation to mitigate against possible hazards. It also ensures that NG-CDF has a policy on risk management and a risk management framework. It reviews, monitors, and interrogates the risk reports before forwarding them to the Board for adoption. The other function of the Committee is to escalate any critical risks to the Board and make appropriate recommendations.

Governance, Complaints and Publicity Committee

Lastly, there is the Governance, Complaints and Publicity Committee. This incorporates the legal division, Corporate Communications and ICT. The role of this Committee is to review and make appropriate recommendations on all governance matters affecting the Corporation. Secondly, it addresses complaints that may arise from the implementation of the Act. It also analyses complaints from the public, media, and other NG-CDF stakeholders and makes appropriate recommendations for the BBoard. This Committee also must resolve emerging disputes from the constituencies and advise the NGCDF accordingly.

On Corporate Communication, the Committee seeks to boost public awareness on NG-CDF and enhance positive NG-CDF image by routinely updating the public on the activities of NG-CDF vis-à-vis its set objectives. It also positions the NG-CDF Board as a reliable source of information on Constituencies or national development matters. The Committee reviews and makes recommendations to the Board on NG-CDF communications needs and priorities through appropriate consultation. It also assesses the delivery of communications periodically against the needs and/or expectations of the NG-CDF Board.

On the Information Communication Technology (ICT), the Committee approves and monitors the Corporation's ICT policies and practices to ensure that they continue to remain effective and accurate. It is also the mandate of this Committee to ensure that NG-CDF is up to date on technology.



On Corporate Communication, the Committee seeks to boost public awareness on NG-CDF and enhance positive NG-CDF image by routinely updating the public on the activities of NG-CDF vis-à-vis its set objectives.

Question and Answer with Yusuf Mbuno, NG-CDF Chief Executive Officer



How is the Fund accounted for?

NG-CDF is a fund with a perfect framework and an inbuilt mechanism for accountability. Our internal audit department on the Board conducts audits of various constituencies to ensure the funds are used properly. The Board makes use of the audit of the report to make decisions, and if there are cases, then we work with other government agencies like the police and EACC, who take action against anybody who misuses the funds. Like any other fund, NG-CDF is audited by the Auditor General. At the end of any financial year, the Board prepares 290 financial reports for each Constituency, and we submit them to the Auditor General to be able to audit each Constituency independently and submit each report to the National Assembly. In addition, the Board prepares two more reports for the national Board account, one for the Board's account and the second for the entire Fund, which is submitted to the Auditor General to ensure proper accountability.

These reports ensure that each Constituency is held accountable for proper fund usage. Where Parliament requires clarification from a constituency, it is called to appear before the Parliamentary Committee. We have the parliamentary Committee that looks at the NG-CDF accounts and the Centralized Funds Committee. Its focus is on the Auditor General's report from the NG-CDF and National Government Affirmative

Fund. So, there is a good accountability framework to ensure that those funds are properly managed.

At the Board itself, we don't wait for the auditors. We have a revamped monitoring evaluation mechanism that ensures that every quarter, we submit the implementation status to the Board. These are analysed, and discussed, and we take collective measures in time to ensure that the development goals for which these funds are allocated are realised.

Contrary to the posts you read from various quarters, over 80 per cent of NG-CDF funds are correctly used. Suppose you read the Auditor General's report, which is released annually. In that case, I'm proud to say that the NG-CDF report from the auditors has been in the first two categories [Unqualified and Qualified]. Recently, the auditor's reports have been on the unqualified side of opinion. That is to say that accountability on the Fund has been improving occasionally.

How do you supervise the projects?

Through our monitoring and evaluation framework, we get quarterly reports the Board releases. With these, we can know where we are and what actions must be taken. We also have a comprehensive framework whereby we identify risks and loopholes across all constituencies. We have adopted a risk-based audit. The audit from our internal auditors are tabled before the Board on how our constituencies are implementing the program, and how they are continuously and proactively managing the results to ensure the funds are accounted for. Within the monitoring and evaluation plan, the Board visits the constituencies, samples the projects, assures itself about the pace of implementation and the status of the projects and gives advice on what collective action needs to be taken to improve the Management of the Fund.

What is the relationship between the Fund and the MP?

The MP is a crucial part of the Fund since the budget-making process is made in Parliament, which allocates money to the Fund. This money falls within a state department, first within a Ministry—National Treasury and Economic Planning—and



At the Board itself, we don't wait for the auditors. We have a revamped monitoring evaluation mechanism that ensures that every quarter, we submit the implementation status to the Board.

is budgeted under the Department of Economic Planning. So, when Parliament appropriates funds to the state Department of Economic Planning, it also allocates funds to this Fund. That's the first role of the Member of Parliament on the Fund.

The next role is in terms of oversight. The National Assembly has an oversight role, and in every Constituency the Member of Parliament receives views from Mwananchi about how the Fund is operating and any area they want corrected or improved.

We have two committees in every Constituency. The first is the Constituency Development Committee, whose members are drawn from the community. That's the Committee that identifies project proposals, receives views from wananchi and then oversees implementation. The MP doesn't seat in that NG-CDF Committee in charge of implementation. The second is the Constituency NG-CDF oversight Committee which gets information from various NG-CDF stakeholders and uses that information to inform the oversight work of the MP. As I said, these funds are audited by the Auditor General, who reports to the National Assembly, so MPs, through various Committees, oversight the Fund by discussing the Auditor General's report when tabled in Parliament.

Therefore, the MPs play their role as per the constitution, that is, legislation which includes appropriation, oversight, and representation. Because they represent the people having been elected by them so, when the people give views in terms of how to improve the funds, the MP gets those views as their representative and tables them in Parliament, and the views can finally find themselves in the policy framework, including legislation.

So, there is a clear division between the implementation role that the executive does through the PS Economic Planning, which supervises the national Board which gets mandates to approve proposals and follow up on those proposals to ensure the proposals are implemented. At lower levels, we work with NG-CDF Development Committee in every Constituency and Project Management Committee. And then there is the Oversight role, which starts from the Constituency Oversight Committee and goes all the way to reporting in the Parliament. There is a framework that ensures separation of powers as envisioned in the Constitution of Kenya.

The Challenges that Face NG-CDF

One of the biggest challenges that the NG-CDF has faced over the years is on its legality – and the place of the Fund within the separation of powers. Thus, the operation of the National Government Constituencies Development Fund has been adversely affected by litigation in which the Board is either sued directly or enjoined in suits targeting NG-CDF committees at the constituency level. The other challenges are:

- Cases of adverse publicity which in many occasions have dented the image of the Fund;
- Limited resources to accommodate many and diverse constituency demands;
- Addressing incomplete projects falling within devolved functions, yet ineligible for funding under the existing Act, poses a significant challenge for the Fund;
- Meeting the disbursement needs to the Fund when revenue performance is low;
- Inadequate capacity at community level to maintain adequate records for effective performance of the Fund.
- Duplication efforts by various players at the constituency level e.g various parties offer bursary to students in a constituency – Wings to Fly, Ministry of Education, County government among others.
- Inadequacy of government technical officers at constituency – the unique model by NG-CDF is buoyed by minimal administrative cost since implementation of projects depend on other government technical officers e.g. county officers of works. However, with time and the increase of administrative units, the number of these officers has reduced affecting implementation of NG-CDF projects.
- Insecurity in some parts of the country have affected implementation especially in the far-flung areas



One of the biggest challenges that the NG-CDF has faced over the years is on its legality – and the place of the Fund within the separation of powers.



Assembly Select Committee on NG-CDF have been engaging the Council of Governors with a view to prevail upon County Governments to take over the incomplete projects, finance their implementation to completion and put them into operation.

What The Government is Doing to Address the Challenges

Legal Challenges: The Board has continued to conduct public awareness on the importance of the Fund to minimise litigation cases, and prompt engagement of legal services to enable effective defence in court suits.

Cases of adverse publicity: the Board has stepped up corporate communication through mass and social media campaigns as well as community meetings to create awareness of the Fund;

Limited resource:- Board is building capacity of constituencies in terms of prioritising community needs. In this case Board has guided constituencies to prepare strategic plans to guide on better allocation of funds;

Incomplete projects falling under devolved functions:- Since the enactment of the NG-CDF Act of 2015, the Fund cannot finance projects falling under devolved functions. To facilitate completion of pending projects falling within the County Government functions which were initiated before coming into force of the NG-CDF Act 2015, the Board is in consultation with The National Treasury and Economic Planning and National

Assembly Select Committee on NG-CDF have been engaging the Council of Governors with a view to prevail upon County Governments to take over the incomplete projects, finance their implementation to completion and put them into operation;

Meeting the disbursement needs:- cases of delay in release of funds are a temporary situation occasioned by revenue performance. The National Treasury is coordinating implementation of strategies towards revamping of the economy which is expected to improve revenue generation. In the meantime, Treasury has negotiated with National Assembly Select Committee on NG-CDF on a disbursements plan that accommodate funding needs of various government priorities; In this regard, the Treasury is implementing a Disbursement plan of Ksh 10 million monthly to ensure that the Fund continues supporting community-based project.

Inadequate capacity at community level:- the Board has stepped up capacity building of committee members at the constituency (NG-CDFCs) and Project management committees at the community level. The trainings are supported by technical officers of the relevant ministries, such as the National Government Sub-county Accountants, Sub County Supply Chain Management Officers, Sub County Directors of Education and Sub County Works Officers.



A newly built educational complex at Karapul Primary School. The project is funded by the National Government Constituency Development Fund JULY 2022.



DP William Ruto accompanied by the Laikipia Governor Hon. Joshua Irungu during the opening of the Laikipia West CDF Office OCT 2016.

DP WILLIAM RUTO Commissions CDF funded Mukurweini Technical Institute in Nyeri county April 2015.



CDF Borehole water project in mumias.



Kisumu West MP Olago Aluoch leads his constituents on a walk at Kambui-Konoka newly built bridge funded by CDF JULY 2014.



Mahua Police post in Laikipia West that was built by CDF in 2007.



The parents and students of Buchenya Girls' Secondary School celebrated when the new bus funded by the Butere Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was delivered to the school on January 2020.

Chapter Six

The Projects

NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memoir
Two Decades of Progress



Education

As a community empowerment fund, the NG-CDF has over the last two decades contributed to the development of the education by aiding students and expanding learning infrastructure. Access to education is one of the basic human rights, and Kenya has signed various protocol and subscribes to various international protocols such as Education for All (EFA) in Jomtien, Thailand 1990 and the World Education Forum in Dakar, Senegal, 2000. Since then, the Kenya Government in her Education Sector Strategic Plan and Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2005 has articulated how to attain goals for education. The NG-CDF has contributed towards achieving these goals.

Over the last five years alone, it has managed to finance the construction of 25, 000 new classrooms across the country meaning that it has housed more than one million students in schools. It has also built 1,400 laboratories in the last five years alone. Besides that, it has construct 3,300 administration block in the last five years alone. The Fund has also built dining halls, laboratories, and sanitary facilities which are equally important.

At the tertiary level, the NG-CDF has constructed a number of Kenya Medical Training College (KMTTC) campuses across the country. It has supported the KMTTCs by building lecture halls, and administration blocks. In total, it has started 61 new campuses

across the country and improved infrastructure in 14 pre-existing KMTTC campuses. This has improved access to college education and contributed to an expanded health workforce.

In terms of Technical Training Institutes (TTI`s), the NG-CDF in partnership with the Ministry of Education has contributed towards construction of at least 155 Technical Training Institutes. It has also upgraded the existing ones and this has enabled the students to access education and support the economic development. Many of the TVET graduates got to self-employment and they generate jobs for the unemployed.

of these graduands in TVET institutions are able to enter into self-employment and be able to meet the community needs and be able to generate employment by themselves. And this one they can contribute to the big concern we have in the country in terms of unemployment.

But the most important aspect of the NGCDF contribution is the awarding of bursaries to students joining these institutions. Whenever there is a bursary disbursement, the list of recipients is at the constituency level and the chiefs' offices so that members of the public can see the name of the beneficiaries, the location and sub-location they come from and the school they attend as a way of remaining accountable to the public on how bursaries are disbursed.

Students of Shadrack Kimalle Mixed Secondary School in one of the new classrooms that was constructed by Kibra CDF JAN 2016.



Over the last five years alone, it has managed to finance the construction of 25, 000 new classrooms across the country meaning that it has housed more than one million students in schools.

Case Study

Olashapani Girls Secondary School, Narok South Constituency

Olashapani Girls Secondary School, located in Narok South Constituency, was established through community efforts to address the need for a girls' secondary school. It evolved from Olashampani Primary School, initially spanning 36 acres, which was divided via public agreement into 12 acres for the primary school, 14 acres for the secondary school, and 6 acres for a polytechnic. Starting with two classrooms funded by the NG-CDF in Narok South, it opened in February 2017 with an initial enrollment of 28 girls. As of March 2024, the school boasts 896 boarders, with 23 teachers, including 6 from the Teachers Service Commission (TSC) and 17 Board of Management (BoM) staff.

Situation Prior to NG-CDF interventions: Prior to the establishment of Olashampani Girls Secondary School through NG-CDF interventions, most local students attended either Masai Girls Secondary School, located 13 kilometers away, or St. Mary's Secondary School, roughly 40 kilometers distant. The long commutes were costly and burdensome for parents. The primary motivation for building a local girls' school was the absence of such an institution in the area, despite the presence of two boys' high schools. Additional concerns included high rates of early marriage and school dropouts; in its early days, the school played a significant role in rescuing many girls from early marriages. The financial burden of transportation also posed a significant challenge, as students incurred considerable expenses traveling to their respective schools.

Specific Support and interventions by NG-CDF: The NG-CDF, Narok South has invested a total of KES 22.7 million in Olashapani Girls Secondary School, funded the construction of 3 classrooms, one staff house, 4 pit latrines, a 96 capacity dormitory and a dining hall. **Changes and Transformations Realised:** Establishment of the school has provided access to quality education for girls in the area, reducing the distance they had to travel to attend school from 13-40 kilometers to a more manageable distance. The school has also contributed to the reduction of early marriages and school dropouts in the area, rescuing a significant number of girls from these challenges. The school has been improving academically. In the 2023 KCSE results, the school managed to get a

mean score of 5.3, with eight students managed to get C+(Plus) and above and secured themselves a place in the university. By supporting this school with adequate facilities NG-CDF Board has created a good conducive environment for the student to learn with ease.

Analysis of Change: The investment by the NG-CDF Board in Olashapani Girls Secondary School has significantly enhanced educational access for



local girls and spurred community development in the area. The presence of the school has boosted local economy due to increased business activities. Academically, the school has shown remarkable results, with eight students gaining university placements from the 2023 KCSE examinations. The school also serves as a community hub, hosting local events like weddings, elections pooling station, and football tournaments. It also provides employment opportunities for the community, hiring residents for positions of BOM teachers as well as casual roles including cooks, gatekeepers, construction workers, farm attendants, and cleaners.

Lessons and recommendations: The case of Olashapani Girls Secondary School highlights the importance of prioritizing girls' education in marginalized communities and the role of the NG-CDF in promoting gender equity in access to education. Additional facilities such as computer rooms, twin laboratories, dormitories, and more classrooms would accommodate the growing student population. The school should also focus on strengthening partnerships with the community and other stakeholders to ensure the long-term success of its girls' education initiatives.



The presence of the school has boosted local economy due to increased business activities. Academically, the school has shown remarkable results, with eight students gaining university placements from the 2023 KCSE examinations.



Case Study

Komarock South Primary School, NG-CDF Embakasi Central



Changes and Transformations Realized:

Establishment of Komarock South Primary School has significantly expanded access to education in Embakasi Central, providing learners with a facility that can accommodate the growing demand for quality education in the area. The school's current enrolment stands at 4,150 learners, with 48 teachers (40 from TSC and 8 from the board of members). The school's success has alleviated the pressure on neighboring schools, which were already congested and understaffed.

Analysis of Change: Since its inception, Komarock South Primary School has quickly established itself as a center of excellence, achieving the top position in the Embakasi Central sub-county during the 2023 KCPE examinations in its first appearance. This success underscores the school's impact, contributing significantly to the community by boosting local school attendance. The school now serves a student population of 4,150, which has not only created educational opportunities but also employment for local residents during and post-construction. The school has spurred the growth of nearby businesses and improved local infrastructure, including enhanced water access. These developments have fostered a strong sense of ownership and pride among community members, further solidifying the school's role as a pivotal community asset.

Lessons and Recommendations: NG-CDF has had a hand in decongesting schools in densely populated urban areas. The school's success highlights the importance of collaboration between the NG-CDF, school management, and the community in identifying and addressing the most pressing needs of educational institutions. To further enhance the school's effectiveness and sustainability, it is recommended that the NG-CDF supports the completion of the upper first floor of the school to accommodate the increasing enrolment. The addition of more classrooms, a digital library, and other facilities will not only benefit the school but also Embakasi Central community.

Background and NG-CDF Interventions: Komarock South Primary School, established on September 26, 2022, and officially commissioned by the President on October 12, 2022, represents a significant development in educational infrastructure. The project, entirely funded by the NG-CDF Embakasi Central, cost KES 126 million, supplemented by an additional KES 20 million donation from President William Ruto during its commissioning. This funding enabled the construction of 42 classrooms, 3 offices, 72 toilets, and a disability-friendly ramp with 6 toilets for learners with disabilities.

Prior to the school's establishment, the local community faced significant challenges in education. Children had to attend overcrowded and distant schools in neighboring areas, which were not only understaffed but also ill-equipped to handle the growing demand for educational services. The new school has addressed these issues, providing local access to a well-resourced educational facility and alleviating the burden on neighboring schools.



The school has spurred the growth of nearby businesses and improved local infrastructure, including enhanced water access. These developments have fostered a strong sense of ownership and pride among community members, further solidifying the school's role as a pivotal community asset.



Dagoretti Kitchen – Food for Education Project by NG-CDF Dagoretti South

Background: Dagoretti South NG-CDF established the Dagoretti Kitchen in the 2019/2020 FY at a cost of KES 7 million to address the problems of school attendance, absenteeism, and nutritional deficiencies among primary and secondary school children in the constituency. The project started with 4 jikos in 2020, which have increased to 12 jikos in 2024.

Changes and Transformation Realized: the Dagoretti Kitchen project serves 16,500 meals/hot lunches daily to 16,500 learners across 17 primary and 5 secondary schools (14 public and 3 low-cost private schools) in informal settlements of Dagoretti constituency. The project has reduced school drop-out rates, increased discipline, regular attendance, and school enrolment across the 22 beneficiary schools. The balanced meals have also led to a marked improvement in school health, participation trends, and learning achievement. These are witnessed through reduced number of children seeking medical services.

Analysis of Change: This is a project directly targeting addressing the nutritional needs of

learners as a determinant of improved education of learners from disadvantaged backgrounds. By providing daily meals, the project has not only improved educational outcomes but also contributed to the overall health and well-being of the beneficiary students, eased cost to households, created employment opportunities for community members working in the kitchen and supported a chain of local suppliers.

Although the evaluation did not collect specific impact data due to time constraints, by providing daily nutritious meals, the project has had a profound impact on several aspects of the community and the educational system as revealed in the discussions with Kitchen Management and community members.

a) **Impact on Learners.** The provision of daily meals has directly impacted learners by addressing their immediate nutritional needs, which is a critical factor in their cognitive and physical development. Learners are seen to exhibit increased concentration in schools, have high

Special Projects:

Special Projects:

energy levels, contributing to better academic performance. The consistent access to healthy meals has ensured that students are engaged and active participants in their education, which has led to improved grades and higher retention rates in all 22 schools served. Furthermore, the alleviation of hunger has helped reduce absenteeism, as learners are motivated to attend school regularly to receive meals.

- b) **Impact on Families.** For the families of these learners, the project eased the financial burden of providing daily meals. Parents no longer pack meals for their children, which by the time of lunch were cold. As parents said, many households in the constituency, already strained by economic challenges, have found significant relief in knowing their children receive a dependable and nutritious meal at school. This support has helped families allocate their limited resources to other essential needs. Most of these families come from low-income areas; the Kitchen project has created time for them to do their market groceries.
- c) **Impact on the Community.** Dagoretti Kitchen project also had a broader impact on the community. It has created employment opportunities to cooks and other workers directly working in the Kitchen, food supply chains, thus helping boost the local economy. Community members employed in the kitchen have gained stable income and developed skills in food preparation and nutrition, enhancing their employability. Moreover, the project has supported a chain of local suppliers, creating demand for locally produced goods, which has helped sustain and grow small businesses within the community. This economic stimulation contributes to the overall vitality and resilience of the local area.

The Dagoretti Kitchen project funded by the NG-CDF is a comprehensive initiative that not only addresses the nutritional needs of students but also supports their families, stimulates the local economy, and strengthens the educational system. Through this holistic approach, the project fosters an environment where students can thrive academically and personally, ultimately contributing to the long-term development of the Dagoretti constituency. The project has enhanced



the overall quality of education by ensuring that students are well-fed and ready to learn. It was said that the 22 schools that participate in the Dagoretti Kitchen project often report a more vibrant and dynamic learning environment, with students showing greater enthusiasm and participation in class activities.

Lessons and recommendations: The Dagoretti Kitchen project highlights the approach to address the multifaceted challenges facing learners in informal settlements. This approach has been adopted by the Nairobi City County which is establishing 10 Kitchens are located in Dagoretti North, Embakasi Central, Embakasi South, Kasarani, Kibra, Makadara, Starehe, Roysambu, Ruaraka, and Westlands sub-counties. This will significantly address learning challenges in these constituencies, mostly the enrolment, retention and transition.

On the other hand, the provision of meals in schools can lead to overcrowding, which the programme which the constituencies can address by enhancing the infrastructure and resources to accommodate growing student numbers.



Kangema MTC (KMTC Campus), NG-CDF Kangema

Background: The Kangema Kenya Medical Training College (KMTC) project was initiated in 2018 with support from NG-CDF. The construction of the college was completed in 2023, and student enrolment is currently ongoing, marking a significant milestone in the provision of healthcare education in the region.

Changes and Transformations: The establishment of Kangema KMTC has opened up new opportunities for aspiring healthcare professionals in the area, providing them with access to quality training and education. The facilities and comprehensive curriculum offered by the college are expected to contribute to the development of a skilled healthcare workforce, enhancing the quality of healthcare services in the region. Similar to other colleges, the college has created employment opportunities for teaching staff and support personnel, contributing to the socio-economic development of the surrounding community.

Lessons and Recommendations: The Kangema KMTC case study underscores the potential of targeted investments in healthcare education to drive positive change and development. To maximize the impact of such initiatives, stakeholders should work together to ensure the sustainable operation and growth of the institution. This can include developing strategic partnerships with healthcare facilities, industry stakeholders, and other educational institutions to provide students with practical training opportunities and exposure to real-world challenges. Investing in continuous quality improvement, research, and innovation can also help the college stay at the forefront of healthcare education and adapt to the evolving needs of the sector. Without forgetting, promoting community engagement and outreach programmes can help raise awareness about the college's offerings and encourage more students to pursue careers in healthcare.



Before the NG-CDF, most chiefs and their assistants never had offices. More so, police housing was also a nightmare. The Fund has not only built and renovated police stations, but also built housing quarters for the disciplined forces.

Security

The NG-CDF has supported the construction of the national administration facilities from the sub-county level, location up to sub-location level. So far, the Fund has constructed administration blocks in 193 sub-counties. It has also built 2,100 Chiefs' and assistant chiefs' offices in the country. Those are the officers who coordinates security at the grassroots level, and are crucial for development.

The Fund has also supported the police department by enhancing their infrastructure. In the last five years, a total of 1,100 new police posts and about 350 staff units have been built. This has gone the long way to enhance the security status in the community.

The NG-CDF has also been used to light up slums through the high mast lights. Some of these are, at times, financed in collaboration with other government agencies who work to sustain them. Statistics show that once you light up the slums, the security situation improves significantly and

that enables traders to work until very late. More so, the residents walk freely in the streets without fear of being mugged and has improved economic activities across the constituencies.

Thus, the NG-CDF has also been instrumental in trying to bring about security and peace building throughout the country through the construction of police station, construction and equipping of administration offices for the national government coordination officers.

Before the NG-CDF, most chiefs and their assistants never had offices. More so, police housing was also a nightmare. The Fund has not only built and renovated police stations, but also built housing quarters for the disciplined forces. Some of these are in areas once deemed remote places and others in the major cities. On the border of Igembe North and Isiolo South, the NG-CDF built a whole barrack for the General Service Unit so as to tackle the cattle rustling menace and border crashes in that area. There are many other such success stories scattered over the country.





Ruaraka Police Station, NG-CDF, Ruaraka

Background: Ruaraka Police Station was constructed over three financial years, between 2016 and 2020 with NG-CDF funding totalling KES33.6 million. The compound housing the police station is also the sub county headquarters for Starehe sub-county serving four constituencies and serves 9 stations. Previously, police operations were divided between Pangani and Ruaraka, causing inconvenience to the community. The new station has centralized security services, bringing together various police departments under one roof.

NG-CDF interventions: The services were disjointed with the following services that were spread across different locations but now centralized at the police station. The consolidated services at the compound include the full office of the police department (OCPD) and DCI offices, the police station services, NTSA, even though traffic department are placed in a container tank that is located within this compound. The offices include even specialized workstations for police investigators. The offices also include the spacious cells with facilities such as water and sanitation rooms.

Changes and Transformations: Construction of Ruaraka Police Station has significantly improved the accessibility and effectiveness of security services in the constituency. The centralization of services has made it easier for community members to access all required services in one location, saving time and resources. The station's strategic location has also facilitated better mapping and

service provision throughout the constituency.

Analysis of Change: NG-CDF's investment in Ruaraka Police Station has demonstrated the importance of modern security infrastructure in enhancing community safety and building trust between law enforcement and the public. The improved facilities have not only boosted the morale of police officers but also created a more conducive environment for the public to report crimes and seek assistance.

"Crime levels have gone down such as robberies and muggings have gone down because we have a more coordinated approach to security with all the offices located here",

"We have contained crime within Ruaraka, Mathare area because most of the services are here and makes us more efficient", Fred Abuga - OCPD (Starehe Subcounty based at Ruaraka Police Station).

Lessons and Recommendations: The success of Ruaraka Police Station highlights the potential of targeted investments by the NG-CDF in improving security service delivery. To further enhance the station's effectiveness, the OCPD expressed desires for completion of additional floors, parking facilities, and the provision of essential amenities such as WIFI services and furniture. Strengthening partnerships between the police and the community will also be crucial in sustaining the gains made through the NG-CDF's intervention.

Case Study



Crime levels have gone down such as robberies and muggings have gone down because we have a more coordinated approach to security with all the offices located here"



Entrance of Mlaleo CDF health centre in Mombasa FEB 2015



MVITA Mp who was also accompanied by officials of his Constituency development fund were launching a Sh.360,000 worth water project installed at the School compound funded from area CDF kitty.



DP WILLIAM RUTO
OPENS NDARAGWA
CONSTITUENCY CDF
OFFICES FEB 2015



Modern playing field, Camp Toyoyo Stadium is a Makadara Constituency Development Fund Project in Jericho estate Nairobi JULY 2015



Secondary schools constructed with funds sourced from Laikipia North NG CDF. Sirimon Laikipia Day Secondary School JUNE 2021



Embakasi central MP Benjamin Mwangi talks to Women and mothers in Kayole working at Komarock South Primary school construction funded by CDF.



Interior CS Prof Kithure Kindiki during the opening of Taita Sub County Police Divisional Headquarters and Wundanyi police station in Taita Taveta County.





Migori County Woman representative Dr Pamela Odhiambo on October 18, 2020 present a dummy cheque worth Ksh 9, 154, 000 bursary to learners in secondary schools, Collages and Universities.



Mvita MP Abdulswamad Shariff Nassir prepares to flag off the 9th edition of the Jomvu CDF boat racing competition at Mkupe BMU, Port Reitz Creek, Mombasa.



Nyamanga Primary School in kitutu masaba in Nyamira county.

What we think of NGCDF Projects

Justus Ndamu Kitutu Chache - Parent Nyansakia PAG Special School

The building of classes and ablution block at Nyansakia PAG Special School has helped my child. When my son Shadrack Nyamwenu was a child, he didn't walk. I took him to school, but he could not write and a teacher told me to take him here at Nyasakia Special School where NG-CDF had built new facilities. I am therefore a beneficiary of NG-CDF through my son. Initially, my son would go to school, and say there with no one teaching him. Then there was no one to take care of him while in school but now he is cared for. NG-CDF facilities has made the school conducive for learning.

Sarah Wanjiku, Kiambu, Githunguri constituency

The Githunguri Central Kitchen at Ikinu Primary School marks a significant milestone in uplifting our community. As a school feeding program, it serves as a lifeline for many families in our area.

Jane Wanjiku Kiharu, Murang'a County

The Kiharu Masomo Bora program is a groundbreaking program, and a true game-changer for parents like me, as it aims to alleviate the financial burden of education in our constituency. Under this program, we pay only Sh1,000 per term for our children to attend day public schools within Kiharu. This significant reduction in fees is a breath of fresh air for many families struggling to make ends meet. What's even more commendable is that the program covers all 60 day schools in the constituency, benefiting both day scholars and students in boarding schools.

Mary Wanjiku Huduma Centre, Laikipia East

The construction of this Huduma Centre at Makutano in Ngobit has brought vital government services closer to our community. Today as residents of Laikipia, we now have access to personalized government services right at their doorstep. This initiative not only transforms public service delivery but also demonstrates a commitment to serving the needs of our community.

Ahmed Mohamed Lamu County, Lamu West

Before the NG-CDF refurbished the Lamu Medical Training College (KMTC) in Mokowe area, it was quite dilapidated. The importance of this KMTC branch to the entire Lamu West constituency cannot be overstated. The dilapidated infrastructure was barrier to academic activities in our constituency and was not conducive to learning. The refurbishment of the library block, complete with a new roof, doors, windows, and a fresh coat of paint, is today a welcome sight that not only improves the aesthetics but also enhances functionality. Moreover, the disbursement of scholarship funds to deserving students from our constituency studying at KMTC is a game-changer. It ensures that our young talents can pursue their studies without financial constraints, empowering them to contribute to the workforce and provide much-needed medical services to our community.

Fatuma Ali, Ijara constituency, Garissa County

The construction of Abalatitow Girls Secondary School in Kotile division of Ijara Constituency has added yet another learning facility in our areas. Quality education to our girls has been missing and there are few such facilities. This project will not only boost girl-child education but also uplift our entire community. Further, the impact of this project goes beyond the classroom walls. It is a symbol of progress and opportunity, providing hope for generations to come.

**Sarah Achieng Homabay
,Ndhiwa Constituency**

The construction for the Kenya Medical Training College in Ndhiwa has changed the education landscape and standards in the region. This exciting is now offering vital courses like community health assistance and medical health records, providing our youth with invaluable skills and opportunities. Our children now have an opportunity to attend a local college. Kitui

**Fatima Hassan, Mandera
West constituency, Mandera
County**

The unveiling of the Sh35 million bursary program has bestowed upon us more than just financial aid. It has gifted us with a lifeline of opportunity. This initiative has ignited a spark of anticipation and joy within our community, as families burdened by financial strain dare to dream of a brighter future for their children.

**David Mutisya, Kitui West,
Kitui County**

Having a new chief's camp means a lot to us as residents. We know where to get our chief and this has improved our interactions with the administration at the grassroot level. Residents here are truly grateful for the construction of the Kathuma Assistant Chief's Office which is a significant step forward in ensuring that our local leaders have the necessary infrastructure to serve our community effectively. With a dedicated space for Chiefs, Assistant Chiefs, and DOs, we can now expect more efficient and accessible government services for all residents.

**Jane Ndinda, Machakos
County, Yatta constituency**

The construction of classrooms at Ivutu Primary School in Katangi Ward and the latrines at Kiusyani Primary School are significant steps towards improving education and sanitation in our community. The provision of modern classrooms at Ivutu Primary School improves the learning environment for our children, ensuring they have access to quality education. The construction of latrines at Kiusyani Primary School addresses a critical need for improved sanitation facilities. As a resident of Katangi Ward, I have witnessed firsthand the challenges faced by our children due to inadequate facilities. Thanks to NG-CDF students can now attend school in a safer and more hygienic environment.

**Tamima Ibrahim, Mombasa
County, Likoni constituency**

The establishment of Mishi Mboko Secondary School and Mishi Mboko Girls High School has provided our children with access to quality education, empowering them to pursue their dreams and build a brighter future. Furthermore, the construction of Maji Safi Primary School has addressed a critical need for education infrastructure in our area, ensuring that our youngest learners have a safe and conducive environment to thrive.

Chapter Seven

Projects in figures and graphics

Formula for sharing funds to the Constituencies

There has been three sharing formulas on NG-CDF.

1. Allocation formula applicable between 2003/2004 to 2015/2016 FY.

- i. Three quarters (75%) of the amount allocated was divided equally among all constituencies
- ii. An amount equal to a quarter of the amount allocated to constituencies was divided based the national poverty index multiplied by the constituency poverty index

2. Allocation formula applicable between 2013/2017 to 2021/2022 FY

The amount allocated to constituencies was divided equally among all the constiteuncies.

3. Allocation formula applicable between 2013/2017 to 2021/2022 FY

- i. Three quarters (75%) of the amount allocated to constiteuncies was divided equally among all onstiteucnies
- ii. An amount equal to a quarter of the amount allocated to constituencies divided taking into account the number of wards in each constituency

Total Fund allocation to the Fund

FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT ALLOCATED TO THE FUND (Ksh. In Billions)
2003/2004	1.26
2004/2005	5.60
2005/2006	7.25
2006/2007	10.04
2007/2008	10.10
2008/2009	10.10
2009/2010	12.33
2010/2011	14.28
2011/2012	22.98
2012/2013	21.76
2013/2014	23.06
2014/2015	33.21
2015/2016	35.21
2016/2017	25.00
2017/2018	29.80
2018/2019	33.20
2019/2020	41.75
2020/2021	41.71
2021/2022	41.71
2022/2023	44.29
2023/2024	57.93
TOTAL	522.57

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND											
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2003/2004 TO 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR											
CONSTITUENCY	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL
1 001 Makadara	6,000,000	22,227,574	28,746,684	39,823,243	40,069,212	40,069,212	48,913,400	53,362,905	65,259,662	81,087,412	425,559,304
2 002 Kamukunji	6,000,000	21,656,627	28,008,210	38,800,223	39,039,874	39,039,874	47,656,863	53,060,390	64,906,337	80,648,394	418,816,792
3 003 Starehe	6,000,000	21,802,619	28,197,039	39,061,810	39,303,077	39,303,077	47,978,161	52,981,843	64,814,599	80,534,406	419,976,631
4 004 Langata	6,000,000	22,218,788	28,735,319	39,807,498	40,053,371	40,053,371	48,894,062	53,709,833	65,664,857	81,590,881	426,727,980
5 005 Dagoretti	6,000,000	22,134,510	28,626,313	39,656,491	39,901,431	39,901,431	48,708,585	53,943,998	65,938,351	81,930,707	426,741,817
6 006 Westlands	6,000,000	21,079,433	27,261,656	37,766,009	37,999,272	37,999,272	46,386,577	52,077,572	63,758,452	79,222,107	409,550,350
7 007 Kasarani	6,000,000	23,202,173	30,007,249	41,569,523	41,826,279	41,826,279	51,058,291	56,256,668	68,639,443	85,286,908	445,672,813
8 008 Embakasi	6,000,000	23,545,780	30,451,677	42,185,197	42,445,755	42,445,755	51,814,500	59,279,624	72,170,116	89,673,893	460,012,297
9 009 Changamwe	6,000,000	21,587,110	27,918,295	38,675,661	38,914,543	38,914,543	47,503,868	55,398,556	67,637,208	84,041,596	426,591,380
10 010 Kisauni	6,000,000	22,289,060	28,826,211	39,933,413	40,180,063	40,180,063	49,048,718	57,598,247	70,206,345	87,233,839	441,495,959
11 011 Likoni	6,000,000	20,750,517	26,836,229	37,176,659	37,406,281	37,406,281	45,662,700	53,605,347	65,542,822	81,439,249	411,826,085
12 012 Mvita	6,000,000	20,294,967	26,247,013	36,360,408	36,584,989	36,584,989	44,660,129	51,347,926	62,906,260	78,163,228	399,149,909
13 013 Msambweni	6,000,000	31,885,866	41,238,905	57,128,917	57,481,775	57,481,775	70,169,312	90,180,602	108,261,030	134,518,116	654,346,298
14 014 Matuga	6,000,000	25,832,720	33,409,649	46,282,922	46,568,790	46,568,790	56,847,583	68,716,557	83,192,017	103,368,990	516,788,018
15 015 Kinango	6,000,000	31,464,438	40,693,823	56,373,805	56,721,999	56,721,999	69,241,836	86,620,386	104,102,862	129,351,446	637,292,594
16 016 Bahari	6,000,000	33,718,686	43,609,511	60,412,955	60,786,097	60,786,097	74,202,973	87,694,827	105,357,760	130,910,701	663,479,607
17 017 Kaloleni	6,000,000	33,468,463	43,285,868	59,964,607	60,334,980	60,334,980	73,652,284	84,533,435	101,665,399	126,322,814	649,562,830
18 018 Ganze	6,000,000	28,788,762	37,233,051	51,579,543	51,898,126	51,898,126	63,353,224	71,090,789	85,965,010	106,814,531	554,621,162
19 019 Malindi	6,000,000	29,328,716	37,931,439	52,547,030	52,871,589	52,871,589	64,541,552	82,856,863	99,707,241	123,889,734	602,545,753
20 020 Magarini	6,000,000	26,983,061	34,897,523	48,344,098	48,642,697	48,642,697	59,379,248	72,622,607	87,754,103	109,037,541	542,303,575
21 021 Garsen	6,000,000	22,480,418	31,133,252	43,129,393	43,395,783	43,395,783	52,974,220	66,647,471	80,775,421	100,366,285	490,298,026
22 022 Galole	6,000,000	21,615,808	29,359,133	40,671,678	40,922,888	40,922,888	49,955,501	60,340,382	73,409,032	91,213,289	454,410,599
23 023 Bura	6,000,000	21,631,807	30,751,651	42,600,755	42,863,880	42,863,880	52,324,914	60,305,104	73,367,829	91,162,093	463,871,913
24 024 Lamu East	6,000,000	21,057,611	26,414,913	36,593,003	36,819,020	36,819,020	44,945,817	51,232,765	62,771,757	77,996,103	400,650,009
25 025 Lamu West	6,000,000	24,686,378	29,436,114	40,778,321	41,030,189	41,030,189	50,086,486	55,666,237	67,949,847	84,430,061	441,093,822
26 026 Taveta	6,000,000	22,474,175	29,065,642	40,265,099	40,513,798	40,513,798	49,456,116	57,242,195	69,790,493	86,717,128	442,038,444
27 027 Wundanyi	6,000,000	22,973,937	29,712,044	41,160,571	41,414,801	41,414,801	50,555,990	56,882,745	69,370,672	86,195,486	445,681,047
28 028 Mwatate	6,000,000	22,859,118	29,563,534	40,954,838	41,207,797	41,379,525	50,512,928	57,173,257	69,709,977	86,617,084	445,978,058
29 029 Voi	6,000,000	24,238,025	31,347,040	43,425,558	43,693,777	43,522,049	53,128,357	61,125,921	74,326,505	92,353,282	473,160,514
30 030 Dujis	6,000,000	25,356,544	32,793,754	45,429,714	45,710,312	45,710,312	55,799,619	79,073,306	95,288,221	118,398,947	549,560,729
31 031 Lagdera	6,000,000	24,368,363	31,515,621	43,659,095	43,928,757	43,928,757	53,624,834	67,346,095	84,731,385	105,281,709	504,384,616
32 032 Fafi	6,000,000	22,507,333	29,108,529	40,324,512	40,573,578	39,188,522	47,838,322	58,798,613	71,608,317	88,975,835	444,923,561
33 033 Ijara	6,000,000	21,939,166	28,373,651	39,306,474	39,549,252	40,934,307	49,969,441	63,197,796	76,746,359	95,360,035	461,376,481
34 034 Wajir North	6,000,000	23,850,698	30,846,064	42,731,547	42,995,479	42,995,479	52,485,561	75,580,802	91,209,138	113,330,544	522,025,312
35 035 Wajir West	6,000,000	23,914,006	30,927,947	42,844,981	43,109,615	43,109,615	52,624,888	78,604,218	94,740,349	117,718,196	533,593,815
36 036 Wajir East	6,000,000	25,554,011	33,049,162	45,783,535	46,066,318	46,066,318	56,234,203	74,414,724	101,855,103	126,558,527	561,581,901
37 037 Wajir South	6,000,000	24,788,737	32,059,341	44,412,319	44,686,633	44,686,633	54,549,991	73,669,007	88,976,250	110,556,102	524,385,013
38 038 Mandera West	6,000,000	24,072,288	31,132,673	43,128,591	43,394,976	43,394,976	52,973,235	67,897,471	121,717,448	151,238,185	584,949,843
39 039 Mandera Central	6,000,000	25,673,669	33,203,929	45,997,936	46,282,043	46,282,043	56,497,544	74,390,460	149,571,045	185,847,254	669,745,923
40 040 Mandera East	6,000,000	24,530,827	31,725,756	43,950,198	44,221,658	44,221,658	53,982,384	69,756,378	120,079,209	149,202,616	587,670,684
41 041 Moyale	6,000,000	22,779,222	29,460,196	40,811,682	41,063,756	41,063,756	50,127,462	62,694,424	76,158,444	94,629,530	464,788,472

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND											
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2003/2004 TO 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR											
CONSTITUENCY	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL
42 042 North Horr	6,000,000	22,136,837	28,629,323	39,660,660	39,905,626	39,905,626	48,713,706	64,535,344	78,308,554	97,301,117	465,096,793
43 043 Saku	6,000,000	21,280,617	27,521,871	38,126,490	38,361,976	38,361,979	46,829,341	59,037,842	71,887,725	89,323,012	436,730,853
44 044 Laisamis	6,000,000	21,160,334	27,366,295	37,910,968	38,145,126	38,145,126	46,564,624	60,700,829	73,830,018	91,736,379	441,559,699
45 045 Isiolo North	6,000,000	23,098,805	29,873,550	41,384,308	41,639,920	41,639,920	50,830,798	63,046,844	76,570,055	95,140,971	469,225,171
46 046 Isiolo South	6,000,000	20,695,203	26,764,686	37,077,548	37,306,559	37,306,559	45,540,966	55,568,969	67,836,242	84,288,903	418,385,635
47 047 Igembe	6,000,000	29,810,236	38,554,246	53,409,816	53,739,703	53,739,703	65,601,279	67,096,048	81,299,338	101,017,270	550,267,639
48 048 Ntonyiri	6,000,000	25,476,262	32,948,600	45,644,223	45,926,146	45,926,146	56,063,093	59,532,585	72,465,562	90,040,995	480,023,612
49 049 Tigania West	6,000,000	26,462,130	34,223,740	47,410,696	47,703,529	47,703,529	58,232,785	60,198,678	73,243,528	91,007,645	492,186,260
50 050 Tigania East	6,000,000	26,991,060	34,907,869	48,358,431	48,657,119	48,657,119	59,396,853	61,585,274	74,863,009	93,019,907	502,436,641
51 051 North Imenti	6,000,000	28,744,668	37,176,020	51,500,536	51,818,631	51,818,631	63,256,183	62,666,455	76,125,777	94,588,941	523,695,842
52 052 Central Imenti	6,000,000	25,001,083	32,333,993	44,792,800	45,069,464	45,069,464	55,017,321	57,060,371	69,578,130	86,453,260	466,375,886
53 053 South Imenti	6,000,000	26,120,402	33,781,744	46,798,391	47,087,443	47,087,443	57,480,714	58,705,191	71,499,205	88,854,263	483,414,796
54 054 Nithi	6,000,000	31,196,461	40,347,216	55,893,645	56,238,873	56,238,873	68,652,073	64,970,608	78,816,922	97,932,781	556,287,452
55 055 Tharaka	6,000,000	25,805,893	33,374,950	46,234,854	46,520,425	46,520,425	56,788,542	62,951,917	76,459,184	95,003,210	495,659,400
56 056 Manyatta	6,000,000	26,780,152	34,635,076	47,980,526	48,276,879	48,276,879	58,932,685	60,734,593	73,869,453	91,785,378	497,271,621
57 057 Runyenjes	6,000,000	27,199,336	35,177,256	48,731,617	49,032,610	49,032,610	59,855,223	60,881,156	74,040,631	91,998,073	501,948,512
58 058 Gachoka	6,000,000	25,370,807	32,812,203	45,455,271	45,736,026	45,736,026	55,831,009	62,481,246	75,909,462	94,320,162	489,652,212
59 059 Siakago	6,000,000	24,477,127	31,656,299	43,853,979	44,124,844	44,124,844	53,864,202	60,124,576	73,156,981	90,900,107	472,282,959
60 060 Mwingi North	6,000,000	29,604,205	38,287,761	53,040,650	53,368,257	53,368,257	65,147,847	76,728,881	92,550,041	114,996,662	583,092,561
61 061 Mwingi South	6,000,000	28,032,436	36,254,804	50,224,362	50,534,574	50,534,574	61,688,706	71,321,717	86,234,723	107,149,659	547,975,555
62 062 Kitui West	6,000,000	28,970,210	37,467,740	51,904,661	52,225,252	52,225,252	63,752,554	69,661,642	84,295,833	104,740,520	551,243,664
63 063 Kitui Central	6,000,000	30,922,240	39,992,533	55,402,298	55,744,491	55,744,491	68,048,570	72,431,368	87,530,745	108,760,011	580,576,747
64 064 Mutito	6,000,000	25,636,443	33,155,782	45,931,236	46,214,931	46,214,931	56,415,619	66,779,575	80,929,712	100,557,997	507,836,226
65 065 Kitui South	6,000,000	28,278,659	36,573,274	50,665,543	50,978,480	50,978,480	62,230,592	71,489,461	86,430,641	107,393,094	551,018,224
66 066 Masinga	6,000,000	26,228,491	33,921,547	46,992,063	47,282,311	47,282,311	57,718,594	65,813,121	79,800,938	99,155,456	510,194,832
67 067 Yatta	6,000,000	27,225,089	35,210,567	48,777,763	49,079,040	49,079,040	59,911,902	68,109,724	82,483,264	102,488,340	528,364,729
68 068 Kangundo	6,000,000	30,429,306	39,354,963	54,519,061	54,855,800	54,855,800	66,963,724	75,155,999	90,712,987	112,714,059	585,561,699
69 069 Kathiani	6,000,000	27,515,309	35,585,942	49,297,777	49,602,266	49,602,266	60,550,615	76,984,259	92,848,311	115,367,273	563,354,018
70 070 Machakos Town	6,000,000	21,873,968	28,289,322	39,189,652	39,431,708	39,431,708	48,135,184	54,993,407	67,164,012	83,453,634	427,962,595
71 071 Mwala	6,000,000	29,121,124	37,662,935	52,175,068	52,497,329	52,497,329	64,084,685	70,331,351	85,078,022	105,712,418	555,160,261
72 072 Mbooni	6,000,000	30,497,983	39,443,791	54,642,117	54,979,615	54,979,615	67,114,868	75,101,663	90,649,526	112,635,205	586,044,383
73 073 Kilome	6,000,000	24,550,291	31,750,932	43,985,075	44,256,750	44,256,750	54,025,222	61,381,159	74,624,612	92,723,690	477,554,481
74 074 Kaiti	6,000,000	26,811,466	34,675,578	48,036,635	48,333,334	48,333,334	59,001,602	66,313,819	80,385,730	99,882,081	517,773,579
75 075 Makueni	6,000,000	32,706,674	42,300,555	58,599,637	58,961,580	58,961,580	71,975,743	83,039,369	99,920,400	124,154,591	636,620,129
76 076 Kibwezi	6,000,000	29,980,271	38,774,172	53,714,482	54,046,252	54,046,252	65,975,490	78,003,157	94,038,336	116,845,921	591,424,333
77 077 Kinangop	6,000,000	24,895,921	32,197,975	44,604,371	44,879,871	44,879,871	54,785,881	71,477,913	86,417,153	107,376,334	517,515,290
78 078 Kipipiri	6,000,000	22,624,113	29,259,575	40,533,758	40,784,116	40,784,116	49,786,100	61,601,814	74,882,326	93,043,909	459,299,827
79 079 Ol'Kalou	6,000,000	24,420,059	31,582,486	43,751,724	44,021,958	44,021,958	53,738,606	70,260,213	84,994,836	105,609,181	508,401,021
80 080 Ndaragwa	6,000,000	21,753,260	28,133,197	38,973,369	39,214,089	39,214,089	47,869,531	57,402,963	69,978,263	86,950,439	435,489,200
81 081 Tetu	6,000,000	22,180,736	28,686,102	39,739,318	39,984,769	39,984,769	48,810,318	55,767,310	68,067,895	84,576,740	433,797,957
82 082 Kieni	6,000,000	23,739,238	30,701,899	42,531,834	42,794,533	42,794,533	52,240,261	60,849,412	74,003,556	91,952,006	467,607,272

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND												
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2003/2004 TO 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR												
CONSTITUENCY	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL	
83	083 Mathira	6,000,000	23,261,815	30,084,391	41,676,390	41,933,805	41,933,805	51,189,551	58,231,490	70,945,944	88,152,816	453,410,007
84	84 Othaya	6,000,000	21,977,534	28,423,277	39,375,221	39,618,423	39,618,423	48,363,111	55,374,110	67,608,656	84,006,120	430,364,875
85	085 Mukurweini	6,000,000	22,339,747	28,891,770	40,024,233	40,271,444	40,271,444	49,160,268	56,020,682	68,363,822	84,944,439	436,287,849
86	086 Nyeri Town	6,000,000	20,641,824	26,695,644	36,981,903	37,210,323	37,210,323	45,423,489	52,752,166	64,546,346	80,201,092	407,663,110
87	087 Mwea	6,000,000	25,127,316	32,497,266	45,018,984	45,297,045	45,297,045	55,295,134	61,610,867	74,892,900	93,054,047	484,090,604
88	088 Gichugu	6,000,000	23,659,733	30,599,066	42,389,376	42,651,195	42,651,195	52,065,286	56,395,178	68,801,216	85,487,917	450,700,162
89	089 Ndia	6,000,000	22,574,556	29,195,477	40,444,963	40,694,772	40,694,772	49,677,035	54,894,580	67,048,588	83,310,215	434,534,958
90	090 Kerugoya Kutus	6,000,000	23,003,788	29,750,654	41,214,058	41,468,618	41,468,618	50,621,687	55,678,491	67,964,158	84,447,844	441,617,916
91	091 Kangema	6,000,000	21,531,327	28,664,574	39,709,494	39,954,760	39,954,760	48,773,686	54,927,651	67,087,213	83,358,208	429,961,673
92	092 Mathioya	6,000,000	22,806,732	28,903,357	40,040,284	40,287,594	40,287,594	49,179,984	55,243,250	67,455,817	83,816,212	434,020,824
93	093 Kiharu	6,000,000	24,570,582	31,777,176	44,021,432	44,293,332	44,293,332	54,069,878	60,032,921	73,049,931	90,767,094	472,875,678
94	094 Kigumo	6,000,000	23,290,203	30,121,109	41,727,255	41,984,985	41,984,985	51,252,027	57,514,504	70,108,537	87,112,309	451,095,914
95	095 Maragwa	6,000,000	23,421,802	30,291,321	41,963,053	42,222,239	42,222,239	51,541,648	59,200,444	72,077,637	89,558,984	458,499,367
96	096 Kandara	6,000,000	25,144,192	32,519,095	45,049,223	45,327,417	45,327,417	55,332,276	61,014,603	74,196,491	92,191,734	482,102,502
97	097 Gatanga	6,000,000	25,483,286	32,957,684	45,656,809	45,938,809	45,938,809	56,078,551	62,120,275	75,487,864	93,796,311	489,458,398
98	098 Gatundu South	6,000,000	23,082,611	29,852,605	41,355,292	41,610,725	41,610,725	50,795,159	56,792,001	69,264,687	86,063,795	446,427,600
99	099 Gatundu North	6,000,000	23,246,109	30,064,077	41,648,248	41,905,489	41,905,489	51,154,985	57,158,134	69,692,313	86,595,137	449,369,981
100	100 Juja	6,000,000	28,776,275	37,216,901	51,557,170	51,875,614	51,875,614	63,325,743	83,240,006	100,154,734	124,445,760	290,627,317
101	101 Githunguri	6,000,000	22,840,485	29,539,435	40,921,453	41,174,205	41,174,205	50,262,290	57,469,973	70,056,527	87,047,684	446,486,257
102	102 Kiambaa	6,000,000	23,071,782	29,838,599	41,335,890	41,591,202	41,591,202	50,771,328	59,907,838	72,903,841	90,585,572	457,597,254
103	103 Kabete	6,000,000	22,716,105	29,378,560	40,698,590	40,949,966	40,949,966	49,988,556	58,993,889	71,836,391	89,259,228	450,771,251
104	104 Limuru	6,000,000	21,986,118	28,434,380	39,390,603	39,633,900	39,633,900	48,382,004	55,853,817	68,168,932	84,702,282	432,185,936
105	105 Lari	6,000,000	22,927,014	29,651,353	41,076,495	41,330,205	41,330,205	50,452,723	57,885,773	70,542,162	87,651,104	448,847,034
106	106 Turkana North	6,000,000	28,865,253	37,331,986	51,716,600	52,036,029	52,036,029	63,521,565	106,814,621	138,953,632	172,654,747	709,930,462
107	107 Turkana Central	6,000,000	28,993,838	37,498,301	51,946,998	52,267,850	52,267,850	63,804,555	97,349,166	119,545,091	148,538,957	658,212,606
108	108 Turkana South	6,000,000	23,262,923	30,085,825	41,678,375	41,935,803	41,935,803	51,191,990	70,271,681	112,706,281	140,041,495	559,110,176
109	109 Kacheliba	6,000,000	22,412,671	28,986,092	40,154,899	40,402,916	40,402,916	49,320,760	69,781,117	84,435,374	104,913,905	486,810,650
110	110 Kapenguria	6,000,000	26,292,036	34,003,737	47,105,923	47,396,874	47,396,874	57,858,443	75,521,027	91,139,323	113,243,796	545,958,033
111	111 Sigor	6,000,000	25,695,469	33,232,126	46,036,997	46,321,346	46,321,346	56,545,522	75,139,371	90,693,567	112,689,928	538,675,672
112	112 Samburu West	6,000,000	24,540,020	31,737,646	43,966,670	44,238,232	44,238,232	54,002,617	76,935,729	92,791,630	115,296,845	533,747,621
113	113 Samburu East	6,000,000	21,004,756	27,165,068	37,632,204	37,864,640	37,864,640	46,222,229	58,296,560	71,021,942	88,247,247	431,319,286
114	114 Kwanza	6,000,000	27,099,218	35,047,763	48,552,228	48,852,112	48,852,112	59,634,886	74,122,291	89,505,665	111,213,918	548,880,193
115	115 Saboti	6,000,000	31,456,201	40,683,168	56,359,045	56,707,149	56,707,149	69,223,708	88,100,335	105,831,373	131,499,182	642,567,310
116	116 Cherangany	6,000,000	26,357,956	34,089,000	47,224,038	47,515,719	47,515,719	58,003,520	70,585,736	85,375,132	106,082,587	528,749,407
117	117 Eldoret North	6,000,000	33,542,667	43,381,844	60,097,565	60,468,759	60,468,759	73,815,591	88,347,452	106,119,995	131,857,804	664,100,436
118	118 Eldoret East	6,000,000	26,395,954	34,138,147	47,292,122	47,584,224	47,584,224	58,087,145	68,577,466	83,029,565	103,167,138	521,855,985
119	119 Eldoret South	6,000,000	28,006,617	36,221,409	50,178,099	50,488,026	50,488,026	61,631,883	73,724,395	89,040,940	110,636,482	556,415,877
120	120 Marakwet East	6,000,000	22,316,845	28,862,149	39,983,198	40,230,155	40,230,155	49,109,867	61,963,629	75,304,909	93,568,983	457,569,890
121	121 Marakwet West	6,000,000	22,731,420	29,398,368	40,726,031	40,977,576	40,977,576	50,022,260	63,392,041	76,973,229	95,641,928	466,840,429
122	122 Keiyo North	6,000,000	21,921,074	28,350,251	39,274,057	39,516,634	39,516,634	48,238,855	57,212,051	69,755,286	86,673,883	436,458,725
123	123 Keiyo South	6,000,000	22,907,468	29,626,071	41,041,472	41,294,965	41,294,965	50,409,705	59,888,274	72,880,991	90,557,180	455,901,091

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND												
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2003/2004 TO 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR												
CONSTITUENCY	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL	
124	124 Mosop	6,000,000	24,906,919	32,212,200	44,624,078	44,899,700	44,899,700	54,810,086	64,620,767	78,408,324	97,425,084	492,806,858
125	125 Aldai	6,000,000	25,646,949	33,169,369	45,950,059	46,233,871	45,620,112	55,689,510	66,054,527	80,082,889	99,505,790	503,953,076
126	126 Emgwen	6,000,000	26,905,330	34,796,984	48,204,820	48,502,559	48,872,493	59,659,765	69,481,744	84,085,720	104,479,448	530,988,863
127	127 Tinderet	6,000,000	28,247,546	36,533,033	50,609,796	50,922,389	51,166,214	62,459,762	71,969,574	86,991,390	108,089,844	552,989,548
128	128 Baringo East	6,000,000	23,092,860	29,865,861	41,373,656	41,629,202	41,629,202	50,817,715	69,594,362	84,217,253	104,642,882	492,862,993
129	129 Baringo North	6,000,000	23,026,493	29,780,021	41,254,740	41,509,551	41,509,551	50,671,654	60,634,775	73,752,869	91,640,519	459,780,173
130	130 Baringo Central.	6,000,000	24,525,206	31,718,485	43,940,126	44,211,524	44,211,524	53,970,014	68,221,146	82,613,400	102,650,039	502,061,464
131	131 Mogotio	6,000,000	21,939,078	28,373,538	39,306,317	39,549,094	39,549,094	48,278,479	57,063,688	69,582,005	86,458,074	436,099,367
132	132 Eldama Ravine	6,000,000	23,862,355	30,861,141	42,752,433	43,016,495	43,016,495	52,511,215	62,427,657	75,846,873	94,242,392	474,537,056
133	133 Laikipia West	6,000,000	27,496,020	35,560,994	49,263,215	49,567,490	49,567,490	60,508,164	71,873,424	86,879,092	107,950,310	544,666,199
134	134 Laikipia East	6,000,000	24,935,033	32,248,563	44,674,452	44,950,385	44,950,385	54,871,958	67,135,562	81,345,488	101,074,614	502,186,440
135	135 Naivasha	6,000,000	28,609,510	37,001,203	51,258,360	51,574,959	51,574,959	62,958,727	79,023,589	95,230,154	118,326,796	581,558,257
136	136 Nakuru Town	6,000,000	22,015,591	28,472,501	39,443,413	39,687,036	39,687,036	48,446,869	56,883,907	69,372,029	86,197,172	436,205,554
137	137 Kuresoi	6,000,000	26,824,592	34,692,555	48,060,153	48,356,998	48,356,998	59,030,489	70,931,468	85,778,931	106,583,322	534,615,506
138	138 Molo	6,000,000	29,398,658	38,021,902	52,672,351	52,997,683	52,997,683	64,695,479	77,080,979	92,961,276	115,507,363	582,333,374
139	139 Rongai	6,000,000	25,474,641	32,946,503	45,641,318	45,923,223	45,923,223	56,059,524	6,496,557	78,811,022	97,225,451	440,501,462
140	140 Subukia	6,000,000	24,700,873	31,945,696	44,254,886	44,528,227	44,528,227	54,356,621	64,776,171	78,589,828	97,650,610	491,331,139
141	141 Kilgoris	6,000,000	29,262,618	37,845,947	52,428,597	52,752,423	52,752,423	64,396,085	77,952,399	93,979,054	116,772,261	584,141,807
142	142 Narok North	6,000,000	27,208,837	35,189,546	48,748,642	49,049,740	49,049,740	59,876,134	63,855,196	77,514,173	96,314,070	512,806,078
143	143 Narok South	6,000,000	29,785,128	38,521,771	53,364,827	53,694,437	53,694,437	65,546,022	67,505,334	81,777,364	101,611,235	551,500,555
144	144 Kajiado North	6,000,000	26,876,060	34,759,126	48,152,375	48,449,790	48,449,790	59,143,761	58,553,800	71,322,387	88,620,560	490,327,649
145	145 Kajiado Central	6,000,000	23,658,964	30,598,071	42,387,999	42,649,810	44,536,948	54,367,266	54,512,895	66,602,796	82,756,303	448,071,052
146	146 Kajiado South	6,000,000	25,261,292	32,670,553	45,259,041	45,538,585	43,651,447	53,286,315	54,145,885	66,174,145	82,226,690	454,213,953
147	147 Bomet	6,000,000	28,518,806	36,883,886	51,095,838	51,411,433	51,411,433	62,759,107	77,572,409	93,535,243	116,220,810	575,408,965
148	148 Chepalungu	6,000,000	26,122,566	33,784,542	46,802,268	47,091,344	47,091,344	57,485,475	70,857,469	85,692,504	106,475,933	527,403,445
149	149 Sotik	6,000,000	26,150,274	33,820,380	46,851,915	47,141,297	47,141,297	57,546,455	70,541,779	85,323,792	106,017,796	526,534,985
150	150 Konoin	6,000,000	26,180,813	33,859,880	46,906,634	47,196,354	47,196,354	57,613,665	59,809,377	72,788,843	90,442,683	487,994,603
151	151 Buret	6,000,000	25,503,672	32,984,053	45,693,337	45,975,563	45,975,563	56,123,417	60,968,079	74,142,154	92,124,219	485,490,057
152	152 Belgut	6,000,000	27,326,457	35,341,677	48,959,392	49,261,791	48,812,688	59,586,760	70,043,219	84,741,497	105,294,274	535,367,755
153	153 Ainamoi	6,000,000	25,272,154	32,684,603	45,278,504	45,558,168	46,007,271	56,162,124	63,836,400	77,492,219	96,286,792	494,578,235
154	154 Kipkelion	6,000,000	27,382,404	35,414,041	49,059,639	49,362,657	49,362,657	60,258,119	67,274,642	81,507,927	101,276,450	526,898,536
155	155 Malava	6,000,000	30,195,667	39,052,770	54,100,429	54,434,581	50,042,368	61,087,858	70,065,960	84,768,057	105,327,275	555,074,965
156	156 Lugari	6,000,000	30,141,721	38,982,994	54,003,767	54,337,323	58,729,536	71,692,482	78,622,764	94,762,008	117,745,109	605,017,704
157	157 Mumias	6,000,000	29,769,752	38,501,883	53,337,276	53,666,715	53,666,715	65,512,181	72,348,528	87,433,992	108,639,792	568,876,834
158	158 Matungu	6,000,000	25,924,322	33,528,129	46,447,054	46,733,936	46,733,936	57,049,180	64,886,762	78,718,993	97,811,102	503,833,414
159	159 Lurambi	6,000,000	32,932,606	42,592,780	59,004,461	59,368,904	59,368,904	72,472,973	81,442,867	98,054,825	121,836,549	633,074,869
160	160 Shinyalu	6,000,000	28,479,715	36,833,324	51,025,794	51,340,957	51,340,957	62,673,075	68,563,361	83,013,091	103,146,668	542,416,942
161	161 Ikolomani	6,000,000	26,059,334	33,702,757	46,688,970	46,977,346	46,977,346	57,346,315	63,154,341	76,695,606	95,296,972	498,898,987
162	162 Butere	6,000,000	26,546,415	34,332,757	47,561,718	47,855,485	47,855,485	58,418,280	65,154,745	79,031,985	98,200,005	510,956,875
163	163 Khwisero	6,000,000	25,166,239	32,547,610	45,088,727	45,367,219	45,367,219	55,380,797	61,309,799	74,541,266	92,620,130	483,389,006
164	164 Emuhaya	6,000,000	29,019,962	37,532,090	51,993,806	52,314,947	52,314,947	63,862,047	65,830,805	79,821,592	99,181,119	537,871,315

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND												
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2003/2004 TO 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR												
CONSTITUENCY	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL	
165	165 Sabatia	6,000,000	26,436,278	34,190,303	47,364,375	47,656,923	47,656,923	58,175,891	61,079,252	74,271,998	92,285,554	495,117,497
166	166 Vihiga	6,000,000	24,244,366	31,355,242	43,436,919	43,705,209	43,705,209	53,351,943	57,579,521	70,184,474	87,286,664	460,849,547
167	167 Hamisi	6,000,000	27,413,952	35,454,845	49,116,165	49,419,533	49,419,533	60,327,549	62,509,558	75,942,529	94,361,248	509,964,912
168	168 Mt Elgon	6,000,000	26,893,605	34,781,819	48,183,812	48,481,420	48,481,420	59,182,374	70,588,709	85,378,604	106,085,902	534,057,665
169	169 Kimilili	6,000,000	32,849,296	42,485,025	58,855,187	59,218,708	59,218,708	72,289,625	83,880,253	100,902,513	125,374,901	641,074,216
170	170 Webuye	6,000,000	29,407,051	38,032,759	52,687,390	53,012,816	53,012,816	64,713,951	74,102,921	89,483,041	111,185,808	571,638,553
171	171 Sirisia	6,000,000	29,804,871	38,547,307	53,400,202	53,730,030	53,730,030	65,589,471	75,086,098	90,631,346	112,612,619	579,131,974
172	172 Kanduyi	6,000,000	28,908,557	37,387,996	51,794,191	52,114,099	54,599,022	66,650,269	78,144,730	94,203,688	117,051,376	586,853,928
173	173 Bumula	6,000,000	26,162,838	33,836,630	46,874,427	47,163,948	44,679,025	54,540,704	63,175,303	76,720,089	95,327,393	494,480,357
174	174 Amagoro	6,000,000	28,361,188	36,680,019	50,813,419	51,127,270	51,127,270	62,412,222	80,279,449	96,696,940	120,149,330	583,647,107
175	175 Nambale	6,000,000	29,289,890	37,881,220	52,477,462	52,801,591	52,801,591	64,456,104	78,340,800	94,432,688	117,335,917	585,817,263
176	176 Butula	6,000,000	26,170,935	33,847,103	46,888,935	47,178,545	47,178,545	57,591,925	67,609,805	81,899,382	101,762,847	516,128,022
177	177 Funyula	6,000,000	24,691,353	31,933,383	44,237,827	44,511,064	44,511,064	54,335,669	63,518,424	77,120,838	95,325,338	486,184,960
178	178 Budalangi	6,000,000	23,202,015	30,007,045	41,569,241	41,825,994	41,825,994	51,057,944	59,439,004	72,356,264	89,905,188	457,188,689
179	179 Ugenya	6,000,000	29,933,250	38,713,355	53,630,232	53,961,480	53,961,480	65,872,008	65,412,646	79,333,202	98,574,278	545,391,931
180	180 Alego	6,000,000	30,490,081	39,433,571	54,627,958	54,965,369	54,965,369	67,097,478	65,938,779	79,947,701	99,337,814	552,804,120
181	181 Gem	6,000,000	28,696,380	37,113,562	51,414,013	51,731,573	51,731,573	63,149,909	63,719,788	77,356,022	96,117,563	527,030,383
182	182 Bondo	6,000,000	27,843,769	36,010,779	49,886,310	50,194,434	50,194,434	61,273,488	58,216,302	70,928,205	88,130,775	498,678,496
183	183 Rarieda	6,000,000	27,635,884	35,741,897	49,513,823	49,819,646	49,819,646	60,815,977	57,315,572	69,876,194	86,823,614	493,362,253
184	184 Kisumu Town East	6,000,000	20,620,405	29,193,227	40,441,846	40,691,636	40,691,636	49,673,207	55,712,398	68,003,761	84,497,051	435,525,167
185	185 Kisumu Town West	6,000,000	23,389,766	27,942,234	38,708,825	38,947,912	38,947,912	47,544,603	53,075,122	64,923,544	80,669,774	420,149,692
186	186 Kisumu Rural	6,000,000	27,977,806	36,184,146	50,126,477	50,436,085	50,436,085	61,568,477	63,465,762	77,059,331	95,748,914	519,003,083
187	187 Nyando	6,000,000	26,538,709	34,322,789	47,547,910	47,841,591	47,841,591	58,401,319	64,244,998	77,969,443	96,879,759	507,588,109
188	188 Muhoroni	6,000,000	26,627,384	34,437,483	47,706,798	48,001,460	48,001,460	58,596,476	63,169,294	76,713,071	95,318,673	504,572,099
189	189 Nyakach	6,000,000	26,538,416	34,322,410	47,547,385	47,841,063	47,841,063	58,400,675	63,393,495	76,974,927	95,644,039	504,503,473
190	190 Kasipul Kabondo	6,000,000	31,933,179	41,300,101	57,213,692	57,567,074	57,567,074	70,273,439	68,016,057	82,373,865	102,352,408	574,596,889
191	191 Karachuonyo	6,000,000	28,345,678	36,659,957	50,785,627	51,099,306	51,099,306	62,378,086	63,264,201	76,823,917	95,456,404	521,912,482
192	192 Rangwe	6,000,000	29,911,496	38,685,218	53,591,252	53,922,260	53,922,260	65,824,131	66,561,174	80,674,630	100,241,049	549,333,470
193	193 Ndhiwa	6,000,000	28,829,539	37,285,793	51,652,607	51,971,641	51,971,641	63,442,966	65,460,186	79,388,726	98,643,268	534,646,367
194	194 Rongo	6,000,000	26,602,508	34,405,308	47,662,225	47,956,612	47,956,612	58,541,729	66,541,374	80,651,504	100,212,314	516,530,186
195	195 Migori	6,000,000	26,121,768	33,783,510	46,800,838	47,089,905	47,089,905	57,483,719	66,533,015	80,641,741	100,200,184	511,744,585
196	196 Uriri	6,000,000	23,808,988	30,792,116	42,656,812	42,920,283	42,920,283	52,393,767	60,341,303	73,410,108	91,214,626	466,458,286
197	197 Nyatike	6,000,000	24,765,590	32,029,403	44,370,846	44,644,904	44,644,904	54,499,051	62,964,794	76,474,224	95,021,898	485,415,614
198	198 Mbita	6,000,000	24,973,865	32,298,790	44,744,032	45,020,395	45,020,395	54,957,421	61,865,250	75,190,007	93,426,213	483,496,368
199	199 Gwassi	6,000,000	24,400,841	31,557,629	43,717,290	43,987,311	43,987,311	53,696,312	60,603,204	73,715,996	91,594,703	473,260,597
200	200 Kuria	6,000,000	31,187,388	40,335,481	55,877,389	56,222,517	56,222,517	68,632,107	79,842,082	96,186,116	119,514,613	610,020,210
201	201 Bonchari	6,000,000	25,769,993	33,328,517	46,170,529	46,455,703	46,455,703	56,709,535	64,598,349	78,382,140	97,392,551	501,263,020
202	202 South Mugirango	6,000,000	27,111,245	35,063,319	48,573,778	48,873,795	48,873,795	59,661,355	71,280,885	86,187,034	107,090,403	538,715,609
203	203 Bomachoge	6,000,000	29,907,301	38,679,792	53,583,736	53,914,698	53,914,698	65,814,899	77,297,342	93,213,978	115,821,627	588,148,071
204	204 Bobasi	6,000,000	29,435,537	38,069,602	52,738,430	53,064,171	53,064,171	64,776,642	75,965,098	91,657,978	113,888,243	578,659,872
205	205 Nyaribari Masaba	6,000,000	25,546,597	33,039,573	45,770,250	46,052,951	46,052,951	56,217,887	62,211,026	75,593,857	93,228,011	489,713,103

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND												
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2003/2004 TO 2012/2013 FINANCIAL YEAR												
CONSTITUENCY	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009	2009/2010	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	TOTAL	
206 206 Nyaribari Chache	6,000,000	25,683,659	33,216,851	46,015,836	46,300,055	46,300,055	56,519,531	64,019,211	77,705,734	96,552,092	498,313,024	
207 207 Kitutu Chache	6,000,000	31,127,003	40,257,378	55,769,191	56,113,651	56,113,651	68,499,212	74,114,615	89,496,699	111,202,778	588,694,178	
208 208 Kitutu Masaba	6,000,000	30,314,779	39,206,832	54,313,853	54,649,324	54,649,324	66,711,674	67,839,105	82,167,194	102,095,611	557,947,696	
209 209 West Mugirango	6,000,000	28,406,648	36,738,818	50,894,873	51,209,227	51,209,227	62,512,270	65,115,788	78,986,485	98,143,470	529,216,806	
210 210 N. Mugirango Borabu	6,000,000	32,634,680	42,207,437	58,470,639	58,831,785	58,831,785	71,817,299	73,339,301	88,591,168	110,077,625	600,801,719	
ALLOCATION TO CONSTITUENCIES	1,260,000,000	5,431,999,997	7,028,619,994	9,736,860,002	9,796,999,949	9,797,000,000	11,959,421,004	13,796,041,809	16,989,549,897	21,108,305,224	106,596,957,376	
ALLOCATION TO THE FUND	1,260,000,000	5,600,000,000	7,246,000,000	10,038,000,000	10,100,000,000	10,100,000,000	12,329,000,000	14,283,000,000	22,978,000,000	21,763,000,000	115,697,000,000	
ALLOCATION TO THE BOARD 3%	-	168,000,000	217,380,000	301,140,000	303,000,000	303,000,000	369,870,000	428,490,000	689,340,000	652,890,000	3,470,910,000	
JUSTIFICATION OF BOARD	-	168,000,003	217,380,006	301,139,998	303,000,051	303,000,000	369,578,996	486,958,191	5,988,450,103	654,694,776	9,100,042,624	
VARRIANCE	-	3	6	(2)	51	-	(291,004)	58,468,191	5,299,110,103	1,804,776	5,629,132,624	

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)													
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR													
CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
1	Changamwe	65,215,095	92,849,012	98,270,736	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,367,810.00	1,285,370,221
2	Jomvu	64,126,632	91,199,962	96,509,499	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,249,584,149
3	Kisauni	69,255,070	98,969,680	104,807,803	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,333,343,254
4	Nyali	67,589,409	96,446,159	102,112,603	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,295,177,549
5	Likoni	66,565,362	94,894,701	100,455,597	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,290,945,038
6	Mvita	64,976,201	92,487,081	97,884,183	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,284,376,843
7	Msambweni	79,719,089	114,822,943	121,739,588	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,329,670,338
8	Lunga Lunga	94,755,147	137,602,963	146,069,368	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,391,816,196
9	Matuga	84,008,780	121,321,937	128,680,719	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,667,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,363,620,814
10	Kinango	110,038,096	160,757,031	170,798,644	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,501,904,472
11	Kilifi North	91,522,984	132,706,153	140,839,421	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,297,991.00	1,424,779,259
12	Kilifi South	78,341,780	112,736,282	119,510,969	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	146,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,340,618,409
13	Kaloleni	83,731,176	120,901,359	128,231,528	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,346,252,781
14	Rabai	69,867,981	99,898,256	105,799,552	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,288,954,507
15	Ganze	91,799,949	133,125,762	141,287,576	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,379,602,005
16	Malindi	82,422,859	118,919,225	126,114,546	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,356,486,008
17	Magarini	102,288,872	149,016,755	158,259,658	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,996,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,454,271,325
18	Garsen	80,239,023	115,610,656	122,580,891	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,365,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,363,505,610
19	Galole	71,994,254	103,119,615	109,240,065	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,297,742,652
20	Bura	76,941,931	110,615,476	117,245,880	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,333,832,665
21	Lamu East	60,186,412	85,230,425	90,133,846	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,233,298,739
22	Lamu West	67,004,319	95,559,733	101,165,872	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,324,040,625
23	Taveta	70,255,922	100,485,997	106,427,277	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,533,810.00	1,306,370,574
24	Wundanyi	67,757,063	96,700,160	102,383,885	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	139,056,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,281,070,826
25	Mwatate	68,968,974	98,536,236	104,344,872	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,300,879,460
26	Voi	69,917,064	99,972,618	105,878,973	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,249,901.00	1,320,558,695
27	Garissa Township	65,632,079	93,480,753	98,945,456	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,271,447,006
28	Balambala	73,852,369	105,934,708	112,246,673	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,321,063,128
29	Lagdera	77,164,284	110,952,346	117,605,669	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,350,392,339
30	Dadaab	85,601,198	123,734,492	131,257,403	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,385,263,133
31	Fafi	75,290,099	108,112,906	114,573,058	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,327,005,441
32	Ijara	75,022,454	107,707,417	114,139,982	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,310,258,571
33	Wajir North	92,987,961	134,925,630	143,209,892	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,431,434,184
34	Wajir East	84,380,381	121,884,921	129,282,004	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,348,936,024
35	Tarbaj	86,399,989	124,944,680	132,549,923	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,357,283,310
36	Wajir West	81,420,743	117,400,993	124,493,027	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,336,703,481
37	Eldas	79,553,201	114,571,617	121,471,164	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,328,984,700
38	Wajir South	88,408,820	127,988,112	135,800,404	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,412,508,037
39	Mandera West	99,154,411	144,267,965	153,187,800	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,425,639,554
40	Banissa	98,505,464	143,284,792	152,137,741	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,422,957,375
41	Mandera North	101,910,878	148,444,084	157,648,028	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,437,032,368
42	Mandera South	124,673,643	182,930,270	194,480,361	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,531,113,652
43	Mandera East	85,702,452	123,887,894	131,421,242	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,370,040,966
44	Lafey	97,017,837	141,030,998	149,730,618	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,416,808,831

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)													
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR													
CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
45	Moyale	82,357,489	118,820,188	126,008,772	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,387,497,150
46	North Horr	75,834,968	108,938,398	115,454,708	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,329,257,452
47	Saku	66,766,053	95,198,754	100,780,335	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,260,493,198
48	Laisamis	74,385,414	106,742,285	113,109,190	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,323,266,267
49	Isiolo North	76,566,084	110,046,058	116,637,724	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,363,560,567
50	Isiolo South	68,849,750	98,355,609	104,151,956	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,269,105,371
51	Igembe South	73,499,422	105,399,984	111,675,571	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,319,604,355
52	Igembe Central	77,476,226	111,424,946	118,110,421	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,336,040,971
53	Igembe North	81,215,335	117,089,795	124,160,657	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,351,495,165
54	Tigania West	69,081,948	98,707,396	104,527,675	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,301,346,397
55	Tigania East	76,771,049	110,356,584	116,969,376	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,333,126,387
56	North Imenti	67,275,272	95,970,233	101,604,299	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,508,083.00	176,202,770.00	1,295,140,622
57	Buuri	69,588,509	99,474,849	105,347,340	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,303,440,076
58	Central Imenti	66,821,605	95,282,916	100,870,223	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,276,363,462
59	South Imenti	69,757,002	99,730,120	105,619,977	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,655,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,320,472,139
60	Maara	66,066,595	94,139,056	99,648,544	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,132,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,288,928,573
61	Chuka/Igambang'ombe	70,402,984	100,708,800	106,665,238	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,306,806,400
62	Tharaka	83,424,538	120,436,795	127,735,359	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,360,626,070
63	Manyatta	69,015,400	98,606,572	104,419,993	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,316,712,005
64	Runyenjes	69,404,975	99,196,789	105,050,362	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,318,322,166
65	Mbeere South	76,709,655	110,263,571	116,870,035	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,332,872,639
66	Mbeere North	73,052,901	104,723,492	110,953,056	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,286,477,505
67	Mwingi North	91,837,332	133,182,398	141,348,066	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,395,397,174
68	Mwingi West	73,442,427	105,313,635	111,583,348	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,303,728,128
69	Mwingi Central	84,850,635	122,597,369	130,042,920	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,382,160,964
70	Kitui West	66,714,446	95,120,567	100,696,830	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,275,920,561
71	Kitui Rural	74,104,740	106,317,057	112,655,034	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,306,465,549
72	Kitui Central	76,718,303	110,276,673	116,884,028	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,389,810.00	1,332,936,382
73	Kitui East	85,068,711	122,927,760	130,395,789	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,383,062,300
74	Kitui South	94,584,769	137,344,836	145,793,681	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,283,901.00	1,422,547,326
75	Masinga	81,240,588	117,128,054	124,201,519	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,851,810.00	1,352,089,539
76	Yatta	81,955,949	118,211,844	125,359,041	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,354,556,212
77	Kangundo	72,102,621	103,283,793	109,415,412	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,607,720.00	1,298,204,544
78	Matungulu	76,872,477	110,510,251	117,133,497	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,631,810.00	1,333,815,603
79	Kathiani	68,118,897	97,248,348	102,969,366	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,281,725,329
80	Mavoko	68,078,211	97,186,707	102,903,532	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,281,557,168
81	Machakos Town	78,776,932	113,395,549	120,215,087	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,372,698,269
82	Mwala	79,309,990	114,203,146	121,077,626	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,359,260,802
83	Mbooni	87,139,903	126,065,670	133,747,175	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,167,901.00	1,391,660,788
84	Kilome	69,766,330	99,744,252	105,635,071	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,272,893,709
85	Kaiti	75,582,837	108,556,412	115,046,736	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,312,574,703
86	Makueni	98,571,651	143,385,068	152,244,838	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	159,407,745.00	192,917,991.00	1,455,107,258
87	Kibwezi West	89,778,165	130,062,705	138,016,135	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,740,674.00	184,129,901.00	1,403,307,545
88	Kibwezi East	87,754,311	126,996,514	134,741,346	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,362,880,889

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)													
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR													
CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
89	Kinangop	80,630,228	116,203,342	123,213,898	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	166,390,316.00	201,810,082.00	1,396,827,831
90	Kipipiri	71,587,093	102,502,756	108,581,240	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,474,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,296,318,807
91	Ol Kalou	72,962,510	104,586,548	110,806,795	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,317,385,231
92	Ol Joro Orok	68,444,682	97,741,920	103,496,517	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,283,071,837
93	Ndaragwa	67,775,214	96,727,658	102,413,253	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,280,304,843
94	Tetu	64,870,950	92,327,623	97,713,877	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,252,660,506
95	Kieni	72,730,749	104,235,424	110,431,784	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	165,705,316.00	201,666,082.00	1,363,349,320
96	Mathira	69,749,494	99,718,745	105,607,829	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,835,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,320,621,108
97	Othaya	65,954,738	93,969,589	99,467,549	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,248,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,272,813,594
98	Mukurweini	67,215,311	95,879,390	101,507,277	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,277,990,696
99	Nyeri Town	63,177,178	89,761,514	94,973,192	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,276,941,262
100	Mwea	74,941,821	107,585,256	114,009,510	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	165,705,316.00	201,666,082.00	1,372,487,950
101	Gichugu	67,178,399	95,823,468	101,447,550	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,867,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,294,258,795
102	Ndia	66,274,384	94,453,861	99,984,766	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	159,031,629.00	1,259,667,067
103	Kirinyaga Central	66,713,108	95,118,540	100,694,664	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,593,033.00	167,748,320.00	1,277,447,630
104	Kangema	64,643,255	91,982,659	97,345,445	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,251,719,415
105	Mathioya	65,769,826	93,689,444	99,168,345	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	159,213,629.00	1,257,763,671
106	Kiharu	76,179,978	109,461,096	116,012,966	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,346,324,080
107	Kigumo	71,001,111	101,614,978	107,633,065	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,309,278,532
108	Maragwa	76,261,689	109,584,890	116,145,183	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,346,661,802
109	Kandara	74,393,111	106,753,947	113,121,646	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,338,938,744
110	Gatanga	74,527,652	106,957,779	113,339,345	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,339,494,816
111	Gatundu South	67,569,836	96,416,506	102,080,933	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,279,455,993
112	Gatundu North	68,004,552	97,075,112	102,784,345	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,281,252,727
113	Juja	65,909,343	93,900,816	99,394,096	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,288,233,633
114	Thika Town	71,022,496	101,647,376	107,667,667	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,309,366,917
115	Ruiru	70,752,792	101,238,767	107,231,260	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	165,705,316.00	201,666,082.00	1,355,174,182
116	Githunguri	66,686,959	95,078,924	100,652,354	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,291,447,615
117	Kiambu Town	65,799,783	93,734,828	99,216,817	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,272,140,146
118	Kiambaa	67,071,168	95,661,010	101,274,040	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,293,035,596
119	Kabete	67,355,903	96,092,391	101,734,768	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,294,212,440
120	Kikuyu	68,631,874	98,025,521	103,799,411	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,299,486,184
121	Limuru	71,756,880	102,759,987	108,855,971	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,312,402,216
122	Lari	69,573,221	99,451,687	105,322,602	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,303,376,888
123	Turkana North	97,306,777	141,468,751	150,198,152	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,433,643,720
124	Turkana West	116,070,134	169,895,727	180,559,059	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,526,835,621
125	Turkana Central	89,136,726	129,090,909	136,978,226	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,384,235,239
126	Loima	90,624,556	131,345,010	139,385,677	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,374,743,961
127	Turkana South	93,426,132	135,589,471	143,918,895	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,401,963,876
128	Turkana East	83,279,781	120,217,483	127,501,128	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,626.00	1,328,746,445
129	Kapenguria	82,288,101	118,715,063	125,896,495	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,371,569,699
130	Sigor	75,564,691	108,528,920	115,017,373	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,312,499,702
131	Kacheliba	93,908,056	136,319,599	144,698,695	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,419,596,390
132	Pokot South	82,914,629	119,664,268	126,910,276	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,342,877,891

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)													
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR													
CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
133	Samburu West	76,050,163	109,264,424	115,802,914	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,330,146,879
134	Samburu North	75,681,472	108,705,847	115,206,337	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,344,263,696
135	Samburu East	71,145,658	101,833,969	107,866,954	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,294,235,299
136	Kwanza	81,242,330	117,130,692	124,204,337	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,281,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,336,032,077
137	Endebess	71,153,805	101,846,313	107,880,138	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,278,628,312
138	Saboti	75,426,946	108,320,233	114,794,489	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,327,571,046
139	Kiminiini	80,952,765	116,691,994	123,735,794	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,366,050,593
140	Cherangany	83,145,328	120,013,783	127,283,569	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,390,753,381
141	Soy	79,156,878	113,971,178	120,829,876	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,857,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,374,293,633
142	Turbo	77,368,352	111,261,514	117,935,869	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,351,235,775
143	Moiben	74,163,788	106,406,516	112,750,579	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,322,350,261
144	Ainabkoi	69,777,798	99,761,627	105,653,627	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,272,941,108
145	Kapseret	67,792,669	96,754,103	102,441,497	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,487,603.00	175,391,410.00	1,296,447,247
146	Kesses	72,570,295	103,992,333	110,172,155	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,300,123,501
147	Marakwet East	73,436,850	105,305,185	111,574,323	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,601,720.00	1,303,713,076
148	Marakwet West	77,460,899	111,401,725	118,085,619	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,141,901.00	1,351,630,283
149	Keiyo North	66,053,271	94,118,870	99,626,985	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,273,187,844
150	Keiyo South	74,946,274	107,592,002	114,016,716	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,341,225,032
151	Tinderet	75,928,357	109,079,884	115,605,820	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,565,433.00	166,593,720.00	1,314,353,179
152	Aldai	77,598,455	111,610,126	118,308,199	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,512,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,352,738,820
153	Nandi Hills	70,068,167	100,201,542	106,123,471	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,603,720.00	1,289,791,898
154	Chesumei	71,029,957	101,658,679	107,679,740	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,309,397,754
155	Emgwen	70,488,348	100,838,128	106,803,365	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,291,518,559
156	Mosop	75,150,991	107,902,154	114,347,967	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,915,991.00	1,357,729,813
157	Tiaty	87,002,584	125,857,628	133,524,979	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,406,695,892
158	Baringo North	75,016,762	107,698,794	114,130,773	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,325,875,707
159	Baringo Central	69,949,783	100,022,188	105,931,915	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,304,933,264
160	Baringo South	70,961,468	101,554,917	107,568,918	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,293,474,021
161	Mogotio	66,563,284	94,891,553	100,452,235	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,259,655,128
162	Eldama Ravine	67,697,361	96,609,709	102,287,280	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,311,264,390
163	Laikipia West	86,717,871	125,426,280	133,064,286	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,347,901.00	1,390,096,477
164	Laikipia East	71,575,155	102,484,668	108,561,922	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,311,651,123
165	Laikipia North	73,494,699	105,392,828	111,667,928	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,303,944,173
166	Molo	68,236,748	97,426,895	103,160,060	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,282,212,421
167	Njoro	79,218,665	114,064,786	120,929,853	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,358,883,344
168	Naivasha	79,714,596	114,816,135	121,732,317	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	165,705,316.00	201,666,082.00	1,392,214,411
169	Gilgil	73,529,506	105,445,561	111,724,249	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,319,728,694
170	Kuresoi South	74,645,444	107,136,238	113,529,945	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,308,700,345
171	Kuresoi North	74,237,528	106,518,234	112,869,897	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,307,014,377
172	Subukia	70,519,933	100,885,980	106,854,472	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	158,087,629.00	1,276,270,441
173	Rongai	72,922,727	104,526,276	110,742,423	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,988,803.00	175,361,810.00	1,318,122,004
174	Bahati	72,594,027	104,028,286	110,210,555	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,315,862,246
175	Nakuru Town West	63,139,839	89,704,944	94,912,773	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,138,901.00	1,292,436,596
176	Nakuru Town East	63,680,666	90,524,311	95,787,883	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,279,022,238

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)

ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR

CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
177	Kilgoris	81,173,777	117,026,832	124,093,412	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,366,964,061
178	Emurua Dikirr	72,410,169	103,749,737	109,913,055	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,299,461,679
179	Narok North	73,705,869	105,712,757	112,009,622	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,336,098,288
180	Narok East	68,089,445	97,203,728	102,921,711	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,281,603,602
181	Narok South	82,149,661	118,505,322	125,672,486	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,747,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,371,784,509
182	Narok West	76,699,789	110,248,624	116,854,072	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,317,191,203
183	Kajiado North	69,115,807	98,758,692	104,582,462	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,301,486,339
184	Kajiado Central	74,542,261	106,979,912	113,362,984	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,323,914,535
185	Kajiado East	70,219,170	100,430,316	106,367,808	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,306,046,672
186	Kajiado West	77,183,331	110,981,202	117,636,488	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,334,830,399
187	Kajiado South	78,964,640	113,679,933	120,518,817	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,342,192,768
188	Kipkelion East	72,243,727	103,497,573	109,643,736	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,298,773,754
189	Kipkelion West	72,556,787	103,971,867	110,150,296	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,300,067,668
190	Ainamoi	69,786,836	99,775,319	105,668,251	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,319,900,446
191	Bureti	79,755,571	114,878,214	121,798,619	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,376,743,105
192	Belgut	71,547,004	102,442,020	108,516,371	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,311,534,773
193	Sigowet/Soin	72,758,187	104,276,993	110,476,181	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,300,900,079
194	Sotik	83,586,882	120,682,749	127,998,046	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,361,297,055
195	Chepalungu	87,620,803	126,794,246	134,525,317	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,377,969,744
196	Bomet East	78,360,411	112,764,510	119,541,117	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,339,695,416
197	Bomet Central	76,170,798	109,447,189	115,998,113	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,330,645,478
198	Konoin	77,151,479	110,932,946	117,584,949	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,334,698,752
199	Lugari	84,286,365	121,742,485	129,129,878	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,511,874.00	184,529,901.00	1,380,780,468
200	Likuyani	77,911,938	112,085,061	118,815,444	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,337,841,821
201	Malava	88,227,101	127,712,804	135,506,366	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,411,756,972
202	Lurambi	72,577,226	104,002,833	110,183,370	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,331,433,469
203	Navakholo	79,159,288	113,974,829	120,833,776	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,342,997,271
204	Mumias West	70,710,004	101,173,942	107,162,024	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,638,033.00	166,681,720.00	1,292,945,688
205	Mumias East	73,286,606	105,077,562	111,331,214	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,287,443,438
206	Matungu	81,134,784	116,967,757	124,030,317	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,351,162,236
207	Butere	79,819,089	114,974,444	121,901,396	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,345,724,307
208	Khwisero	76,654,053	110,179,332	116,780,065	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,306,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,317,093,168
209	Shinyalu	84,102,728	121,464,271	128,832,736	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,379,069,775
210	Ikolomani	75,080,891	107,795,950	114,234,538	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,310,500,097
211	Vihiga	67,056,606	95,638,949	101,250,478	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,277,334,751
212	Sabatia	67,279,717	95,976,968	101,611,493	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,550,374.00	184,129,901.00	1,310,128,418
213	Hamisi	80,682,798	116,282,986	123,298,960	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,380,575,445
214	Luanda	69,396,664	99,184,197	105,036,915	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,302,647,154
215	Emuhaya	72,298,219	103,580,130	109,731,909	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,283,358,314
216	Mt. Elgon	87,818,735	127,094,118	134,845,590	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	153,432,774.00	184,129,901.00	1,395,901,083
217	Sirisia	74,759,341	107,308,794	113,714,240	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,293,530,431
218	Kabuchai	79,417,240	114,365,633	121,251,167	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,328,422,758
219	Bumula	85,034,676	122,876,196	130,340,717	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,398,562,290
220	Kanduyi	90,327,994	130,895,711	138,905,812	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	165,705,316.00	201,666,082.00	1,436,080,880
221	Webuye East	71,547,621	102,442,954	108,517,370	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	158,487,629.00	1,280,918,001

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)													
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR													
CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
222	Webuye West	77,167,470	110,957,173	117,610,824	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,319,124,185
223	Kimiliti	67,959,286	97,006,533	102,711,100	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,281,065,637
224	Tongaren	84,144,074	121,526,910	128,899,637	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,379,240,661
225	Teso North	78,429,333	112,868,928	119,652,639	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,355,620,940
226	Teso South	82,307,345	118,744,218	125,927,634	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,371,649,237
227	Nambale	75,112,608	107,844,002	114,285,860	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	167,037,620.00	1,311,075,088
228	Matayos	77,118,704	110,883,290	117,531,915	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,334,563,287
229	Butula	81,815,148	117,998,526	125,131,211	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	152,323,674.00	184,129,901.00	1,369,978,425
230	Funyula	75,763,428	108,830,012	115,338,949	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,313,321,107
231	Budalangi	71,416,710	102,244,621	108,305,543	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,295,355,592
232	Ugenya	71,734,746	102,726,454	108,820,156	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,296,670,074
233	Ugunja	69,415,690	99,213,023	105,067,702	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,271,444,471
234	Alego Usonga	80,470,583	115,961,475	122,955,577	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,364,057,675
235	Gem	79,342,996	114,253,151	121,131,032	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,359,397,219
236	Bondo	74,304,713	106,620,021	112,978,608	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,338,573,382
237	Rarieda	71,102,715	101,768,910	107,797,469	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,116,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,309,727,472
238	Kisumu East	76,051,617	109,266,625	115,805,266	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,330,152,886
239	Kisumu West	76,304,678	109,650,020	116,214,743	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,331,198,819
240	Kisumu Central	63,136,381	89,699,706	94,907,179	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,292,413,306
241	Seme	71,345,361	102,136,525	108,190,093	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,295,060,697
242	Nyando	78,207,229	112,532,435	119,293,253	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,425,810.00	1,339,126,295
243	Muhoroni	77,191,889	110,994,169	117,650,337	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,334,865,773
244	Nyakach	76,741,363	110,311,610	116,921,342	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,333,003,693
245	Kasipul	75,059,249	107,763,163	114,199,520	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,326,051,310
246	Kabondo Kasipul	74,918,207	107,549,481	113,971,301	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,309,827,707
247	Karachuonyo	80,295,385	115,696,045	122,672,089	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,378,974,220
248	Rangwe	72,560,942	103,978,163	110,157,021	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,300,084,844
249	Homa Bay Town	72,007,472	103,139,640	109,261,452	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,297,797,282
250	Ndhiwa	84,326,539	121,803,350	129,194,883	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,395,635,473
251	Mbita(suba north)	72,307,304	103,593,893	109,746,609	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,314,677,184
252	Suba(south)	74,630,545	107,113,665	113,505,836	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,308,638,764
253	Rongo	70,196,227	100,395,557	106,330,685	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,290,311,187
254	Awendo	71,268,576	102,020,193	108,065,848	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,294,743,335
255	Suna East	74,165,609	106,409,274	112,753,524	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,306,717,125
256	Suna West	73,360,562	105,189,607	111,450,881	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,303,389,768
257	Uriri	76,761,203	110,341,668	116,953,445	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,333,085,694
258	Nyatike	77,092,295	110,843,280	117,489,182	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,365,735,458
259	Kuria West	86,922,090	125,735,678	133,394,733	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	158,832,745.00	192,897,991.00	1,406,363,202
260	Kuria East	72,988,976	104,626,645	110,849,620	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,317,494,619
261	Bonchari	74,868,981	107,474,902	113,891,649	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,309,624,250
262	South Mugirango	83,063,905	119,890,426	127,151,820	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,374,776,191
263	Bomachoge Borabu	76,430,298	109,840,338	116,418,009	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,717,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,316,579,363
264	Bobasi	88,552,495	128,205,784	136,032,885	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	165,705,316.00	201,666,082.00	1,428,742,527
265	Bomachoge Chache	72,710,357	104,204,529	110,398,787	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	131,342,462.00	157,825,629.00	1,285,061,729
266	Nyaribari Masaba	77,175,000	110,968,581	117,623,008	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,334,795,967

NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND(NG-CDF)													
ALLOCATIONS FROM 2013/2014 TO 2023/2024 FINANCIAL YEAR													
CODE	CONSTITUENCY	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016,/2017	2017,/2018	2018,/2019	2019,/2020	2020,/2021	2021,/2022	2022,/2023	2023,/2024	Total
267	Nyaribari Chache	76,941,155	110,614,299	117,244,624	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,349,470,118
268	Kitutu Chache North	77,918,354	112,094,781	118,825,826	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,322,227,679
269	Kitutu Chache South	73,722,278	105,737,617	112,036,174	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,320,525,447
270	Kitutu Masaba	87,769,627	127,019,718	134,766,129	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,394,225,514
271	West Mugirango	82,977,847	119,760,046	127,012,570	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,358,779,841
272	North Mugirango	76,831,905	110,448,783	117,067,847	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,397,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,333,687,913
273	Borabu	75,861,165	108,978,086	115,497,096	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,313,725,065
274	Westlands	65,005,250	92,531,090	97,931,187	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,284,496,905
275	Dagoretti North	64,977,823	92,489,538	97,886,808	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,284,383,547
276	Dagoretti South	64,083,427	91,134,504	96,439,588	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,280,686,897
277	Langata	63,146,101	89,714,432	94,922,906	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,276,812,817
278	Kibra	67,873,541	96,876,627	102,572,356	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,296,351,902
279	Roysambu	65,441,941	93,192,688	98,637,794	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,286,301,801
280	Kasarani	63,933,229	90,906,951	96,196,554	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,280,066,112
281	Ruaraka	67,610,957	96,478,805	102,147,470	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,295,266,610
282	Embakasi South	65,786,834	93,715,211	99,195,865	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,287,727,288
283	Embakasi North	64,607,566	91,928,589	97,287,696	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,282,853,229
284	Embakasi Central	61,693,900	87,514,309	92,573,105	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,270,810,692
285	Embakasi East	62,401,364	88,586,135	93,717,850	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,273,734,727
286	Embakasi West	61,063,686	86,559,518	91,553,359	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,252,565,281
287	Makadara	61,674,898	87,485,520	92,542,358	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	138,215,033.00	166,593,720.00	1,255,091,494
288	Kamukunji	63,213,127	89,815,978	95,031,361	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	145,087,603.00	175,361,810.00	1,277,089,844
289	Starehe	62,559,840	88,826,231	93,974,280	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,290,030,391
290	Mathare	68,489,371	97,809,625	103,568,828	81,896,551.72	98,189,655.17	116,948,275.86	137,367,724.14	137,088,879.31	137,088,879.00	151,960,174.00	184,129,901.00	1,314,537,864
ALLOCATION TO CONSTITUENCIES		21,973,899,997	31,564,500,005	33,452,349,998	23,749,999,999	28,474,999,999	33,914,999,999	39,836,640,001	39,755,775,000	39,755,774,910	42,091,207,550	50,862,595,027	385,432,742,485
					81,896,552	98,189,655	116,948,276	137,367,724	137,088,879	137,088,879	145,142,095	175,388,259	1,329,078,422



NGCDF
National Government Constituencies Development Fund
Memoir
Two Decades of Progress

