

INTRODUCTION

The NG-Constituency Development Act 2015 stipulates in part 5 section 27 subsection 1 and 2 that the chairperson of the NG-CDFC shall, within the first year of the commencement of a new Parliament and at least once every two years thereafter, convene open forum public meetings in every ward in the constituency to deliberate on development matters in the ward and in the constituency.

The NG-CDFC shall then deliberate on project proposals from all the wards in the constituency and any other projects which the Constituency Committee considers beneficial to the constituency, including joint projects with other constituencies, consider the national development plans and policies and the constituency strategic development plan, and identify a list of priority projects, both immediate and long term, out of which the list of projects to be submitted in accordance with the Act shall be drawn from.

Citizen participation in project planning, management and implementation planning requires the involvement of concerned <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term987> stakeholders. This includes identifying public concerns and values and developing a broad consensus on planned initiatives. It is also about 19 January 19 i the vast amount of information and knowledge that <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term987> stakeholders <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term987> hold to find workable, efficient and <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term999> sustainable <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term999> solutions

Public participation encompasses a range of procedures and methods designed to consult, involve, and inform the public to allow those that would be potentially affected by a decision or policy to have input into the process. Community participation motivates the stakeholders to work together, recognize the benefits of their involvement and own the projects in their localities

Stakeholders play a central role in setting up priorities and objectives of development Initiatives in order to ensure relevance and appropriateness. It is important that all <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term987> stakeholders <https://www.sswm.info/glossary/2/letters-term987> are involved in the development of projects and not just direct beneficiaries of an initiative.


4.44 ABOUT NG-CDF

The Constituencies Development Fund (CDF) was established under the Constituencies

Development Fund (CDF) Act, 2003, amended in 2007 and repealed by the CDF Act of 2013. In 2015, the CDF Act of 2013 was declared unconstitutional and a new Act was enacted in 2015, being the National Government Constituencies Development Fund Act, NG-CDF Act, 2015. The National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF) is under the Ministry of Devolution and Planning.

The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was introduced in Kenya in 2003 with the passage of the CDF Act 2003 by the 9th Parliament of Kenya which was repealed in 2013 by the CDF Act 2013. The CDF Act provides that the government set aside at least 2.5% of its ordinary revenue for disbursement under the CDF program.

The fund was designed to support constituency-level, grass-root development projects. It was aimed to achieve equitable distribution of development resources across regions and to control imbalances in regional development brought about by partisan politics. It targeted all constituency-level development projects, particularly those aiming to combat poverty at the grassroots and entrench equitable distribution of development.

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