

PUBLIC EXPENDITURE TRACKING OF SECONDARY EDUCATION BURSARY SCHEME IN KENYA

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ASAL	Arid and Semi-arid Lands
BOG	Board of Governors
CBFC	Constituency Bursary Fund Committee
EFA	Education for All
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GER	Gross Enrolment Rate
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPE	Free Primary Education
FSE	Free Secondary Education
KePIM	Kenya Participatory Impact Assessment
MoE	Ministry of Education
MDG	Millennium Development Goals
MPER	Ministerial Public Expenditure Review
NGO	Non-governmental Organisation
OVC	Orphaned and Vulnerable children
PETS	Public Expenditure Tracking Survey
SEBF	Secondary Education Bursary Fund

Abstract

The secondary schools bursary scheme was introduced by the Government in the 1993/1994 financial year to enhance access, ensure retention and reduce disparities and inequalities in the provision of secondary school education. In particular, the bursaries are targeted at students from poor families, those in slum areas, those living under difficult conditions, those from pockets of poverty in high potential areas, districts in Arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL), orphans and the girl child. In 2008, the Institute of Policy Analysis and Research conducted a pilot survey in 49 public secondary schools in Nairobi province. The results of the pilot survey indicated that only 43 percent of those that applied for the secondary education bursary were able to access bursary funding, with 84 percent of them getting Ksh.5,000 and below and a paltry 0.4 percent receiving the maximum allocation of Ksh. 15,000. The data collected from schools further revealed that a significantly higher number of beneficiaries, 62 percent got funding from other bursary providers. Further, the Nairobi survey revealed that the students were not assured of continuous funding and that the disbursement of the bursary funds was not aligned to the school curriculum. Also revealed from the Nairobi survey is poor record keeping that resulted in seven percent of the money not reaching the targeted beneficiaries. In 2009, IPAR embarked on a national survey of the remaining 202 constituencies. Findings from 184 constituencies and 189 schools reveal that the bursary is experiencing a number of challenges, notably: inadequate funds disbursed from the Ministry of Education to the constituencies with more than 61.5 percent of the demand unmet; poor use of allocation guidelines resulting in more than 83 percent of the beneficiaries getting the minimum allocation of Ksh. 5,000 and inconsistent support to needy students which disrupts the learning programme. Further the findings indicate that there is poor keeping of records at the constituency level. The survey recommends for allocation of more funds to constituencies and financing of a few beneficiaries adequately to completion; disbursement of funds to constituencies in line with the academic curriculum; and revision of the guidelines to address the application procedures and submission of comprehensive reports, among others.

1.0 Introduction

1.1. Education in Kenya

At independence, the Government of Kenya recognised that education was the basic tool for human resources development, improving the quality of life and cultivating nationalistic values. (Republic of Kenya, 1965). Provision of quality education and training in Kenya has been a central policy issue since the country gained political independence in 1963. This has been mainly due to an increasing demand for more education and training opportunities for a fast growing population as well as the Government's commitment to the provision of quality education, training and research as a human right for all Kenyans in accordance with the law and international conventions. Kenya's current development agenda as spelt out in Vision 2030 aims at transforming Kenya into a newly-industrialising, middle income country providing a high quality of life to all its citizens in a clean and secure environment. The Vision is anchored on three key pillars: Economic; Social; and Political

Governance. The economic pillar aims to achieve an economic growth rate of 10 per cent per annum and sustaining the same till 2030 in order to generate more resources to address the MDGs. The social pillar seeks to create just, cohesive and equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. The political pillar aims to realise an issue-based, people-centred, result-oriented and accountable democratic system.

As articulated in the Vision 2030, Kenya intends to create a globally competitive and adaptive human resource base to meet the requirements of a rapidly industrialising economy. This will be done through life-long training and education. Kenya's journey towards prosperity also involves the building of a just and cohesive society that enjoys equitable social development in a clean and secure environment. This quest is the basis of transformation in eight key social sectors, namely: Education and Training; Health; Water and Sanitation; the Environment; Housing and Urbanisation; as well as in Gender, Youth, Sports and Culture. It also makes special provisions for Kenyans with various disabilities and previously marginalised communities.

Under education and training, Kenya will provide a globally competitive and quality education, training and research. Kenya recognises that the education and training of all Kenyans is fundamental to the success of the Vision. Education equips citizens with understanding and knowledge that enables them to make informed choices about their lives and those facing Kenyan society. The education sector will, therefore, provide the skills that will be required to steer Kenyans to the economic and social goals of Vision 2030. The Vision notwithstanding, the education sector in Kenya is faced with a number of challenges (Republic of Kenya, 2010)¹. The first immediate challenge facing the sector in Kenya's transformation to 2030 is how to meet the human resource requirements for a rapidly changing and more diverse economy. The next challenge is to ensure that the education provided meets high quality standards, and that its contents are relevant to the needs of the economy and society. The third challenge to move rapidly in raising the standards of the regions that lag behind in enrolment to bring them to par with other areas. A fourth challenge lies in improving the overall transition rates, particularly from secondary to tertiary levels. The fifth, and perhaps the most daunting challenge, is to create a cohesive society imbued with a culture of hard work and efficiency and one that values transparency and accountability, respects the rule of law, and is concerned about the environment. Kenya's education sector requires a substantial investment to produce the required human resources for the priority growth sectors.

Although the education sector has faced serious challenges over the years (particularly those relating to access, equity, quality and relevance), significant achievements have been made over the years. Today, Kenya has one of the strongest and most diverse human resources pools in the region. Enrolment throughout the country's education system has improved markedly. The rate of transition from primary to secondary has registered particularly impressive growth. Primary to secondary

¹ Republic of Kenya 2010) Human Development sector Report 2010: Achieving growth Through targeted Effective and Efficient Public Spending - www.finance.go.ke/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc

transition increased from 57.3 percent in 2005 to 59.9 percent in 2007. Following the introduction of free secondary tuition education that was commenced in 2008, the primary to secondary transition rate increased remarkably to 66.9 percent in 2009. Gross Enrolment Rate (GER)² and the Net Enrolment Rate (NER)³ increased from a low of 28 percent and 19.4 percent, respectively in 2005 to a 38 percent and 24.2 percent in 2007 before increasing remarkably to 45.3 percent and 35.8 percent in 2009, respectively. In order to meet training requirements, as well as standards of a rapidly industrialising country, these positive trends will have to be sustained.

A historical analysis of patterns and trends of education financing in Kenya reveals existence of partnership between the Government, communities and households. However, in most developing economies, public spending on social services has all along been rising without achievement of the desired outcomes such as quality and quantity. In Kenya for instance, public expenditure on education has had the highest budget allocation relative to other social services. (MPER 2006/07). In Financial year 2010/11 the government increased the allocated to education by 9.2 percent to 14.1 percent of its budget (Republic of Kenya 2010). This translates into one of the highest expenditure levels per student out of the education GDP in Africa. The share of education out of the Government budget and commitment to education is comparable to that of a middle income country.

1.2. Status of Secondary Education

Secondary education is the second level in the formal education system in Kenya, and caters for students aged 14-17 years. Secondary education policies have evolved over time with the Government of Kenya addressing the challenges facing the education sector through several Commissions, Committees and Taskforces. The first Commission, after independence, came up with the Report of the Kenya Education Commission (The Ominde Report, 1964) that sought to reform the education system inherited from the colonial government to make it more responsive to the needs of the country. The Report of the Presidential Working Party on the second University in Kenya (The Mackay Report, 1981) led to the removal of A-Level secondary education and the introduction of the 8:4:4 system, which is currently in place.

Secondary education is characterized by low participation rates, as attested by low transition rate; low gross enrolment rate and low net enrolment rate, which have been partly attributed to the high cost of secondary education. One of the factors constraining secondary school enrolment is that the growth in the number of secondary schools has not matched that of primary schools. For instance, by the end of 2008, the number of primary schools stood at 26,104 compared to 6,485 secondary schools, 12 percent of which are private. Further, increase in high school enrolment has been hindered by the high cost of secondary education, and the low participation of private providers of

² GER is total enrolment regardless of age in a given level, expressed as a percentage of eligible official school age population (6-13 years).

³ NER is enrolment of official age group in a given level expressed as a percentage of eligible official school age population (6 – 13 years).

post-primary education. In recognition of the problem, the Government in 2008 commenced provision of Free Secondary Education (FSE) except for boarding expenses. With the imminent rise in the number of students completing primary and secondary education as a result of state-financed education at those levels, preparations will have to be made to expand tertiary and higher education enrolment. Although boarding schooling is a popular phenomenon in the country, most students (approximately 58 percent) in secondary schools are actually enrolled in day schools and or mixed day and boarding schools. Table 1 provides a summary of the distribution of secondary schools in Kenya.

Table 1.1: Number of Secondary Schools in Kenya

PROVINCE	2004			2005			2006			2007		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
Coast	142	43	185	144	42	186	145	43	188	145	135	280
Central	683	65	748	668	80	748	690	81	771	695	367	1,062
Eastern	713	90	803	664	194	858	691	196	887	707	571	1,278
Nairobi	48	47	95	48	47	95	48	47	95	48	290	338
Rift Valley	818	164	982	778	220	998	785	223	1,008	806	746	1,552
Western	452	17	469	414	52	466	397	52	449	429	261	686
Nyanza	740	62	802	725	75	800	741	75	816	746	485	1,231
North Eastern	25	2	27	25	15	40	28	15	43	36	21	57
National	3,621	490	4,111	3,466	725	4,191	3,525	732	4,257	3,612	2,876	6,484

Source: Ministry of Education 2009

Table 1.1 reveals that the number of secondary schools remained almost static between 2004 and 2006. However, due to increased demand for secondary facilities, arising from the high level transition from primary school to secondary school following the introduction of free primary education (FPE), private provision of such facilities increased by 292 percent from 732 schools in 2006 to 2,876 school in 2007. Though the increase in the number of facilities is not uniform across provinces, overall, the number of secondary schools increased by 52.3 percent between 2006 and 2007. The number of facilities in various district is presented in Appendix 1.

The increase in the number of facilities notwithstanding, the level of enrolment has not been sufficient to improve participation rates. Table 2 shows changes in enrolments in secondary schools between 2000 and 2008.

Table 1.2: Gross Enrolment Rates (Percent) at Secondary School by Gender, 2000-2006

	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Boys	27.1	27.2	29.7	31.7	31.3	34.6	40.4	46.3
Girls	24.2	24.2	27.4	27.3	29.1	29.9	33.3	38.8
Total	25.6	25.7	28.6	29.8	30.2	32.2	36.8	42.5

Source: Statistics Section – Ministry of Education

Gross and Net Enrolment Rates were recorded at 42.5 percent and 28.9 percent, in 2008 respectively; having increased from 27.1 percent and 18.2 percent in 2002, respectively. In absolute numbers, enrolment in secondary schools grew from 851,836 students in 2002 (451,362 boys and 400,474 girls) to 1,382,211 (746,513 boys and 638,698 girls) students in 2008. This implies that for every 100 secondary school-age children, about 57 are not enrolled in any secondary school. This notwithstanding transition from primary to secondary has improved from 47% in 2003 to 70 % in 2008. This implies that about 30 percent of pupils who completed primary school in year 2007 could not actually access secondary education majority due to limited place available in secondary schools. This is a high wastage of both human and financial resources, more so, taking into account that primary education in Kenya is government financed using both public and donor resources. Unlike primary education, secondary education is on a cost sharing basis between the government and parents. However, given the high poverty rate in Kenya, currently estimated at 46 percent, the financing of secondary education poses affordability problems. To enable some children from poor families access education, the government introduced the bursary fund in 1993/94 financial year and in 2007/08, the government introduced a tuition waiver in all public secondary schools. The focus of this expenditure tracking survey is on the former.

1.3. Secondary Education Bursary Scheme

The demand for schooling is influenced by economic, political, social, and cultural factors. The provision of schooling is largely determined and financed by governments, which spend significant resources on education. While such outlays have led to a tremendous expansion of schooling, they have not reduced the level of disadvantage for many groups, especially those residing in rural areas, including poor people, women, ethnic or religious minorities and indigenous peoples. Many countries of the world have committed themselves to the Millennium Development Goal of Education for All of achieving universal primary education enrolment by 2015. In an attempt to meet this international commitment and improve the quality of public education services and the equity with which public funds are disbursed, some governments are experimenting with new ways of channelling public funds. One such mechanism is demand-side financing, whereby public funds are channelled directly to individuals or to institutions based on some expression of demand by users. The allocations are channelled based of several criteria that may include household income levels, education curriculum or attainment of special skills. Demand-side financing mechanisms can be used to help poor families invest in schooling by compensating fee charges or helping families to recover some of the opportunity costs (Patrinos and Ariasingam 1997). School financing are mainly in two forms: targeted funds to beneficiaries or to institutions of learning.

Targeted bursaries are examples of demand-side financing mechanisms whereby cash payments may go directly to schools, municipalities, or provinces and are earmarked for specific purposes, such as improving the curriculum or increasing school access for minority, indigenous, or poor children. They are not given to the students or their families but are made available to the financial officer or the relevant bursars. Related to targeted bursaries are *school improvement funds*, which

are used in education projects in Armenia, Chile, India and Paraguay (Patrinos and Ariasingam 1997). Such funds are usually provided on a competitive basis to locally designed initiatives to promote increased school participation and autonomy. Allowing schools to decide on whom, where, and when to spend additional resources may accomplish these goals.

In the recent past, Kenya's education sector has undergone accelerated reforms. The major reforms include: launch and implementation of the Free Primary Education (FPE) in January 2003, development of the Sessional Paper No. 1 of 2005 on Policy Framework for Education, Training and Research, and the introduction of Free Day Secondary Education in January 2008. In addition to these reforms, the Government has also been implementing several strategies to ensure that the disadvantaged children have equal opportunity in accessing education at all levels. One such reform is the secondary school bursary scheme

The Secondary Schools Bursary Scheme was introduced in the 1993/1994 financial year with an initial allocation of Ksh 25 million. The allocation was increased in 2000/01 Financial year to Kshs 536 million and later to Ksh. 548 million in 2002/03 Financial Year. The allocation was further increased to Ksh. 770 million for financial years 2003/04 and 2004/05 and further to Kshs.800 million for 2005/06 and 2006/07. In financial year 2007/08 the allocation decreased to ksh 600 million and further to Ksh. 500 million for financial year 2008/09. The reduction in the allocation followed the introduction of a complementary policy in 2007/08 that show the government pay Ksh. 10,500 per students in all public secondary schools in the country. Allocations for the bursary scheme to constituencies vary depending on the Ministry of Education's annual provisions, the number of students enrolled in secondary schools in a particular constituency, total national secondary school enrolments and poverty indices. The allocation formula is specified below:

$$\text{Constituency Bursary} = \frac{\text{Amount allocated} * \text{Constituency Enrolment. Rate} * \text{District Poverty Index}}{\text{National Enrolment} * \text{National Poverty Index}}$$

The aim of the bursary scheme is to cushion the country's poor and vulnerable groups against the high and increasing cost of secondary education, therefore reducing the existing inequalities. The bursary scheme programme is aimed at enhancing access, equity and retention at secondary level. For these reasons, the bursary targets the vulnerable groups who include orphans, the girls and children from poor families in slum areas, pockets of poverty in high potential areas, and ASAL districts. The objective of targeting is to ensure that the systems/processes that are used are able to minimize exclusion errors, are cost efficient, transparent and accountable in reaching the most in need (Sessional Paper no. 1 of 2005).

At inception of the scheme, funds were disbursed directly to secondary schools from the Ministry of Education Headquarters, based on the schools' student enrolment. Schools were expected to distribute the bursary funds in accordance with guidelines issued by Ministry of Education. The general MoE guidelines directed schools to allocate money to poor students on the basis of academic

record and discipline. However, the following complaints were noted among others⁴: undeserving students benefited; very few beneficiaries were being reached, ghost students were awarded bursaries; and beneficiaries were awarded insignificant amounts. Due to lack of clear guidelines to schools on how to identify needy students for bursary awards, beneficiaries were identified through a number of ways including (1) School Management Boards assisted by teachers (2) School Bursary Committees comprising of stakeholders such as parents through the PTAs and BOGs, class teachers, religious leaders, NGO representatives and area chiefs. In 2003, the Ministry and other stakeholders decided to modify the scheme in line with government policy on decentralization and to respond to complaints of mismanagement and lack of impact. Instead of sending funds from headquarters direct to schools, the funds go through constituencies. Some of the scheme enhancements included: use of constituency poverty indices to ensure that a more comprehensive consideration of poverty in targeting the needy; beneficiaries identified by Constituency Bursary Fund Committees (CBFC) that include a broader participation by various education stakeholders⁵ in a constituency; comprehensive guidelines issued by the Ministry of Education on allocation and disbursements of bursary funds.

The Ministry of Education has provided further guidelines as to the minimum amounts to be awarded to applicants from the various categories of secondary schools. These amounts are meant to be sufficient to meet the fees shortfalls of the needy students and therefore improve access. The recommended amounts are: Day Secondary Schools Kshs 5,000; Boarding Secondary Schools Kshs 10,000; National Schools Kshs 15,000. Following the introduction of Free Day secondary education in January 2008, the bursary scheme guidelines excluded day secondary school students as beneficiaries because the government meets the bulk of the cost of education for them. The government revised⁶ the minimum allocation from Ksh.5,000 to Ksh. 8,000. These bursary ceilings given to beneficiaries in terms of bursary funding do not compare well with the government approved maximum fees for day schools of Ksh.10,500; other boarding schools Ksh. 22,900 and national schools of Ksh.28,900. Besides, schools have not adhered to these approved rates. Though day schools have adhered to the approved rates, the other classification of schools has not. With the approval of parents, these schools have significantly raised fees above these rates. Other boarding schools especially provincial schools charge a fees of between Ksh. 30,000 and Ksh.50,000 whereas some national schools are charging more than Ksh. 60,000.

The CBFC is charged with the responsibility of issuing and receiving bursary applications forms FORM A as well as vetting and considering bursary applicants using the established criteria in

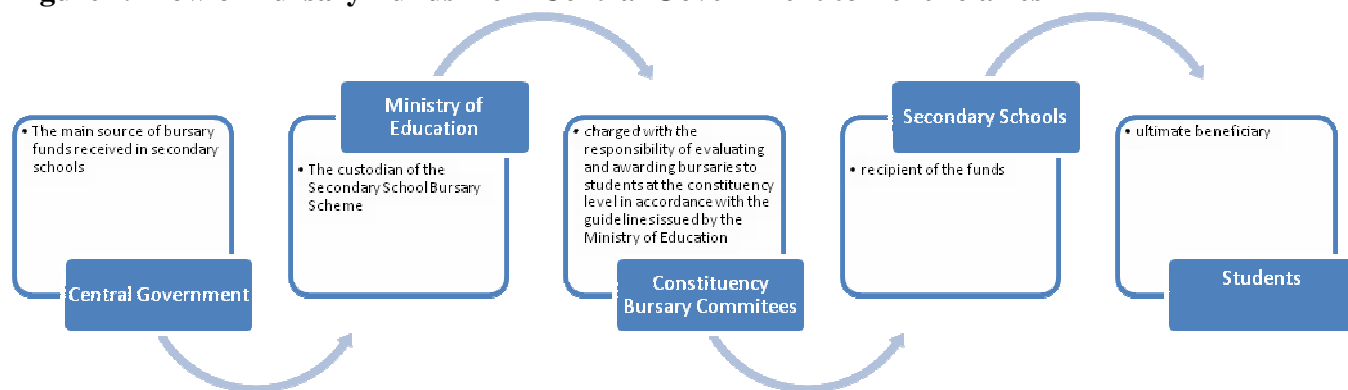
⁴ Republic of Kenya 2009. Draft Policy on secondary schools Bursary Scheme.

⁵ CBFC consists of the following: area member of parliament; area education officer; three representatives of religious organizations; two chairpersons of parents teachers associations of two secondary schools; one chairperson of board of governors; one councillor; one district officer; one representative of an educational based non-governmental organization or community based organization; one local Kenya national Union of Teachers representative; and three co-opted members to include two head-teachers, one of whom must be from a girls' secondary school.

⁶ Republic of Kenya (2008). Circular Ref.No. S19/17/155 of 24/1/08.

FORM D. In Form A, the applicant provides information on the amount of money required for fees and information on their family’s socio-economic status. This form provides for verification of the information by the Chief/ Sub-chief/ Pastor and the head teacher. The applicants rating form [FORM D] gives the guidelines on how to rate a bursary applicant based on the information provided in the application form [FORM A]. As provided for in the evaluation criteria, applicants who are classified as either complete orphan needy or partial orphan needy or with both parents but needy are given preference in that order. (FORM A and D are attached as appendix 1 and 2 respectively). These two forms are aimed at reducing subjectivity in the identification of needy students and their evaluation and subsequent allocation of bursaries. The current process of targeting and identifying of beneficiaries involves: awareness creation on the Scheme regarding the application process, evaluation and award process, and communication of results. The management of the bursary scheme as is done at various levels is summarised below:

Figure I: Flow of Bursary Funds from Central Government to Beneficiaries



Target beneficiaries should be aware of the existence of the scheme to be able to access the bursary funds. Awareness of the scheme is aimed at enhancing participation by the various stakeholders and enhancing transparency of the scheme. The Ministry of education through its devolved units is responsible for making the public aware of the scheme by providing the right information.

1.4 Highlights of the Findings of the 2008 Survey in Nairobi Province.

In 2008, the Institute of Policy analysis and Research (IPAR) conducted a public expenditure tracking survey of the secondary education bursary fund in Nairobi province. The province is divided into eight constituencies, namely: Makadara, Embakasi, Kamukunji, Starehe, Westlands, Lang’ata, Dagoretti and Kasarani with a total of 95 schools, of which, 48 are public schools. The survey as a case study, covered all the eight constituencies and all the 48 public secondary schools in the province. In addition, the survey covered one other national school, which, though located in central province, administratively falls in Nairobi province. Effectively, the survey covered 49 schools. The Survey used questionnaires to collect information from school principals in 49 schools and from the Constituency Bursary Fund Committees in the eight constituencies. Focus group discussions were also held with student beneficiaries in 32 schools. The findings of the survey as

discussed below capture the demand levels of the bursary fund, efficiency in the administration of the fund and leakages in the fund disbursement to beneficiaries.

1.4.1. Demand for Secondary School Bursary Fund

The analysis over the four year period reveals that an estimated 43 percent of the applicants benefited from the bursary scheme. Also, with the exception of one constituency (Langata), applicants in other constituencies are not guaranteed of continuous funding and the level of funding relative to fees requirements is very low, leaving the students with huge fee balances to clear. From the analysis of the bursary levels allocated to beneficiaries, a majority of the students (84.2 percent) received the minimum allocation of Ksh. 5,000 and a paltry 0.4 percent received the maximum of Ksh. 15,000. The amounts of bursary fund allocated to beneficiaries are therefore too low to cover the tuition fees for those assessed as poor and needy and currently, 57 percent of the demand for bursary is unmet.

Over the four year period Nairobi province received a total of Ksh.118,860,386 from the Ministry of Education for bursary awards. However, only an equivalent of 29.42 percent was allocated to students in public schools in Nairobi province. Further analysis revealed that out of the total amount received by schools as bursaries over the period 2004 – 2007, an estimated 62 percent was from other funds and foundations such as: The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation; World Vision; Local Authority Transfer Fund; Faith Based organizations; Constituency Development Fund; Chandaria Foundation; among others. Of these providers, the beneficiaries of the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation are the majority and those benefiting from the Foundation are guaranteed full bursary for their secondary schooling once evaluated as poor and needy.

1.4.2 Efficiency in Administration of the SEBF

The efficiency of the bursary fund is affected by the timeliness of Fund disbursements; communication between different institutions overseeing the operationalisation of the fund; accountability mechanisms; consistency of support, and application procedures among others.

Timeliness: The budgetary provision for the bursary fund is done for a financial year and this is different from the academic (calendar) year. Apart from there being no clear schedule for disbursing funds at the CBFC level to beneficiaries, data collected from the survey do not depict any clear format followed in disbursement of funds from the Ministry of Education to CBFC. The disbursement schedule is clearly not synchronized with the school programme, often bursaries are awarded late during the school sessions, forcing students to make numerous trips to the education offices to inquire on the status of their funding. This disrupts their learning programme and by the time they are aware of their bursary allocations, they have missed several days of learning which contributes to poor performance among students from poor families.

Communication: According to the CBFC secretaries, information is disseminated on public notice boards especially at the educational and chiefs' offices, at the places of worship, in Barazas, especially those held by the provincial administration and in schools and during school functions by school heads. Beneficiaries noted that information available is scanty leaving them confused especially regarding where to return the completed forms. This is because the beneficiaries' area of residence, place of worship and location of school are not necessarily in the same constituency in Nairobi province. Students who wish to apply for bursary awards could get forms either from their schools, educational office or from the provincial administration offices. Notwithstanding the various sources where one can access the forms, the completed forms are supposed to be returned to the education office in their constituency. This confusion has seen many needy cases disqualified during the screening process for fear of double allocation

Application Procedures: Beneficiaries unanimously noted with concern that the application process is cumbersome. The beneficiaries were particularly unhappy with the requirements that a section of the application form has to be completed by their primary schools heads, the local Chief or the pastor, who are not easy to access. Besides, in Nairobi, unlike in the rural areas, it is hard for the chief or the pastor to be conversant with the welfare status of the applicants given the populations involved. Therefore, information provided by the chief and pastor rely on what the applicant tells them and not what they know about the applicant

Returns to Ministries from Constituencies: The guidelines require CBFCs to prepare and submit reports on the Constituency bursary scheme to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education. However the guidelines do not specify the nature of details contained in the returns. Therefore returns vary in content and format from one constituency to another. The variation on information provided in returns coupled with high turnover of CBFC secretaries makes it difficult to obtain some information on applicants and beneficiaries within and across constituencies.

Consistency of Support: Survey data reveal that funds allocated to the 8 constituencies fluctuated, sometimes quite significantly and this makes planning by CBFCs difficult. Because of the fluctuations, students are not guaranteed continuous funding to completion of high school education. Instead students are required to apply for consideration annually. This means that even in one academic year, a student is not guaranteed funding as the release of funds is usually done three or two times annually.

1.4.3 Leakages of the Bursary Programme

There is poor record keeping at the constituency level. In two constituencies, the area Member of Parliament are said to have taken control of the fund, deciding on who gets the bursaries and at the same time, keeps the records of applicants and beneficiaries. Arising from these, there exists substantial variations in data on number of beneficiaries in the Ministry of Education records and data collected by the survey. One source of these variations is poor record keeping. Whereas for some years returns indicate disbursement in two phases, some constituencies indicate receipt of funds in three phases, others even four phases. Overall, 7 percent of the money allocated to Nairobi province did not reach the intended beneficiaries.

1.4.4 Conclusions and Recommendations of the 2008 Survey

The current bursary scheme has limitations both on governance, effectiveness and consistency. As a result of low budgetary provision, the scheme has not achieved its main objective of ensuring access and retention: an estimated 57 percent of the demand is not met; the allocation of funds from the Ministry of Education to constituencies and from constituencies to beneficiaries is not in tandem with the school programme; the application procedures are cumbersome and therefore time wasting; Information regarding bursary funding is not well kept; there is no standardized format of reporting form CBFCs to the Ministry of Education; and the amounts allocated to CBFCs and the returns on disbursements to beneficiaries reveal that huge amounts remain unallocated yet there is unmet demand. On average, over the four year period, an estimated 7 percent of the money allocated to Nairobi province did not reach the intended beneficiaries.

Based on the findings of the survey, the following recommendations were made:

- The Ministry should issue comprehensive guidelines to the constituencies with regard to the type of information that should be submitted by the CBFCs to the Ministry. A standard returns template should be issued to the CBFCs requiring all constituencies to follow a specific format
- The bursary awarding evaluation criteria should be revised to emphasize School Principals' assessment of continuing students' need for financial assistance as adequate.
- The Government should create a national data bank for all learners in public schools and training institutions in Kenya for use in assessing applicants of bursary and other such schemes and also for ensuring consistent funding for all those who qualify for bursary.
- The government should establish a framework of monitoring and enhancing collaboration networks with other bursary providers in order to achieve synergies and avoid duplication of efforts.
- To enhance effectiveness of the secondary education bursary scheme, the government should finance adequately fewer needy students than to thinly fund many students without any assurance of continuity.
- There should be a mechanism of monitoring the flow of funds from the Treasury through the Ministry of Education to constituencies and finally to schools to ensure timely disbursement of bursary funds to beneficiaries within the phase in which they are received. Being a budgetary provision, bursary funds should be disbursed in one phase preferably in November of each year for allocation in December to beneficiaries before the start of each academic year in January. Once off allocations are preferred to avoid unnecessary anticipation from students and this will also minimize costs of fund administration.

2.0. The 2009/2010 Survey Objectives and Hypotheses

2.1. Survey Objectives

In tracking the public expenditures on the secondary schools bursary scheme, the project has addressed the following objectives:

- i. Assess the level of demand for the secondary schools bursary funds in Kenya.
- ii. Assess the efficiency of the secondary schools bursary scheme in Kenya.
- iii. Estimate the level of leakages (if any) in the secondary schools bursary scheme in Kenya
- iv. Make appropriate recommendations to strengthening the bursary scheme.

2.2. Survey Hypotheses

This survey was guided by the following hypotheses:

- i. There are more needy students in Kenya who require financial assistance than those actually awarded the secondary schools bursaries.
- ii. The secondary schools bursary scheme has not been effective in meeting the needs of the targeted students in Kenya.
- iii. There are potential leakages in the secondary schools bursary scheme in Kenya

2.3. Justification for Survey

The secondary school bursary scheme was introduced as a safety net in the education sector. However, there are increasing concerns regarding the ability and sensitivity of the scheme to cushion the disadvantaged groups against the high cost of education. Major concerns revolve around the inadequate finances for the scheme rendering it unable to cater for all the needy cases, weak administrative systems and questionable allocation criteria. Due to the shortcomings of the scheme and the high cost of education at secondary level, poor households are rendered unable to access quality secondary education. On this basis, the survey endeavoured to assess the effectiveness of the Bursary Scheme in Kenya.

3.0. Methodology

3.1. Sampling Plan

From the Ministry of Education, bursary funds are sent directly to 210 constituencies located in Kenya's 71 districts and 8 provinces. At the constituency level, the Constituency Bursary Fund Committee (CBFC) is responsible for evaluation of applicants; allocation of bursaries to students and disbursement of cheques to various schools, where students allocated bursaries are schooling.

During the first round of the TAP grants, IPAR conducted PETS of the bursary fund in Nairobi province in all its eight constituencies and 49 public schools. During the dissemination of the findings of the survey, the Ministry of Education noted that it was important to validate the findings

of the 2008 survey by conducting a national survey. With this in mind, during this second phase, IPAR rolled the tracking to all constituencies in the remaining seven provinces, namely: Central, Eastern, Nyanza, Rift Valley, North Eastern, Western and Coast. A national survey was deemed important to provide comprehensive analytical evidence to inform the revision of the bursary fund policy in the country. In total 202 constituencies were visited during the second phase.

In selecting the sample of schools for the study, the survey used an administrative list of facilities, provided by the Ministry of Education. From the list, every second school was selected in each constituency to constitute the sample of schools to be visited. A total of 29 schools were surveyed in Central province; 36 schools in Eastern; 32 schools in Nyanza; 49 schools in Rift Valley; 11 schools in North Eastern, 24 schools in Western and 21 schools in Coast. A total of 202 schools and 202 constituencies were sampled during the survey.

The survey tracked the funds over the period 2004-2008 from the Ministry of Education, to constituencies to schools and finally to beneficiaries. Planning meetings with provincial directors of education from the seven provinces and treasurers/secretaries of the 202 constituencies from the second week of September 2009 were held at provincial level. In the course of conducting the 2008 PETS, the Ford Foundation bursary fund was revealed to be effective. For this reason, IPAR held a meeting with the Ford Foundation fund Managers to learn how their bursary fund is managed and what can be emulated from them. Data collection commenced in October 2009 but due to the long November/December holiday, it was completed in January 2010.

3.2. Data and Data Sources

The survey collected both secondary and primary data. Secondary data were obtained by reviewing relevant records on allocations and disbursements at the national (Ministerial level), in 202 constituencies, and in 202 school. At national level, data were collected on overall budgetary allocations to the secondary schools bursary fund and disbursements to constituency level. The survey also collected information on what determines the allocation to constituencies and whether actual allocations over the five-year period conform to the official criteria. At the constituency level, the same information was collected over a five-year period. In addition, at the constituency level, data were collected on the demand levels for the bursary by examining the application records. Also from the records, the survey gathered information on the consistency in beneficiary allocations over the five year period and any other sources of bursary schemes available besides the SEBF. At the school level, the survey gathered information through Focus group discussion (FGDs) on beneficiaries' social economic background, and the modalities of meeting fees balances at the school level. To analyse efficiency in the allocation and disbursement of the SEBF, the survey collected data on the duration the funds take to be transferred from the Ministry of Education to the constituencies through to the school level.

3.3. Data Collection

The survey administered three questionnaires, one to school Principals, one to the beneficiaries and the other, to the Area Education officer (AEO)/ Divisional Education officer (DEO) who also sits in

the constituency bursary fund committee as the Treasurer. The instruments were tested and reviewed appropriately before using them to collect information in the various constituencies and schools. The instruments were administered by two researchers, with the assistance of fifteen research assistants during the months of October 2009 through January 2010. The questionnaires were filled by the persons administering them, except those questions that required financial data and number of beneficiaries over a period of time.

3.4. Definition of Variables

The survey collected information on the following variable

- ***Efficiency in Administration of the SEBF***. This was measured by collecting information on how long and timely the allocation and disbursement of funds from the Treasury to the Ministry of Education, and from the Ministry of Education to the Constituencies and eventually from the constituencies to the schools. Efficiency also involved monitoring the level of awareness about the bursary scheme among the beneficiaries.
- ***Demand Levels***. This has been captured at the constituency level by examining the number of applicants requesting for bursaries against those that are eventually awarded the bursaries. The difference between the applications and the beneficiaries is a measure of unmet demand or excess demand for the bursary fund.
- ***Leakages***. This has been measured as the difference between what is allocated by the Ministry of Education to constituencies and what is ultimately disbursed to schools (after a takedown of administrative expenses - as provided for in the guidelines).

4.0 Findings

A total of 184 constituencies and 189 schools out of a possible 202 constituencies and schools were surveyed. In North Eastern, Eastern, Western, and central province, all the targeted schools were surveyed. In Rift Valley, 92 percent; Nyanza 94 percent; Coast 62 percent of the targeted schools were surveyed. In terms of constituencies, all the targeted constituencies in North Eastern, Eastern, and Western provinces were surveyed. In rift Valley, 88 percent; Central 93 percent; Nyanza 94 percent; and Coast 62 percent of the constituencies targeted were surveyed. The relatively low achievement in terms of the targeted constituencies and schools was as a result of heavy rains that swept a number of bridges making some regions impassable during the months of November and December 2009. Besides, due to financial constraints, the research assistants a limited number of man-days to conduct the field work. In all school surveyed, beneficiaries of the secondary education bursary fund were also interviewed. In each school the survey targeted 10 beneficiaries. In total, 1,684 students were interviewed, 99 in coast province; 61 in North Eastern province, 314 in Nyanza province; 463 in Rift Valley province; 199 in Western; 360 in Eastern; and 188 in Central province. The findings of the survey are discussed below capturing the demand levels of the bursary fund, efficiency in the administration of the fund and leakages in the fund disbursement to beneficiaries.

4.1. Demand for Secondary School Bursary Fund

The bursary fund is basically meant to benefit the poor bright children. The Kenya integrated budget household (KIHBS) conducted in the year 2005/06 estimated that about 46.7 percent of the Kenyan population live on less than one dollar a day. Following the election violence that rocked the country after the 2008 disputed general elections, the percent of the poor people must have definitely gone up. This is because the election violence resulted in displacement of thousands of people and massive destruction of property. It then goes without say that if children from these poor families are to access education, the government needs to increase its efforts in funding secondary education. The demand for the bursary scheme is captured by the number of students applying for such funds. From the survey, records of students seeking for bursary and those that are actually awarded the funds are poorly kept at the constituency level. Some constituencies only keep the records of the beneficiaries. The Provincial Directors of Education (PDE), the AEO and the DEO attributed the poor record keeping to the following constraints: First, low level allocation of funds for administrative purposes. Constituencies are only allocated Ksh. 25,000 for administration. This is the money that is meant to be used to facilitate the meeting held at the constituencies to evaluate the applicants and award them bursary; used for communication to beneficiaries, both students and schools; and keep records. Second, constituency offices have not been computerized and therefore seeking for such services at the constituency is out of reach given the level of allocation for administrative purposes. Third, due to frequent transfers, formal handing over is rarely done and such, most constituencies do not have previous records. Fourth, due to the creation of new division and districts the records are left with the old regions. Table5.1 below presents records for the regions that have kept fairly good records of the levels of applicants for bursaries and those that were awarded for the period 2004 - 2008.

As attested from the Table 5.1, there is fairly good data in Central, Coast, Eastern and Nyanza provinces. Individual constituencies in these regions have maintained records of information on bursary for the period under study. The records reveal that between 2004 and 2006, the number of applicants for the bursary fund increased gradually. However, in 2007 and 2008, the number of applicants declined. This has been attributed to the introduction of the free tuition⁷ in secondary education and the subsequent revision of the allocation criteria which requires that only students in boarding schools should be considered for bursary allocations. Majority of students from poor families attend day secondary schools. The fees limit of the day schools being Ksh.10,500 students attending this schools do not any longer qualify for bursary allocation given that the government has already provided for their fee requirements. The free tuition secondary policy is complementary to the secondary bursary policy that is meant to ensure that all students who qualify to join secondary education are not constrained by the high cost of education in Kenya. The free secondary tuition funds are directly sent to schools based on school enrolment levels by the Ministry of Education.

⁷ Since financial year 2008/09 the government introduced a free secondary tuition. Under this programme, the government pays for all secondary students annually a total of Ksh. 10,500 irrespectively of whether they come from rich or poor background.

Table 4.1: Constituencies Demand for Bursaries: 2004 – 2008

Province	Constituency	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
		Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries
Riftvalley	Belgut	3156	814	26	4090	655	16	3561	786	22	3708	710	19	1640	353	22
	Sotik	2117	689	33	0	0	0	1400	659	47	2272	1027	45	1759	761	43
	Kilgoris	302	136	45	698	289	41	1478	295	20	679	130	19	535	105	20
	Kajiado North	1034	886	86	1405	777	55	2578	1381	54	2480	1560	63	1660	1036	62
	Chepalungu	970	676	70	1537	431	28	740	0	0	1116	150	13	176	90	51
	Subukia	1305	1049	80	2678	930	35	1417	324	23	2954	685	23	0	0	0
	Samumburu	1815	551	30	1870	251	13	1238	517	42	1223	210	17	1448	152	10
	Keiyo North	262	142	54	276	162	59	486	221	45	527	214	41	584	331	57
	Molo	3365	828	25	5340	973	18	5110	861	17	3824	981	26	0	0	0
	Marakwet East	1309	237	18	1140	214	19	640	133	21	1433	285	20	0	0	0
Average R/Valley		1564	601	38	2115	520	25	1865	575	31	2022	595	29	1115	404	36
Central	Kikuyu	806	470	58	1796	479	27	2933	859	29	2726	923	34	0	0	0
	Limuru	619	520	84	1584	266	17	1820	614	34	2164	568	26	2874	622	22
	Githunguri	930	733	79	2700	858	32	6929	1033	15	3725	866	23	858	597	70
	Kiambaa	1716	354	21	0	284	0	646	482	75	1685	621	37	900	393	44
	Kipipiri	900	404	45	1000	427	43	1200	586	49	1425	830	58	520	343	66
	Mukurweni	750	436	58	820	310	38	1505	750	50	1234	722	59	0	0	0
	Gatundu North	2963	2129	72	2860	1087	38	3020	823	27	1279	491	38	1523	839	55
	Kinangop	3056	331	11	1410	183	13	2911	747	26	2881	600	21	0	0	0
	Kandara	450	220	49	0	0	0	1530	1108	72	1025	826	81	833	599	72
	Juja	4007	358	9	2993	640	21	1200	340	28	0	219	0	0	0	0
	Kerugoya West	2030	756	37	1531	692	45	2072	860	42	1759	820	47	0	0	0
	Gichugu	1410	542	38	1333	944	71	1708	760	44	1677	776	46	0	0	0
	Kiharu	4220	689	16	3899	922	24	8155	1025	13	3096	416	13	0	0	0
	Lari	2446	565	23	3088	712	23	3172	540	17	1067	507	48	1200	670	56
	Ndia	560	255	46	652	416	64	781	510	65	983	708	72	0	0	0
Average Central		1791	584	33	1974	587	30	2639	736	28	1909	660	35	1244	580	47
Eastern	Gachoka	1929	199	10	3071	434	14	1590	332	21	3610	695	19	0	0	0
	Kaiti	1996	211	11	4373	589	13	2387	719	30	3935	578	15	0	0	0
	Mutitu	3150	383	12	3802	984	26	3240	669	21	3181	334	10	0	0	0
	Masinga	3189	438	14	5861	170	3	2901	739	25	3391	337	10	0	0	0
	Kathiani	3370	305	9	5242	732	14	3763	366	10	7109	258	4	0	0	0
	Kibwezi	3008	1416	47	2563	376	15	3051	1079	35	3651	933	26	0	0	0
	Kitui West	4756	1588	33	5787	1328	23	2435	1076	44	3897	674	17	0	0	0
	Kangundo	4317	1284	30	5002	1933	39	7250	2118	29	2823	1028	36	0	0	0
	Yatta	6855	2056	30	3341	1468	44	8900	1914	22	4311	1151	27	0	0	0
	Mbooni	3900	224	6	3711	264	7	5234	447	9	4101	342	8	0	0	0
	Kilome	3256	798	25	5406	689	13	6870	268	4	8062	859	11	0	0	0
	Mwingi North	3867	397	10	3462	456	13	4578	643	14	4080	315	8	0	0	0

Source: Survey Data 2009

Table 4.1: Constituencies Demand for Bursaries: 2004 – 2008

Province	Constituency	2004			2005			2006			2007			2008		
		Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries	Total No of Applicants	Total Beneficiaries	Percentage of Beneficiaries
Eastern	Mwingi South	4180	1018	24	3691	806	22	5335	822	15	3720	697	19	0	0	0
	Machakos To	6626	1082	16	5115	1707	33	3392	1055	31	3622	931	26	0	0	0
	Manyatta	2077	1077	52	2294	1499	65	4311	1402	33	2447	0	0	1624	846	52
	Isiolo North	953	679	71	920	132	14	941	366	39	0	108	0	0	103	0
	Siakago	1091	598	55	1593	392	25	1793	575	32	1567	525	34	0	0	0
	Tigania West	1500	580	39	2528	871	34	1962	866	44	1731	855	49	0	732	0
	Igembe South	3328	925	28	2601	800	31	2462	837	34	2614	668	26	1508	1276	85
Average Eastern		3631	848	23	3809	823	22	3916	858	22	3881	627	16	2570	739	29
Nyanza	Kitutu Masab	969	694	72	1002	712	71	1015	713	70	589	400	68	1188	815	69
	Bonchari	982	708	72	1000	713	71	1008	722	72	548	396	72	1186	765	65
	South Mugira	978	695	71	978	708	72	998	723	72	501	395	79	1160	814	70
	Uriri	927	692	75	971	712	73	1006	724	72	609	396	65	1336	811	61
	Migori	902	697	77	966	726	75	1185	729	62	501	397	79	1225	819	67
	Bomachoge	1003	699	70	1031	735	71	1042	733	70	530	418	79	1060	836	79
	Kitutu Chach	998	693	69	1005	722	72	1010	730	72	548	403	74	1195	817	68
	Muhoroni	2152	774	36	2037	857	42	2089	1027	49	1657	715	43	1556	474	30
	Gem	2295	453	20	2250	1002	45	2040	1035	51	861	846	98	0	0	0
	Rarieda	2055	1104	54	2784	306	11	3518	482	14	2929	655	22	598	428	72
	Ugenya	799	468	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	0	0	334	0
	Nyakach	4180	1648	39	9500	2814	30	12009	2918	24	7400	672	9	4005	540	13
	Rangwe	2604	2505	96	4200	3213	77	5450	3662	67	3851	2692	70	2250	743	33
Kisumu Town	836	563	67	2120	692	33	1955	433	22	700	500	71	1321	1935	146	
Average Nyanza		1549	885	57	2132	994	47	2452	1045	43	1633	679	42	1507	779	52
Coast	Magarini	1045	603	58	508	171	34	770	280	36	656	167	25	0	0	0
	Lamu West	368	130	35	751	356	47	450	225	50	586	190	32	0	0	0
	Matuga	1186	806	68	854	594	70	1077	747	69	1088	690	63	0	0	0
	Kaloleni	2300	426	19	2120	225	11	2200	401	18	2530	316	12	0	0	0
	Voi	1457	1023	70	1437	339	24	1550	356	23	738	301	41	407	183	45
	Msabweni	460	254	55	512	263	51	500	187	37	489	297	61	1041	299	29
	Likoni	1049	760	72	739	542	73	790	450	57	891	457	51	600	353	59
	Taveta	658	340	52	592	231	39	1019	315	31	285	104	36	0	0	0
	Wundanyi	1595	675	42	1480	638	43	1983	410	21	601	198	33	0	0	0
	Bahari	1961	1777	91	1748	262	15	1995	529	27	2118	474	22	1960	378	19
Average Coast		1208	679	56	1074	362	34	1233	390	32	998	319	32	1002	303	30
North Eastern	Dujis	410	312	76	0	0	0	180	36	20	610	131	21	221	48	22
	Mandera East	1870	504	27	1596	571	36	990	260	26	856	280	33	0	0	0
Average North Eastern		1140	408	36	1596	571	36	585	148	25	733	206	28	221	48	22
Western	Webuye	2760	786	28	4800	2160	45	4004	1922	48	2700	865	32	3230	536	17
	Hamisi	2061	856	42	2332	892	38	2508	918	37	2672	424	16	0	0	0
	Butula	378	112	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Average Western		1733	585	34	3566	1526	43	3256	1420	44	2686	645	24	3230	536	17

Source: Survey Data 2009

In terms of percentage of those that benefitted from the bursary fund, it is estimated that over the five year period, only 34 percent of the applicants were awarded bursaries- 32 percent in Rift Valley; 34 percent in Central; 22 percent in Eastern; 48 percent in Nyanza; 37 percent in Coast; 29 percent in North Eastern and 32 percent in Western. This implies that 66% of the applicants are unable to get funding under the secondary education bursary scheme outside of Nairobi province due to resource constraints. Though one cannot rule out undeserving cases, discussions with the CBFC revealed that more than 95 percent of the applicants are needy cases. From the survey conducted in 2008 in Nairobi Province, it was established that on average, 43 percent of the applicants benefitted from the secondary education bursary fund in Nairobi province over the period 2004-2007. Therefore, a student in Nairobi province applying for bursary funding has better chance of accessing bursary compared to students in other provinces.

This situation is made worse by the fact that beneficiaries are not assured of continuous funding. Discussions with constituency bursary fund committee members and the student beneficiaries revealed that students are not guaranteed of continuous funding. This implies that the fact that a student has been evaluated as poor and needy in one year does not guarantee them subsequent funding. Those seeking for funding are required to (re)apply annually for (re)evaluation and consideration for bursary allocation. Further, the level of funding relative to fees requirements is also very low, leaving the students with huge fee balances to clear. Information gathered through the FGDs with beneficiaries and the information provided by the school principals revealed that some of those that are unable to clear their fee balance in time waste a lot of time away from school. This contributes to their poor performance in schools. In some cases, information gathered through FGD with beneficiaries revealed that students from poor families have opted to transfer to 'cheap' schools or discontinued their schooling altogether. The information collected from the school principals indicated that in 121 schools out of a total of 187 schools, a total of 635 students discontinued their education annually. This translates to 5 students per school discounting their education or relocating to cheaper schools due to inability to clear their fees. For these students, the bursary fund has not been effective in assisting them access secondary education.

The analysis of the bursary allocation levels is presented in Table 5.2. The analysis is based on data collected at the constituency level from the constituency bursary fund committee. The data reveals that 83 percent of the beneficiaries received Ksh 5,000 and below whereas a paltry 3.6 percent of the beneficiaries received the maximum allocation of Ksh 15,000. These figures are similar to the finding of the survey conducted in Nairobi province in 2008 which indicated that majority of the students, estimated at 84.2 percent received the minimum allocation of Ksh. 5,000 and a paltry 0.4 percent received the maximum bursary allocation of Ksh. 15,000.

Table 4.2: Level of Bursary Allocation to Beneficiaries

Years	15,000	10,000	5000	<5000
2004	3.01	9.58	49.93	37.48
2005	3.07	11.08	48.92	36.93
2006	3.46	11.38	58.95	26.22
2007	2.83	14.38	59.89	22.89
2008	5.46	23.76	40.68	30.10
Average	3.57	14.03	51.67	30.72

Survey data, 2009

These amounts given to beneficiaries in terms of bursary funding do not compare well with the government approved maximum fees for day schools of Ksh.10,500; other boarding schools Ksh. 22,900 and national schools of Ksh.28,900. The regulation of fee notwithstanding, schools are known not to adhere to this limit and majority of them, especially the provincial and national schools charge up to more than three times the stipulated amounts under the excuse of Parents Teacher Association approvals realized during annual general meetings. The bursary fund allocation levels to beneficiaries is therefore too low to cover the entire fees for those assessed as poor and needy, especially in boarding schools now that the government is in the third year of implementing a tuition fee waiver for all students in all public schools.

The survey also collected data from schools on number of beneficiaries and amounts annually received by schools from the secondary education bursary fund and from other bursary providers. From Table 5.3, majority of beneficiaries on average received less than Ksh 5,000 both from the secondary education bursary fund as well as from other various bursary providers. What is also astounding from Table 5.3 is that beneficiaries from national schools and known provincial schools (well performers) got relatively high allocations that are fairly in-line with the maximum approved bursary allocations as compared to those beneficiaries from district and other provincial schools that do not perform well.

Table 4.3: Bursary Allocations per Student

Province	Constituency	School	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	
			2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		
Nyanza	Ndhiwa	St Gabriel mixed	-	-	-	-	1,241	1,500	11,316	5,397	3,033	3,850	
	Nyatike	St Michaels Nyademo	-	-	500	429	1,000	2,000	12,800	12,500	4,000	4,500	
	Muhoroni	Songhor Secondary	-	4,667	3,143	4,250	3,625	800	3,438	2,000	4,429	4,000	
		Kisumu Rural	Ndiru Mixed	-	-	-	-	-	5,172	-	-	1,759	5,449
		Alego Usonga	Ngiya Girls School	6,093	12,467	13,798	19,916	9,845	50,424	10,148	36,672	13,619	7,752
		Ugenya	Sega Girls School	-	-	6,000	1,200	10,000	10,000	14,500	9,882	4,815	12,375
		Rarieda	Chianda High School	9,155	8,000	5,211	8,375	6,625	7,956	8,600	9,417	4,267	7,500
		Nyakach	Nyongonga	6,353	-	3,750	-	4,108	-	-	-	-	-
		Karachuonyo	Gendia High School	3,271	-	5,000	-	6,414	-	7,105	20,834	-	6,332
		Bondo	Nyamira Girls Secondary	7,510	-	11,778	-	15,100	23,625	18,750	24,200	15,904	25,333
		Rangwe	Ogande Girls school	14,454	-	14,155	273	7,922	351	9,368	398	11,224	1,935
		Nyando	Ahero girls secondary	3,353	-	4,149	-	4,806	-	-	-	5,667	-
		Kasipul Kabondo	Ringa Boys High sch	4,014	-	3,891	-	4,342	-	4,016	-	4,261	-
		Kisumu Town East	Nyamasaria	2,392	4,000	3,729	3,750	3,977	-	3,900	-	6,183	-
		Kisumu Town west	Kisumu Girls High School	7,290	13,582	6,231	11,148	7,665	14,548	7,984	8,167	6,040	6,240
		Rongo	Pe-Hill	3,646	-	2,937	-	3,455	-	4,237	-	5,829	-
		Kuria	Kegonga secondary	2,000	-	1,250	-	1,700	-	6,143	-	6,444	-
		Uriri	Mukuyo Mixed School	1,478	-	1,866	-	2,100	-	4,333	-	3,333	-
		Kitutu Chache	Kioge Girls School	45,500	-	3,633	3,667	4,971	3,000	5,169	-	8,471	-
		North Mugirango	Manga Girls High School	6,125	-	5,560	-	4,143	-	4,000	-	3,545	-
		Bobasi	Nyamagwa	1,963	-	2,298	-	1,837	-	5,000	-	13,667	-
		Bobasi	Borangi P.A.G. School	1,300	-	1,000	-	1,313	-	1,143	-	-	-
		Kitutu Masaba	Tombe Girls	4,387	-	3,845	-	4,098	10,000	7,682	-	6,344	-
		Migori	Kadika Girls	4,048	-	4,280	-	4,151	-	4,833	-	5,952	-
		South Mugirango	Nyagweta	897	-	1,074	-	1,030	-	645	-	-	-
		Nyaribari Masaba	St Lwanga Ichuni	4,750	-	4,508	-	3,462	-	5,459	-	8,020	-
		West Mugirango	Nyachogochogo Secondary	6,250	-	6,800	-	5,833	-	2,100	-	-	-
		Bochari	Bogiakumu Secondary	5,000	-	4,375	-	4,000	-	4,364	-	-	-
		Bomachoge	Riokindo Mixed	1,952	-	2,049	-	3,171	-	3,743	-	2,525	-
	Eastern	Moyale	Moyale Boys	-	-	-	-	5,000	2,829	3,053	4,102	-	4,742
		North Imenti	Giaki Secondary School	14,798	-	-	-	10,444	-	5,000	-	8,000	-
		Tigania East	Rware Girls	3,433	3,000	4,636	3,014	3,684	2,400	5,000	5,000	-	-
Tigania West		Kibuline Secondary	3,228	-	2,459	-	239	-	5,000	-	5,000	-	
Isiolo North		Isiolo Girls secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Nithi		Chogoria Biys	2,656	8,765	46,000	4,369	6,667	5,447	46,795	7,940	7,162	10,754	
South Imenti		Kanyakine High School	-	-	-	9,208	3,500	13,325	5,000	12,130	9,177	12,365	
Sakuu		Marsabit Boys Secondary	-	-	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	
Laisamis		Laisamis Secondary	4,091	215	5,000	656	5,089	2,927	4,541	4,105	8,328	4,238	
Isiolo South		Garba Tula Secondary	7,468	7,867	3,444	2,628	4,120	2,523	-	-	-	4,264	
Manyatta		Kamama Boys	4,219	8,629	7,397	7,576	3,445	8,158	2,616	7,400	-	-	
Runyenjes		Kavutiri Boys	6,188	-	2,217	-	2,200	-	3,333	-	-	-	
Siakago		Siakago Girls School	3,298	9,380	7,187	29,210	10,176	19,204	3,889	4,258	-	-	
Igembe South		Athiru Gaiti Secondary	3,606	-	6,667	-	5,278	-	4,167	-	10,818	1,750	
Imenti Central		Gakando Secondary School	3,000	-	3,750	-	8,889	4,929	5,083	10,000	8,700	-	
Tharaka		Tharaka Boys	3,441	5,223	8,049	19,980	5,041	13,361	5,229	22,093	4,456	27,576	
North Horr		North Horr Secondary	-	-	-	-	7,728	1,684	3,932	1,600	4,521	1,778	
Mwingi North		Yambiu Girls School	5,065	5,475	5,300	5,135	5,282	5,006	5,205	5,626	5,125	5,154	
Masinga		Ikatini Secondary	2,553	2,386	5,311	2,156	5,187	2,396	5,980	1,447	5,063	-	
Mbooni		Kako Secondary	3,691	-	-	983	4,226	5,500	4,100	1,250	6,960	-	
Makueni		Mavindini	3,964	2,857	3,952	1,778	5,000	700	4,762	5,000	4,137	811	
Kibwezi		Kasue Girls Secondary	2,521	4,809	6,545	-	6,040	-	8,115	8,514	3,779	8,921	
Machakos Town		Mbukuni	4,201	1,500	4,333	500	4,693	500	5,265	2,650	3,462	3,333	
Kitui Central		St. Mary's Miambani	3,874	4,179	12,200	983	4,590	10,050	4,375	12,588	4,704	3,015	
Mwingi South		Migwani Secondary	5,161	-	8,067	5,556	4,000	4,100	6,945	-	5,944	-	
Mutitu		Ngungi secondary	3,782	3,143	3,952	1,500	4,444	640	5,048	4,333	8,267	541	
Kitui South		Mathima Secondary	10,667	1,538	3,042	5,811	13,371	-	8,350	-	9,482	-	
Mwala		Mango Secondary	4,512	-	8,508	6,502	4,000	3,465	7,172	-	8,500	-	
Kitui West		Keakeani Mixed Schol	3,027	2,043	4,190	4,268	8,365	3,440	11,145	4,354	13,365	6,720	
Kaiti		st. Lucia Girls	6,600	4,509	2,867	2,627	4,073	1,531	3,630	882	5,064	2,015	
Gachoka		Mayori secondary	-	-	6,818	-	10,000	6,500	5,000	10,083	-	-	
Kangundo		Misyani Girls	4,274	3,105	-	7,223	3,467	3,465	6,752	7,077	7,636	6,390	

Source: PETS 2009 Data

Table 4.3: Bursary Allocations per Student

Province	Constituency	School	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others
			2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Kathiani	Mitamboni	3,559	2,100	2,694	3,781	6,818	5,025	8,495	5,083	8,120	4,000
	Yatta	Kithiamani H.G.M	3,365	1,444	5,879	-	6,805	10,738	6,270	4,900	8,893	4,714
	Kilome	ACK St. Stephens	3,768	3,000	4,222	1,917	6,423	950	4,822	5,061	4,303	967
	Ntonyiri	Thitha Seconddary	2,995	1,309	7,378	885	3,120	1,927	6,846	1,085	9,150	1,450
Central	Kangema	Kihoya secondary	-	-	4,200	2,000	3,920	2,250	3,761	2,000	2,000	-
	Kandara	Kagira Secondary	3,667	-	788	2,667	4,375	769	2,750	1,765	4,692	333
	Gatundu North	Gakoe High School	1,793	2,267	3,792	2,718	5,625	2,196	7,167	2,950	-	-
	Kigumo	Turuturu Secondary	2,421	-	4,500	1,750	4,882	3,000	5,263	4,000	-	2,813
	Gatundu South	Muthiya Girls Secondary	4,333	2,119	5,947	3,527	13,303	3,108	8,413	8,377	7,618	5,834
	Juja	Munyu Girls Ssecondary School	2,200	3,874	3,095	8,938	6,531	8,588	5,528	4,737	-	-
	Maragua	Ichagaki Secondary	4,600	4,226	5,000	6,129	5,000	4,500	5,000	4,822	3,600	7,000
	Gatanga	Gatanga Girls Secondary	4,107	5,141	3,688	6,796	6,103	5,882	9,345	7,678	10,273	9,707
	Nyeri Town	Kagumo High school	14,709	2,667	6,545	10,000	5,333	6,000	4,833	7,118	7,694	5,578
	Ol-Kalou	Manaytta Secondary	3,348	-	4,636	-	5,000	3,250	5,079	2,000	2,945	-
	Kieni	Mweiga High School	5,500	2,829	6,200	3,900	5,125	4,895	5,364	5,143	6,286	5,565
	Mathira	Ruthagati Secondary	3,476	-	2,265	4,000	4,200	5,438	5,000	5,093	4,241	3,365
	Kerugoya Kutus	kiaga Secondary	-	-	-	-	4,071	-	3,833	-	2,800	1,200
	Ndia	Kiine Mixed School	-	-	5,222	-	5,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	15,000
	Mukurweni	Tambaya Mixed school	4,250	3,882	10,000	3,776	3,545	3,794	3,000	5,283	4,000	4,158
	Lari	Bathi Secondary	-	-	-	-	769	20,000	1,000	11,000	833	31,400
	Tetu	Dr. kenundia Girls school	4,335	-	4,000	-	7,444	5,947	9,000	7,000	8,118	5,295
	Kippiiri	Wajohi Girls Secondary	2,929	4,286	4,111	3,556	3,333	3,409	3,429	2,962	5,714	3,000
	Mathioya	Kiriani Secondary	5,667	5,147	7,700	3,714	11,000	4,560	12,000	4,455	5,000	4,211
	Othaya	Karima Boys	9,643	1,929	10,000	5,200	5,000	3,880	10,000	6,807	10,000	5,961
	Kinangop	Heni secondary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,786	4,364	7,267	1,386
	Githunguri	Thyota Secondary	1,500	-	2,667	-	-	4,719	-	3,452	-	3,625
	Ndaragwa	Murichu Secondary School	3,040	-	3,579	-	5,147	2,333	5,245	1,455	3,000	-
	Kiharu	Dr. Kiano secondary School	2,955	3,850	5,167	2,429	5,385	3,316	4,167	7,188	6,750	3,600
	Kikuyu	Mary Leakey Girls	12,750	4,069	5,654	3,258	6,333	3,469	7,528	4,022	9,067	5,482
	Mwea	Ng'ang'a Secondary	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	2,000	3,000
	Limuru	Ngarariga	-	-	-	-	1,510	2,815	2,771	7,673	3,024	6,808
	Gichugu	Mutige Secondary School	-	3,765	2,236	5,061	3,889	5,606	1,057	12,772	2,448	5,740
	Kiambaa	Tingang'a	-	-	-	-	3,500	2,375	3,323	500	6,074	2,267
Rift Valley	Kipkelion	Londiani Girls School	-	-	-	-	-	4,629	7,675	6,444	3,947	4,077
	Turukana South	Uhuru High School	-	-	-	-	5,000	4,641	6,667	3,366	6,154	3,313
	Ainamoi	Kipchimchim Secondary School	-	-	7,942	-	5,428	-	4,500	-	5,463	-
	Konoin	Ruseya Secondary School	3,448	7,000	3,287	9,000	4,583	10,500	5,288	8,500	5,143	-
	North Baringo	Ossen High School	2,342	2,132	3,975	3,780	8,156	4,940	7,369	6,281	4,598	3,611
	Sotik	Kipsonoi Secondary	1,000	1,370	500	315	-	345	2,425	163	2,037	219
	Buret	Kapsogut Secondary	13,575	-	11,667	-	9,286	-	7,667	-	8,750	-
	Kilgoris	Emurua Dikirr Secondary School	4,958	6,810	5,421	10,009	11,125	540	10,000	6,419	8,000	4,300
	Narok North	St Anthony's Secondary School	14,953	6,563	8,250	5,618	2,000	5,027	8,889	4,114	2,917	3,146
	Narok south	Loita Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,192	3,458	5,114	3,518
	Kajiado North	Enoomatasiani Secondary school	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,301	8,330	4,151	9,312
	Turkana Central	Moi High School	-	-	-	10,000	2,000	8,000	3,000	7,714	3,769	5,667
	Chepalungu	Moi Siongiroi Girls school	6,333	18,627	6,228	18,614	6,286	18,377	6,300	18,125	6,333	16,227
	Nakuru	Nakuru High	1,104	12,967	11,034	12,231	13,000	9,519	22,800	9,130	-	-
	Mogotio	Mogotio High School	2,361	5,000	2,945	1,923	5,083	5,000	5,308	3,500	-	-
	Samubru west	AIC Moi Girls Samburu	5,302	3,005	4,434	1,606	4,005	2,006	3,322	2,179	3,680	2,821
	Rongai	Kirobon Secondary School	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	Keiyo North	St. Patricks Iten	4,966	1,865	3,113	4,467	2,938	5,074	3,935	2,179	4,879	3,067
	Keiyo South	Koptega Secondary School	-	-	-	-	5,125	2,228	4,667	2,504	4,110	-
	Baringo Central	kabranet High School	-	4,341	4,648	5,950	4,259	8,433	4,908	5,683	6,324	5,254
	Marakweti East	Sambirir Secondary School	3,000	4,058	8,182	7,295	6,935	6,043	5,000	4,341	-	-
	Marakweti West	Chebara Boys Secondary	8,813	6,250	7,667	5,000	7,143	6,000	9,333	7,143	-	-
	Aldai	Kapkeben AIC Girls	37,500	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	4,000	-	-	-
	Kajiado Central	Olkejuado High School	2,571	3,940	1,900	5,600	3,255	7,420	2,565	7,115	7,957	8,009
	Pokot Central	Cheptulel Boys	-	-	-	-	-	3,880	5,000	2,870	-	-
	North Pokot	Mr.Kanyao Secondary	-	-	500	-	-	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
	Mosop	St.Francis girls Cheptarit	4,314	11,805	2,523	4,000	4,079	913	6,413	2,432	5,894	6,389
	Cherangany	St. Marks Girls	-	-	6,024	-	3,030	-	3,261	-	-	-
	Eldoret East	Moi Girls Eldoret	9,089	19,629	8,414	22,578	9,713	15,211	9,980	19,024	11,261	28,169
	Kwanza	Kitum Secondary	3,578	-	1,351	1,583	2,123	752	2,452	2,240	-	-

Source: PETS 2009 Data

“-“ Data not available

Table 4.3: Bursary Allocations per Student

Province	Constituency	School	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others	SEBF	Others
			2004		2005		2006		2007		2008	
	Saboti	Kabunywewe Girls	6,304	2,050	6,000	2,340	5,677	2,040	6,800	3,875	-	-
	Emgwen	Terge Secondary	3,430	3,333	3,430	3,049	3,430	4,757	4,033	3,144	-	-
	Kajiado South	Oloitoktok	27,468	4,187	4,113	4,332	6,565	4,266	9,582	3,612	7,778	6,558
	Baringo East	Chemolingot	3,720	6,164	3,890	5,011	7,417	10,314	10,000	8,590	-	-
	Laikipia East	Ngobit	1,597	-	2,805	-	1,633	-	7,415	-	6,612	-
	Kapenguria	Chepkormswa	6,794	1,807	29,986	4,023	21,261	928	9,348	4,877	-	-
Western	Kimillili	Maeni Girls school	-	-	4,625	-	4,079	-	5,116	-	4,683	-
	Kandunyi	Kibabii High School	-	-	-	-	1,069	-	14,787	-	14,868	-
	Webuye	St. cecilia Girls School	-	-	10,698	-	10,052	20,700	10,333	14,500	10,313	23,000
	Malava	Malava Boys	22,214	-	28,342	6,800	19,713	2,250	15,631	16,333	-	-
	Mt. Elgon	Kapsokwony Boys	-	-	6,188	-	6,875	11,176	15,263	11,538	-	-
	Hamisi	Munzatsi Secondary School	5,500	-	6,000	-	1,250	-	2,667	1,273	2,739	-
	Lugari	Kivaywa	16,322	8,000	16,418	13,000	6,746	5,833	9,344	16,667	9,251	18,600
	Sirisia	Chwele Girls School	5,686	28,400	5,747	2,000	8,308	-	5,000	17,235	8,667	-
	Emuhaya	Emusire high school	19,405	-	77,033	7,643	25,937	5,500	79,120	4,667	22,280	4,700
	Bumula	Kabula Secondary	-	-	12,130	-	9,326	-	8,514	-	7,314	-
	Butula	Lugulu AIC Secondary	5,929	-	9,500	-	6,333	-	6,222	-	6,222	-
	Butere	Butere Boys High school	-	-	5,559	-	7,385	2,870	5,466	4,206	11,652	6,813
	Sabatia	Keveye Girls School	8,250	-	4,827	-	4,763	9,250	4,325	-	4,585	20,000
	Matungu	St. Mathias Kholera	2,920	-	4,571	2,333	4,690	-	5,611	4,571	4,292	5,000
	Funyula	Namboboto Secondary	2,344	3,294	2,341	2,380	2,132	4,220	2,083	5,217	2,462	4,880
	Shinyalu	Mukumu Girls	11,750	19,250	10,000	22,300	-	23,450	-	26,200	12,697	26,425
	Lurambi	Kakamega high School	-	-	6,593	14,228	6,838	7,997	9,877	-	8,462	11,886
	Nambale	Mundika High School	-	-	4,333	-	5,050	-	7,077	-	3,909	-
	Mumias	Mumias Boys Muslim school	5,406	2,136	6,428	4,946	5,000	3,492	6,304	4,170	9,692	3,773
North Eastern	Mandera East	Mandera Secondary	2,500	-	3,288	-	5,149	-	3,778	-	9,333	-
	Majir North	Bute Girls Secondary	2,651	-	3,597	-	2,551	-	3,443	-	-	-
	Mandera West	Takaba Boys	2,490	-	6,838	-	1,538	-	7,837	5,400	-	-
	Wajir West	Griftu Secondary	5,423	-	3,188	-	8,257	-	5,071	-	-	-
	Dujis	NEP Girls Secondary	2,659	2,384	8,000	3,506	5,266	5,643	6,429	3,963	8,000	5,000
	Wajir South	Senior Chief	7,333	1,200	5,400	2,667	2,000	3,125	2,222	6,500	6,400	16,667
	Ijara	Husuf Haji Girls School	-	-	-	-	9,000	11,500	4,783	1,818	-	-
	Fafi	Bura Secondary	5,155	-	5,903	-	3,160	-	5,000	-	5,000	-
	Dujis	Garissa High School	7,417	14,641	8,001	16,511	7,893	16,763	7,885	18,715	8,506	17,269
	Lagdera	Modagashe Secondary	2,518	-	3,931	2,000	4,950	2,769	3,013	-	-	-
	Mandera Central	Etwak Girls School	-	-	-	-	10,000	-	8,000	-	-	-
Coast	Mvita	Tononoka Boys	2,267	5,850	2,847	9,517	-	6,900	3,000	11,825	4,000	2,657
	Likoni	Likono Secondary School	2,050	2,182	1,681	833	4,012	1,455	3,017	1,333	2,015	7,000
	Bahari	Bahari Girls	804	3,716	1,081	3,053	467	1,608	1,856	891	642	1,625
	Ganze	SokoKe Secondary	4,351	9,703	230	4,078	1,696	5,748	5,317	3,422	15,720	6,846
	Voi	David Kayanda School	2,807	1,193	4,816	5,840	5,769	7,019	5,000	7,406	8,333	4,368
	Taveta	Eldoro	3,153	-	13,068	4,378	6,540	10,758	5,200	3,997	5,880	4,689
	Kinango	Mazeras Girls	3,133	-	-	3,000	4,063	-	-	5,000	3,227	-
	Kisauini	Allidina Visram	-	-	4,468	9,127	4,430	6,586	5,038	10,682	-	-
	Garsen	Tarasaa Mixed School	-	-	8,571	4,512	2,545	6,642	7,451	3,566	-	-
	Magarini	Galana Secondary	2,814	14,824	5,148	7,290	6,186	9,696	9,053	3,143	8,000	4,715
	Malindi	F.B. Tuva Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	-	3,000	2,397

Source: PETS 2009 Data

“-“ Data not available

Table 4.3: Bursary Allocations per Student

Province	Constituency	School	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Rift Valley	Kipkelion	Londiani Girls School	-	-	-	7,675	3,947	-	-	4,629	6,444	4,077
	Turukana South	Uhuru High School	-	-	5,000	6,667	6,154	-	-	4,641	3,366	3,313
	Ainamoi	Kipchimchim Secondary School	-	7,942	5,428	4,500	5,463	-	-	-	-	-
	Konoin	Ruseya Secondary School	3,448	3,287	4,583	5,288	5,143	7,000	9,000	10,500	8,500	-
	North Baringo	Ossen High School	2,342	3,975	8,156	7,369	4,598	2,132	3,780	4,940	6,281	3,611
	Sotik	Kipsonoi Secondary	1,000	500	-	2,425	2,037	1,370	315	345	163	219
	Buret	Kapsogut Secondary	13,575	11,667	9,286	7,667	8,750	-	-	-	-	-
	Kilgoris	Emurua Dikirr Secondary School	4,958	5,421	11,125	10,000	8,000	6,810	10,009	540	6,419	4,300
	Bomet	St Catherine Girls Secondary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,550
	Narok North	St Anthony's Secondary School	14,953	8,250	2,000	8,889	2,917	6,563	5,618	5,027	4,114	3,146
	Narok south	Loita Secondary	-	-	-	5,192	5,114	-	-	-	3,458	3,518
	Kajiado North	Enoomatasiani Secondary school	-	-	-	3,301	4,151	-	-	-	8,330	9,312
	Turkana Central	Moi High School	-	-	2,000	3,000	3,769	-	10,000	8,000	7,714	5,667
	Chepalungu	Moi Siongiroi Girls school	6,333	6,228	6,286	6,300	6,333	18,627	18,614	18,377	18,125	16,227
	Nakuru	Nakuru High	1,104	11,034	13,000	22,800	-	12,967	12,231	9,519	9,130	-
	Nakuru North	Moi Forces-Lanet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108,280	-
	Mogotio	Mogotio High School	2,361	2,945	5,083	5,308	-	5,000	1,923	5,000	3,500	-
	Laikipia West	Ndururi Mixed school	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Samubru west	AIC Moi Girls Samburu	5,302	4,434	4,005	3,322	3,680	3,005	1,606	2,006	2,179	2,821
	Rongai	Kirobon Secondary School	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000
	Keiyo North	St. Patricks Iten	4,966	3,113	2,938	3,935	4,879	1,865	4,467	5,074	2,179	3,067
	Keiyo South	Koptega Secondary School	-	-	5,125	4,667	4,110	-	-	2,228	2,504	-
	Baringo Central	kabranet High School	-	4,648	4,259	4,908	6,324	4,341	5,950	8,433	5,683	5,254
	Marakweti East	Sambirir Secondary School	3,000	8,182	6,935	5,000	-	4,058	7,295	6,043	4,341	-
	Marakweti West	Chebara Boys Secondary	8,813	7,667	7,143	9,333	-	6,250	5,000	6,000	7,143	-
	Aldai	Kapkeben AIC Girls	37,500	3,000	3,000	4,000	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eldoret South	cCheptiret Secondary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Kajiado Central	Olkejuado High School	2,571	1,900	3,255	2,565	7,957	3,940	5,600	7,420	7,115	8,009
	Pokot Central	Cheptulel Boys	-	-	-	5,000	-	-	-	3,880	2,870	-
	North Pokot	Mr.Kanyao Secondary	-	500	-	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
	Mosop	St.Francis girls Cheptarit	4,314	2,523	4,079	6,413	5,894	11,805	4,000	913	2,432	6,389
	Cherangany	St. Marks Girls	-	6,024	3,030	3,261	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Eldoret East	Moi Girls Eldoret	9,089	8,414	9,713	9,980	11,261	19,629	22,578	15,211	19,024	28,169
	Kwanza	Kitum Secondary	3,578	1,351	2,123	2,452	-	-	1,583	752	2,240	-
	Saboti	Kabunyefwe Girls	6,304	6,000	5,677	6,800	-	2,050	2,340	2,040	3,875	-
	Emgwen	Terge Secondary	3,430	3,430	3,430	4,033	-	3,333	3,049	4,757	3,144	-
	Kajiado South	Oloitoktok	27,468	4,113	6,565	9,582	7,778	4,187	4,332	4,266	3,612	6,558
	Baringo East	Chemolingot	3,720	3,890	7,417	10,000	-	6,164	5,011	10,314	8,590	-
	Laikipia East	Ngobit	1,597	2,805	1,633	7,415	6,612	-	-	-	-	-
	Kapenguria	Chepkormswa	6,794	29,986	21,261	9,348	-	1,807	4,023	928	4,877	-

Source: PETS 2009 Data “-“ Data not available

Table 4.3: Bursary Allocations per Student

Province	Constituency	School	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	
Western	Kimillili	Maeni Girls school	-	4,625	4,079	5,116	4,683	-	-	-	-	-	
	Kandunyi	Kibabii High School	-	-	1,069	14,787	14,868	-	-	-	-	-	
	Webuye	St. cecilia Girls School	-	10,698	10,052	10,333	10,313	-	-	20,700	14,500	23,000	
	Malava	Malava Boys	22,214	28,342	19,713	15,631	-	-	6,800	2,250	16,333	-	
	Mt. Elgon	Kapsokwony Boys	-	6,188	6,875	15,263	-	-	-	11,176	11,538	-	
	Hamisi	Munzatsi Secondary School	5,500	6,000	1,250	2,667	2,739	-	-	-	1,273	-	
	Lugari	Kivaywa	16,322	16,418	6,746	9,344	9,251	8,000	13,000	5,833	16,667	18,600	
	Sirisia	Chwele Girls School	5,686	5,747	8,308	5,000	8,667	28,400	2,000	-	17,235	-	
	Emuhaya	Emusire high school	19,405	77,033	25,937	79,120	22,280	-	7,643	5,500	4,667	4,700	
	Bumula	Kabula Secondary	-	12,130	9,326	8,514	7,314	-	-	-	-	-	
	Butula	Lugulu AIC Secondary	5,929	9,500	6,333	6,222	6,222	-	-	-	-	-	
	Butere	Butere Boys High school	-	5,559	7,385	5,466	11,652	-	-	2,870	4,206	6,813	
	Sabatia	Keveye Girls School	8,250	4,827	4,763	4,325	4,585	-	-	9,250	-	20,000	
	Matungu	St. Mathias Kholera	2,920	4,571	4,690	5,611	4,292	-	2,333	-	4,571	5,000	
	Funyula	Namboboto Secondary	2,344	2,341	2,132	2,083	2,462	3,294	2,380	4,220	5,217	4,880	
	Shinyalu	Mukumu Girls	11,750	10,000	-	-	12,697	19,250	22,300	23,450	26,200	26,425	
	Lurambi	Kakamega high School	-	6,593	6,838	9,877	8,462	-	14,228	7,997	-	11,886	
	Nambale	Mundika High School	-	4,333	5,050	7,077	3,909	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mumias	Mumias Boys Muslim school	5,406	6,428	5,000	6,304	9,692	2,136	4,946	3,492	4,170	3,773	
	Khwisero	Namasuli Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
North Eastern	Mandera East	Mandera Secondary	2,500	3,288	5,149	3,778	9,333	-	-	-	-	-	
	Majir North	Bute Girls Secondary	2,651	3,597	2,551	3,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Mandera West	Takaba Boys	2,490	6,838	1,538	7,837	-	-	-	-	5,400	-	
	Wajir West	Griftu Secondary	5,423	3,188	8,257	5,071	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dujis	NEP Girls Secondary	2,659	8,000	5,266	6,429	8,000	2,384	3,506	5,643	3,963	5,000	
	Wajir South	Senior Chief	7,333	5,400	2,000	2,222	6,400	1,200	2,667	3,125	6,500	16,667	
	Ijara	Husuf Haji Girls School	-	-	9,000	4,783	-	-	-	11,500	1,818	-	
	Fafi	Bura Secondary	5,155	5,903	3,160	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-	
	Dujis	Garissa High School	7,417	8,001	7,893	7,885	8,506	14,641	16,511	16,763	18,715	17,269	
	Lagdera	Modagashe Secondary	2,518	3,931	4,950	3,013	-	-	2,000	2,769	-	-	
	Mandera Central	Elwak Girls School	-	-	10,000	8,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Coast	Mvita	Tononoka Boys	2,267	2,847	-	3,000	4,000	5,850	9,517	6,900	11,825	2,657
	Likoni	Likono Secondary School	2,050	1,681	4,012	3,017	2,015	2,182	833	1,455	1,333	7,000	
Bahari	Bahari Girls	804	1,081	467	1,856	642	3,716	3,053	1,608	891	1,625		
Ganze	SokoKe Secondary	4,351	230	1,696	5,317	15,720	9,703	4,078	5,748	3,422	6,846		
Voi	David Kayanda School	2,807	4,816	5,769	5,000	8,333	1,193	5,840	7,019	7,406	4,368		
Taveta	Eldoro	3,153	13,068	6,540	5,200	5,880	-	4,378	10,758	3,997	4,689		
Kinango	Mazeras Girls	3,133	-	4,063	-	3,227	-	3,000	-	5,000	-		
Kisauni	Allidina Visram	-	4,468	4,430	5,038	-	-	9,127	6,586	10,682	-		
Garsen	Tarasaa Mixed School	-	8,571	2,545	7,451	-	-	4,512	6,642	3,566	-		
Magarini	Galana Secondary	2,814	5,148	6,186	9,053	8,000	14,824	7,290	9,696	3,143	4,715		
Kaloleni	Kasidi Secondary School	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Malindi	F.B. Tuva Secondary	-	-	-	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-	2,397	

Source: PETS 2009 Data “-“ Data not available

Unlike the funding through the secondary education bursary fund that does not guarantee beneficiaries of continuous funding, other bursary providers, especially foundations guarantee beneficiaries of continuous funding to completion of secondary education. Discussion with the Jomo Kenyatta Foundation scholarship providers revealed that the application requirements for bursary funding are the same with those required under the secondary education bursary fund. The only difference is that beneficiaries are awarded the maximum required fee and are guaranteed for funding for a period of four years to enable them complete secondary education. Low level funding only keeps students in school for a while before they are sent away from schools to find other ways of clearing their fees. According to the CBFC, because the applicants are too many, one can only receive a bursary once in an academic year and the bursary is spread thinly so that majority of the applicants evaluated as poor and needy can benefit. Further, the CBFC notes that the bursary is only meant to assist the children from poor families and this should not be misinterpreted to mean that the government is financing the education of all children from poor families.

Bursary allocation to constituencies is dependent on the annual budgetary provisions, the number of students enrolled in secondary schools in a particular constituency, total national secondary school enrolments and poverty indices. Budgetary provision for bursary financing has remained static. For the period 2003/04 and 2004/05 the government allocated Kshs 770 million for bursary disbursement to all constituencies. This was slightly increased to Kshs.800 million and remained static for the financial years 2005/06 and 2006/07 and 2007/08. This too is not in line with the high number of students joining secondary education from primary level, moreso, given that primary education is government financed in all public primary schools. As an alternative, to complement the allocations from the secondary education bursary, students have resorted to applying for bursaries from other providers. They also apply for the secondary education bursary in more than one constituency. This other bursary provider though specific to regions, a number of them are national. They include: The Jomo Kenyatta Foundation; World Vision; Local Authority Transfer Fund; Faith Based organizations; Constituency Development Fund; Chandaria Foundation; Youth Sponsorship Programme (YSP); Forum for African Women Educationists (FAWE); KENWA; Kenya Professional Association of Women in Agriculture and Environment (KEPAWAE); Aga Khan Foundation; World Vision; Plan International; Cooperative Bank ; Care International; AMREF ; USAID; UNICEF; among others. Of these providers, the beneficiaries of the Jomo Kenya Foundation are the majority and those benefiting from the Foundation are guaranteed full bursary for their secondary schooling once evaluated as poor and needy.

Out of a total of 51,989 students in 187 schools that received bursary funds over the period 2004-2008, 62 percent received the secondary education bursary fund and 38 percent received bursaries from other providers. This is the opposite of the findings of the survey that was conducted in Nairobi province in 2008 where an estimated 62 percent of beneficiaries were from other providers. This can be attributed to the fact that most of the other bursary providers are located in Nairobi province and generally most parents in the city are more aggressive in looking for finances to meet the high cost

of living in Nairobi province. Besides, Nairobi residents have easy access to different sources of getting information as opposed to those in other provinces.

To complement the government initiative on ensuring that bright children from poor families are retained in schools, various schools have their own initiatives. From the survey data, 81 percent of the schools surveyed indicated that they have come up with various modalities of ensuring that students are retained in school. These include: requesting for funding from prominent politicians; church organizations; seeking for scholarships from Foundations and well wishers; retaining the students in school; allowing parents to pay in meagre instalments; writing off balance by the board of governments for the very poor students; work for fee initiatives; food for fee initiatives; offering employment opportunities within the school to parents etc. However, these initiatives have brought about another secondary problem in schools- unpaid huge fees balances due to inability of parents and donors to honour their pledges. To address the problem of fees balances in schools, the CBFC, school Principals and beneficiaries of bursaries are of the opinion that there is merit in providing full sponsorship by all bursaries providers to ensure that students are retained in school to concentrate on their studies.

4.2. Efficiency in Administration of the SEBF

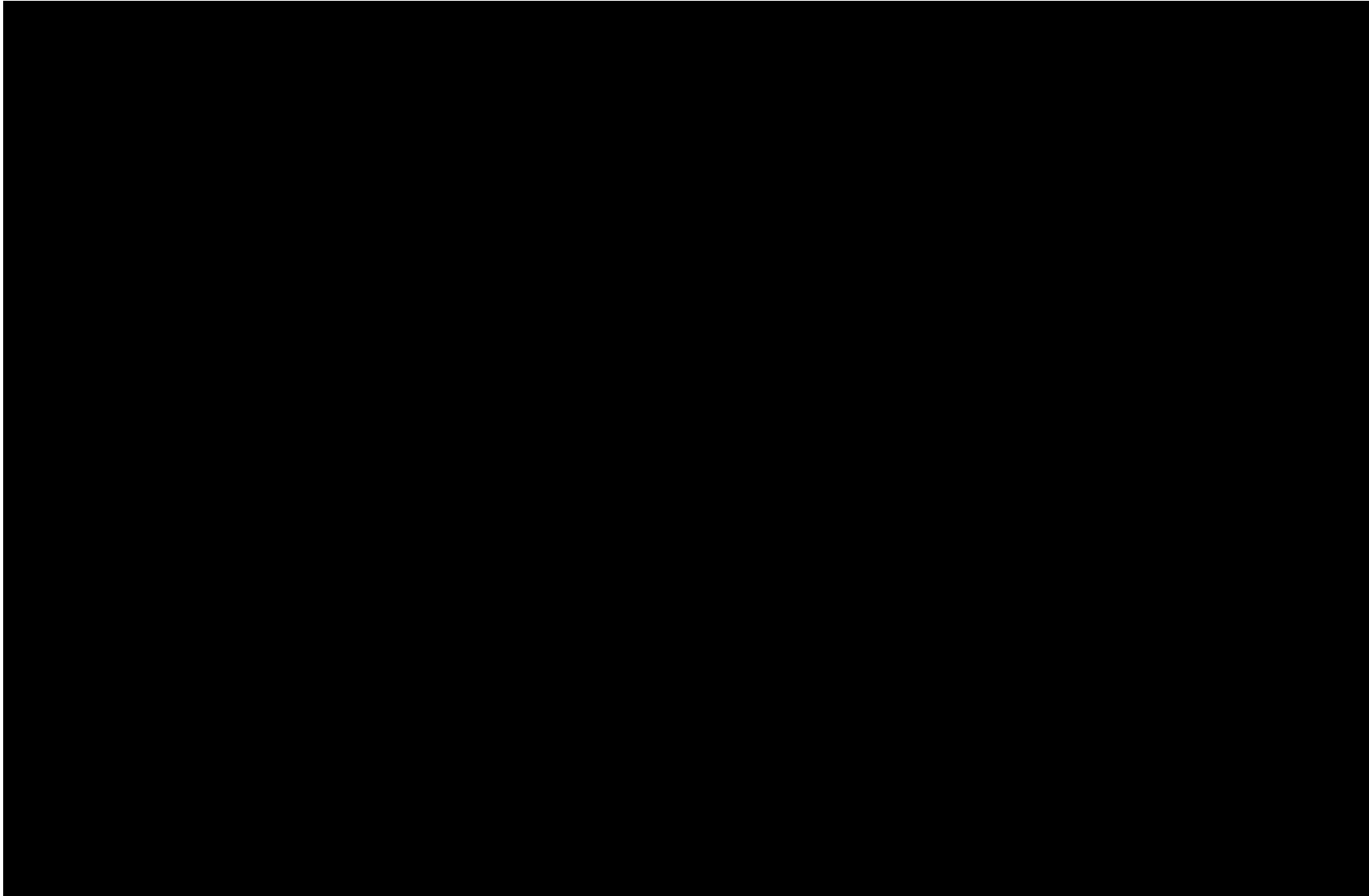
The administration of the bursary fund is guided by the Ministry of Education guidelines. From the survey, all CBFCs indicated use of the official guidelines to allocate the bursary fund. The efficiency of the bursary fund is affected by the timeliness of Fund disbursements; communication between different institutions overseeing the operationalisation of the fund; accountability mechanisms; consistency of support, and application procedures among others. These are discussed below.

Timeliness

The budgetary provision for the bursary fund is done for a financial year and this is different from the academic (calendar) year. The disbursement process involves money being transferred from the Treasury to the Ministry of Education, from Ministry of Education to CBFC before it is finally allocated to the beneficiaries. The budget is presented to Parliament for scrutiny and approval in the second week of June annually. Ideally, money should be available to CBFC in July, November and in March for Allocations to beneficiaries in August, December and April respectively, before schools open for third, first and second terms, respectively if the Fund is administered in three phases. This schedule could ensure that the bursary allocations are harmonized with the school learning programme for beneficiaries to avoid unnecessary disturbance. However, data collected from the survey presented in Table 5.4 does not depict any clear format followed in disbursement of funds from the Ministry of Education to CBFC. The disbursement schedule is clearly not synchronized with the school programme. This brings up a number of problems. From data collected from the school principals and the beneficiaries unanimously revealed that bursaries are awarded late during the school sessions and this forces them to make numerous trips to the educational offices to inquire on the status of their funding and for those schools that cannot accommodate students who have not met their fees obligations, the students are sent home from school several times to go and

raise funds to meet their fees obligations. This disrupts their learning programme and by the time they are aware of their bursary allocations, they have missed several days of learning and this contributes to their poor performance.

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial Years 2005 - 2007



Source: Survey Data, 2009; (*) Information not available

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial year 2005 -2007

Province	Constituency	Phases	2005				2006				2007			
			Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed
	Subukia	1st	2,368,466	7/3/05	2,356,700	16/3/05	1,000,000	31/1/06	975,000	9/3/06	2,282,285	26/3/07	*	*
		2nd	290,137	5/5/05	*	*	1,780,000	24/5/06	1,732,263	07/08/06	1,758,111	14/6/07	4,040,396	16/6/07
		3rd	2,087,068	9/8/05	2,369,000	4/10/05	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Samburu West	1st	*	*	*	*	242,968	2/3/06	117,968	30/4/06	760,083	29/1/07	730,000	15/2/07
		2nd	1,234,163	20/8/05	1,234,163	6/9/05	487,924	6/5/06	500,108	30/6/06	350,500	22/9/07	320,500	30/9/09
		3rd	72,793	29/7/05	47,793	30/8/05	530,108	5/6/06	500,108	30/6/06	*	*	*	*
	Keiyo North	1st	1,056,851	5/2/05	808,000	3/05	1,000,000	13/1/06	1,247,000	2/06	1,177,008	21/2/07	1,000,000	3/07
		2nd	65,050	4/8/05	*	*	878,952	8/8/06	835,000	9/06	1,177,008	22/5/07	1,000,000	6/07
		3rd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Eldama Ravine	1st	1,007,276	24/2/05	*	*	1,000,000	7/3/06	*	*	1,470,852	25/1/07	*	*
		2nd	856,644	15/7/05	*	*	1,102,444	18/5/06	*	*	1,470,852	7/5/07	*	*
		3rd	72,793	30/8/05	*	*	1,073,098	18/7/06	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Baringo Central	1st	1,228,561	*	1,228,561	27/4/05	1,000,000	*	1,000,000	9/3/06	1,644,061	*	1,644,061	6/3/07
		2nd	1,044,837	*	1,044,837	26/10/05	124,000	*	*	5/7/06	1,644,061	13/6/09	1,644,061	13/6/09
		3rd	*	*	*	*	1,230,340	*	1,230,340	4/10/06	*	*	*	*
	Mogotio	1st	471,667	24/2/05	471,667	22/3/05	1,000,000	7/3/05	1,000,000	27/3/06	776,792	25/5/07	776,792	13/3/07
		2nd	500,000	15/7/05	500,000	27/9/05	614,191	18/5/06	614,191	21/6/06	776,792	25/05/07	776,792	14/06/07
		3rd	*	*	*	*	597,841	18/7/06	597,841	21/11/06	790,304	13/03/08	739,946	20/6/08
	Eldoret North	1st	2,704,000	*	2,704,000	*	3,334,250	*	3,334,250	*	*	*	*	*
		2nd	2,540,000	*	2,540,000	*	*	*	2,593,000	*	*	*	*	*
		3rd	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,424,000	*	*	*	*	*
	Kwanza	1st	*	*	*	*	1,296,625	17/5/06	*	22/9/06	1,807,082	14/6/07	1,706,700	13/7/07
	Tinderet	1st	2,405,245	23/2/05	*	*	1,000,000	24/1/06	*	*	1,851,505	10/2/07	*	*
		2nd	*	*	*	*	1,440,364	23/5/06	*	*	1,851,505	8/6/07	*	*
		3rd	*	*	*	*	1,402,023	17/7/06	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Molo	1st	2,870,230	22/2/05	2,820,230	25/3/05	1,000,000	3/2/06	975,200	22/3/06	2,830,035	15/3/07	2,780,035	5/4/07
		2nd	351,603	17/3/05	351,603	15/5/05	2,157,415	26/5/06	2,107,415	22/8/06	2,830,035	31/5/07	2,780,035	30/7/07
		3rd	2,341,033	20/7/05	2,291,500	9/9/05	2,099,985	25/7/06	2,049,985	28/8/06	*	*	*	*
	Mosop	1st	2,394,641	1/3/04	2,365,600	4/05	1,000,000	31/1/06	1,000,000	1/06	2,512,960	22/6/07	2,383,095	8/07
		2nd	2,021,581	23/7/05	1,991,700	9/05	1,738,064	30/5/06	1,734,800	6/06	*	*	*	*
		3rd	72,793	16/8/05	*	*	1,691,797	8/8/06	1,602,600	9/06	*	*	*	*
	Kuresoi	1st	*	*	*	*	240,000	*	240,000	*	*	*	*	*
		2nd	269,796	*	269,796	*	*	*	*	*	388,000	11/9/09	388,000	18/4/09
		3rd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Saboti	1st	5,495,654	*	5,493,715	15/3/05	1,000,000	*	*	*	3,129,585	*	*	*
		2nd	3,227,730	*	3,161,500	20/4/05	2,465,664	*	*	*	4,936,667	*	4,854,000	*
	Emugwen	1st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,497,066	2/07	2,457,000	29/3/07
		2nd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,497,066	7/07	2,457,000	22/8/07
		3rd	*	*	*	*	1,657,782	7/06	1,617,000	5/9/06	*	*	*	*
	Kajiado South	1st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,037,329	13/3/08	1,037,329	19/6/08
		2nd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	500,394	3/4/09	500,394	25/9/08
		3rd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Naivasha	1st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	3,924,000	10/04	*	25/10/07
		2nd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		3rd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Baringo East	1st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,212,057	9/2/07	1,185,000	16/3/07
		2nd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1,212,057	14/6/07	1,190,000	3/8/07
	Laikipia West	1st	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		2nd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	2,900,000	*	2,870,000	*
		3rd	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	Marakwet East	1st	825,000	5/5/05	825,000	27/5/05	*	*	*	*	930,000	*	930,000	12/4/07
		2nd	735,000	*	735,000	29/9/05	704,000	2/7/06	679,000	2/8/06	*	*	*	*
		3rd	*	*	*	*	720,000	10/3/06	695,000	26/5/06	*	*	*	*

Source: Survey Data, 2009; (* Information not available)

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial year 2005 -2007

Province	Constituency	Phases	2005				2006				2007			
			Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed
Eastern	Gachoka	1st	3,764,821	02/2/05	3,739,821	20/2/05	1,998,760	15/2/06	1,973,760	26/2/06	2,782,311	17/3/07	2,757,311	29/03/07
		2nd	2,878,200	06/6/05	2,853,200	14/06/05	*				2,689,400	18/5/07	2,664,400	25/5/07
		3rd	*								*			
	Kaiti	1st	2,612,000	21/3/05	2,587,000	31/3/05	2,811,176	15/3/06	2,786,176	25/3/06	2,345,561	21/4/07	2,320,561	05/5/07
		2nd	1,765,230	13/6/05	1,740,230	20/6/05	1,262,782	17/8/06	1,237,782	26/8/06	3,100,000	19/7/07	3,075,000	31/7/07
		3rd	*				*				*			
	Mutitu	1st	4,689,000	06/3/05	4,664,000	20/3/05	3,455,540	09/3/06	3,430,540	20/3/06	2,150,211	15/3/07	2,125,211	25/3/07
		2nd	2,200,150	05/5/05	2,175,150	19/5/05	4,560,682	10/6/06	4,535,682	30/6/06	3,360,459	10/7/07	3,335,459	20/7/07
	Masinga	1st	3,189,440	09/2/05	3,164,440	20/2/05	4,776,500	14/3/06	4,751,500	27/3/06	2,132,485	15/2/07	2,107,485	22/2/07
		2nd	2,226,790	16/5/05	2,201,790	21/5/05	3,749,282	08/8/06	3,724,282	20/8/06	1,645,000	20/6/07	1,620,000	02/7/07
	Kathiani	1st	2,900,450	15/2/05	2,875,450	30/2/05	2,578,900	8/6/06	2,553,900	15/6/06	1,612,900	02/2/07	1,590,900	17/2/07
		2nd	3,700,321	10/6/05	3,675,321	25/6/05	3,678,900	10/9/06	3,653,900	20/9/06	2,100,450	9/5/07	2,075,450	20/5/07
		3rd	4,818,967	11/2/05	4,293,967	20/2/05	*				*			
	Kibwezi	1st	2,881,795	4/05	2,856,795	4/05	2,781,000	3/06	2,756,000	3/06	1,678,278	3/07	1,653,278	3/07
		2nd	1,521,278	6/05	1,496,278	7/05	1,297,349	6/06	1,272,349	7/06	1,501,451	7/07	1,476,451	7/07
		3rd	1,621,311	9/05	1,596,311	9/05	2,115,211	10/06	2,090,211	10/06	*			
	Kitui South	1st	7,309,805	3/05	7,309,805	3/05	3,426,890	4/06	3,426,890	5/06	4,716,892	3/07	*	*
		2nd	4,681,890	6/05	4,681,890	7/05	8,005,645	7/06	8,005,645	7/06	4,105,002	5/07	4,105,002	*
		3rd	*				*				4,002,912	10/07	40,025,912	10/07
	Kitui West	1st	5,622,468	02/3/05	5,622,468	3/05	8,950,000	16/3/06	8,950,000	3/06	7,834,245	16/3/07	7,834,245	3/07
		2nd	6,871,234	03/5/05	6,871,234	5/05	9,024,568	10/5/06	9,024,568	5/06	*			
		3rd	7,161,320	07/9/05	7,161,320	9/05	*				*			
	Kangundo	1st	4,789,820	9/4/05	4,764,820	19/4/05	5,132,478	14/3/06	5,107,478	28/3/06	7,894,560	04/3/07	7,869,560	14/3/07
		2nd	3,145,789	10/7/05	3,120,789	24/7/05	4,682,450	15/7/06	4,657,450	25/7/06	6,789,481	10/9/07	6,764,481	24/9/07
		3rd	2,000,000	03/9/05	1,975,000	14/9/05	3,000,000	02/10/06	2,975,000	15/10/06	*			
	Yatta	1st	6,233,456	10/2/05	6,208,456	2/05	2,708,001	4/3/06	2,683,001	3/06	1,789,011	06/4/07	1,764,011	4/07
		2nd	5,641,200	08/7/05	5,616,200	7/05	1,345,670	09/5/06	1,320,670	5/06	2,380,411	06/7/07	2,355,411	7/07
		3rd	*				1,894,321	10/9/06	1,869,321	9/06	*			
	Mbooni	1st	3,450,000	10/1/05	3,425,000	20/1/05	8,945,000	13/2/06	8,920,000	22/2/06	3,945,078	15/3/07	3,920,078	25/3/07
		2nd	7,840,350	9/5/05	7,815,350	15/5/05	4,550,600	12/6/06	4,525,600	21/6/06	6,700,708	21/6/07	6,675,708	30/6/07
		3rd	*				1,500,708	15/09/06	1,475,708	28/9/06	*			
	Mwala	1st	4,670,890	16/1/05	4,645,890	30/2/05	3,000,000	29/1/06	2,975,000	5/6/06	4,506,100	16/2/07	4,481,100	25/2/07
		2nd	3,145,060	13/6/05	3,120,060	20/6/05	5,070,890	30/5/06	5,045,890	10/6/06	3,240,000	15/5/07	3,215,000	20/5/07
		3rd	6,230,000	10/9/05	6,205,000	26/9/05	*				*			
	Makueni	1st	7,309,805	7/3/05	7,309,805	3/05	1,000,000	13/3/06	1,000,000	3/06	4,605,000	3/06	4,605,000	4/05
		2nd	72,793	9/8/05	72,793	8/05	3,894,819	18/5/06	3,894,819	5/06	4,028,000	6/07	4,028,000	7/07
3rd		6,216,664	28/7/05	6,216,664	8/05	3,791,141	21/7/06	3,791,141	8/06	*				
Kilome	1st	3,758,940	10/3/05	3,733,940	20/3/05	2,890,000	10/1/06	2,865,000	21/1/06	4,620,450	10/2/07	4,595,450	21/2/07	
	2nd	2,625,890	15/6/05	2,600,890	30/6/05	3,389,400	04/5/06	3,364,400	15/5/06	2,670,550	7/6/07	2,645,550	26/6/07	
	3rd	*				5,200,450	5/9/06	5,175,450	17/9/06	*				
Kitui Central	1st	3,207,127	21/2/05	3,207,000	5/5/05	1,000,000	24/1/06	975,000	8/3/06	2,418,816	14/2/07	4,971,500	22/3/07	
	2nd	2,727,519	7/7/05	2,674,000	24/10/05	1,890,705	9/5/06	1,863,000	20/9/06	2,418,816	8/6/07	*	*	
	3rd	72,793	4/8/05	*	*	1,840,375	11/7/06	1,815,000	25/9/06	*				
Mwingi North	1st	1,992,000	15/1/05	1,967,000	23/1/05	4,567,000	11/3/06	4,542,000	20/3/06	1,779,000	10/2/07	1,755,400	20/2/07	
	2nd	2,433,216	16/7/05	2,408,216	25/7/05	3,648,417	15/6/06	3,623,417	23/6/06	2,929,487	9/6/07	2,904,000	19/7/07	
	3rd	*				*				*				
Mwingi South	1st	2,671,658	10/2/05	2,671,658	23/3/05	1,000,000	16/1/06	1,000,000	1/3/06	2,072,397	29/1/07	2,072,397	15/3/07	
	2nd	2,272,127	20/7/05	2,272,127	3/10/05	1,469,706	2/5/06	1,469,706	31/5/06	2,072,397	7/5/07	2,072,397	10/6/07	
	3rd	*				1,430,583	20/6/06	1,430,583	22/8/06	*				
Machakos Town	1st	5,164,661	5/6/04	5,139,661	22/6/04	1,000,000	12/2/06	975,000	24/2/06	*				
	2nd	3,492,500	10/10/05	3,467,500	21/10/05	2,198,900	7/5/06	2,173,900	23/5/06	*				

Source: Survey Data, 2009; (*) Information not available

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial year 2005 - 2007

Province	Constituency	Phases	2005				2006				2007			
			Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed
		3rd	*				2,115,000	10/8/06	2,090,000	28/8/06	*			
	Sakuu	1st	700,102	28/5/05	*		1,000,000	13/1/06	*	*	500,000	25/1/07	*	*
		2nd	72,793	30/6/05	*	*	255,146	26/6/06	*	*	500,000	4/07	*	*
		3rd									500,000	7/07	*	*
	Manyatta	1st	2,990,207	*	2,961,600	19/5/05	1,000,000	23/1/06	1,175,500	27/2/06	2,651,228	2/2/07	2,216,047	22/3/07
		2nd	2,598,822	*	2,587,500	18/11/05	2,240,494	17/5/06	2,225,500	26/6/06	2,651,228	17/5/07	*	13/6/07
		3rd	*				2,180,853	13/7/06	2,190,000	18/10/06	*			
	Isiolo North	1st	1,000,000	3/05	1,000,000	*	*				*			
		2nd	448,033	*	448,033	*	*				*			
		3rd	500,735	*	500,735	*	948,768	9/06	948,768	*	774,347	6/07	774,347	*
	Siakago	1st	1,213,166	1/5/05	1,213,166	*	1,000,000	1/1/06	975,000	*	1,467,184	18/1/07	1,445,000	*
		2nd	72,793	5/05	73,000	11/10/05	1,099,149	2/5/06	1,070,000	*	1,467,184	2/5/07	1,442,000	*
		3rd	1,053,005	2/9/05	1,027,280	*	1,069,889	3/7/06	1,040,000	*	*			
	Moyale	1st	1,420,869	2/2/05	1,395,869	29/4/05	1,000,000	16/1/06	975,000	21/2/06	663,901	29/1/07	638,901	17/5/07
		2nd	1,407,869	7/8/04	1,382,869	20/9/05	534,079	6/5/06	509,079	*	663,901	7/5/07	638,901	17/5/07
		3rd	*				519,862	5/7/06	494,862	21/11/06	*			
	North Horr	1st	519,616	*	486,000	*	500,000	16/2/06	450,000	3/3/06				
		2nd	*				1,000,000	16/1/06	960,000	5/2/06	*			
		3rd	72,797	21/6/05	*	*	195,189	5/6/06	175,000	10/7/06	*			
	Isiolo South	1st	500,000	*	*	*	211,000	*	*	*	500,000	*	*	6/08
		2nd	15,000	*	*	7/1/06	500,000	*	*	6/06	*			
		3rd	*				*				*			
	Laisamis	1st	520,895	24/2/04	999,566	25/4/05	1,000,000	24/1/06	1,000,000	31/1/06	500,000	16/2/07	500,000	30/6/07
		2nd	*				143,740	8/6/06	348,486	7/9/06	*	*	421,480	11/10/07
		3rd	*				205,085	18/7/06	*	*	*			
	South Imenti	1st	2,483,245	*	2,483,245	6/05	2,462,000	*	2,462,000	6/06	2,417,710	3/07	2,417,710	5/07
		2nd	1,525,000	*	1,525,000	8/05	2,417,710	3/06	2,417,710	8/06	246,000	6/07	246,000	8/07
		3rd	*				*				*			
	Tigania West	1st	2,328,992	3/05	2,328,992	4/05	1,000,000	1/06	1,000,000	2/06	2,136,181	*	2,136,181	3/07
		2nd	2,078,000	8/05	2,078,000	9/05	1,705,096	5/06	1,705,096	7/06	2,189,365	*	2,189,365	7/07
		3rd	*				1,659,707	7/06	1,659,707	7/06	*			
	Central Imenti	1st	2,106,518	*	2,106,518	*	2,094,813	*	*	*	2,855,056	*	2,777,760	*
	Nithi	1st	1,000,000	*	*	2/2/06	3,397,346	13/2/07	*	26/2/07	3,453,256	*	*	3/7/08
		2nd	2,715,230	*	*	27/6/06	3,397,346	*	*	3/7/07	1,872,614	*	*	25/7/08
		3rd	2,642,952	*	*	15/9/07	*				175,573	*	*	*
	North Imenti	1st	1,445,822	2/05	1,420,822	3/05	1,298,164	3/06	1,273,164	6/06	2,083,401	25/1/07	2,058,401	3/07
		2nd	1,300,000	*	1,275,000	6/05	1,308,029	6/06	1,283,029	9/06	2,083,401	7/5/07	2,058,401	7/08
		3rd	*				*				*			
	Igembe South	1st	2,221,000	4/05	2,221,000	*	1,000,000	1/06	1,000,000	28/3/06	2,212,595	9/2/07	2,212,595	*
		2nd	2,104,000	9/05	2,104,000	10/9/05	1,756,856	5/06	1,756,856	*	*			
		3rd	*				1,710,089	9/008	1,710,089	8/8/06				
	Ntonyiri	1st	1,099,240	4/7/05	*	*	1,000,000	2/2/06	*	*	1,269,929	9/2/07	*	*
		2nd	*				926,396	17/5/06	892,000	24/5/06	*			
		3rd	*				901,736	20/7/06	*	*	*			
	Runyenjes	1st	*				1,000,000	23/1/06	1,011,500	*	*			
		2nd	*				1,780,922	17/5/06	1,636,032	*	*			
		3rd	*				1,733,575	13/7/06	1,783,245	27/10/06	*			
	Tharaka	1st	1,885,239	*	1,885,239	*	*				1,780,898	*	1,780,898	*
		2nd	*				621,444	*	621,444	27/7/06	*			
		3rd	*				604,901	*	604,901	27/7/06	*			

Source: Survey Data, 2009; (*) Information not available

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial year 2005 - 2007

Province	Constituency	Phases	2005				2006				2007			
			Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed
Nyanza	Nyaribari Chache	1st	*				1,500,000	5/2/06	1,500,000	5/3/06	2,425,000	25/2/07	2,425,000	10/3/07
		2nd	*				1,500,000	2/7/06	1,500,000	25/7/06	2,325,000	26/7/07	2,325,000	25/7/07
	Kurua	1st	1,305,000	2/05	1,305,000	3/05	1,600,000	2/06	1,600,000	2/06	2,313,000	2/07	2,313,000	3/07
		2nd	1,305,000	7/05	1,305,000	7/05	1,600,000	7/06	1,600,000	7/06	*			
	Kitutu Masaba	1st	1,450,000	2/05	1,450,000	28/2/05	1,600,000	2/06	1,600,000	25/2/06	2,122,000	2/07	2,122,000	26/2/07
		2nd	1,450,000	7/05	1,450,000	26/7/05	1,600,000	7/06	1,600,000	25/7/06	*			
	Bobasi	1st	1,300,000	2/05	1,300,000	2/05	1,500,000	2/06	1,500,000	2/06	2,250,000	3/07	2,250,000	3/07
		2nd	1,300,000	7/05	1,300,000	7/05	1,500,000	7/06	1,500,000	7/06	*			
	Bonchari	1st	1,410,000	11/2/05	1,410,000	10/3/05	1,600,000	10/2/06	1,600,000	10/3/06	2,126,000	20/2/07	2,126,000	10/3/07
		2nd	1,410,000	2/7/05	1,410,000	11/7/05	1,600,000	15/7/06	1,600,000	10/7/06	*			
	Nyaribari Masaba	1st	1,111,000	2/05	1,111,000	10/3/05	1,400,000	2/06	1,400,000	28/2/06	2,150,000	2/07	2,150,000	5/3/07
		2nd	1,111,000	7/05	1,111,000	15/7/05	1,400,000	7/06	1,400,000	25/7/06	*			
	South Mugirango	1st	1,400,000	10/2/05	1,400,000	15/3/05	1,600,000	15/2/06	1,600,000	10/3/06	2,120,000	10/2/07	2,120,000	10/3/07
		2nd	1,400,000	1/7/05	1,400,000	20/7/05	1,600,000	2/7/06	1,600,000	15/7/06	2,120,000	15/7/07	2,120,000	10/7/07
	Uriri	1st	1,390,000	10/2/05	1,390,000	5/3/05	1,600,000	6/2/06	1,600,000	5/3/06	2,300,000	5/2/07	2,300,000	5/3/07
		2nd	1,390,000	27/6/05	1,390,000	20/7/05	1,600,000	26/6/06	1,600,000	20/7/06	*			
	Migori	1st	1,300,000	10/2/05	1,300,000	5/3/05	1,600,000	5/2/06	1,600,000	3/06	2,200,000	5/2/07	2,200,000	5/3/2007
		2nd	1,300,000	27/05	1,300,000	20/7/05	1,600,000	5/7/06	1,600,000	26/7/06	*			
	Bomachoge	1st	1,300,000	3/2/05	1,300,000	2/3/05	1,400,000	5/2/06	1,400,000	5/3/06	2,000,000	2/2/07	2,000,000	3/3/07
		2nd	1,300,000	29/6/05	1,300,000	15/7/05	1,400,000	1/7/06	1,400,000	25/7/06	*			
	Kitutu Chache	1st	1,350,000	7/2/05	1,350,000	3/3/05	1,500,000	8/2/2006	1,500,000	7/3/06	*			
		2nd	1,350,000	17/6/05	1,350,000	15/7/05	1,500,000	20/6/06	1,500,000	15/7/06	2,116,000	8/2/07	2,116,000	5/3/07
	Ndihiwa	1st	*				*				980,741	4/2/07	980,741	10/4/07
		Nyatike	1st	*			*				1,090,199	29/1/07	1,090,199	4/4/07
			2nd	1,600,573	*	*	*	1,000,000	*	*	*	1,237,733	29/1/07	*
	Mbita	1st	1,361,217	*	*	*	968,265	*	*	*	1,237,733	7/5/07	*	*
		2nd	72,793	*	*	*	942,490	*	*	*	*			
		3rd	1,274,230	28/2/05	1,258,000	6/4/05	1,000,000	25/1/06	1,000,000	21/2/06	1,408,089	8/2/07	1,408,089	5/3/08
	Muhoroni	1st	1,092,181	11/7/05	1,092,181	9/05	843,317	17/5/06	843,000	23/5/06	1,408,089	7/5/07	1,408,089	6/08
		2nd	72,793	17/8/05	72,793	9/05	812,400	10/06	812,410	10/06	*			
		3rd	*				*				1,800,000	2/07	1,750,000	3/07
	Kisumu Rural	1st	*				*				1,800,000	9/07	1,750,000	9/07
		2nd	*				*				*			
	Alego	1st	1,793,151	*	1,639,500	5/05	1,438,386	*	1,417,000	*	*			
		2nd	1,486,725	*	1,545,400	*	2,239,730	*	2,161,116	8/06	*			
		3rd	1,000,000	1/05	750,000	1/05	1,000,000	1/06	750,000	1/06	1,000,000	1/07	750,000	1/07
Gem	1st	2,000,000	5/05	1,500,000	5/05	1,863,000	5/06	1,397,250	5/06	3,522,842	5/07	2,642,131	5/07	
	2nd	2,000,000	7/05	1,500,000	7/05	1,863,000	5/06	1,863,000	5/06	3,522,842	7/07	2,642,131	7/07	
	3rd	3,827,694	*	3,827,694	9/3/05	1,000,000	*	975,000	9/2/06	2,391,510	*	2,366,510	14/3/07	
Rarieda	1st	2,657,604	*	2,632,604	2/9/05	1,901,584	*	1,876,584	21/6/06	2,391,510	*	2,366,510	15/6/07	
	2nd	*				1,850,965	*	1,825,965	11/7/06	*				
	3rd	2,218,970	*	2,137,000	*	1,000,000	*	945,000	*	2,335,045	*	2,395,000	*	
Ugenya/ Uhoho	1st	2,022,772	*	2,085,000	*	1,822,132	*	1,925,000	*	2,275,000	*	*	*	
	2nd	2,924,542	16/2/05	2,899,542	25/3/05	1,000,000	14/3/06	975,000	21/5/06	2,171,900	31/1/07	2,144,900	21/3/07	
	3rd	2,429,716	27/5/05	2,404,716	12/6/05	1,725,888	12/5/06	1,700,000	10/7/06	2,158,912	21/5/07	2,132,912	16/7/07	
Karachuonyo	1st	2,429,716	27/5/05	2,404,716	13/9/05	1,677,995	14/8/06	1,652,994	13/10/06	*				
	2nd	*	7/3/05	3,581,169	*	*	28/7/06	1,567,608	*	*				
	3rd	*	8/7/05	3,030,070	*	*				*				
Bondo	1st	*	20/8/05	900,000	*	*				*				
	2nd	*				1,000,000	*	*		2,425,000	*	*	8/3/07	
	3rd	*				1,949,388	*	*	19/6/06	2,425,000	*	*	24/6/07	
Rangwe	1st	1,897,496	*	*	*	1,897,496	*	*	25/7/06	*				
	2nd	1,200,000	20/2/05	1,100,000	15/3/05	1,350,000	13/3/06	1,280,000	12/4/06	1,094,649	23/2/07	1,014,649	15/3/07	
	3rd	2,200,000	20/8/05	2,120,000	16/9/05	1,246,206	19/5/06	1,146,206	16/6/06	1,210,450	14/8/07	1,120,450	*	
Nyando	1st	1,800,000	10/10/05	1,700,000	19/10/05	1,211,086	20/7/06	1,131,086	22/7/06	*				
	2nd	2,004,363	25/4/05	2,079,363	*	1,013,503	*	988,503	9/2/06	*				
	3rd	1,810,940	12/8/05	1,785,940	*	1,062,223	*	1,037,202	23/5/06	3,196,415	*	3,171,415	*	
Kasipul Kabondo	1st	*				1,033,948	*	1,008,948	19/9/06	*				
	2nd	3,866,770	7/3/05	3,839,470	21/4/05	1,000,000	18/1/06	963,000	22/2/06	2,226,859	3/5/07	2,207,000	7/6/07	
	3rd	3,173,562	8/7/05	2,990,500	24/7/05	1,735,427	10/7/06	1,663,000	31/8/06	2,226,859	3/5/07	2,207,000	7/6/07	
Kisumu Town East	1st	*				1,689,230	10/7/06	1,663,000	31/8/06	*				
	2nd	1,000,000	*	1,000,000	*	1,153,558	2/10/06	*	*	1,954,208	20/2/07	1,982,900	*	
	3rd	1,357,500	*	*	*	184,558	17/10/06	*	*	1,954,218	14/6/07	1,862,000	*	
Kisumu town West	1st	*				88,633	2/11/06	*	*	*				
	2nd	1,350,000	*	*	*	3,672,269	*	*	*	1,772,000	*	*	*	

Source: Survey Data, 2009; (* Information not available)

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial year 2005 -2007

Province	Constituency	Phases	2005				2006				2007				
			Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	
Coast	Magarini	1st	606,613	24/2/05	588,000	13/4/05	1,000,000	31/1/06	960,000	6/3/06	526,148	*	497,000	6/3/07	
		2nd	515,898	20/07/05	555,026	25/8/05	392,647	2/5/06	378,000	07/7/06	526,148	*	497,000	5/6/07	
		3rd	72,793	04/8/05	*	*	447,367	21/7/06	422,367	20/7/06	*				
	Lamu West	1st	409,000	22/2/05	400,000	7/4/05	586,000	13/1/06	540,000	1/5/06	665,939	25/1/07	640,000	15/2/07	
		2nd	90,582	10/5/05	*	*	1,000,000	26/6/06	1,004,000	15/2/06	693,692	4/07	600,000	5/9/07	
		3rd	507,291	12/05	480,500	4/6/05	416,881	7/06	*	*	*				
	Matuga	1st	1,350,510	23/2/05	1,325,800	10/4/05	1,000,000	31/1/06	973,029	2/4/06	1,120,766	3/3/07	1,100,000	4/6/07	
		2nd	1,165,558	16/7/05	1,160,000	11/10/05	843,647	15/5/06	824,900	10/7/06	1,120,766	29/5/07	1,101,000	24/8/07	
		3rd	72,793	1/8/05	49,900	11/11/05	821,189	28/7/06	799,000	4/8/06	*				
	Kaloleni	1st	1,130,467	*	1,103,467	*	1,130,467	*	1,999,000	23/6/06	1,590,672	*	1,501,000	14/2/07	
		2nd	1,840,966	*	1,748,900	12/9/05	1,000,000	*	954,020	17/2/06	169,935	*	1,690,000	13/3/07	
		3rd	*				1,100,374	*	1,018,000	31/8/06	*				
	Voi	1st	1,291,118	*	1,291,000	25/4/05	1,000,000	*	977,000	9/3/06	1,000,000	*	1,000,000	19/2/07	
		2nd	1,197,839	*	1,198,000	18/8/05	811,000	*	817,000	7/7/06	1,084,627	11/6/07	1,084,627	9/7/07	
		3rd	*				787,372	5/9/06	805,000	5/2/07	*				
	Msambweni	1st	1,488,268	2/2/05	1,488,268	15/4/08	1,679,605	30/3/06	1,654,000	20/5/06	1,612,272	30/3/07	1,562,000	21/6/08	
		2nd	1,282,715	15/9/05	1,282,710	31/10/05	1,012,768	10/8/06	987,768	19/9/06	*				
		3rd	*				*				*				
	Likoni	1st	693,516	8/3/05	639,000	26/4/05	1,000,000	28/1/06	1,065,500	9/2/06	1,335,545	23/2/07	1,330,000	28/3/07	
		2nd	855,700	25/7/05	912,000	24/9/05	968,163	17/1/06	925,000	29/7/06	1,335,545	21/5/07	1,325,000	12/6/07	
		3rd	*				*				*				
	Taveta	1st	699,229	24/3/05	640,229	29/3/05	1,000,000	30/1/06	999,000	28/2/06	540,005	2/07	520,000	16/2/07	
		2nd	675,961	28/7/05	655,961	13/9/05	381,680	2/6/06	373,000	5/6/06	*				
		3rd	675,861	10/8/05	674,000	6/10/05	444,419	1/9/06	425,000	8/11/06	*				
Wundanyi	1st	1,801,164	25/2/05	1,758,000	25/4/05	1,000,000	25/1/06	972,100	14/2/06	1,355,107	8/2/07	1,329,800	14/2/07		
	2nd	1,574,333	22/7/05	1,646,000	13/9/05	1,063,213	22/6/06	1,041,500	4/7/06	1,355,107	25/5/07	1,334,500	11/6/07		
	3rd	*				1,034,910	28/8/06	1,009,600	26/9/06	*					
Bahari	1st	*				1,000,000	20/2/06	994,800	20/2/06	1,992,825	28/2/07	1,960,000	28/2/07		
	2nd	2,052,174	22/9/05	2,040,000	12/9/05	1,349,373	22/6/06	1,330,000	22/6/06	1,426,000	12/7/07	1,400,000	12/7/07		
	3rd	295,596	15/10/05	305,500	15/10/05	1,313,454	26/9/06	1,256,450	26/9/06	*					
North Eastern	Wajir South	1st	765,840	17/3/05	*	19/6/05	*				520,527	2/5/07	500,000	9/8/07	
		2nd	641,313	9/9/05	*	*	*				505,177	22/9/07	500,000	18/10/07	
		3rd	*				*				*				
	Ijara	1st	*				*				500,000	26/7/07	475,000	10/9/07	
		Dujis	1st	1,014,753	2/2/05	989,753	*	1,088,521	1/06	1,063,521	*	500,000	*	475,000	*
		2nd	*				323,722	5/06	323,722	31/10/06	500,000	4/07	480,000	24/6/07	
	Mandera East	1st	1,046,000	4/05	1,045,000	9/4/05	863,000	3/06	862,000	9/4/06	1,130,226	2/07	1,130,226	26/2/07	
		2nd	932,000	7/05	931,000	5/7/05	1,000,000	7/06	1,000,000	5/7/06	1,107,724	7/07	1,105,724	23/7/07	
		3rd	1,140,000	9/05	1,140,000	20/9/05	840,000	8/06	840,000	20/8/06	*				

Source: Survey Data, 2009; (*) Information not available

Table 4.4: Allocations and Disbursements for Financial year 2005 -2007

Province	Constituency	Phases	2005				2006				2007			
			Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed	Amount received	Date Received	Amount Disbursed	Date Disbursed
Western	Mt Elgon	1st	1,787,159	11/4/05	1787159	22/4/05	1,000,000	13/1/06	1,000,000	20/2/06	1,620,423	25/1/07	1,600,000	14/7/07
		2nd	1,743,492	21/7/05	1743492	18/8/05	1,243,818	*	1,511,071	15/9/06	*		1,750,000	*
		3rd	72,793	*	*	*	*							
	Amagoro	1st	1,900,000	04/05	1850800	5/05	*				*			
		2nd	*				*				1,600,000	5/07	1,550,000	6/07
	webuye	1st	3,200,000	29/1/05	3,180,000	4/2/05	1,000,000	10/2/06	906,000	21/2/06	2,900,000	4/2/07	2,820,000	7/2/07
		2nd	2,704,500	27/7/05	2,600,000	4/8/05	2,200,000	3/8/06	2,198,000	17/8/06	1,600,000	28/7/07	1,520,000	8/8/07
		3rd	*				*				*			
	Hamisi	1st	2,374,241	02/05	2,374,241	02/05	1,000,000	02/06	1,000,000	03/06	2,038,000	02/07	2,038,000	05/07
		2nd	2,061,709	06/05	2,061,709	07/05	1,441,683	06/06	1,441,683	07/06	*			
		3rd	*				1,403,306	08/06	1,403,306	09/06	*			
	Khwisero	1st					991,661	05/06	923,000	06/07	1,035,000	02/07	1,010,000	23/2/07
		2nd					849,978	09/06	802,978	10/-6	756,688	07/07	732,110	9/8/07
	Butere	1st	1,582,987	24/2/05	*	*	1,327,615	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
		2nd	1,346,260	27/7/05	*	*	1,292,274	*	*	*	1,917,120	18/10/07	*	*
	Vihiga	1st	1,946,504	23/2/05	1,946,504	22/4/05	1,000,000	18/1/06	1,000,000	22/4/05	1,201,138	21/7/07	1,201,138	15/8/07
		2nd	1,697,938	17/7/05	1,697,938	26/7/05	2,122,000	9/2/06	2,122,000	**	*	*	*	*
		3rd	72,793	2/9/05	72,793	**	1,233,986	15/6/06	1,233,986	*	*	*	*	*
	Matungu	1st	1,756,177	24/2/05							1,628,167	16/2/07		
		2nd	1,493,551	27/7/05										
		3rd	72,793	29/9/05										
	Sirisia	1st	3,536,668	4/05	3,334,200	4/05	1,000,000	3/06	945,500	3/06	2,865,492	3/07	2,849,500	3/07
		2nd	2,752,304	10/05	2,439,500	10/05	2,200,000	6/06	2,234,500	6/06	2,865,492	6/07	2,734,500	6/07
		3rd					2,170,105	8/06	2,076,000	8/06				
Mumias	1st	1,000,000	31/1/05	*	*	1,971,839	24/2/06	1,970,839						
	2nd					72,793	29/9/06							
Ikolomani	1st	1,000,000	10/2/05	1,000,000	18/2/05	1,200,000	13/5/06	1,200,000	29/7/06	2,500,000	5/7/07	2,500,000	15/7/07	
	2nd	2,642,241	15/7/05	2,642,241	22/7/05	1,300,000	1/9/06	1,300,000	19/9/06					
	3rd													
Shinyalu	1st	1,439,630	5/5/05	1,216,000	12/5/05	2,453,150	20/3/06	2,345,000	27/3/06	1,425,500	1/4/07	*	8/3/07	
	Bumula					1,494,432	23/5/06	990,000	31/5/06					
Malava	1st	*	*	*	*	1,000,000	7/2/06	890,000	13/2/06	3,588,895	22/2/07	3,580,000	*	
	2nd	*	*	*	*	2,870,179	23/5/06	2,675,000	12/6/06	3,588,895	14/6/07	3,550,000	4/7/07	
	3rd	*	*	*	*	2,793,776	8/06	2,675,000	7/9/06					

Source: Survey Data, 2009; (*) Information not available

Table 4.5 further reveals that there is also no clear schedule in time taken to disburse funds at the CBFC level to beneficiaries. Further CBFC have also not made any effort to synchronise disbursements with the academic calendar. Whereas some constituencies like Molo; Kerugoya, Kaiti, Masinga, South Mugirango, Bomachoge, Rangwe and Kasipul Kabondo, among others, allocate funds to beneficiaries within one month, and dispatch cheques to beneficiaries, others such as Moyale, Laisamis, Kipkelion, Belgut, Nakuru Town, Mogotio and Gatundu, among others take three to five months to evaluate students and dispatch the cheques to beneficiaries after receiving money from the Ministry of Education. The delay experienced at the CBFC level arises from the CBFCs' decision on the schedule of their meeting, especially the meetings to evaluate and rank the applicants before bursary is awarded. From the survey, 92 percent of the CBFC meet after the funds have been received. Because the applicants are many, evaluating them also takes about two to three weeks. This time lag adds up to the unsynchronized disbursements of funds from the Ministry of Education to cause more delays in disbursement of funds to the beneficiaries. This lags depict inefficiencies at the Ministry level and at the CBFC levels and are in contravention of the goal of retention of beneficiaries in schools around which the scheme was established.

Communication

Dissemination of information on bursary fund scheme (Information on eligibility of beneficiaries, procedure of application and deadlines of application) is available from different sources. According to the CBFC secretaries, information is disseminated on public notice boards especially at the educational and chiefs' offices, at the places of worship, in Barazas, especially those held by the provincial administration and in school functions by school heads. Students who wish to apply for bursary consideration could get forms either from their schools, educational office or from the provincial administration offices.

Application Procedures

Appendix 3 presents the bursary application form (FORM A). Beneficiaries unanimously noted with concern that the application process is cumbersome. However, the CBFC reckons that for proper targeting to be realized, the evaluation process must be triangulated. This is why those seeking for funding must prove to the committee that they are indeed needy. During the course of the survey, we held discussions with the JKF bursary providers. The information gathered revealed that the application procedures are similar to those followed by the ministry of education. JKF also reckoned that the responsibility of proofing that one is needy rests with the applicants. "If a student is needy and they want assistance, the requirements cannot deter them – they always go an extra mile to provide more information. It is on the strength of the information that one providers that the evaluation process is conducted," (JKF respondent). The beneficiaries in Nairobi province were particularly unhappy with the requirements that a section of the application form has to be completed by their primary schools heads. This requirement implies that those joining form one have to make a trip back to their former primary schools to fill the form. This requires that the students travel long distance to complete the form, especially those that have crossed provinces to go to high school. The

students in Nairobi province also unanimously noted that it is not easy finding the Chief or the pastor to sign for them. Besides, the beneficiaries noted that in Nairobi, unlike in the rural areas, it is hard for the chief or the pastor to be conversant with the welfare status of the applicants given the populations involved. Therefore, information provided by the chief and pastor rely on what the applicant tells them and not what they know. However, JKF providers are of a different view. Children and parents from very poor background go to community churches are know one another. Because of the challenges that they face, they know their chief and pastor at a personal level. The respondents across the provinces, unlike their Nairobi counterparts, reckons that though the process is cumbersome and tiring, it is the only way that can deter the children from well off families from competing for the same bursary.

The beneficiaries and the school principals unanimously noted that the bursary funds should be reverted back to schools. The survey collected and analysed information on the main complaints received by the CBFC. The information gathered revealed that; 33.7 percent of the complaints are on unfair selection criteria; 44 percent on unfair distribution of available resources among locations and 17.4 percent on undue influence from politicians and people with vested interests. It was revealed that because majority of the people that constitute the CBFC are locals, each tries to fight to see that 'their own people have been considered for bursary allocation. For these reasons, School principals noted that those schools that are not represented in the Committee get very little attention in the evaluation of their applicants. The school principals over time know their students better and therefore are better placed to conduct objective evaluation of the potential beneficiaries. Further, because a school committee will be independent of the locality, the evaluation will be more objective. However, if the bursary was to be reverted back to schools, then the Ministry has to devise an objective criterion to be used to allocate funds to schools, which cannot be based on the enrolment levels.

CBFC Returns to Ministry

The guidelines require CBFCs to prepare and submit reports on the Constituency bursary scheme to the Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Education. The returns for each tranche of funds should be made within two months after receipt of the money at the constituency level. However the guidelines do not specify the nature of the returns. Returns therefore vary in content and format from one constituency to another. The variation in data/information returns coupled with high turnover of CBFC secretaries (who are Government employees and are transferred frequently) makes it difficult to obtain same information on applicants and beneficiaries within and across constituencies.

Consistency of support

The major objective of the bursary scheme is to enable children from poor families access education. However, there is no consistency in supporting children from poor families. This is because students seeking for bursary funding from the secondary education bursary fund are not guaranteed continuous funding to completion of high school education. As revealed from the survey data, 92.9 percent of the CBFC indicated that those seeking for funding are required to reapply for funding. Each time they reapply, they also be re-evaluated along with other applicants. Though 14 percent of the CBFC indicated that continuing students qualified for subsequent funding, they also indicated that this was based on their reapplication. The CBFC justifies this on the basis of the fact that no one is permanently poor because social and economic situation of individuals and families are bound to change over time. As such one just always justify that they are still in need of further funding. This view however, does not seem to inform the JKF bursary provision. The criteria guiding evaluation in order of priority is; complete orphan, partial orphan, single parent needy and both parents needy. Though the latter two criteria are bound to change and therefore the social economic background of the beneficiary, the former two cannot be reversed. Those considered for funding because they are either complete orphans or partial orphans of necessity should automatically qualify for a four year funding.

The level of funding is also not consistent with the school fees requirements. An estimated 83 percent of the bursary beneficiaries got Ksh. 5,000 or less as bursary. This is way below the government approved fees for both day schools, boarding provincial secondary schools and national schools which is Ksh. 10,500 and Ksh.22,900, and Ksh. 28,900, respectively. As a result of the huge number of applicants who qualify for bursaries, students seldom get a bursary more than once a year to ensure a greater spread of the bursary fund in the constituency. This implies that the current level of bursary allocation hardly meets a quarter of the required fees. This makes students miss learning classes as they go about looking for financiers to supplement the allocations they receive from the CBF.

4.3. Leakages of the Bursary Programme

From the survey data from the school principals, the CBFC remits funds to beneficiaries through their schools. That is, 96 percent of allocations are done by sending cheques in school name accompanied by a list of beneficiaries and the amount that each student has been allocated. This is meant to avoid diversion of funds to other uses other than school fees.

The questionnaire for principals sought to establish if there are instances where funds were allocated to students who were no longer in the school. From the survey data, it was established that in 45.4 percent of the schools, there are instance where one or two students who are not deserving received bursaries. This happens because the CBFC are influenced by those with vested interested, especially, the politicians. Responses from the schools surveyed indicate that 19.8 percent of the schools interviewed indicated that funds are allocated to students no longer in school. These funds are reallocated by the school to other needy students. Further from the sampled schools, 20.9 percent of

the schools indicated that some beneficiaries received bursary from different sources. However, the number of those getting allocation of bursary from more than one constituency in the said schools is either 1 or 2 beneficiaries. Because the allocations are meagre, the schools credits the student account with both bursaries and for continuing students, the bursary is used to offset future balance. However for completing students, the bursaries are reallocated by the school to other need students. The allocations of bursaries to students who are no longer in schools or have changed schools results from delays in CBFC allocation of bursaries to students. With the realization by CBFC that schools do not surrender cheques meant for student who have changed or discontinued schooling, some CBFCs no longer disburses cheques directly to schools – beneficiaries are required to pick their cheques from the CBFC offices and any uncollected cheques are kept by CBFCs and are later reallocated to other deserving cases.

The allocations from the Ministry of Education to the constituencies for two financial years (2006/07 – 2007/08) are presented in tables under Appendix 3. Self reported figures received by constituencies from the Ministry of Education are presented in Tables 5.4. Appendix 3 presents data in terms of financial years, whereas Tables 5.4 captures figures in academic years. Nonetheless, given that the allocations are in phases, both tables should be able to reflect similar figures for one phase with the other phase overlapping to the next academic year. However, this is not the case as revealed in the Table 5.6 below. For financial year 2007/08 only ten constituencies reported data that is in line with the MoE disbursement figures. These are; Bonchari; Bumula; Chepalungu; Djuis; Kisumu Rural; Laisamis; Likoni; Manyatta; Mathira and Muthuga constituencies. This is a clear reflection of poor book keeping at the local level. In majority of cases, the constituencies reported higher figures than those reported by the MoE per phase. This reveals that constituencies do not disburse all funds allocated to them in a given phase. The figures reported by constituencies are therefore cumulative figures. Given that these funds are meant to benefit children from poor families, the revelation that CBFC are holding funds attests to the inability of devolved units to implement national policies and the need therefore for careful selection of CBFC members and the need for capacity building of lower level units.

Table 4.5: Bursary Allocation to Constituencies by MoE

Constituency	1st Instal.(MoE)	1st Instalment Constituency	2nd Instal. (MoE)	2nd Instal (Constituency)	Constituency	1st Instal.(MoE)	1st Instalment Constituency	2nd Instal. (MoE)	2nd Instal (Constituency)
Ainamoi	2,023,450	2,200,000	862,536	*	Galole	500,000	*	169,759	2,488,100
Aldai	2,002,254	*	927,430	*	Ganze	881,900	*	706,392	*
Alego	1,840,635	*	1,176,265	*	Garsen	591,971	*	253,690	*
Amagoro	1,594,612	*	758,370	1,600,000	Gatanga	3,207,770	*	1,057,689	*
Bahari	1,854,640	1,992,825	1,099,728	1,426,000	Gatundu North	2,759,250	*	964,055	2,499,103
Baringo Central	1,753,959	1,644,061	718,723	1,644,061	Gatundu South	2,753,572	2,488,100	810,157	*
Baringo East	1,177,129	1,212,057	631,332	1,212,057	Gem	1,800,893	1,000,000	1,151,407	3,522,842
Baringo North	1,510,207	1,467,000	622,315	*	Gichugu	2,372,046	2,105,817	766,823	2,281,000
Belgut	2,230,867	2,359,721	1,030,468	2,359,721	Githunguri	3,372,416	2,863,862	800,496	2,863,862
Bobasi	5,046,148	2,250,000	2,816,443	*	Gwasi	909,152	*	568,561	*
Bomachoge	3,814,123	2,000,000	2,235,212	*	Hamisi	2,082,117	2,038,000	1,154,941	*
Bomet	2,715,723	2,874,866	1,323,935	2,874,866	Igembe	2,062,814	2,212,595	1,106,517	*
Bonchari	1,692,643	2,126,000	1,177,114	*	Ijara	500,000	500,000	123,480	*
Bondo	2,313,758	2,425,000	1,514,754	2,425,000	Ikolomani	2,364,098	2,500,000	1,590,657	*
Budalangi	982,959	*	657,895	*	Isiolo North	722,931	*	337,531	774,347
Bumula	1,843,285	*	906,646	1,878,184	Isiolo South	500,000	500,000	202,471	*
Bura	500,000	*	73,566	*	Juja	3,769,461	3,363,502	1,377,204	3,636,502
Buret	2,019,286	2,174,285	935,107	2,174,285	Kabete	3,780,059	*	616,079	*
Butere	1,894,004	*	1,139,960	1,917,120	Kacheliba	500,000	*	119,250	*
Butula	1,271,374	*	843,597	*	Kaiti	2,309,594	2,345,561	1,427,097	3,100,000
Central Imenti	1,953,049	2,855,056	815,432	*	Kajiado Central	1,203,623	*	556,410	*
Changamwe	1,935,260	*	843,833	*	Kajiado North	2,032,534	2,146,979	772,818	2,427,645
Chepalungu	1,598,397	1,643,246	848,324	*	Kajiado South	1,033,678	1,037,329	500,394	500,394
Cherengany	2,433,742	*	1,121,905	*	Kaloleni	1,525,725	1,590,672	1,063,500	169,935
Dagoretii	2,219,069	*	1,106,795	*	Kamukunji	1,116,926	*	569,501	*
Dujis	500,000	500,000	275,665	500,000	Kandara	3,023,063	2,966,057	1,026,032	3,023,063
Eldamaravine	1,441,699	1,470,852	648,262	1,470,852	Kanduyi	2,392,107	*	1,367,174	*
Eldoret East	2,202,858	*	876,009	*	Kangema	1,813,005	1,642,431	541,962	*
Eldoret North	3,143,047	*	1,586,145	*	Kangundo	2,411,032	7,894,560	1,333,439	6,789,481
Eldoret South	2,288,398	*	1,056,398	*	Kapenguria	1,238,067	*	628,557	*
Embakasi	3,228,709	*	1,598,995	*	Karachuonyo	1,920,120	*	1,296,626	*
Emgwen	2,393,621	2,497,066	1,015,755	2,497,066	Kasarani	2,755,276	*	1,395,719	*
Emuhaya	3,039,717	*	1,702,579	*	Kasipul Kabondo	2,109,747	2,226,859	1,422,209	2,226,859
Fafi	500,000	*	78,962	*	Kathiani	1,780,076	1,612,900	991,026	2,100,450
Funyula	1,097,644	*	731,737	*	Keiyo North	1,098,779	1,177,008	439,374	1,177,008
Gachoka	1,737,305	2,782,311	967,815	2,689,400	Keiyo South	1,408,391	*	517,272	*
Kerugoya Kutus	2,426,987	2,426,987	766,604	2,426,987	Mutito	1,060,173	2,150,211	688,107	3,360,459
Khwisero	1,197,189	1,035,000	729,760	756,688	Mvita	1,632,840	*	550,666	*
Kiambaa	3,020,413	2,677,422	552,859	2,677,422	Mwala	2,578,328	4,506,100	1,542,807	3,240,000
Kibwezi	2,785,745	1,678,278	1,434,297	1,501,451	Mwatate	875,087	*	499,899	*
Kieni	3,485,966	2,960,461	922,800	1,962,639	Mwea	1,771,370	*	709,316	*
Kigumo	2,872,799	2,799,469	844,154	27,994	Mwingi North	1,722,166	1,779,000	1,007,121	2,929,487
Kiharu	2,948,499	*	811,497	2,783,167	Mwingi South	2,308,080	2,072,397	1,362,488	2,072,397
Kilgoris	904,610	500,000	515,921	500,000	Naivasha	2,244,493	3,924,000	830,158	*
Kilome	2,296,347	4,620,450	1,313,445	2,670,550	Nakuru Town	3,016,628	1,228,359	1,273,627	*

Source: Ministry of Education 2009; Survey data 2009.

Table 4.6: Bursary Allocation to Constituencies by MoE

Constituency	1st Instal.(MoE)	1st Instalment Constituency)	2nd Instal. (MoE)	2nd Instal (Constituency)	Constituency	1st Instal.(MoE)	1st Instalment Constituency)	2nd Instal. (MoE)	2nd Instal (Constituency)
Kimilili	2,804,670	*	1,572,859	*	Nambale	1,809,220	*	1,156,615	*
Kinango	1,285,757	*	911,990	*	Narok North	1,367,891	*	666,682	1,228,359
Kinangop	2,191,503	2,012,080	790,992	2,012,080	Narok South	1,384,167	*	699,781	*
Kipipiri	1,644,952	1,500,000	630,217	1,500,000	Ndaragua	2,138,513	*	516,756	*
Kipkelion	2,193,774	2,329,487	953,214	2,325,487	Ndhiwa	1,222,170	980,741	845,640	*
Kisauni	2,876,584	*	1,242,120	1,800,000	Ndia	1,782,725	1,555,000	549,726	1,600,000
Kisumu Rural	1,961,376	1,800,000	1,287,867	1,954,218	Nithi	3,463,256	3,453,256	1,872,614	1,872,614
Kisumu Town East	1,818,682	1,954,208	1,062,163	*	North Horr	500,000	*	127,313	*
Kisumu Town West	1,780,076	1,722,000	1,105,640	2,418,816	North Imenti	2,308,837	2,083,401	959,425	2,083,401
Kitui Central	2,284,235	2,418,816	1,537,766	4,105,002	North Mugirango	4,222,079	*	2,695,824	*
Kitui South	1,112,784	4,716,892	802,898	*	Ntonyiri	1,192,268	1,269,929	397,864	*
Kitui West	2,191,503	*	1,395,722	2,116,000	Nyakach	2,171,840	2,171,900	1,279,219	2,158,912
Kitutu Chache	2,940,929	*	1,783,314	*	Nyando	1,555,626	*	969,382	3,196,415
Kitutu Masaba	5,064,875	2,122,000	2,938,099	2,174,285	Nyaribari Chache	3,191,790	2,425,000	1,667,517	2,325,000
Koinin	2,141,541	2,174,285	1,049,303	388,000	Nyaribari Masaba	4,021,465	2,150,000	2,085,847	*
Kuresoi	1,881,135	*	769,024	*	Nyatike	1,061,687	1,090,199	493,744	*
Kuria	1,212,329	2,313,000	928,241	*	Nyeri Town	3,697,925	*	1,487,598	*
Kwanza	1,728,600	1,807,082	835,892	2,900,000	Ot'Kalou	3,017,385	3,052,558	940,890	*
Lagdera	500,000	*	161,361	*	Othaya	2,636,238	2,753,008	679,707	2,753,008
Laikipia East	2,645,700	*	1,095,759	*	Rangwe	1,844,799	1,094,649	1,246,743	1,210,450
Laikipia West	2,986,349	*	1,233,625	*	Rarieda	2,334,575	2,391,510	1,614,052	2,391,510
Laisamis	500,000	500,000	101,592	*	Rongai	1,506,043	*	620,668	*
Lamu East	500,000	665,939	84,950	693,692	Rongo	1,624,513	*	682,467	*
Lamu West	624,522	*	346,687	*	Runyenjes	2,163,873	*	1,179,405	*
Langata	1,762,229	*	884,086	*	Sabatia	2,462,129	*	1,383,816	*
Lari	2,645,700	2,287,584	779,398	*	Saboti	2,982,185	3,129,585	1,314,232	4,936,667
Likoni	1,254,342	1,335,545	544,190	1,335,545	Saku	500,000	500,000	141,266	500,000
Limuru	2,138,513	1,799,746	457,746	1,799,746	Samburu East	500,000	*	135,014	*
Lugari	2,500,357	*	1,496,908	*	Samburu West	726,716	760,083	359,220	350,500
Lurambi	3,480,667	*	2,041,980	*	Shinyalu	2,379,238	1,425,500	1,513,145	*
Machakos T	2,594,982	*	1,290,053	*	Siakago	1,389,087	1,467,184	919,388	1,467,184
Magarini	500,000	526,148	337,287	526,148	Sigor	873,952	*	451,051	*
Makadara	2,389,036	*	1,189,654	*	Sirisia	2,691,120	2,865,492	1,460,687	2,865,492
Makueni	4,566,199	4,605,000	2,797,027	4,028,000	Sotik	2,079,468	2,198,331	962,231	*
Malava	3,411,023	3,588,895	1,781,998	3,588,895	South Imenti	2,327,762	2,417,710	945,673	246,000
Malindi	719,146	*	428,501	*	South Mugirango	2,749,030	2,120,000	1,592,725	2,120,000
Mandera Central	571,532	*	371,962	*	Starehe	1,455,175	*	734,397	*
Mandera East	1,029,514	1,130,226	640,523	1,107,724	Subukia	2,645,700	2,282,285	852,405	1,758,111
Mandera West	500,000	*	178,253	*	Taveta	604,083	540,005	330,602	*
Manyatta	2,651,228	2,651,228	1,318,838	2,651,228	Tetu	2,246,385	2,353,608	686,199	2,953,608
Maragua	2,245,628	2,045,907	768,599	2,045,907	Tharaka	828,910	1,780,898	505,337	*
Marakwet East	982,202	930,000	404,444	*	Tigania East	1,684,316	2,136,181	970,043	*
Marakwet West	1,317,930	*	522,020	*	Tigania West	2,071,141	*	1,187,085	2,189,365
Masinga	1,388,709	2,132,485	842,503	1,645,000	Tinderet	1,800,136	1,851,505	952,239	1,851,505
Mathioya	2,201,344	1,999,446	612,197	*	Turkana Central	548,822	558,000	348,079	*
Mathira	3,523,816	3,306,482	802,898	*	Turkana North	500,000	500,000	199,142	*
Matuga	1,170,694	1,120,766	595,713	1,120,766	Turkana South	500,000	500,000	191,065	*
Matungu	1,625,649	1,628,167	907,220	*	Ugenya	2,197,937	2,335,045	1,258,229	2,275,000
Mbita	1,187,348	1,237,733	767,652	1,237,733	Uriri	978,417	2,300,000	465,979	*
Mbooni	3,256,291	3,945,078	2,005,083	6,700,708	Vihiga	1,880,378	1,201,138	1,010,867	*
Migori	1,458,731	2,200,000	655,625	*	Voi	1,091,588	1,000,000	617,392	1,084,627
Mogotio	790,304	776,792	395,734	776,792	Wajir East	685,081	*	421,991	*
Molo	3,372,416	2,830,035	1,358,854	2,830,035	Wajir North	500,000	*	146,120	*
Mosop	2,408,761	2,512,960	1,022,022	*	Wajir South	500,000	520,527	114,960	505,177
Moyale	624,522	663,901	381,153	663,901	Wajir West	500,000	*	220,205	*
Msambweni	1,549,949	1,612,272	894,652	*	Webuye	2,827,379	2,900,000	1,585,393	1,600,000
Mt. Elgon	2,168,793	1,620,423	1,122,184	*	West Mugirango	3,865,880	*	2,376,062	*
Muhoroni	1,326,635	1,408,089	732,747	1,408,089	Westlands	926,277	*	476,559	*
Mukurweini	2,501,871	2,381,321	738,387	2,381,321	Wundanyi	1,249,043	1,355,107	760,285	1,355,107
Mumias	2,454,180	*	1,424,577	*	Yatta	1,775,155	1,789,011	1,053,668	2,380,411

5.0. Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions

The current bursary scheme has limitations both on governance, effectiveness and consistency. For a variety of reasons mainly related to targeting, monitoring and accountability, it is difficult to ensure that only students from poor families actually benefit from the subsidies. Secondly, as a result of inconsistency in funding, the scheme has not achieved its main objective of retention. And due to the low level of funding compared to demand, many stakeholders have negative perceptions about the operations of the scheme. This is because, whereas the number of students applying for bursary funds has been on the increase, the amount being allocated to constituencies for bursary has remained static over the years. As a proportion of the tuition fee requirement, the bursary fund hardly meets a quarter of the fee requirements. However, because of the implementation of the government tuition fee waiver, many of the students, especially from poor backgrounds have been retained in schools. That notwithstanding, the fact that the tuition waiver benefits all student - the rich and the poor alike, is self defeating. Basically, the government has subsidized the education of the students from rich families.

From the number of applicants, it is estimated that 66 percent is not met in provinces outside Nairobi Province. This translates to a demand gap of 61.5 percent given that the estimate for Nairobi province was estimated at 57 percent in 2008. This unmet demand is also attested by the fact that 80.7 percent of the schools have initiated alternative models to enable retain the students in schools and that 38 percent of the students have sought for other bursary providers.

The allocation to and disbursement of funds from constituencies to beneficiaries is not consistent with the academic programmes. The allocation of funds from the Ministry of Education to constituencies and from constituencies to beneficiaries is not in tandem with the school programme. This makes beneficiaries to receive money in the middle of terms after they have missed classes contributing to students from poor families performing poorly.

Information regarding bursary funding is not well kept. There is no standardized format of reporting form CBFCs. Different constituencies submit returns differing in content and in depth of analysis. These making it hard to conduct comprehensive analysis especially in relation to the gender and social economic characteristics of the beneficiaries within and between constituencies.

5.2. Recommendation

The Ministry should issue comprehensive guidelines to the constituencies with regard to the type of information that should be submitted by the CBFCs to the Ministry. A standard returns template should be issued to the CBFCs requiring all constituencies to report on the number of applicants and beneficiaries by sex. The beneficiaries should be analysed in terms of amounts allocated according to the guidelines and according to whether they are orphans, from single-parent families or have both parents but are poor and needy. Further the evaluation criteria should be revised to the effect that the school principals' evaluation of continuing students as poor and in need of bursary funding is adequate. For those joining secondary education, the evaluation should be done by their former primary school heads.

It is important for the Ministry of Education to find ways of collaborating with other bursary providers in order to achieve synergies and avoid duplication of efforts. Bursary providers should share information on beneficiaries and the amounts awarded to avoid double funding. Further, the CBFC and the beneficiaries recommended that it is better for the government to finance a few students but guarantee them adequate four-year funding that to thinly fund many students without any assurance of continuity.

Constituency Bursary Fund Committees should be encouraged to maintain a database of needy students which they can use to monitor the progress of such applicants and ensure consistent funding throughout their school life. As long as students have been evaluated as poor and needy, the government should track these students who are already on the scheme with an aim of monitoring whether their individual circumstances that qualified them still apply. Where these circumstances have not changed then the students should continue to be funded to completion.

The disbursements and allocations of the bursary fund are not in-line with the school programme. Ideally, because the bursary fund is a budgetary provision, funds should be disbursed in one phase preferably in November of each year for allocation in December to beneficiaries before the academic year starts in January of each year. Once off allocations are preferred to avoid unnecessary anticipation from students and they also minimize costs of fund administration.

6.0 The Draft Policy on the Secondary Schools Bursary Scheme

In reference to the IPAR survey of 2008, the PricewaterhouseCoopers study of 2008, and the views of other bursary providers and education stakeholders, the Ministry of Education has highlighted some of the following as their key findings and recommendations:

1. The current bursary scheme is playing an important role in addressing the needs of many needy children from poor households to access secondary education.
2. More funding is still required to support secondary education especially for children from poor households because of the limited funds allocated to the scheme by government.
3. The scheme requires reforms in governance, organisational structure, operating procedures and management capacity in order to effectively meet its objectives,
4. The process of targeting, identifying and prioritizing the needy cases was found to be generally weak
5. The constituency is a logical administrative unit for the management of the bursary scheme and should, therefore, be retained and linked to the District Education Boards (DEBs). The DEBs should be linked to the CBFC to assume an oversight role over the activities of the CBFC.
6. The level of awareness about the scheme is high among the potential and existing beneficiaries but the MoE should improve on its publicity and awareness strategy
7. Transparency and accountability mechanisms of the scheme should be significantly enhanced
8. MOE should ensure that the actual expenditures as reflected in the bursary allocations match the total allocations of the approved estimates
9. There is need to increase the current bursary level to enable the poor and the deserving students meet their total fees requirements.
10. That the head teachers make their financial returns and accounts for the bursary funds channelled through their schools, within a given time frame.
11. That the CBFC should comprise of individuals who are dedicated to the cause of the scheme and who possess defined skills and competencies. The committee should be inclusive but divorced from undue external influence.
12. That the implementation of the recommendations to improve the bursary scheme requires the creation of awareness about the proposed changes and the capacity building of officers of the MoE headquarters, districts, BCFC, schools and communities.
13. That in addition the MoE, many other providers including other line ministries, NGOs, CBOs, CDF, LATF and development partners be called upon to provide bursaries and scholarships to needy students in public secondary schools.
14. That administrative systems for the disbursement of bursary funds needs strengthening.
15. As a custodian of the Education mandate, MoE is particularly well placed to initiate and coordinate implementation of policy and procedural reforms of the bursary scheme. Pricewaterhousecoopers (2008) recommended that more funds be allocated to the secondary schools bursary scheme as a short term measure which could gradually pave way to Free Secondary Education as a long term policy priority

The draft policy notes that the operations of the fund are affected by the timeliness of disbursements, communication between different institutions overseeing the process, accountability mechanisms, consistency of support systems and the application procedures, among other factors. The draft policy proposes the following changes:

1. In order to improve the on the management of the scheme, any undue external influence will be eliminated by excluding members of Parliament and councillors for the CBFC membership. The new composition of the CBFC will include; The area education officer as secretary; three representatives of religious organisations; two chairpersons of PTAs of two secondary schools, one chairperson of boards of governors; one District Officer; one representative of an educational based NGO or CBO; one local Kenya Union of Teachers representative; one local KUPPET representative; one primary schools heads representative; and three co-opted members of include two head teachers, one of whom must be from a girls secondary school.
2. Abolition of the position of CBFC patron. The Member of Parliament who has been holding this position and the councillor who has been a member of the CBFC will be actively engaged as oversight committee members through the DEBs, (a body which will play an oversight role to the scheme).
3. Except for the chairpersons whose educational qualifications were specified as a minimum of O'level, with a good grasp of current trends in education, the educational attainments of the other CBFC members was not specified. To streamline this, the Draft Policy proposes that all the others CBFC member must also have a minimum of O'Level qualification.
4. The treasurer will be a person of high integrity and in possession of a basic knowledge in book keeping and accountancy. The names for each constituency and their academic qualifications will be gazetted.
5. The nomination of the CBFC members will be done by the nominating panel of DEBs, whose chairperson will be the District commissioner.
6. The CBFC will be required to display a list of all the applicants and beneficiaries on the notice boards. The cheque for beneficiaries will be delivered directly to schools timely with clear instructions that the funds should not be diverted to any other use other than for the beneficiary. The funds will be returned to the CBFC or other providers for reallocation.
7. To address the problem of duplication of effort among various bursary providers and some students getting double allocation from the providers while other needy cases miss out on the financial assistance, the MoE will liaise with other bursary providers to develop a Bursaries management Information System (BMIS) to capture bursary data/information. The BMIS will be managed at both the devolved and national level. The detailed BMIS data/information will consist of the name of the student, age, school, form constituency, district, family background, amount awarded, name of provider and the academic period to be covered. The data will be made user friendly and availed to all providers who will be required to consult the database before award of bursary.

8. An annual forum for the bursary providers will be held at the national level to share experiences on the bursary scheme management.
9. A national Secretariat will be set up to coordinate the bursary providers at national and constituency level.
10. Targeting and identification of needy students shall start at the primary school level. The head teacher shall recommend the pupils to the principals of secondary schools who will in turn recommend them to the CBFC for consideration
11. Selection criteria will not only emphasize on academic performance as children in difficult circumstance are also bound to perform poorly yet if assisted and exposed to better facilities, they can also do better. Admission to join secondary school shall be sufficient for eligibility
12. Those awarded bursaries will be appraised annually to ensure that they continuously meet the requirements to remain in the programme. This will ensure that the bursary money is not allocated to absentee students who have finished schooling or have been transferred.
13. Application Form A will be simplified and redesigned to include a clause to commit those filling/signing that they will be held responsible/accountable for the accuracy of the information given.
14. Each constituency shall be given its own code so as to track the forms issued. The application forms will be serialised and recorded when issued and also when the applicant returns them. Recipients of the forms shall acknowledge receipt by signing in a register. The official receiving the form after it has been duly filled shall acknowledge receipt. The application forms shall be posted on the MoE website (www.education.go.ke)
15. Potential beneficiaries will fill application forms annually and priority shall be given to those already on the programme for continuity
16. To ensure accountability, the CBFC will be required to prepare final statements of accounts which will be audited by the District School Audit Units. The existing school audit Units will be revitalised and have their mandates broadened to enable them carryout regular and through audits of the scheme. The annual audited reports will be submitted to the national secretariat for action.
17. The CBFC will be authorised to utilise up to 50,000 per tranche. This expenditure will go towards purchase of stationary, postage, photocopying, and travelling and subsistence expenses. There will be no provision for sitting allowance whatsoever.
18. The current guidelines require that the CBFC prepare and submit reports on the constituency bursary scheme to the Permanent Secretary, MoE within two months of receipt of each tranche. The MoE will provide a uniform format for returns and reporting. The DEO will ensure timeliness in submission of these returns. The MoE will impose a penalty to the CBFC that default by denying them any subsequent disbursement until they fulfil this requirement.

The implementation of this policy will no doubt streamline the bursary scheme and ensure that it realises its objectives. Nonetheless, the policy on penalty needs to be re-thought. Penalising CBFC by denying constituencies subsequent disbursement does not amount to penalty on the CBFC. On the

contrary, it penalises beneficiaries of the bursary scheme making the policy self-defeating. The alternative should be to penalise the CBFC by instituting disciplinary action on the DEOs and the AEOs, both of whom, are employees of the MoE. The AEO is the Secretary of the CBFC and the DEO who is his senior, is tasked by the policy to ensure timeliness in submission of the reports.

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Appendices

Appendix 1: Number of Secondary Schools by District, 2004-2007

PROVINCE/ DISTRICT	2004			2005			2006			2007		
	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total
COAST												
Taita Taveta	37	3	40	36	3	39	36	3	39	36	17	53
Kilifi	31	3	34	32	3	35	32	3	35	32	21	53
Tana River	7	1	8	9	1	10	9	1	10	9	1	10
Lamu	4	8	12	5	8	13	4	8	12	4	7	11
Kwale	29	1	30	28	1	29	31	1	32	31	10	41
Mombasa	24	21	45	24	20	44	24	21	45	24	54	78
Malindi	10	6	16	10	6	16	9	6	15	9	25	34
Total	142	43	185	144	42	186	145	43	188	145	135	280
CENTRAL												
Nyandarua	89	19	108	86	3	89	86	3	89	87	62	149
Nyeri	133	11	144	132	35	167	134	35	169	134	60	194
Kirinyaga	87	6	93	75	22	97	79	22	101	79	44	123
Maragua	77	5	82	79		79	81		81	81	31	112
Kiambu	104	12	116	106	8	114	114	8	122	114	71	185
Thika Mun.												
Thika	104	9	113	103	10	113	103	11	114	103	85	188
Muranga	89	3	92	87	2	89	93	2	95	97	14	111
Total	683	65	748	668	80	748	690	81	771	695	367	1,062
EASTERN												
Machakos	146	35	181	142	43	185	145	43	188	145	128	273
Kitui	67	6	73	64	25	89	69	25	94	75	39	114
Embu	67	2	69	66	21	87	66	21	87	66	25	91
Meru	78	15	93	83	39	122	83	39	122	85	105	190
Marsabit	8	4	12	4	7	11	5	7	12	5	6	11
Isiolo	8	2	10	8	6	14	7	6	13	7	4	11
Makueni	160	7	167	140	10	150	140	12	152	140	113	253
Meru South	53	7	60	42	6	48	55	6	61	55	35	90
Nyambene	36	4	40	34	5	39	30	5	35	30	63	93

Mwingi	35	1	36	33	21	54	39	21	60	47	20	67
Moyale	12	1	13	3	1	4	4	1	5	4	1	5
Mbeere	31	3	34	39	7	46	37	7	44	37	19	56
Tharaka	12	3	15	6	3	9	11	3	14	11	13	24
Total	713	90	803	664	194	858	691	196	887	707	571	1,278
NAIROBI	48	47	95	48	47	95	48	47	95	48	290	338
RIFT VALLEY												
Turkana	8		8	7		7	9		9	9	10	19
Samburu	7	2	9	7	2	9	8	2	10	8	7	15
Trans Nzoia	68	12	80	65	21	86	65	21	86	65	55	120
West Pokot	21	4	25	23	1	24	26	1	27	26	8	34
Bomet	72	4	76	68	4	72	68	4	72	68	28	96
Uasin Gishu	89	9	98	78	25	103	78	25	103	78	80	158
Nakuru	139	67	206	129	65	194	107	65	172	107	227	334
Kericho	42	8	50	57	14	71	61	14	75	74	32	106
Nandi North	58	4	62	57	10	67	59	10	69	59	35	94
Laikipia	47	10	57	44	6	50	45	6	51	51	40	91
Kajiado	22	14	36	21	12	33	23	14	37	23	66	89
Narok	21	2	23	19	3	22	19	3	22	19	18	37
Baringo	32	5	37	30	7	37	32	8	40	32	27	59
Keiyo	34	5	39	30	4	34	30	4	34	30	10	40
Trans Mara	12	5	17	14	5	19	14	5	19	16	8	24
Marakwet	24	2	26	25	4	29	26	4	30	26	9	35
Koibatek	24	3	27	22	21	43	24	21	45	24	20	44
Buret	54	6	60	53	16	69	58	16	74	58	38	96
Nandi South	44	2	46	29		29	33		33	33	28	61
Total	818	164	982	778	220	998	785	223	1,008	806	746	1,552
WESTERN												
Busia	29	1	30	33	16	49	28	16	44	34	31	65
Bungoma	133	4	137	110	19	129	106	19	125	106	79	185
Kakamega	89	3	92	87	9	96	77	9	86	77	68	145
Vihiga	81	3	84	73	3	76	74	3	77	85	32	117
Mt Elgon	23	1	24	19	3	22	23	3	26	23	3	22
Teso	16	1	17	17	1	18	17	1	18	17	8	25
Lugari	24	1	25	20	1	21	27	1	28	35	13	48

Butere/Mumias	57	3	60	55		55	45		45	52	27	79
Total	452	17	469	414	52	466	397	52	449	429	261	686
NYANZA												
Kisumu	50	6	56	52	2	54	52	2	54	57	40	97
Kisii	92	9	101	104	8	112	90	8	98	90	76	166
Homa Bay	36	6	42	34	6	40	42	6	48	42	37	79
Siaya	53	5	58	58	10	68	53	10	63	53	46	99
Nyamira	127	1	128	120	1	121	121	1	122	121	47	168
Migori	53	3	56	55	2	57	56	2	58	56	56	112
Kuria	19	5	24	17	2	19	21	2	23	21	11	32
Suba	12	6	18	9	10	19	16	10	26	16	18	34
Rachuonyo	62	10	72	55	6	61	64	6	70	64	58	122
Gucha	147	8	155	137	10	147	138	10	148	138	59	197
Bondo	41	1	42	37	10	47	43	10	53	43	6	49
Nyando	48	2	50	47	8	55	45	8	53	45	31	76
Total	740	62	802	725	75	800	741	75	816	746	485	1,231
NORTH EASTERN												
Garissa	10	1	11	9	8	17	10	8	18	12	7	19
Wajir	7		7	8		8	10		10	11	6	17
Mandera	7	1	8	7	7	14	6	7	13	11	8	19
Ijara	1		1	1		1	2		2	2		2
Total	25	2	27	25	15	40	28	15	43	36	21	57
GRAND TOTAL	3,621	490	4,111	3,466	725	4,191	3,525	732	4,257	3,612	2,876	6,484

Source: Ministry of Education 2009

Appendices

Appendix 1: Form A

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION



FORM A

SECONDARY SCHOOL BURSARY APPLICATION FORM (SESBAF)

YEARCONSTITUENCY _____

DISTRICT _____ DIVISION _____

LOCATIONSUB-LOCATION _____

WARDVILLAGE/ESTATE

PART A: STUDENT'S PERSONAL DETAILS

1. FULL NAME:

Last

First

Middle

2. Sex Male () Female ()

3. Date of Birth |_|_| Adm No |_____| Class |_____|

4.

5. Name of school. Year |_____|

For those students joining Form I: (please attach Joining Instructions)

(a) School admitted: National..... Provincial..... District.....

(b) Former Primary School Head teacher

Student/Pupil Conduct: Excellent -----V.Good----- Good----- Fair----- Poor -----

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the above information is true/or the applicant to attach a copy of certified school leaving certificate.

Name Signature Date & School stamp

For students either joining Form I or continuing in Form 2, 3 or 4

Total fees _____ Paid/able to raise _____ Outstanding Balance _____

Ksh. | _____ | _____ Ksh. | _____ | _____ Ksh. | _____ | _____

4. PARTB: FAMILY INFORMATION

(1) Tick Appropriately

Both parents Dead | _____ |

One parent Dead | _____ |

Both parents alive | _____ |

Single Parent | _____ |

Any Disability | _____ |

(Attach support documents: e.g. death certificate, letter explaining disability or other disadvantage/circumstance from 'chief, religious leader, prominent reference).

Father's/Guardian's Name.....

Occupation/Profession

Mother's/Guardian's Name

Occupation/Profession

(2) How many brothers and sisters do you have?

(3) How many children does the guardian have?

(4) How many are working/in business/farming?

(5) How many are in Secondary Schools? -----

(6) How many are in Post-Secondary Institutions? -----

(7) If both parents are not alive, who has been paying for your education? (Tick) (for continuing students)

Guardian ----- Sponsor/Well wishers----- Any other (Specify) -----

(8) Have you ever benefited from the Government's Constituency Bursary Fund?

Yes | _____ | No | |

If yes, state the amount Ksh. : _____ |

EITHER: CHIEF/SUB CHIEF

Comment on the status of the family/parent

I certify that the information given above is correct

Name:Signature:Date:(Official stamp)

Position/Designation _____

OR: RELIGIOUS LEADER Comment on the family/parent's status

I certify that the information given above is correct

Name:Signature: _____ Date: (Official stamp)

Position:

PART C: INFORMATION ABOUT FAMILY FINANCIAL STATUS

1. GROSS INCOME IN THE LAST 12 MONTHS - (KSH)

	Father	Mother	Guardian/Sponsor	
Gross INCOME				

* Gross Income: (This means income from salary, business and farming)

2. APPLICANT'S SIBLINGS IN EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

SIBLING'S NAME CHILDREN	NAME OF INSTITUTION	YEAR OF STUDY/CLASS	TOTAL FEES	FEES PAID	OUTSTANDING BALANCE
GRAND TOTAL					

PART D: DECLARATION

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information given herein is true.

Students signature..... Date

PARENTS/GUARDIANS DECLARATION

I declare that I have read this form /has been read to me and I hereby confirm that the information given herein is true to the best of my knowledge

Parents Name.....

Parents/Guardians Signature..... Date

SCHOOL VERIFICATION

a) For continuing students

Year

Position in class/Form Term I --- Term II..... Term III.... Term IV.....

(Attach report)

Student discipline (Tick one option)

Excellent V.Good..... Good..... Fair..... Poor

Head teachers brief comments on the student's level of need, discipline and academic performance.

.....
.....
.....
.....

I declare that the above named student is in this school

Head teacher's name..... Signature.....

Date and School stamp.....

PART E

FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY BY THE CONSTITUENCY BURSARY COMMITTEE

SCORE: 1 1

Approved for bursary

Not approved for bursary

Reasons:

Bursary awarded Ksh.

Chairman's Name _____ Signature _____ Date, _____

Secretary's Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Official Stamp _____

Appendix 2: Form D

DECLARATION

1. STUDENT'S DECLARATION

I declare that to the best of my knowledge the information given herein is true.

Student's SignatureDate

2. PARENT'S/GUARDIAN'S DECLARATION

I declare that I have read this form/this form has been read to me and I hereby confirm that the information given herein is true to the best of my knowledge.

Parent's/Guardian's Name

Parent's/Guardian's Signature Date

3. SCHOOL VERIFICATION

(a) For Continuing Students

Year

Position in Class/Form Term I Term II Term III

(Attach a Report Form)

Student Discipline (Tick one option only)

Excellent Very Good Good Fair Poor

Head teacher's brief comments on the student's level of need, discipline and academic performance.

I declare that the above named is a student in this school.

Headteacher's Name _____ Signature _____

Date and School Stamp _____

PART E: FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY BY THE CONSTITUENCY BURSARY COMMITTEE

SCORE:

Approved for Bursary

Not Approved for Bursary Reasons:

Bursary Awarded Ksh.

Chairman's Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Secretary's Name _____ Signature _____ Date _____

Official Stamp _____

Appendix 3 Allocations from MoE to Constituencies

Constituency	incidence	Poverty Index (Cp/Np)	Student Enrolment	Enrolment Index (Ce/Ne)	Allocations			
		INDEX	ENROLMENT	INDEX (CE/NE)	2006/07		2007/08	
					1st Instal.	2nd Instal.	1st Instal.	2nd Instal.
Makadara	59	1.113207547	5,670	0.00537	2,571,055	2,571,055	2,389,036	1,189,654
Kamukunji	46	0.867924528	3,400	0.00322	1,174,716	1,174,716	1,116,926	569,501
Starehe	44	0.830188679	4,631	0.00438	1,533,376	1,533,376	1,455,175	734,397
Langata	40	0.754716981	6,169	0.00584	973,540	973,540	1,762,229	884,086
Dagoretti	46	0.867924528	6,755	0.00639	1,851,359	1,851,359	2,219,069	1,106,795
Westlands	31	0.58490566	4,184	0.00396	1,846,437	1,846,437	926,277	476,559
Kasarani	47	0.886792453	8,377	0.00793	2,755,276	2,755,276	2,755,276	1,395,719
Embakasi	41	0.773584906	11,027	0.01043	3,153,069	3,153,069	3,228,709	1,598,995
Changamwe	46	0.867924528	5,113	0.00484	2,050,797	2,050,797	1,935,260	843,833
Kisauni	46	0.867924528	7,600	0.00719	1,335,545	1,335,545	2,876,584	1,242,120
Likoni	45	0.849056604	3,314	0.00314	3,074,566	3,074,566	1,254,342	544,190
Mvita	35	0.660377358	4,314	0.00408	1,712,937	1,712,937	1,632,840	550,666
Msambweni	61	1.150943396	4,095	0.00387	1,612,272	1,612,272	1,549,949	894,652
Matuga	53	1	3,093	0.00293	1,101,203	1,101,203	1,170,694	595,713
Kinango	75	1.41509434	3,397	0.00321	1,120,766	1,120,766	1,285,757	911,990
Bahari	63	1.188679245	4,900	0.00464	1,992,825	1,992,825	1,854,640	1,099,728
Kaloleni	74	1.396226415	4,031	0.00381	763,343	763,343	1,525,725	1,063,500
Ganze	84	1.58490566	2,330	0.00220	1,590,672	1,590,672	881,900	706,392
Malindi	61	1.150943396	1,900	0.00180	809,804	809,804	719,146	428,501
Magarini	69	1.301886792	1,300	0.00123	526,148	526,148	500,000	337,287
Garsen	42	0.79245283	1,564	0.00148	554,677	554,677	591,971	253,690
Galole	42	0.79245283	990	0.00094	500,000	500,000	500,000	169,759
Bura	31	0.58490566	450	0.00043	500,000	500,000	500,000	73,566
Lamu East	42	0.79245283	410	0.00039	500,000	500,000	500,000	84,950
Lamu West	56	1.056603774	1,650	0.00156	665,939	665,939	624,522	346,687
Taveta	55	1.037735849	1,596	0.00151	540,005	540,005	604,083	330,602
Wundanyi	64	1.20754717	3,300	0.00312	1,355,107	1,355,107	1,249,043	760,285
Mwatate	59	1.113207547	2,312	0.00219	945,519	945,519	875,087	499,899
Voi	59	1.113207547	2,884	0.00273	1,087,346	1,087,346	1,091,588	617,392
Dujis	60	1.132075472	1,200	0.00114	500,000	500,000	500,000	275,665
Lagdera	64	1.20754717	612	0.00058	500,000	500,000	500,000	161,361
Fafi	62	1.169811321	250	0.00024	500,000	500,000	500,000	78,962
Ijara	63	1.188679245	449	0.00042	500,000	500,000	500,000	123,480
Wajir North	71	1.339622642	490	0.00046	500,000	500,000	500,000	146,120
Wajir West	63	1.188679245	890	0.00084	500,000	500,000	500,000	220,205
Wajir East	63	1.188679245	1,810	0.00171	727,479	727,479	685,081	421,991
Wajir South	68	1.283018868	380	0.00036	500,000	500,000	500,000	114,960
Mandera West	62	1.169811321	710	0.00067	500,000	500,000	500,000	178,253
Mandera Central	66	1.245283019	1,510	0.00143	606,844	606,844	571,532	371,962
Mandera East	65	1.226415094	2,720	0.00257	1,107,724	1,107,724	1,029,514	640,523
Moyale	62	1.169811321	1,650	0.00156	663,901	663,901	624,522	381,153
North Horr	62	1.169811321	474	0.00045	500,000	500,000	500,000	127,313
Saku	46	0.867924528	726	0.00069	500,000	500,000	500,000	141,266

Appendix 3 Allocations from MoE to Constituencies

Constituency	incidence	Poverty	Student	Enrolment	Allocations				
		INDEX			INDEX (CE/NE)	2006/07		2007/08	
						1st Instal.	2nd Instal.	1st Instal.	2nd Instal.
Laisamis	40	0.754716981	550	0.00052	500,000	500,000	500,000	101,592	
Isiolo North	47	0.886792453	1,910	0.00181	774,347	774,347	722,931	337,531	
Isiolo South	54	1.018867925	944	0.00089	500,000	500,000	500,000	202,471	
Igembe	57	1.075471698	5,450	0.00516	2,212,595	2,212,595	2,062,814	1,106,517	
Ntonyiri	34	0.641509434	3,150	0.00298	1,269,929	1,269,929	1,192,268	397,864	
Tigania West	61	1.150943396	5,472	0.00518	1,803,414	1,803,414	2,071,141	1,187,085	
Tigania East	61	1.150943396	4,450	0.00421	2,189,365	2,189,365	1,684,316	970,043	
North Imenti	44	0.830188679	6,100	0.00577	2,083,401	2,083,401	2,308,837	959,425	
Central Imenti	44	0.830188679	5,160	0.00488	2,094,813	2,094,813	1,953,049	815,432	
South Imenti	43	0.811320755	6,150	0.00582	2,468,537	2,468,537	2,327,762	945,673	
Nithi	58	1.094339623	9,150	0.00866	3,397,346	3,397,346	3,463,256	1,872,614	
Tharaka	63	1.188679245	2,190	0.00207	890,499	890,499	828,910	505,337	
Manyatta	53	1	7,012	0.00664	2,651,228	2,651,228	2,651,228	1,318,838	
Runyenjes	58	1.094339623	5,717	0.00541	2,283,101	2,283,101	2,163,873	1,179,405	
Gachoka	59	1.113207547	4,590	0.00434	1,859,656	1,859,656	1,737,305	967,815	
Siakago	70	1.320754717	3,670	0.00347	1,467,184	1,467,184	1,389,087	919,388	
Mwingi North	62	1.169811321	4,550	0.00431	1,691,745	1,691,745	1,722,166	1,007,121	
Mwingi South	63	1.188679245	6,098	0.00577	2,072,397	2,072,397	2,308,080	1,362,488	
Kitui West	68	1.283018868	5,790	0.00548	2,285,139	2,285,139	2,191,503	1,395,722	
Kitui Central	72	1.358490566	6,035	0.00571	2,418,816	2,418,816	2,284,235	1,537,766	
Mutito	68	1.283018868	2,801	0.00265	1,126,064	1,126,064	1,060,173	688,107	
Kitui South	76	1.433962264	2,940	0.00278	1,195,347	1,195,347	1,112,784	802,898	
Masinga	64	1.20754717	3,669	0.00347	1,465,146	1,465,146	1,388,709	842,503	
Yatta	63	1.188679245	4,690	0.00444	1,848,244	1,848,244	1,775,155	1,053,668	
Kangundo	59	1.113207547	6,370	0.00603	2,491,360	2,491,360	2,411,032	1,333,439	
Kathiani	59	1.113207547	4,703	0.00445	1,875,550	1,875,550	1,780,076	991,026	
Machakos T	53	1	6,856	0.00649	2,759,121	2,759,121	2,594,982	1,290,053	
Mwala	64	1.20754717	6,812	0.00645	2,759,529	2,759,529	2,578,328	1,542,807	
Mbooni	65	1.226415094	8,750	0.00828	3,256,291	3,256,291	3,256,291	2,005,083	
Kilome	61	1.150943396	6,067	0.00574	2,041,423	2,041,423	2,296,347	1,313,445	
Kaiti	66	1.245283019	6,102	0.00577	2,290,437	2,290,437	2,309,594	1,427,097	
Makueni	66	1.245283019	12,064	0.01142	4,855,564	4,855,564	4,566,199	2,797,027	
Kibwezi	55	1.037735849	7,360	0.00696	2,968,602	2,968,602	2,785,745	1,434,297	
Kinangop	38	0.716981132	5,790	0.00548	2,012,080	2,012,080	2,191,503	790,992	
Kipipiri	40	0.754716981	4,346	0.00411	1,097,535	1,097,535	1,644,952	630,217	
O'Kalou	33	0.622641509	7,972	0.00754	3,052,558	3,052,558	3,017,385	940,890	
Ndaragua	25	0.471698113	5,650	0.00535	2,008,412	2,008,412	2,138,513	516,756	
Tetu	32	0.603773585	5,935	0.00562	2,353,608	2,353,608	2,246,385	686,199	
Kieni	28	0.528301887	9,210	0.00871	3,343,957	3,343,957	3,485,966	922,800	
Mathira	24	0.452830189	9,310	0.00881	2,960,451	2,960,451	3,523,816	802,898	
Othaya	27	0.509433962	6,965	0.00659	3,306,482	3,306,482	2,636,238	679,707	
Mukurweini	31	0.58490566	6,610	0.00625	2,753,008	2,753,008	2,501,871	738,387	
Nyeri Town	43	0.811320755	9,770	0.00924	2,381,321	2,381,321	3,697,925	1,487,598	
Mwea	42	0.79245283	4,680	0.00443	1,459,848	1,459,848	1,771,370	709,316	
Gichugu	34	0.641509434	6,267	0.00593	2,105,817	2,105,817	2,372,046	766,823	
Ndia	32	0.603773585	4,710	0.00446	1,657,510	1,657,510	1,782,725	549,726	
Kerugoya Kutus	33	0.622641509	6,455	0.00611	2,426,987	2,426,987	2,426,987	766,604	
Kangema	31	0.58490566	4,790	0.00453	1,642,431	1,642,431	1,813,005	541,962	
Mathioya	29	0.547169811	5,816	0.00550	1,999,446	1,999,446	2,201,344	612,197	
Kiharu	29	0.547169811	7,790	0.00737	2,783,167	2,783,167	2,948,499	811,497	
Kigumo	31	0.58490566	7,590	0.00718	2,799,469	2,799,469	2,872,799	844,154	
Maragua	36	0.679245283	5,933	0.00561	2,045,907	2,045,907	2,245,628	768,599	
Kandara	36	0.679245283	7,987	0.00756	2,966,157	2,966,157	3,023,063	1,026,032	
Gatundu South	31	0.58490566	7,275	0.00688	2,998,353	2,998,353	2,753,572	810,157	
Gatanga	35	0.660377358	8,475	0.00802	2,488,100	2,488,100	3,207,770	1,057,689	
Gatundu North	37	0.698113208	7,290	0.00690	2,499,103	2,499,103	2,759,250	964,055	
Juja	39	0.735849057	9,959	0.00942	3,363,519	3,363,519	3,769,461	1,377,204	

Appendix 3 Allocations from MoE to Constituencies

Constituency	incidence	Poverty	Student	Enrolment	Allocations				
		INDEX			INDEX (CE/NE)	2006/07		2007/08	
						1st Instal.	2nd Instal.	1st Instal.	2nd Instal.
Githunguri	25	0.471698113	8,910	0.00843	2,863,862	2,863,862	3,372,416	800,496	
Kiambaa	19	0.358490566	7,980	0.00755	2,667,422	2,667,422	3,020,413	552,859	
Kabete	17	0.320754717	9,987	0.00945	3,279,564	3,279,564	3,780,059	616,079	
Limuru	22	0.41509434	5,650	0.00535	1,799,746	1,799,746	2,138,513	457,746	
Lari	31	0.58490566	6,990	0.00661	2,287,584	2,287,584	2,645,700	779,398	
Turkana North	61	1.150943396	820	0.00078	500,000	500,000	500,000	199,142	
Turkana Central	64	1.20754717	1,450	0.00137	538,783	538,783	548,822	348,079	
Turkana South	53	1	900	0.00085	500,000	500,000	500,000	191,065	
Kacheliba	47	0.886792453	576	0.00055	500,000	500,000	500,000	119,250	
Kapenguria	53	1	3,271	0.00310	1,180,268	1,180,268	1,238,067	628,557	
Sigor	53	1	2,309	0.00218	803,283	803,283	873,952	451,051	
Samburu West	50	0.943396226	1,920	0.00182	760,083	760,083	726,716	359,220	
Samburu East	40	0.754716981	790	0.00075	500,000	500,000	500,000	135,014	
Kwanza	51	0.962264151	4,567	0.00432	1,807,082	1,807,082	1,728,600	835,892	
Saboti	47	0.886792453	7,879	0.00746	3,129,585	3,129,585	2,982,185	1,314,232	
Cherengany	49	0.924528302	6,430	0.00608	2,498,288	2,498,288	2,433,742	1,121,905	
Eldoret North	54	1.018867925	8,304	0.00786	3,348,440	3,348,440	3,143,047	1,586,145	
Eldoret East	42	0.79245283	5,820	0.00551	2,290,437	2,290,437	2,202,858	876,009	
Eldoret South	49	0.924528302	6,046	0.00572	2,382,544	2,382,544	2,288,398	1,056,398	
Marakwet East	42	0.79245283	2,595	0.00246	920,658	920,658	982,202	404,444	
Marakwet West	41	0.773584906	3,482	0.00329	1,346,549	1,346,549	1,317,930	522,020	
Keiyo North	41	0.773584906	2,903	0.00275	1,177,008	1,177,008	1,098,779	439,374	
Keiyo South	38	0.716981132	3,721	0.00352	1,507,124	1,507,124	1,408,391	517,272	
Mosop	45	0.849056604	6,364	0.00602	2,512,960	2,512,960	2,408,761	1,022,022	
Aldai	49	0.924528302	5,290	0.00501	2,074,028	2,074,028	2,002,254	927,430	
Emgwen	45	0.849056604	6,324	0.00598	2,497,066	2,497,066	2,393,621	1,015,755	
Tinderet	56	1.056603774	4,756	0.00450	1,851,505	1,851,505	1,800,136	952,239	
Baringo East	56	1.056603774	3,110	0.00294	1,212,057	1,212,057	1,177,129	631,332	
Baringo North	43	0.811320755	3,990	0.00378	1,506,716	1,506,716	1,510,207	622,315	
Baringo Central	43	0.811320755	4,634	0.00438	1,644,061	1,644,061	1,753,959	718,723	
Mogotio	51	0.962264151	2,088	0.00198	776,792	776,792	790,304	395,734	
Eldamaravine	47	0.886792453	3,809	0.00360	1,470,852	1,470,852	1,441,699	648,262	
Laikipia West	44	0.830188679	7,890	0.00747	2,804,359	2,804,359	2,986,349	1,233,625	
Laikipia East	44	0.830188679	6,990	0.00661	2,149,832	2,149,832	2,645,700	1,095,759	
Naivasha	39	0.735849057	5,930	0.00561	1,979,476	1,979,476	2,244,493	830,158	
Nakuru Town	45	0.849056604	7,970	0.00754	2,804,359	2,804,359	3,016,628	1,273,627	
Kuresoi	43	0.811320755	4,970	0.00470	2,282,286	2,282,286	1,881,135	769,024	
Molo	43	0.811320755	8,910	0.00843	1,838,463	1,838,463	3,372,416	1,358,854	
Rongai	43	0.811320755	3,979	0.00377	2,830,035	2,830,035	1,506,043	620,668	
Subukia	34	0.641509434	6,990	0.00661	1,356,738	1,356,738	2,645,700	852,405	
Kilgoris	59	1.113207547	2,390	0.00226	500,000	500,000	904,610	515,921	
Narok North	51	0.962264151	3,614	0.00342	1,228,359	1,228,359	1,367,891	666,682	
Narok South	53	1	3,657	0.00346	1,408,904	1,408,904	1,384,167	699,781	
Kajiado North	40	0.754716981	5,370	0.00508	2,146,979	2,146,979	2,032,534	772,818	
Kajiado Central	48	0.905660377	3,180	0.00301	1,217,355	1,217,355	1,203,623	556,410	
Kajiado South	50	0.943396226	2,731	0.00258	1,079,603	1,079,603	1,033,678	500,394	
Bomet	52	0.981132075	7,175	0.00679	2,874,866	2,874,866	2,715,723	1,323,935	
Chepalungu	56	1.056603774	4,223	0.00400	1,643,246	1,643,246	1,598,397	848,324	
Sotik	49	0.924528302	5,494	0.00520	2,198,331	2,198,331	2,079,468	962,231	
Konoin	52	0.981132075	5,658	0.00535	2,265,169	2,265,169	2,141,541	1,049,303	
Buret	49	0.924528302	5,335	0.00505	2,174,285	2,174,285	2,019,286	935,107	
Belgut	49	0.924528302	5,894	0.00558	2,359,721	2,359,721	2,230,867	1,030,468	
Ainamoi	45	0.849056604	5,346	0.00506	2,097,258	2,097,258	2,023,450	862,536	
Kipkelion	46	0.867924528	5,796	0.00548	2,325,487	2,325,487	2,193,774	953,214	
Malava	56	1.056603774	9,012	0.00853	2,610,772	2,610,772	3,411,023	1,781,998	
Lurambi	63	1.188679245	9,196	0.00870	2,561,051	2,561,051	3,480,667	2,041,980	
Shinyalu	68	1.283018868	6,286	0.00595	1,628,167	1,628,167	2,379,238	1,513,145	
Ikolomani	72	1.358490566	6,246	0.00591	1,917,120	1,917,120	2,364,098	1,590,657	
Lugari	64	1.20754717	6,606	0.00625	1,248,329	1,248,329	2,500,357	1,496,908	
Mumias	62	1.169811321	6,484	0.00614	3,588,895	3,588,895	2,454,180	1,424,577	
Matungu	59	1.113207547	4,295	0.00406	3,666,330	3,666,330	1,625,649	907,220	

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		INDEX		INDEX (CE/NE)	2006/07		2007/08	
					1st Instal.	2nd Instal.	1st Instal.	2nd Instal.
Butere	64	1.20754717	5,004	0.00474	2,521,111	2,521,111	1,894,004	1,139,960
Khwisero	64	1.20754717	3,163	0.00299	2,423,299	2,423,299	1,197,189	729,760
Emuhaya	60	1.132075472	8,031	0.00760	2,663,754	2,663,754	3,039,717	1,702,579
Sabatia	60	1.132075472	6,505	0.00616	2,565,127	2,565,127	2,462,129	1,383,816
Vihiga	57	1.075471698	4,968	0.00470	2,038,163	2,038,163	1,880,378	1,010,867
Hamisi	59	1.113207547	5,501	0.00521	1,606,974	1,606,974	2,082,117	1,154,941
Mt. Elgon	55	1.037735849	5,730	0.00542	1,620,423	1,620,423	2,168,793	1,122,184
Kimilili	60	1.132075472	7,410	0.00701	2,964,119	2,964,119	2,804,670	1,572,859
Webuye	60	1.132075472	7,470	0.00707	2,989,795	2,989,795	2,827,379	1,585,393
Sirisia	58	1.094339623	7,110	0.00673	2,865,492	2,865,492	2,691,120	1,460,687
Kanduyi	61	1.150943396	6,320	0.00598	2,532,930	2,532,930	2,392,107	1,367,174
Bumula	52	0.981132075	4,870	0.00461	1,888,184	1,888,184	1,843,285	906,646
Amagoro	50	0.943396226	4,213	0.00399	1,553,992	1,553,992	1,594,612	758,370
Nambale	68	1.283018868	4,780	0.00452	1,165,189	1,165,189	1,809,220	1,156,615
Butula	70	1.320754717	3,359	0.00318	1,848,244	1,848,244	1,271,374	843,597
Funyula	70	1.320754717	2,900	0.00274	1,036,402	1,036,402	1,097,644	731,737
Budalangi	70	1.320754717	2,597	0.00246	805,321	805,321	982,959	657,895
Ugenya	61	1.150943396	5,807	0.00549	2,334,045	2,334,045	2,197,937	1,258,229
Alego	68	1.283018868	4,863	0.00460	1,941,166	1,941,166	1,840,635	1,176,265
Gem	68	1.283018868	4,758	0.00450	1,898,373	1,898,373	1,800,893	1,151,407
Bondo	70	1.320754717	6,113	0.00578	2,450,605	2,450,605	2,313,758	1,514,754
Rarieda	74	1.396226415	6,168	0.00584	2,391,510	2,391,510	2,334,575	1,614,052
Kisumu Town East	62	1.169811321	4,805	0.00455	1,954,208	1,954,208	1,818,682	1,062,163
Kisumu Town West	66	1.245283019	4,703	0.00445	1,875,958	1,875,958	1,780,076	1,105,640
Kisumu Rural	70	1.320754717	5,182	0.00490	2,071,175	2,071,175	1,961,376	1,287,867
Nyando	66	1.245283019	4,110	0.00389	1,598,415	1,598,415	1,555,626	969,382
Muhoroni	58	1.094339623	3,505	0.00332	1,408,089	1,408,089	1,326,635	732,747
Nyakach	64	1.20754717	5,629	0.00533	2,171,900	2,171,900	2,171,840	1,279,219
Kasipul Kabondo	72	1.358490566	5,574	0.00527	2,226,859	2,226,859	2,109,747	1,422,209
Karachuonyo	72	1.358490566	5,073	0.00480	2,031,642	2,031,642	1,920,120	1,296,626
Rangwe	72	1.358490566	4,874	0.00461	1,945,649	1,945,649	1,844,799	1,246,743
Ndhiwa	73	1.377358491	3,229	0.00306	1,234,472	1,234,472	1,222,170	845,640
Rongo	44	0.830188679	4,292	0.00406	1,668,514	1,668,514	1,624,513	682,467
Migori	47	0.886792453	3,854	0.00365	1,529,947	1,529,947	1,458,731	655,625
Uriri	49	0.924528302	2,585	0.00245	972,009	972,009	978,417	465,979
Nyatike	48	0.905660377	2,805	0.00265	1,090,199	1,090,199	1,061,687	493,744
Mbita	68	1.283018868	3,137	0.00297	1,237,733	1,237,733	1,187,348	767,652
Gwasi	65	1.226415094	2,402	0.00227	815,917	815,917	909,152	568,561
Kuria	81	1.528301887	3,203	0.00303	1,263,408	1,263,408	1,212,329	928,241
Bonchari	74	1.396226415	4,472	0.00423	1,781,813	1,781,813	1,692,643	1,177,114
Nyaribari Masaba	58	1.094339623	10,206	0.00966	4,021,465	4,021,465	4,021,465	2,085,847
Nyaribari Chache	57	1.075471698	8,277	0.00783	3,191,790	3,191,790	3,191,790	1,667,517
Kitutu Chache	65	1.226415094	7,770	0.00735	3,085,162	3,085,162	2,940,929	1,783,314
South Mugirango	62	1.169811321	7,263	0.00687	2,878,533	2,878,533	2,749,030	1,592,725
Bomachoge	63	1.188679245	10,077	0.00954	4,066,137	4,066,137	3,814,123	2,235,212
Bobasi	63	1.188679245	12,727	0.01204	5,046,148	5,046,148	5,046,148	2,816,443
Kitutu Masaba	65	1.226415094	12,873	0.01218	5,064,896	5,064,896	5,064,875	2,938,099
West Mugirango	68	1.283018868	9,931	0.00940	3,865,880	3,865,880	3,865,880	2,376,062
North Mugirango	71	1.339622642	10,805	0.01022	4,222,079	4,222,079	4,222,079	2,695,824

Source: Ministry of Education, 2010