

## ABSTRACT

The PSPF is the contributory pension scheme which was established under the public service retirement benefits Act No. 2 of 1999 covering employees of the Central Government and Executive Agencies who are on permanent and pensionable terms of service (PSPF Act No. 2, 1999). The major functions of the Fund include registering eligible members, collecting monthly contributions, investing the funds so collected with a view to earn income and payment of members' benefits. The study was conducted to assess the contribution of the portfolio management strategies towards assets growth.

In conducting this study, the researcher used a case study design; he collected and used both primary and secondary data through interviews and document analysis. Since the study is qualitative and quantitative in nature, therefore, data were analyzed by using both qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques.

The study revealed that, there are number of strategies and modes Fund took in the investment portfolio management towards assets growth which include measure of skewness, Covariance and Variance covariance equations. Also the Fund used leadership commitment and engagement of all stakeholders, public awareness, programmes, diversification of portfolio, good governance and risk management, allocation of portfolio assets properly, refining of assets mix, and marketing of portfolio. It is also reported that members' contribution increased by an average of 30.6% for five years, this was attributed by the increment of the Fund's members.

The study revealed that, investment portfolio contributes 60.4% of the assets growth of the PSPF assets growth. Finally the researcher reported that there were a number of challenges that the Fund faced in investment portfolio management, these included dueling directives, government interventions, political factors, pet rocks, accountability problems, poor life-cycle cost analysis, problems in budgeting process and budget authority, absence of visibility of what is being done throughout the organization, and inadequate tracking of portfolio performance over its full life cycle.