FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE THE COMPLETION OF CDF FUNDED PROJECTS IN KANGUNDO CONSTITUENCY

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ABSTRACT

Many constituencies are faced with challenges in implementing their constituency development fund projects. During the financial years 2006 to 2012, the Auditor General's and National Tax Payers' reports revealed irregularities in procurement procedures and possible embezzlement of millions of shillings by skewing resource allocation, project selection and oversight in Kangundo Constituency (Ngugi, 2014). The purpose of this study, therefore, was to assess the factors influencing completion of CDF funded projects specifically a case of Kangundo Constituency in Machakos County in Kenya. Descriptive research design, stratified proportionate random sampling techniques and inferential statistics were used. Data collection was done using both structured and unstructured questionnaires, interview schedules and observation of records in the relevant offices. Questionnaires were administered to technical officers, CDFCs, PMCs, and projects' beneficiaries. A pilot study was conducted to ascertain the validity and reliability of the instruments. The researcher used both the primary and secondary data in the analysis. Multiple regression and descriptive data analysis was used. Data findings were presented in frequency distribution tables and in prose form.

INTRODUCTION

This study explored factors influencing completion of CDF-funded projects in Kangundo constituency in Machakos County.

In order to address various economic injustices and low development levels in Kenya since independence the Kenyan government had initiated various reforms aimed at transforming the country to a middle-income country by 2030 (Owuor, Chepkuto, Tubey & Kuto, 2012). Constituency Development Fund formed one of the devolved funds channelled by central government. (Ngugi, 2014).

The Constituency Development Fund was introduced in 2003 during the Kibaki regime (2002-2013). It was designed to support equitable constituency-level and grass-root development. Doubts had been raised as to whether the constituency development fund had met its stated objectives, giving a clear indication that the extent to which CDF had met its objectives remained a research imperative (Bagaka, 2008). Owuor (2013) argued that CDF management faced various challenges, some of which included: the organization structure in managing CDF projects, project identification criteria, political interference and corruption. (Ngugi, 2014)

Mungai (2009) asserted that CDF's origin could be traced back to the CDF Bill drafted by opposition MPs in a bid to have equitable distribution of resources across the country. The CDF is one of the devolved funds meant to achieve rapid socio-economic development at constituency level through financing of locally prioritized projects and enhanced community participation (Owuor et al., 2012). CDF aimed at decentralizing resources to constituencies for equitable development.

Little success was achieved due to politicization and the misallocation of resources of most of these programs (Cort & Kinyanjui, 2010). In 1983, government adopted District Focus for Rural Development (DFRD) which was aimed at enhancing geographical equity where funds were allocated to less developed districts (ROK, 1983). Otieno (2007) argued that DFRD could not achieve much as most of the projects were identified, monitored and implemented by the government, locals were only used as rubberstamp by assembling them and informing them their

problems, participation by the locals was actually passive so whichever deliberation by the government was just agreed upon without internalizing.

In September 2000, 191 member states of the United Nations, Kenya included adopted the Millennium Declaration (GA Resolution A/54/2000) which outlined necessary measures to attain peace, security and development. Later an agreement was reached among other multilateral institutions, including the World Bank, and the IMF on key elements of a framework of this global agenda in the context of goals, targets and indicators, collectively referred to as the Millennium Development Goals (MDG's). The MDG's comprised quantifiable global targets set for 2015. These MDG's included; eradication of Extreme Poverty & Hunger, Achievement of Universal Primary Education, Promotion of Gender Equality & Empowerment of Women, Reduction of Child Mortality, Improvement of Maternal Health, Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and other diseases, Ensure Environmental Sustainability and Develop a Global Partnership. As part of strategy to achieve these goals, in 2003, the government of Kenya established the Constituency Development Fund (CDF).

The Constituency Development Fund was established under the CDF Act 2003, amended in 2007, repealed in January 2013 and replaced with CDF Act 2013 that was aligned to the constitution of Kenya 2010. CDF was to help in development by channelling financial resources to the Constituency level for the implementation of community based development projects with long term effects of improving social and economic well-being of the citizens. Another objective of the introduction of the CDF was to control and reduce imbalances in regional development brought about by partisan politics, (Mapesa & Kibua, 2006). Kenya constitution in 2010 was passed and became law in 2010. It took into account devolution that allowed formation of forty seven counties. The formation of forty seven counties was to; ensure equitable allocation of resources, promote social and economic development across the country, facilitate the decentralisation of State organs, their functions and services, from the capital of Kenya and enhanced the participation of the people in

the exercise of the powers of the State. All moneys allocated under CDF Act, 2013, were additional revenue to the county governments.

The implementation of community development projects started with the identification of the needs (Mwangi, 2005). This was in line with the CDF Act, 2013 section 23 (2, 3&4) that required that location meetings be held to select projects to be submitted to the CDFC before onward transmission for funding. The CDF Act of 2013, circulars, public procurement and disposal Act 2005 and the CDF implementation guidelines 2004 prepared by the National Management Committee provided that CDF projects were implemented by the respective government department in which they fell (Gikonyo, 2008). All the constituents in every constituency were expected to be active in the implementation of all the approved projects to ensure that objectives of the project were met using resources allocated for them within a given period of time. In addition the Act gave technical department and CDFC authority to monitor the projects. (Ngugi, 2014)

Parliamentary involvement in grassroots projects and in community development had grown in a diverse set of countries, including Kenya, Pakistan, India, Uganda, Bhutan, Jamaica and Papua New Guinea (Mwangi & Meagher, 2004). One policy tool for this involvement was Constituency Development Funds (CDFs), which dedicated public money to benefit specific political subdivisions through allocations and/or spending decisions influenced by their representatives in the national parliament. CDFs resembled the venerable U.S. congressional allocations generally called "pork barrel," "earmarks" or "member items" in national and state-level policy making. (Ngugi, 2014).

Problem Statement

Constituency Development Fund was introduced in Kenya in 2003as one of the devolved funds. This Act was later on amended in the year 2007. By that time every constituency received an annual amount of Kshs. 6,000,000 each for its development activities. Later on, the funds were increased depending on the population, size, poverty level and graphical size of each constituency. Since then the funds were increased,

up to 24.1 billion was allocated for the year 2012/2013.

Despite the above increment in the funds disbursed to various constituencies, most of the CDF funded projects were not completed successfully. Audit reports by the Auditor General Office and civil society indicated that there was an increased case of stalled projects funded by constituency development committees across the country. Kangundo constituency is one of the constituencies that received the constituency development funds from the government.

A report by the Kenya Tax Payers Association for 2007/08 indicated that 40% of the CDF could not be accounted for, 20% of the projects had not been successfully completed and only 5% had been completed successfully, and over 35% had been well utilised. It is for this reason that this study was carried out to find out the factors that influenced the successful completion of the constituency development fund projects in Kangundo Constituency.

1.3 Objectives of the study.

1.3.1 General Objective.
The main objective of this study was to investigate the factors that influenced the successful completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo Constituency.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives
i. To find out how timely funding affected the implementation of CDF projects.
ii. To determine the role of MPs in CDF projects.

1.4 Research Questions.
i. What was the impact of timely disbursement of funds to CDF project implementation?
ii. Did the involvement of Members of Parliament affect CDF project implementation?

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was carried out in Kangundo constituency that covered both Matungulu and Kangundo districts respectively. It was carried out in the months of August 2012.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

a) Agency Theory

Agency theory explains the relationship between principals such as shareholders and agents such as company executives in a business. In this relationship, the principal delegates or hires an agent to perform work. The theory attempts to deal with two specific problems. Firstly, that the goals of the principal and the agent are not in conflict which is referred to as agency problem. Secondly, that the principal and agent reconcile different tolerances for risk. The central idea behind this theory is that the principal is too busy, unwilling or is not qualified to do a given job and so ends up hiring an agent. The major challenge in this theory is to get agents to either set aside self-interest, or work in a way in which they may maximize their personal wealth while still maximizing the wealth of the principal (Eisenhardt, 2009). The agents in this case who are the technical officers should have professional qualifications in the specific projects. (Ngugi, 2014)

b) Motivation Theory

According to McClelland (2011), an individual's motivation can result from three dominant needs namely, the need for achievement (n-ach), the need for affiliation (n-aff) and the need for power (n-p) on the need for achievement. The PMC board can perform its duties by management constituency development fund project when provided with right financial management tools such as, planning, programming and budgeting systems. The PMCs would need power and authority as advocated by McClelland (2011) to be able to manage CDF projects as budgeted, planned and approved. The theory of needs would compel the BOM to have a single mind preoccupation in management CDF projects.

McClelland (2011) argues that individuals who are high in need for achievement are more likely than those who are in low in it to engage in activities or tasks that have a high degree of individual responsibility for outcomes, require individual skill and effort, have a moderate degree of risk, and include clear feedback of performance. Technical officers/staff could be de motivated due to poor performance of politically appointed illiterate Project Management Committee Members.

c) Contingency Theory

Contingency theories describe how situations influence leadership actions. The Hersey-Blanchard Situational Leadership Theory created by Hersey & Blanchard (2009) encourages leaders to choose a style based on the capability of their subordinates. If new subordinates need specific instructions, effective project managers tell them what to do, typically by providing comprehensive step-by-step procedures (Hersey & Blanchard, 2009).

When team members know how to accomplish a task, project managers tell subordinates what needs to be done but spend less time communicating how to do it. If the project team members don't require much direction, the project leader focuses on motivating the team to produce quality results. When a project team member can operate completely on his own, the project manager delegates authority to him/her (Fielder, 2004). Using this theory, effective project managers select a style that fits the current situation to work most productively.

Empirical Review

Previous Studies on Constituency Development Fund (CDF)

A number of studies have been carried out by post graduate students and other researchers on the Constituency Development Fund.

Nyagah (2010) concluded in his study that the biggest challenge that faced CDF funded projects is that projects undertaken were substandard and implemented selectively. He continued to state that only constructors reap heavily from the shoddy jobs that they did. This study clearly captured the belief of most Kenyans that CDF was meant to benefit a few people. It is true that the media and it was in public domain that most Kenyans were not happy with the quality of projects done by CDF. The selective

implementation of projects was blamed on Members of Parliament who took projects to areas where their political support was strong and deny areas thought to belong to his political opponents. Still, whichever a new MP was voted in, CDF projects initiated during tenure were often abandoned leading to many stalled projects.

Baskin (2010) reinforced the above conclusion on new MPs abandoning projects initiated by their predecessors by stating that it was necessary to address the politicized nature of CDF funds, so that projects begun in one mandate would be completed regardless of electoral results. Indeed this was a major challenge with CDF projects as many times than not, whenever we had a new MP; projects started by previous MPs were abandoned for political reasons. This resulted in the objectives of the initial project being left unattained and hence leaving a big gap unfilled. The management of CDF funds should have found ways to promote continuity and ensure that all started projects were funded to completion before new ones were started. This also called for a well managed transition process that was absent. A research by Mapesa et (2006) on Kangundo constituency showed that 93% of the 300 respondents indicated that they had never participated in community needs identification. This meant that the true spirit of Constituency Development Fund which was to bring development closer to the community by allowing them full participation in decision making was not practiced in the constituency. The study further found out that 65% of the respondents were not satisfied with the CDF committee members; yet this was the committee that was supposed to spearhead development on behalf of the community. There was no way that the community could benefit from the decisions of a committee that was not meeting their interests. The same study concluded that the CDF if faced with a number of challenges including; lack of monitoring and evaluation, low awareness levels, lack of community participation, and political interference among others. This study was an eye opener on how various CDF affairs were carried out and it presented a starting point for any scholar who had an interest in carrying out studies on CDF. From the above literature review, one can rightly conclude that even though the area of CDF

had continued to receive interest from scholars; there was a gap to be filled on the area of project implementation.

Successful implementation of projects.
Kuen *et al* (2008) concluded in a study of critical factors influencing the project success amongst manufacturing companies in Malaysia that three main factors determined success of a project. These factors were top management support, clear project mission and competency of the management team. This was true as without top Management support especially with resource allocation and formulation of clear missions, the project may not be successfully implemented. A competent team with the requisite qualifications in project management and with proper technical skills was also required for the success of the project. Munns *et al* (1996) observed that selecting the right project at the outset and screening out potential unsuccessful projects would be more important to ensuring total project success. Indeed this should have been a very useful observation for CDF funded projects as no proper project screening was done leading to poor project selection and eventually failure of the projects to meet stakeholder needs.

Hussen (2010) concluded that participatory leadership, and goal oriented leadership among others increased project implementation. In Kenya where CDF funded projects were supposed to be identified by the local community, Members of Parliament were expected to spearhead this process by holding locational meetings after every two years. However, this never happened as the MPs decided which projects were to be implemented without the participation of all stakeholders. This explained the situation where most of the CDF funded projects were rejected by the would-be beneficiaries. Most projects had no specific goals making them vague investments.

Bjeirmi *et al* (1996) observed that successful projects management techniques would contribute to the achievement of projects, but project management would not stop a project from failing to succeed. This would be interpreted to mean that what matters in the successful implementation of projects was not just project

management but rather the techniques that were employed in project implementation.
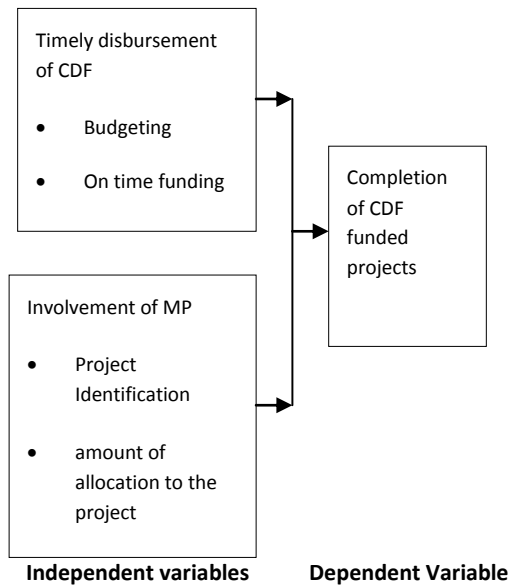
Conceptual Frame Work

Independent variables   **Dependent Variable**

Figure 1; Conceptual Frame Work

a) How variables in the conceptual framework were measured.

The degree of community involvement in project selection and implementation were measured by finding out how many times the community was consulted when projects were selected and how many members of the CDFC and Project Management Committees were directly elected by the local community.

The number of times disbursement of funds to projects was delayed was measured by looking at the bank statements to see when actual funds were deposited in various project accounts alongside the signed disbursement sheets. This was compared with the statutory dates that the funds were supposed to be disbursed.

The relevant qualifications of CDFC officials in project management was measured by looking at their academic scripts and certificates.

The frequency of monitoring and evaluation was measured in terms of how many visits were made by officials to projects. The monitoring and evaluation schedules would be reviewed.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research design

The descriptive research design was used in the study. The survey method was used with questionnaires being employed to collect primary data from CDF officials and Project Management Committees. The researcher distributed questionnaires to respondents who were given 3 days to fill them.

The study covered a period of eight weeks from December 2012 to February 2012.

Target Population

The population constituted all the 15 members of Kangundo CDF, Project Management committee executive members and government officials involved in the implementation of CDF projects in Kangundo

Sampling design

The population sample was selected at random from among the CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency.The non-probability method was used for sampling. Convenient sampling technique was used.

Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) argue that for a sample to be representative enough, it should be at least 10% of the target population if the sample is more than 1000, otherwise the percentage should be higher. The sample size in the study will be less than 1000, and the researcher used the sample of 40% which will translate to 34 respondents (Cooper, 2008).

36 out of the 112 CDF funded projects in Kangundo were included in the study. All the 18 locations in both Kangundo and Matungulu districts were covered with two projects from location being included in the study. 40% of the projects were from the education sector, 30% from the health sector, 20% from the water sector and other sectors took 10%.

Data collection and instruments.

A letter of introduction was obtained from Jomo Kenyatta University of Agriculture and Technology and given to officials of Kangundo CDF.

Both primary and secondary data were collected using the following qualitative and quantitative techniques:-

a) Questionnaires

They were used to collect primary data. Both open ended and structure questions were used. The questionnaires was designed using simple English to enable respondents understand the questions in order for them to give the correct information. Research Assistants were employed to help in data collection. Each category of respondents was given a questionnaire relevant to them.

b) Personal interviews

Personal interviews were conducted especially with the members of the community in whose location the CDF funded projects are located. Chiefs, opinion leaders and members of the public were interviewed. The interview questions were designed to ensure relevant and adequacy of the collected information. The researcher personally carried out the interviews.

c) Review of past researches and theses

Researches done previously on the subject matter as well as theses written by former students were reviewed to provide secondary data. This was done by visiting leading university libraries like those of Kenyatta University, University of Nairobi, and Jomo Kenyatta University of Technology as well as reviewing other publications including electronic papers.

d) Surveys

Surveys were done by the researcher visiting some of the projects to see their implementation status and verify that they actually exist. At least two projects from the 18 locations were visited.

Data Analysis

Data was analysed using both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Quantitative data was analysed using Statistical Package for Social Scientists. This was computer based statistical analysis software that was able to analyse data. To improve on the results, the researcher ensured that all variables were well defined, coded and the correct data entered in the system.

For qualitative data, a checklist was prepared to help in data analysis. The checklist was used to analyse data like age, marital status, educational level, location and other details obtained through interviews and personal observations.

Data was presented in tables, graphs and charts, bar charts, pie charts and line graphs.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Response Rate

A response rate of 96.1% was established with 49 respondents reached, out of the 51 targeted. This was deemed adequate and in tandem with Mugenda and Mugenda (2003) who assert that a response rate of 50% is adequate for analysis and reporting; a rate of 60% is good and a response rate of 70% and over is excellent. The high response rate was attributed to the fact that the researcher employed two research assistants to personally administer the questionnaires and ensure they are filled in by the respondents.

Reliability Analysis

Before the actual data collection, the study entailed a pilot study conducted with a view to determine reliability of the data collection instruments, that is, the questionnaires. The Cronbach's Alpha measure of internal consistency was the statistical operation conducted to this end. According to Nunnally (1978), the Alpha value threshold was established at 0.7. He offered further that Alpha values greater than 0.9 ($\alpha \geq 0.9$ Excellent) could be considered excellent; $0.7 \leq \alpha < 0.9$ considered good; $0.6 \leq \alpha < 0.7$ considered acceptable; $0.5 \leq \alpha < 0.6$ considered poor while alpha values less than 0.5 ($\alpha < 0.5$) were deemed unacceptable. It was thus against these alpha values that the study bench marked its reliability test for all for the variables under study.

e) As presented in table 4.2, all the scales were found acceptable with all alpha levels above the 0.7 threshold. More specifically, MPs Involvement ($\alpha=0.794$), while Project funding had, ($\alpha=0.756$) The study found that the analysis was reliable and could be used for further investigation.

Table 1: Reliability Coefficients

Scale	Cronbach's Alpha	Number of Items
Project funding	0.756	5
MPs Involvement	0.794	8

Background Information of the Respondents

In this section the researcher sought to establish the background information of the respondents and looked at their age, education level, professional qualifications and membership to a professional body. Their responses are highlighted in table 4.3 below.

Table 2: Background Information of the Respondents (n=49)

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
18 years to 25 years	2	4.1
26 years to 30 years	15	30.6
31 years to 35 years	13	26.5
36 years to 40 years	3	6.1
41 years to 45 years	7	14.3
46 years to 50 years	7	14.3
Over 50 years	2	4.1
Education level		
No response	2	4.1
University	29	59.2
Mid-level college	15	30.6
Secondary	3	6.1
Primary	0	0
Professional Qualifications		
Yes	21	42.9
No	28	57.1
Member of CDF officials		
Yes	26	53.1
No	23	46.9

The study deemed age an important demographic characteristic in the workplace, particularly in government projects in order to have an overview of age distribution in the CDF projects. As such, the study sought to establish respondents' age categories. As presented in the table, a majority of respondents, 61.2%, were aged between 35 years and below while 38.5% of the respondents were aged between 36 years and above. This illustrated that a majority of the respondents were in their prime age and thus conversant with the public laws governing the CDF projects and regulations and various government circulars related to such projects.

Respondents were further asked to indicate their highest levels of education. This would serve to show the academic backgrounds among respondents and the diversity thereof. As the table illustrates, all respondents indicated that they had post-secondary education, with a majority (59.2%) of the respondents indicating that they had attained university education and 30.6% of the respondents either had a diploma or a certificate. These statistics illustrate that a majority of the respondents were conversant with the CDF Projects and various government circulars related to this funds.

The study further sought to establish whether or not respondents had any professional qualification in the field of Project management. This would serve to show respondents' background in the field and therefore conversance with various projects management concepts and theory in addition to the practice.

Study Variables

The study set out to determine the factors that influence the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. The objectives of the study were to establish the effect of Project Project funding, and Political involvement on completion of CDF projects in Kangundo constituency. .

a) Project Funding

In this section the study sought to establish the effect of project Funding on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. This section looked at the whether the project had a budget; whether the C.D.F fully funded the project; whether the funds are delayed and whether the cost of the project had varied over time in Kangundo constituency.

(i) Effect of project funding on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency.

In this section the respondents were requested to indicate the level of agreement to the following statements relating to effect of project Funding on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. For each question the respondents were required to indicate how each of the named factors influences the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. The scores of 'strongly disagree' and 'disagree' have been taken to represent a statement not agreed upon, equivalent to mean score of 0 to 2.5. The score of 'Neutral' had been taken to represent a statement agreed upon moderately, equivalent to a mean score of 2.6 to 3.4. The score of 'agree' and 'strongly agree' had been taken to represent a statement highly agreed upon equivalent to a mean score of 3.5 to 5.4. Table 4.9 present the findings.

Table 3: Effect of project funding on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency

Statements							
Project Funding	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard Deviation
The project has a budget.	2.6	0	5.1	20.5	71.8	3.41	0.813
The C.D.F did not fully fund the project.	1.3	0	0	56.4	42.3	3.62	0.629
The C.D.F releases funds annually.	1.3	0	7.7	66.7	24.4	3.87	0.652
The funds are delayed.	1.3	0	12.8	70.5	15.4	4.01	0.634
The cost of the project has varied over time.	1.3	2.6	9.0	71.8	15.4	4.03	0.683

Average Mean = 3.79

From the table 4.6, respondents agreed with all the statements. A majority highly agreed 71.8% with the statement that the project had a budget with a mean of (3.41). A majority further 56.4% agreed with the statement that the CDF did not fully fund the project with a mean of (3.62) and that The CDF released funds annually with the mean of (3.87). Further it was established that majority agreed with the statement that the funds were delayed with majority 70.5% agreeing with the statement and with mean of 4.01. Finally the finding established that the majority 71.8% agreed with the statement that the cost of the project had varied over time with a mean of (4.03).

The finding provided insights into the effect of Project funding on the completion of the CDF funded projects in Kenya. To this end, it was notable that going by the majority, project funding could bring about effects on the project completion especially when it was clear there were delays in availing the funds and the cost kept changing overtime.

b) Involvement of Member of Parliament for the constituency

In this section the study sought to establish the effect of Member of Parliament Involvement on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. This section looked at the whether the respondents Member of Parliament identified the project; whether the Member of Parliament decided the amount of allocation of the project; whether the Member of Parliament came up with the location of the project; Whether The Member of Parliament identified the contractor; Whether the Member of Parliament chose the member(s) of project management committee; Whether The involvement of the Member of Parliament added value to the project; Whether The involvement of the Member of Parliament negatively affected the implementation of the project and whether there were relatives to the Member of Parliament involved in the project affairs in Kangundo constituency.

(i) Effect of MPs Involvement on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency

In this section the respondents were requested to indicate the level of agreement to the following statements relating to effect of MPs Involvement on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. For each question the respondents were required to indicate how each of the named factors influences the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. The scores of 'strongly disagree' and 'disagree' had been taken to represent a statement not agreed upon, equivalent to mean score of 0 to 2.5. The score of 'Neutral' had been taken to represent a statement agreed upon moderately, equivalent to a mean score of 2.6 to 3.4. The score of 'agree' and 'strongly agree' had been taken to represent a statement highly agreed upon equivalent to a mean score of 3.5 to 5. Table 4.9 present the findings.

Table 4.9 Effect of MPs Involvement on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency

Statements: Involvement of Member of Parliament for the constituency	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither agree nor disagree	Agree	Strongly agree	Mean	Standard Deviation
The Member of Parliament identified the project.	4.9	9.4	5.6	43.6	36.6	3.21	0.407
The Member of Parliament decided the amount of allocation of the project.	5.6	8.0	5.2	43.2	38.0	3.19	0.394
The Member of Parliament came up with the location of the project.	5.2	8.7	5.2	43.6	37.3	3.55	1.118
The Member of Parliament identified the contractor	5.9	7.3	6.6	41.5	38.7	3.54	1.169
The Member of Parliament chose the member(s) of project management committee.	8.4	6.6	7.3	40.8	36.9	3.60	1.144
The involvement of the Member of Parliament adds value to the project.	6.3	6.6	7.7	41.5	38.0	3.75	1.267
The involvement of the Member of Parliament negatively affects the implementation of the project.	0	1.3	30.8	41.0	26.9	3.06	0.795
There are relatives to the Member of Parliament involved in the project affairs.	0	1.3	3.8	46.2	48.7	3.58	0.635

From tables 4.9, a majority of respondents highly agreed with the statement Member of Parliament identified the project with a mean of (3.21); Majority also agreed with the statement that Member of Parliament decided the amount of

allocation of the project with a mean of (3.19); It was also found out that majority agreed with the statement that Member of Parliament came up with the location of the project with a mean of (3.55); The Member of Parliament identified the contractor; the Member of Parliament chose the member(s) of project management committee; Whether The involvement of the Member of Parliament added value to the project; The involvement of the Member of Parliament negatively affected the implementation of the project and there are relatives to the Member of Parliament involved in the project affairs. All the statements the majority agreed with them which was an indication that the MPs involvement had caused the delay because of the use of incompetent workers who were relatives ,the project was what the MPs choose which may not be what was needed by the constituency.

4.6 Pearson's Correlation Coefficient Analysis

In this section, the study measured the degree of association between the independent, variables (Project funding and Mps involvement) and the dependent, completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency. As presented in table 4, a positive correlation was established between all the independent variables and the dependent variable. The strongest correlation was obtained between Mps involvement and completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency (r = 0.776), followed by funding.

All associations were further found to be statistically significant at 0.05 level of confidence. The interpretation was in line with Stigler (2002) who argued that the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient measure linear correlation (dependence) between two variables X and Y, giving a value between +1 and −1 inclusive, where 1 is total positive correlation, 0 is no correlation, and −1 is total negative correlation. Stigler further demonstrated that P values less than 0.05 level of confidence can be considered statistically significant.

Table 4.10: Pearson's Correlation Coefficients Matrix

	Project completion	Project funding	Mps involvement
Project Completion	1		
	(0.027)		
Project funding	0.7513	1	
	(0.020)		
Mps involvement	0.776	0.67	1
	(0.002)	(0.000)	

** Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

4.7 Regression Analysis

In this section the researcher used a multiple regression model to asertain if there was a relationship between the dependent variable and independent variables. The researcher sought to make predictions factors affecting completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency (Y) using information on Project funding ((X1) and Mps involvement (X2). A multiple regression equation for predicting Y was expressed as follows;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Where:

Y = completion of CDF funded projects

β_0 = Constant

X_1 = Project funding

X_2 = Mps involvement

$\beta_1...\beta_2$ = Regression Coefficients of two variables

β_0 - is the constant

ε - is the error

To apply the equation, each X_i score for an individual case was multiplied by the corresponding B_i value, the products were added together, and the constant β_0 was added to the sum. The result was the predicted Y value for the case. For a given set of data, the values for β_0 and

the β_is were determined mathematically to minimize the sum of squared deviations between predicted scores. In this case, the regression coefficients for following values were as follows;

Regression analysis also produced coefficient of determination and analysis of variance (ANOVA). Coefficient of determination showed the strength of the relationship while Analysis of variance was done to show whether there was a significant mean difference between dependent and independent variables. The ANOVA was conducted at 95% confidence level.

Table 4.11: Model Goodness of Fit

R	R^2	Adjusted R^2	Std. Error of the Estimate
0.771	0.594	0.532	0.06227

a. Predictors: (Constant), Project funding, and Mps involvement
b. Dependent Variable: completion of CDF funded projects

Regression analysis was used to establish the relationship between completions of CDF funded projects and its conceptualized determinants such as Project identification and initiation, Project planning, Project funding, project implementation, project Supervision, monitoring and evaluation and Mps involvement. The results showed a correlation value (R) of 0.771 which depicts that there is a good relationship between the dependent and independent variables of the study.

An adjusted R-squared of 0.532, shows that 53.2% variation in completions of CDF funded projects can be accounted for by units of change of the independent variables while 46.8% is explained by other factors not in the model of the study.

Table 4.12: Analysis of Variance

	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	4.254	2	1.217	4.009	.009a
Residual	17.113	46	.506		
Total	21.367	48			

ANOVA statistics was conducted to determine the differences in the means of the dependent and

independent variables and thus show whether a relationship exists between the two. The P-value of 0.009 implied that completions of CDF funded projects had a significant joint relationship with Project funding, and Mps involvement which was significant at 5 per cent level of significance. This also depicted the significance of the regression analysis done at 95% confidence level.

Table 4.13: Regression Coefficient Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	5.224	4.621		1.130	.032
Project funding	1.434	.827	1.444	1.734	.025
Mps involvement	1.355	0.576	.054	1.415	.033

a. Dependent Variable: completions of CDF funded projects

The regression results in table 4.14 revealed a positive relationship between completions of CDF funded projects and the Predictor variables, Project funding, and Mps involvement. The established regression equation was:

Completion of CDF funded projects = 5.224 + 1.434 (project funding) + . (1.355) Mps involvement.

A unit change in project funding would lead to a 1.434 change in Completion of CDF funded projects ceteris paribus while a unit change in Mps involvement lead to1.355 change in completions of CDF funded projects.

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

a) **Effect of project funding on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency.**

With regard to this objective, to establish Effect of project funding on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency, respondents felt that the project had a budget where 71.8% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement. Further the respondents indicated that the C.D.F released funds annually 66.7% agreed

with this statement, 70.5% of the respondents indicated that the funds were delayed this was by agreeing with the statement while 71.8% of the respondents indicated that The cost of the project had varied over time. From the findings it was clear that the project funding affected the project completion because of the delay in funding and the variation on the budget which affected the initial budget.

The finding also agreed with observations that the number of times disbursement of funds to projects was delayed would be measured by looking at the bank statements to see when actual funds were deposited in various project accounts alongside the signed disbursement sheets. This would be compared with the statutory dates that the funds were supposed to be disbursed.

b) Effect of MPs Involvement on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency

Under this objective, to establish the effect of project MPs involvement on the completion of CDF funded projects in Kangundo constituency the respondents indicated that The Member of Parliament identified the project and The Member of Parliament decided the amount of allocation of the project. Also the respondents indicated that The Member of Parliament chose the member(s) of project management committee and that the involvement of the Member of Parliament negatively affects the implementation of the project. It was also clear that from the respondents that there were relatives to the Member of Parliament involved in the project affairs. From these findings it was clear that the MPs involvement had a big influence on the CDF funded projects.

Conclusion

Based on the above findings, the researcher deduced the following conclusion from the study.

It was deduced that a majority of respondents were dissatisfied with the current CDF projects completion and laid the blame on the two variables that were studied. They therefore

required legislative input to diverse the areas that required completion and correct them. This was of the implication that the project identification and initiations involve the community to ensure that the correct projects were undertaken.

From the foregoing, it was notable that in the respondents' opinion, there was need to broadly provide funds for the CDF projects at the right time for proper implementation and timely completion of the project. The study established some of the key issues in the project funding were delayed and untimely funding.

The finding provided useful insights into the effect Mps involvement in the project which the study had established that the MPS involvement had a great influence on the CDF projects and so there was need to reduce their involvement.

Recommendation

Based on the findings the study recommended that the local community should be involved in the selection of projects. This would enhance acceptability of the project and ensure their success and sustainability.

Members of Parliament should have been removed from the running of CDF projects in order to avoid politically initiated projects that ended up not being accepted by the local communities leading to their failure.

People with project management skills should have been employed as project managers.

Project plans should have been prepared and shared with all stakeholders before implementation started.

Project budgets should have been prepared and adequate funds sourced before projects were commenced to avoid projects stalling for lack of adequate funds.

Areas for Further Research
With the devolved system where more resources were taken to Counties, it was recommended that

further studies be carried out on the relationship of increased funding with the implementation of projects in counties. The role of various stakeholders like technical experts in project identification and implementation should be investigated in order to collate efforts of all stakeholders and avoid compromising the quality of implemented projects.

Another area that should have been looked at was the importance of feasibility studies in project plannimg and implementation.

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