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ABSTRACT

This study determined the factors affecting implementation of constituency development fund projects in Mvita constituency of Mombasa County. The specific objectives of the study included; investigating the effect of funding on project implementation; to establish the effect of training on project implementation; to examine the effects of organisation structure on project implementation and to determine the effects of stakeholder relationships on the implementation of projects of Mvita constituency. The research used a survey research design and a target population of 31 respondents. The sampling technique adopted was a census since the target population was small hence all 31 participants were involved in the study. A pilot study was done to test the validity and reliability of the research instruments. Data was collected through questionnaires, coded and analysed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences, descriptive statistics, inferential statistics i.e KMO and Bartlett tests, total variance, correlation and regression analysis and presented in tables. The study found that; project funding has a significant and positive relationship with project implementation; project training has a significant and positive relationship with project implementation; involvement of technical officers has a significant and positive relationship with project implementation and stakeholder relationships have a significant and positive relationship with project implementation. Based on the findings, the study made the following recommendations: the committee project at Mvita constituency to create awareness on project participation and put into consideration the views and concern of all stakeholders when planning and implementing a project; project committee members at the Mvita constituency to ensure that, they hire qualified and competent project managers that have the skills to plan and implement projects and project committee members at Mvita constituency need to follow the guidelines as spelt out in the CDF act.

Key Words: project implementation, training, organisation structure, stakeholder relationships, CDF

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INTRODUCTION

Parliamentary involvement in grassroots projects and in community development has been growing in a diverse set of countries, including Kenya, Pakistan, India, Uganda, Bhutan, Jamaica and Papua New Guinea (Baldwin & Bordoli, 2014). One policy tool for this involvement is Constituency Development Funds (CDFs), which dedicate public money to benefit specific political sub-divisions through allocations and/or spending decisions influenced by their representatives in the national parliament. CDFs resemble the venerable U.S. congressional allocations generally called pork barrel, in national and state-level policy making (Korir, 2013).

Since independence, the fight against illiteracy, poverty, ignorance and disease has been a major goal of the Kenyan's Government (Adan, 2012). To fight these challenges the government has pursued economic development through central planning. Court and Kinyanjui (2010) argue that, the centralization of authority and management of resources has led to the inadequate distribution of resources across regions, resulting in a growing inequality in services, infrastructure and development across the country. In order to address to these disparities in the allocation of public expenditure a number of decentralization programs were put into place during the 1960s and 1970s.

Little success was achieved due to politicization and the misallocation of resources of most of these programs (Court & Kinyanjui, 2010). In 1983, government adopted District Focus for Rural Development which was aimed at enhancing geographically equity where funds were allocated to less development districts. Otieno (2007) argues that District Focus for Rural Development 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.

Mvita constituency is an electoral area in Mombasa County, (IEBC, 2018). The wards within the constituencies include; Bondeni, King'orani, Majengo, Mwembe Tayari, Shimanzi and Tononoka. Mvita CDFs is managed by a committee comprised of; the MP and members nominated and elected by the residents (IEBC, 2018). The MP is the chairperson of the committee, that committee is responsible for overseeing the management of the CDF, advises and accountable to the CDF. The committee also mobilise local community to identify community needs and priorities and propose projects to address their needs. The committee reviews and approves development projects for funding under the Constituency Development Fund.

Statement of the Problem

Concerns about the utilization of Constituency Development Funds have arisen. Most of the concerns revolve around issues of allocative efficiency. Since the introduction of CDF projects in Kenya in 2003, Kenyans have complained that the outcome of such projects is wasteful. In most cases the implementations of such projects take longer than planned, the end user gets a questionable result or the funds are not adequately utilized. Other CDF projects are abandoned in the process of implementation (Ngugi, 2014). CDF progress for the past three years like any other public sector is seen to be consistently performing poorly in some constituencies.

According to the auditor's report (2015), Mvita constituency had a total budget of 92,487,081. Some of the projects implemented in that financial year included; a 1,000,000 health project in Tudor Moroto, which after completion it had no water. Sparki Jua Kali shed at 2,000,000 that were incomplete after two years of implementation. Out of 34 development projects, 21 projects valued at 27,188,850 had not

been completed during the time of audit. Furthermore, out of 47,408,310 disbursed to various development projects during the financial year, only 32% had been completed.

Constituency development committees that are the centre of decision making are characterized by political patronage. Oyalo and Bwisa (2015), highlights some of the constituency characteristics that impact on the efficiency and efficacy of CDF projects and also some political economy aspects associated with this program. In most cases, the implementations of such projects take longer than planned, the end user gets a questionable result or the funds are not adequately utilized. Other CDF projects are abandoned in the process of implementation (Oyalo & Bwisa, 2015). CDF projects progress for the past three years like any other public sector is seen to be consistently performing poorly in some constituencies.

Empirical findings have confirmed the raising concerns on the factors influencing effective CDF project implementation. Kirui, Chemutai and Rotich (2015) examined determinants of completion time of projects funded through constituency development fund at Ainamoi Constituency found that 70.26% of the projects had not been completed several years after commencement, the study did not look into the effect of stakeholder involvement. Further, Katamei, Omwono and Wanza (2015) revealed that CDF projects were not effective due to challenges relating to leadership, cultural receptivity, structural factors and communication; the study did not highlight the effect of stakeholder funding, training, involvement of technical officers and stakeholder relationships on project performance. Similarly, Kirui and Wanyoike (2015) examined the determinants of implementation of constituency development fund projects in Baringo Central Constituency found that CDF projects were not completed within set timelines, costs and as per technical requirements and hence majority of the projects were not effective, similarly the study did not

capture the effect of stakeholder funding, training, involvement of technical officers and stakeholder relationships on project performance. Auya (2015) observed factors influencing the implementation of CDF funded projects in Garsen Constituency and established that most projects depreciated in their unfinished conditions and were therefore not addressing the needs of the beneficiaries. She noted that some projects were started without involving the beneficiaries in their identification and prioritization which subsequently failed to solicit their support, the study only addressed stakeholder involvement and failed to point out the effect of stakeholder funding and training.

From the studies reviewed, it's evident that; a study on factors affecting implementation of national government projects in Mvita constituency of Mombasa County should be conducted to understand the cause of poor implementation of projects in the constituency, a problem which is yet to be scientifically analysed. The study sought to fill this information gap, by providing an answer to the following question; what is the effect of financial literacy on the financial management practices of employees of public primary schools in Mombasa County?

Study Objectives

The study aimed at establishing the factors affecting implementation of national government project in Mvita Constituency. The specific research objectives were:-

- To investigate the effect of funding on implementation of national government projects in Mvita constituency
- To establish the effect of training on implementation of national government projects of Mvita constituency.
- To examine the effects of technical officers involvement on implementation of national government projects of Mvita constituency

- To determine the effects of stakeholder relationships on the implementation of national government projects of Mvita constituency

The research hypotheses were:-

- HO₁ There is no significant relationship between funding and implementation of national government projects in Mvita constituency
- HO₂ There is no significant relationship between training of staff and implementation of national government project in Mvita constituency
- HO₃ There is no significant relationship between involvement of technical officers and implementation of national government project in Mvita constituency
- HO₄ There is no significant relationship between stakeholder relationship and implementation of national government project in Mvita constituency

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Constraints

A constraint is anything that prevents the system from achieving its goals. This is a management paradigm that views any manageable system as being limited in achieving more of its goals by very small number of constraints (Eliyahu, 2013). According to Eliyahu (2013), in order to ensure that the main goal of a project is achieved, various stages have to be followed. They include identification of constraints, exploring the constraints, channel resources to the constraints and finally make changes to increase constraints capacity. Eliyahu (2013) further observes that buffers should be placed before the governing constraints, thus ensuring that the constrained is never strained.

The implementation of constituency development fund projects is faced by many challenges like; mismanagement of funds, theft, fraud, misappropriation and political interest (Chesiyna & Wanyoike, 2016). The beneficiaries of the

constituency development fund have been complaining of poor quality projects which do not solve the problems intended while others have opposed proposed projects that are to be undertaken by the CDF board. 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. This theory is useful in explaining the constraints that hinder successfully implementation of projects, the main constraint being funding which is critical for any project. The theory will be used to show how lack of funding by stakeholders can hamper project success.

Situational Leadership Theory

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). The project management team can perform its duties in managing development projects at their constituencies when provided with the right financial management tools such as, planning, programming and budgeting systems.

Economic Welfare Theory

The theory of Economic Welfare states that welfare is a state of happiness and satisfaction in the human being as influenced by their minds (Brownley, 2015). The theory postulates that individual welfare is influenced by the outcomes accruing from happiness associated with an impartation of the economic livelihoods. The economic livelihoods are directly influenced by the capacity to have an assurance of improved earnings owing to a favorable investment and opportunities environment (Brownley, 2015). In essence economic welfare can be directly correlated with the capacity to access economic opportunities

and earnings thus a positive impartation of individual livelihoods.

Stakeholder Theory

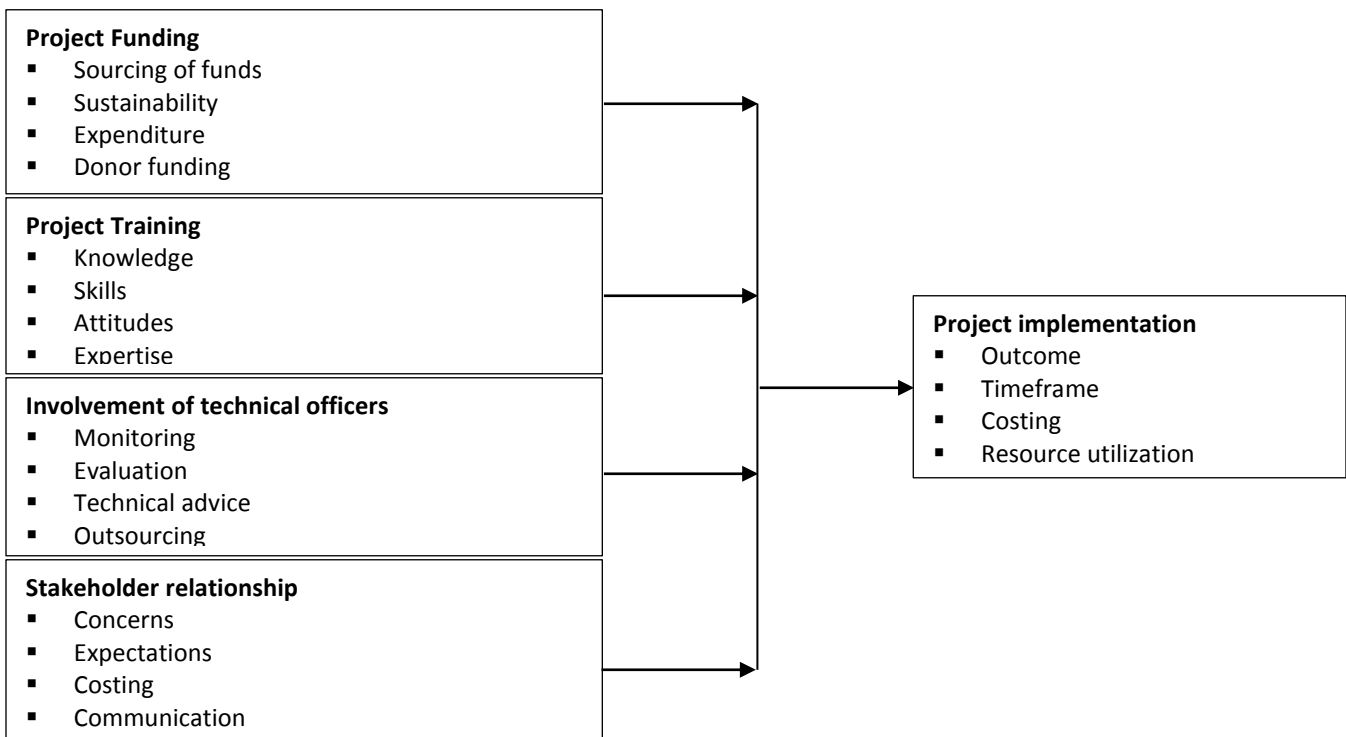
The stakeholder theory is a theory of organizational management and business ethics that addresses morals and values in managing an organization (Richards, 2013). It identifies and models the groups which are stakeholders of a project, and both describes and recommends methods by which management can give due regard to the interests of those groups. In short, it attempts to address the "Principle of Who or What Really Counts."

The theory is primarily a management instrument as it attributes power; urgency and legitimacy of claims which define CDF projects stakeholders (Eliyahu, 2013). Power and urgency must be attended to if managers are to serve the legal and moral interests of legitimate stakeholders. Stakeholder theory thus

contains methods for identifying and managing stakeholders.

Theory of Effective Project Implementation

This is a theory highlighting the series of steps taken by responsible organizational agents to plan change process to elicit compliance needed to install changes, (Nutt, 2006). Managers use implementation to make planned changes in organizations by creating environments in which changes can survive and be rooted (Nutt, 2006). Implementation is a procedure directed by a manager to install planned changes in an organization. The theory is useful for the study and makes project understand that the intent of implementation is to install planned changes, whether they be novel or routine. However, procedural steps in implementation have been difficult to specify because implementation is ubiquitous, hence, they need to evaluate factors that make each step in the implementation process successful.



Independent variables

Dependent variable

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Empirical Review

Brownley (2015) assessed 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. Multiple regression and descriptive data analysis was used. Data findings were presented in frequency distribution tables and in prose form. 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.

Mburu and Muturi (2016) investigated the factors affecting timely completion of constituency development fund financed projects in Kinangop constituency, in Nyandarua County with focus on water supply projects. Findings from the study indicate that community members' and government technical officers participation in identification, implementation, evaluation and monitoring of CDF water projects in Kinangop constituency was at a high level hence was not a contributor to failure to timely complete projects. The results also showed that Monitoring and Evaluation was done in majority of the projects at monthly or higher frequency by the PMC, government technical officers and CDFC members. However, the study determined that Project Funding was the major constraint as the majority of respondents indicated that it was the single major factor that caused delay in timely completion of projects.

Chesiyna and Wanyoike (2016), attempted to establish the determinants of effective

implementation of CDF funded projects in Baringo Central Constituency. The study employed a descriptive design using quantitative approaches. The target population was all 150 project beneficiaries, management committees and constituency planning and development officers in all CDF funded projects. The study used closed ended questionnaires to collect data. The study found that all four factors influenced effective implementation with community participation and training having the greatest influence.

Ochieng, Owuor and Ruth (2013), assessed factors that influence management of CDF with a focus on Ainamoi constituency, Kericho District. A survey research design was adapted because of its rich provision of quantitative and numerical data. The study sampled 137 respondents, including 132 Project Management Committee (PMC), one District Development Officer (DDO), one MP and 3 members of the CDF committee. Questionnaires and interview schedule were the tools used to collect data. Analysis of data was done through coding, tabulation, assessing the means using percentage and explanations. Study results found that people who are managing CDF projects are not conversant with its management rules. The study also established that funds allocated to CDF projects are not enough to complete the projects in one financial year.

Nyamu, Were and Sabu (2017), sought to determine the factors influencing implementation of constituency development fund projects in Kiambu County. The study used descriptive research design in conducting the study. The population the research comprised of all individuals involved either directly or indirectly with overseeing the implementation of various CDF projects in Kiambu County. The target population was 330; a proportionate sample size of 99 was selected using simple random technique. A questionnaire was used to collect data. Quantitative data was analyzed through the use of descriptive

statistics which include frequencies, percentages, mean and standard deviation.

Kinyanjui, Godrick and Machogu (2016), sought to find out the utilization of monetary resources and how it affects implementation of CDF projects in Kenya whereas the specific objectives were; managerial practices, monitoring and evaluation, procurement processes and governance. Drawing from the fiscal interest theory and economic welfare theory it was conceptualized that the independent variable and dependent variable were monetary resources utilization and implementation of CDF projects respectively.

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a quantitative research method and in particular survey research method. A survey of CDF Committee members was conducted across the wards in Mvita constituency. A survey method was preferred since it is argued to be the most suitable for a study that is taking at a specific point in time. The study used a population of 31 respondents comprising of 30 project committee members and the constituency development fund manager. A census method was used for respondent's determination since the population was small at 31, the researcher sought to obtain information from all CDF committee members. Questionnaires were used to collect primary data. The questionnaire items were developed in such a manner that majority of them were closed-ended, with just a few being open-

ended. This was done to ensure that both quantitative and qualitative data were obtained for purposes of describing phenomena and also making inferences on the target population (Flick, 2015). Secondary data was collected from various documents i.e. including projects reports, journals and published studies from past research. Data collected was analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics which involved use of frequency tables, percentages and regression analysis. The regression model used was as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where,

Y = Project implementation

X₁ = Project Funding

X₂ = Project Training

X₃ = Technical Officers

X₄ = Stakeholder relationship

ε = Error term and β₀, β₁, β₂ and β₃ and β₄ are regression coefficients

RESULTS

Project Funding

The study sought to establish the influence project funding has on project implementation at the Mvita Constituency. As shown in table 1; the descriptive measures on project funding and its relationship to project implementation were as follows. The table below presented the descriptive statistics of the influence of project funding on project implementation.

Table 1: Project funding

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Project funds are provided by the national government	4.5600	1.0440
CDF committee has the power to decide funds are allocated	4.6400	.81035
Project funding is based on need basis	4.4400	.82057
Funds are allocated to projects across the constituency	3.9200	.95394
Project funding is politically motivated	3.4000	1.00000
Allocated project funds are mis-appropriated	3.9200	.95394
CDF funding is not adequate	3.8000	.40825
Valid N = 25		

As presented above, the findings showed that on average mean of 3.4000 and 4.6400, respondents agreed that project funding influences project implementation. These findings proved the importance of funding in projects which influences implementation of quality projects on time that meet the needs of Mvita constituents. As shown in the table above; CDF committee power to allocate project funds had the highest influence on project implementation with a mean of 4.6400; the second influential factor was; funds provided by the national government with a mean of 4.5600, followed by, project funding being based on a need basis with a mean of 4.4400, allocation of funds across the constituency with a mean of 3.9200, funds were misappropriated with a mean of 3.9200, CDF funding not adequate and lastly project funding being

politically motivated with a mean of 3.4000. The study findings on project funding were similar to that obtained by (Brownley, 2015) which stressed the need to provide funds for the CDF projects at the right time for proper implementation and timely completion of the project.

Project training

The study sought to establish influence that project training has on project implementation at the Mvita Constituency. As shown in table 2 below; the descriptive measures on project training and its relationship to project implementation were as follows. The table below presented the descriptive statistics of the influence of project training on project implementation.

Table 2: Project training

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Committee members possess academic qualification on project management	3.9600	.78951
Committee members are competent and professionals	4.0000	.74550
Committee members are political- appointees with no education	3.2000	1.25831
Lack of skills has not affected implementation of projects	3.6400	1.31909
In areas beyond committee understanding the committee engage project experts	4.3200	.47610
There is need for continuous training to enhance projects skills	4.0800	.40000

Valid N = 25

As presented above, the findings showed that on average mean of 3.2000 and 4.3200, respondents agreed that project training influences project implementation. These findings proved the importance of training in projects in order to implement projects of the highest standards that meet the engineering and technical requirements for projects that are safe, durable and of high quality. As shown above; committee engagement of experts in projects had the highest influence with a mean of 4.3200, followed by continuous training in project skills with a mean of 4.0800. Furthermore, competency and professionalism of committee members had the third highest influence with a mean of 3.9600. Lastly, it was indicated that, lack of

other skills and political appointment have no influence on project implementation with means of 3.9600 and 3.2000 respectively.

The findings of the study were similar to that of a study by Chesinya and Wanyoike (2016), which determined effective implementation of CDF funded projects in Baringo Central Constituency and established project training as one aspect having the greatest influence in project implementation.

Involvement of technical officers

The study sought to establish the influence that Involvement of technical officers has on project implementation at the Mvita Constituency. As shown in table 3; the descriptive measures on involvement

of technical officers and its relationship to project implementation were as follows.

The table below presented the descriptive statistics of the influence of involvement of technical officers on project implementation.

Table 3: Involvement of technical officers

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
Technical officers are involved in project planning	4.0800	1.25565
Technical officers are active in monitoring	4.0400	.67577
Officers push for projects that benefit the community	4.4000	.50000
Technical officers are involved in budgeting	3.6400	.48990
They ensure tendering is done in line to the law	4.1600	1.02794
Valid N = 25		

As presented in table 3 above, the findings showed that on average mean of 3.6400 and 4.4000 respondents agreed that involvement of technical officers influences project implementation. These findings proved the importance of involving technical officers in projects that bring in the expertise project management and implementation. Technical officers also play a critical role in training committee members and imparting them with the necessary skills required to undertake good project management. As shown above; involvement of technical officers in pushing for projects that benefit the community had the highest influence with a mean of 4.0800 followed by technical officers ensuring that project are done according to the law with a mean of 4.1600. It was also observed that, involvement of

technical officers in project planning had the third most influence with a mean of 4.0800, followed by involvement of technical officers in monitoring with a mean of 4.0400 and lastly involving technical officers in budgeting with a mean of 3.6400. These findings were similar to that Adan (2012), which state that; technical officers or officers have a positive impact on the Constituency Development Funded projects performance through their roles in project identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of such projects (Adan, 2012).

Stakeholder relationship

The table below presented the descriptive statistics of the influence of stakeholder relationship on project implementation.

Table 4: Stakeholder relationship

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
The MP decides which projects to be implemented	4.2000	1.04083
Committee members consult before deciding on project to be implemented	4.2400	.52281
All projects are benefitting the community	4.1600	1.17898
There is an open flow of information to community on projects being undertaken	4.3600	.79162
Some projects are implemented without the participation of community members	4.2800	1.02794
Participation is hindered by misunderstanding of projects implementation practices by stakeholders	4.2000	.57735
Stakeholders can accept or reject a project	3.9600	.61101
Valid N = 25		

The study sought to establish the influence that stakeholder relationship has on project implementation at the Mvita Constituency. As shown in table 4; the descriptive measures on stakeholder relationship and its relationship to project implementation are as follows. As presented in table 4 above, the findings showed that on average mean of 3.9600 and 4.3600 respondents agreed that stakeholder relationship influences project implementation. These findings proved the importance of involving stakeholder in project identification, defining project objectives and concerns in ensuring that the projects being implemented address the needs of the stakeholders. These initiatives taken by the project committees were observed to boost the support from the community and financiers which led to project success. As shown above; open flow of information

to community on projects being undertaken has the highest influence on project implementation; followed by implementation of some projects without participation of stakeholders with a mean of 4.2800. The third issues influencing project implementation is committee consultation before deciding on project with a mean of 4.2400; Member of Parliament deciding on project to be implemented and misunderstanding of projects by stakeholders had similar influence with a mean of 4.2000. Lastly stakeholder, acceptance or rejection of a project had the least influence with a mean of 3.9600. The findings of the study are similar to that Kariungi (2014) which state that, CDF project benefits cannot be achieved without strong commitment and knowledge on the part of project managers and other project stakeholders on how to manage planning and scheduling most effectively.

Table 5: Project implementation

Statement	Mean	Std. Dev
All projects are completed within set time frame	3.5200	1.26227
CDF projects are implemented within budget limits	4.4000	.50000
CDF project meet expectations	4.4800	.77028
Contractors engaged are committed and dedicated	3.8800	.78102
Implementation is effective and efficient	4.7600	1.01160
Project implementation is flexible	3.8800	1.26886
Project implementation is closely monitored	4.3600	.63770

The study sought to establish the key aspects that influence project implementation at the Mvita Constituency. As shown in table 5; the descriptive measures were as follows. From the table above it was established that; effectiveness and efficiency are the main factors influencing project implementation with a mean of 4.7600, followed by project meeting expectations with a mean of 4.4800. The other factors affecting project implementation were; project being implemented within budget limits with a mean of 4.4000, committed and dedicated

contractors had the same influence as flexibility in project implementation with a mean of 3.8800. Lastly, close monitoring of project implementation had the least influence with a mean of 4.3600.

The findings of the study were similar to that of Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) as the project implementation process starts, all factors of project process should be assessed to make the project implementation process easier to manage, and it can be of use for projects that are the same as the current project.

Inferential Statistics

Table 6: Overall Bivariate Correlation Analysis

		Project funding	Project training	Technical officers	Stakeholder relationships	Project Implementation
Project funding	Pearson Correlation	1				
	Sig. (2-tailed)					
	N	25				
Project training	Pearson Correlation	.679**	1			
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000				
	N	25	25			
Technical officers	Pearson Correlation	.605**	.716**	1		
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000			
	N	25	25	25		
Stakeholder relationships	Pearson Correlation	.609**	.499**	.518**	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000		
	N	25	25	25	25	
Project Implementation	Pearson Correlation	.552**	.561**	.586**	.138	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.002	
	N	25	25	25	25	25

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

Table 7: Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.647 ^a	.419	.402	1.768	1.110

a. Predictors: (Constant), stakeholder relationships, project funding, involvement of technical officers, project training

b. Dependent Variable: Project implementation

Table 8: ANOVA result

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	59.895	4	14.974	3.602	.023 ^b
	Residual	83.145	20	4.157		
	Total	143.040	24			

a. Dependent Variable: Project implementation

b. Predictors: (Constant), stakeholder relationships, project funding, involvement of technical officers, project training

Table 9: Regression coefficient

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	7.032	.903		7.785	.000
	Project funding	.371	.068	.445	5.500	.000
	Project training	.133	.062	.182	2.139	.034
	Technical officers	.236	.046	.413	5.171	.000
	Stakeholder relationships	.407	.064	.438	6.334	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Project implementation

Table 10: Hypothesis testing

Hypothesis	Conclusion
H ₀₁	Project funding has been established to influence project implementation, hence null hypothesis is rejected.
H ₀₂	Project training has been established to influence project implementation, hence null hypothesis is rejected.
H ₀₃	Involvement of technical officers has been established to influence project implementation, hence null hypothesis is rejected.
H ₀₄	Stakeholder relationship has been established to influence project implementation, hence null hypothesis is rejected.

DISCUSSION

The study established that project funding had a positive relationship with project implementation. The findings are similar to a study by Kirui, Chemutai, and Rotich, (2015) which focused on the determinants of completion time of projects funded from constituency development fund in Kenya at Ainamoi Constituency. The study found that projects were usually funded as per the bill of quantity with most projects being sponsored halfway or quarterly with initial project plans not being followed.

The study also established that project training had a positive relationship project implementation, findings that are similar to a survey in Guatemala by Trivellas and Reklitis (2014) which showed that, in the event of selfless and educated persons overseeing projects in electoral units they were bound to succeed heavily.

Furthermore, the study established a positive relationship between involvement of technical officers in projects and project implementation which is supported by the findings of Adan (2012) which established that technical officers or officers have a positive impact on the Constituency Development

Funded projects performance through their roles in project identification, planning, implementation and monitoring and evaluation of such projects.

Lastly, the study established that, stakeholder relationships have a positive relationship with project implementation. These findings correlate with the findings of a study by Chesinya and Wanyoike (2016) which attempted to establish the determinants of effective implementation of CDF funded projects in Baringo Central Constituency and found that community participation and influences project implementation.

CONCLUSIONS

The study proved that, the independent variables under study are positively related to project implementation. A change in the dependent variable leads to a positive change in all dependent variables. The findings were also observed to be similar to other studies by previous researchers.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The committee project at Mvita constituency should create awareness on project participation and put into consideration the views and concern of all

stakeholders when planning and implementing a project.

The project committee members at the Mvita constituency should ensure that, they hire qualified and competent project managers that have the skills to plan and implement projects

Lastly, the project committee members at Mvita constituency should follow the guidelines as spelt out in the CDF act.

Suggestion for Further Research

The study observed that, political motivation plays a role in deciding the choice of the project and the money that is allocated based on the people political following. This tendency beats the principal of equity and fairness; hence, there is need for a study to be conducted to establish the powers of the Member of Parliament in influencing the selection of projects. In many constituencies around the country, when members of parliament start their new terms, they abandon projects started by their predecessors. Such

a study will reveal the motive behind such decisions. It was also observed that, some projects are implemented without the involvement or consultation of stakeholders. This conduct is questionable in law where such provisions exist as to when and under what circumstances some stakeholders can be excluded in project decisions. There is also need for a study to be conducted on the adherence to procurement regulations by project committee in constituencies. Lastly, it was observed that funds are to some extent misappropriated at the constituency, however, with the adoption of integrated financial management information system by the national government, it's expected that financial transactions can be easily monitored and efficiently used. A study needs to be done to ascertain the extent to which integrated financial management information systems has enabled the accessibility of funds from the national government for utilization.

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