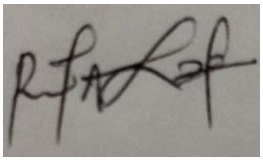
PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED FINANCE IN TEA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROJECTS IN BOMET COUNTY, KENYA.

A Research Project report Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Master of Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi

2022

DECLARATION

This research project report is entirely original with no submission to any other University for an award.

Sign …  ……. Date …**13th November, 2022**……

ALLAN KIPCHUMBA ROP

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With my consent as the university's supervisor, this research project report has been submitted for review.

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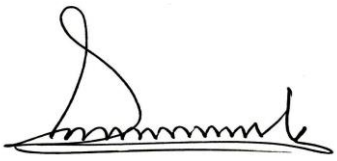

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DEDICATION

This project report is done in dedication to my Mother, Emily. J. Kipkurui and my sister Ashley Jebet. I thank them for their prayers, encouragement and support when I was studying. I pray that the Almighty showers them with blessings in abundance.

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I thank God Almighty for helping me throughout my study period. I also owe a lot to my supervisor Professor Charles M. Rambo for the immense support and supervision. He has been patient in actively giving me guidelines and advices for this study, I am equally grateful for the time he has spent in reviewing my work and helping in gathering information concerning the study.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ADB	African Development Bank
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFI	Development Finance Institution
IFC	International Finance Corporation
KTDA	Kenya Tea Development Agency
LDC	Least Developed Countries
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACOSTI	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
OECD	Organization for Economic Co-operation & Development
PPP	Public private partnerships
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UN	United Nations
USD	United States Dollar

ABSTRACT

Project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya, was the main aim of the study, which was anchored by the following objectives; to find out the effect of Stakeholder participation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, to establish the effect of Project design on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, to assess the effect of Monitoring and evaluation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, to investigate the effect of communication Framework on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. According to studies conducted non-have been based in Bomet County thus the study aims to fill this knowledge gap. The theories underpinned in the study are; Stakeholder Theory, Theory of Project Management and Diffusion Theory of Communication. The study used cross-sectional survey research design and had a target population of 105 respondents with a sample of 105 respondents obtained using the census method. A pilot test of 10 respondents was done with Kiambu county KTDA factories and farmers, with instruments of data collection being questionnaires and interview guides. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was adopted to ascertain for reliability that was obtained through internal consistency. Simple linear regression method was applied to analyse the quantitative data and test the strength of the relationship amongst variables and this enables predicting the dependent variable value based on the independent variables. In testing how strongly the quantitative data variables related and on predicting the dependent variable based on the independent variables, quantitative data was applied. It was found that stakeholder participation with R=0.435, R^2=0.189, β=0.435, t=3.924 and the F $(_{1, 67})$ = 15.401 at p=0.040<0.05, concluded that the variable has a medium positive significant effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The study also established that project design with R=0.927, R^2=0.859, β=0.927, t=20.020, F $(_{1,67})$ = 399.623 at p=0.000<0.05; monitoring and evaluation with R=0.959, R^2=0.919, β=0.959, t=27.415, F $(_{1,67})$ = 751.580 at p=0.000<0.05; and communication framework R=0.882, R^2=0.777, β=0.882, t=15.173, F $(_{1,67})$ = 230.219 at p=0.000<0.05 had a positive significant effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The study suggests that stakeholder participation project design, monitoring and evaluation and communication framework have an effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The research made the

recommendations that there is need to incorporate project design, stakeholder participation should be given consideration, monitoring and evaluation feedback should function as a basis for the improvement and effective implementation and that communication between the various project stakeholders should be encouraged during project implementation. The research suggested that a study on Application of Blended finance in development projects as source of project financing in Kenya.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Blended as an evolving concept has numerous scholars offering definitions in recent years, but no single definition has been universally accepted. Morgado and Sedemund (2018) state that blended finance is described as the better use of fiscal tools as a way to attract private investors in less developed countries whose market would be considered costly, highly risky and irrelevant for business**.** Blended finance encompasses the use of concessional funds from development partners, private sector, development finance institutions (DFIs) and commercial funds provided by International Finance corporation's (IFC) **(**Lauridsen, Lykke and Florian Molders 2017). Blended Finance can be used as a means through which the government and philanthropic organizations can improve their risk return profile on investment with the aim of making the SDGs more attainable. In the year 2007 the creation of blended finance mechanisms resulted in the rise of implementation of blended finance in the European Union this came about as a result of dedicated financial commitments. Pereira, (2017) the Addis Ababa Action Agenda paved way for the existence of blended finance in the international level and this has led to a lot of attention being directed to blended finance due to its ability to mobilize a huge amount of funding from both public and private actors.

United Nations (UN) member states have come up with ambitious Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which translated to a large financing gap especially among developing countries, most of this countries have challenges in breaching this gap through mobilizing domestic resources to meet this funding needs. The financial assistance from Official Development Assistance (ODA) in the year 2015 totals to about US$130 billion annually which is still not enough to meet the goals thus the need to adopt the use of blended finance. According to OECD, (2015) data from the Receiving depository financial institution (RDFI) indicate that US $25.4 billion is financed in above 74 implemented Blended projects in emerging and existing markets this are usually in projects that are in critical sectors for development that have most challenges for funds such as agriculture, climate change and infrastructural projects (Development initiatives 2016).

In Africa Blended finance can be used as a tool for financing in order to enable the countries to develop in a sustainable way thus reducing their dependence on foreign aid, broaden their financial base hence providing jobs to their citizens (African Development Fund, 2016). The implementation of blended finance projects is on the rise in Senegal with a promise of future growth in its use. The Public private partnerships National Committee (CNAPPP) of Senegal's Ministry of Investment Promotion and Partnerships is tasked with handling blended finance projects throughout the project's life cycle (Sene,2019).Tonkonogy and Brown (2018) Report that in the region of sub-Saharan Africa the blended finance projects that have been implemented are 21% being in Rwanda, 27% in Kenya and 20% in Uganda while in Asia ,17% of blended finance projects being in India thus it shows that it is largely being used to scale up development, the key take away is that investors in blended finance in these regions should focus on attracting both domestic and international pension funds, insurers and commercial banks. In Kenya the ongoing market reforms have seen the birth of 13 independent power producers this is due to the government support clean energy solutions and also the good revenues that come with such projects.

The three east African countries of Uganda, Tanzania and Kenya are the ones mostly targeted by blended finance investors in the region. In Uganda public private partnerships (PPP's) is relatively common compared to Blended finance. The Implementation of blended finance projects in the country is mainly through technical assistance, grants, concessional loans and guarantees (Kasirye and Lakal, 2019). In Kenya 12% of the projects are implemented through the use of blended finance with 16% of the funds being directed towards health sector projects thus gaining substantial attention in recent years such include Vaccines and pharmaceuticals **(**SDG Partnership platform, 2018). In Kenya the soil conditions and weather make it suitable to grow tea throughout the year thus making it an appropriate cash crop. In the 1950s is when small scale farmer-based tea production was first considered in Kenya but the required systems, infrastructure and services were not in place as a result policies and plans were formulated thus giving birth to the Kenya Tea Development Agency (IFC,2014). In recent years several blended finance projects have been put in place by the Kenya Tea Development Agency in Bomet County such as the Ndarwetta community spring project which is a joint effort between Taylors of Harrogate, Ethical Tea Partnership, Kapkoros Tea factory and the community around Kapkoros.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Institutional factors could be used as a criterion for the identification of project internal and external environment at two different levels at the environmental and organization level, at the organization level it depicts the reaction of a project to its business environment (Lina Klovien,2012). Blended finance is strategic expenditure of community funds with the intention of increasing the investment by the private sector thus resulting in positive results for both the investors and the community. Private investors face a great deal of challenge in financing projects and services that would otherwise be provided by the public sector it is for this reason that the use of blended finance to provide services that would have otherwise been provided by the public sector has been on the rise. It contributes to the portfolio diversification of projects; it lays out risk management through capacity building and technical assistance and it also enables for regular reporting on the social effect generated. According to Ika (2014) there are many effects of blended finance projects which include lack of appropriate stakeholder participation, project design, Monitoring and evaluation, and a lack of a common communication framework. Francis (2019) identified stakeholder engagement being the most important effect in the success of blended finance projects. The specific concerns on stakeholder engagement were especially on issues such as poor stakeholder engagement and insufficient Monitoring and evaluation.

Beyond the blending mechanisms there are several other elements that have an effect on blended finance development projects such as the project design, choice of project partners, decision making structures and the monitoring and evaluation mechanisms (Pereira,2017).Locally research on factors affecting implementation of blended finance projects has been mainly on individual case studies and have been limited to certain sectors of the economy: Sudan (2016) conducted a study in Kenya on how to scale up blended funding for water and sanitation and identified that Demonstrating creditworthiness is a significant way to attract commercial finance so as to inform lenders thus overcoming the problem of data availability thus this improves transparency in the sector. It is on this understanding that this study targets on bridging this knowledge gap through investigating project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The study's purpose was to look into project institutional factors on implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

i. To determine the effect of Stakeholder participation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.
ii. To establish the effect of Project design on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.
iii. To assess the effect of Monitoring and evaluation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.
iv. To examine the effect of communication Framework on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

1.5 Research Questions

i. What is the effect of Stakeholder participation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya?
ii. What is the effect of Project design on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya?
iii. What is the effect of Monitoring and evaluation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya?
iv. What is the effect of Communication framework on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

i. H_{o1}: stakeholder participation does not have a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

   $H_{1:}$ stakeholder participation has a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

ii. H_{o2}: Project design does not have a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

   $H_{1:}$ Project design has a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya

iii. H_{o3}: Monitoring and evaluation does not have a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

   $H_{1:}$ Monitoring and evaluation has a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

iv. H_{o4}: Communication Framework does not have a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

   $H_{1:}$ Communication Framework has a significant relationship with the Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This project report is anticipated to be substantial to policymakers since it will inform them of the best strategies for successful Blended Finance project implementation. It is anticipated to add to the literature on the subject of blended finance projects in Kenya. The study may provide Scholars, Academic researchers and research organizations with information and contribute in identifying gaps for further studies. The research also is expected to highlight potential challenges to blended finance projects giving opportunities to stakeholders to overcome these obstacles in order to enable success on government projects. Hence the study is worth undertaking considering the resources required such as time, finance and human resource.

1.8 Delimitations of the Study

Although there are several tea growing counties in Kenya such as; Kericho, Nandi and Kisii counties, the study was delimited to Bomet County where the Kenya Tea Development Agency is based. Bomet County was selected for the study because majority of blended finance tea development agency projects have been conducted in the county and most of these projects have faced the challenges of implementation. The study was aimed at investigating project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.The independent variables for the study that were selected after an extensive literature review are; Stakeholder participation, Project design, Monitoring and evaluation, and communication Framework. The other identified factors are finance policies and political interference the study was confined to the five variables since they were identified as the major factors that were effecting the implementation of Blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

Researcher was met with several challenges such as the targeted respondents being reluctant in providing information, by the researcher introducing himself through an official University transmittal letter and respondents were promised that information they submit will be utilized for academic reasons and treated with full confidentiality, the researcher was able to overcome the obstacle. The county understudy is a Tea growing area thus Rainfall was expected through most of the months and majority of the area have poor roads thus posing an accessibility challenge, the researcher overcame this challenge through the use of a motorcyclist who was familiar with the terrain and road networks in order to gain access to the target population of the study.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

It was anticipated that the respondents gave answers to the questions in the instrument in an honest and candid manner and that they based their responses on their experience, professional education competencies and Knowledge.

1.11 Definition of Significant Terms Used in the Study

Implementation of Blended finance in tea development Agency projects:

Implementation and application of Tea development agency project plans through commitment of funds by at least one party by less than the current market terms done with the aim of drawing in private investment that would otherwise not go because the risks outweigh the returns.

Blended Finance

The use of philanthropic or public sources capital to boost investment in the private sector in Sustainable development.

Project institutional Factors

Internal and external environmental issues that can have an effect in the implementation process of projects.

Stakeholder Participation

Identification and engagement in the processes of decision-making, planning, and management of individuals or organizations whom the implementation of a project may affect or be affected.

Project Design

Organization of ideas, materials and processes strategically with the goal of implementing a project goals and objectives in order to avoid project risks.

Monitoring an Evaluation

Combination of data collection and analysis and assessing the degree in which a project has or has not met its objectives through its relevance in the project context, the project efficiency in regard to the input or resources, the project perceived long-term effects and the project sustainability long after external aid has been suspended.

Communication Framework

Tool for planning exchange of information from a sender to a receiver to build a better understanding within the stakeholders in a project in which an agreed communication medium is used where stakeholders and the project team can send messages and obtain feedback.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This study is divided into five chapters, with the first chapter containing the study's background, problem statement, goal, objectives, and research questions. Chapter one covers the relevance of the study, the limitation of the study, the fundamental assumptions made in the study and definition of the relevant terminology used in the study. Second chapter encompasses literature review on stakeholder participation on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects, project design on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects, Monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of blended financing tea development agency projects, as well as a communication framework for the agencies' implementation of blended finance projects. It also focused on the dependent variable's implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects, as well as the connection amid the dependent and independent variables, as well as the underlying theories the study is based on. The third chapter covers research design, target population, size of sample and method of sampling, instruments of research and pilot testing, validity and reliability of instruments utilised, process of data collection and analysis, ethical issues, and variable operationalization. The fourth chapter entails analysis and interpretations of findings drawn from the objective thematic areas of the study. The fifth chapter analyses and provides a summary of the results as well as the study's conclusion. Recommendations made by the researcher, references and appendices used in the study

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Literature on project institutional factors on the implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya is investigated in this chapter. The thematic areas include: Implementing public and philanthropic finance in Tea Development agency projects participation of stakeholder on the implementation of public and philanthropic finance in tea development agency projects, Project design on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects, Evaluation and monitoring on the implementing of public and philanthropic finance tea development agency projects, and communication framework on the implementation of the projects. The theoretical and conceptual framework was also established in this chapter, it concludes by finding the key knowledge gaps and providing a literature review summary.

2.2 Implementation of Blended Finance in Tea Development Agency Projects

Blended finance combines funding from donors or other parties in developing economic sector marketplaces and finance the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) (Bhattacharya and Khan, 2018). Blended finance, according to Pereira (2017) is the utilisation of private and public capital to offer funding in terms of financial sustainability of the projects. Blended finance is mainly applied to build commercially viable projects through implementation assistance, strengthening human capital and investing in formal education. Morgado and Sedemun (2018) established that since the year 2000 more than 167 donor facilities have been launched with donor countries, philanthropists, non-governmental organizations (NGO'S) and other actors all engaging in blended finance.

According to the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF), (2018) a state that uses blended finance to accelerate the realization of SDGs is able to avoid bottlenecks that prevent private investors from investing in these sectors, so blended finance should be scaled up in a systematic manner to avoid risks associated with its use. From 2010 to 2016, the International Finance Corporation disbursed $560 million in concessional donor funds to around one hundred projects in more than fifty countries that resulted in IFC funding being used for $2 billion and private donor funding for $4.6 billion (Sierra-Escalante and Lauridsen, 2018).

The United Nations estimate that $90-100 trillion is required to achieve the SDGs, this bring to an average of $6 trillion a year for15 years. With the current funding there still exists a gap of about $2-3 trillion a year and thus if funds from aid and public can be mobilized they can cover almost half of the existing gap. Majority of the projects for blended finance in developing countries need to be sustainable land use, health, education, climate resilient energy, water projects and road infrastructure in order to attract more investments by de-risking them thus by allowing private sector to participate thus obtaining the additional over $1 trillion required annually to breach the funding gap (Blended Finance task force,2018)**.**Bank (2019) state that majority of the blended finance funds of DFIs in the year 2018 were from the European Union and Canada. The contributions of these stakeholders in the blended finance projects was made possible through a wide array of instruments such as rants and concessional finance which were essential in ensuring the Blended transactions occur.

In 1950's when small scale tea farming was introduced in Kenya, farmers lacked technical knowhow and thus as a result to curb this challenge the Special Crops Development Authority (SCDA) was developed in 1960 which later was changed to Kenya Tea Development Agency in the year 1964 and then transformed to Kenya Tea Development Agency Ltd. (KTDA) by the year 2000.KTDA has over 550,000 small tea farmers with 54 tea companies and the farmers are supported in warehousing, transport logistics, financing, processing and marketing. As of 2013 over 126,000 hectares of land was under cultivation by the tea growers with 66 factories producing 1.1 million tons of tea under KTDA making around $800 million in profit (International Finance Corporation, 2013). It is because of such success that KTDA has been able to obtain funds and implement projects with the relevant stakeholders that can help its farmers and the surrounding communities in order to increase the production yields.

In the project management phase's implementation phase involves implementation of the planned activities with the purpose of attaining project objectives and deliver results and outputs which are usually unique, repetitive, with a timeframe and budget. Tea development agency in Kenya implements its projects with the use of local manpower this can be seen in projects such as Ndarwetta community spring project in which it was implemented with the help of Kapkoros Tea factory and the community around Kapkoros in Bomet county Kenya (Baars and Karmsen, (2006).

According to (Elmassah and Mohieldin,2020) the Kenya Bureau of Statistics (KENBS) plays vital role in monitoring and reviewing SDG implementation by providing harmonized, ready-to-use, timely and reliable data. This continuous monitoring, evaluation and learning helps to point out areas of SDGs work with the greatest distributive effect as a result of a structured multi-stakeholder engagement and collective action. This involves a feedback loop that enables stakeholders to unlearn, learn and relearn based on past engagement such a process is vital for effective cost management in the projects and also proper knowledge management. Kasirye and Lakal (2019) argue that there still exists a lot of implementation gaps which affect project schedules and project results mostly linked to technical inadequacy, corruption, project delays and limited bankability of projects but in order to make improvements on the technical supports the efforts of all stakeholders involved in designing blended finance projects will be required.

2.3 Stakeholder participation on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Stakeholders in Blended finance projects can be categorized according to their risk and return profiles of their activities and according to their location which can either be domestic or international examples of stakeholders in blended finance include; commercial financiers, corporations, financial investors, insurers and social investors such as non-governmental organizations, impact investors, patient capitalists, foundations, family offices, philanthropists and individual investors (Hultquist,2015). According to Anne and Paul's (2019) research on effective project implementation by the Kenya Railways Corporation, an increase of one unit in stakeholder participation corresponds to an increase of 0.398 in effective project implementation. The study involved evaluative research methodology, with the use of questionnaires as the data source. The data was scrutinized with use of SPSS Version 21. The study failed to address stakeholder participation on a project in a rural set up, which is a gap intended to be filled by this study in the variable of stakeholder Participation’s effect on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency programs in Bomet County, Kenya.

Due to the different types of stakeholders in blended projects it often sets a stage for building partnerships, the contribution and obligations of the various stakeholders in blended finance projects often differ in accordance with the instrument being used to deliver blended finance (Development initiatives,2016). Enclude (2018) stated that there exists a need to design blended finance structures that incorporates the needs of all stakeholders involved in the project since each vary in terms of return expectations, investment objectives and risk appetites.

On his study: Evaluating the stakeholder involvement role on a project funded by a donor: youth with disabilities community program in Tanga, Temba (2015), reported that stakeholder involvement should be initiated from the beginning of the project in order to promote long term viability of donor funded initiatives. There was a further revelation in the study that stakeholders mainly participate in projects through resource mobilization and material contribution. A sample size of 70 was utilised with the use of cross sectional descriptive research design with SPSS Version 16.0 and Content analysis for examination of data. So as to reduce the chances of project failure as established in the study, the strengths of stakeholders in a project need to be put into consideration and their weaknesses mitigated against and that politics played a minor role on project implementation thus the effects of politics on the long-term viability of donor-funded initiatives was considered a moderating factor.

On his study Nyabera (2015) stakeholder involvement effect on project delivery in Kenya, focusing on initiatives that are compassion international-supported in the Mwingi sub-county. he found out that through proper accountability and transparency in stakeholder involvement development projects will meet its intended objectives and that stakeholder engagement in projects leads to projects that are demand driven and thus meeting the intended outcomes. The study had a targeted population of 391 stakeholders and a sample size of 191 interviewees employing descriptive research design with interview guides and questionnaires as research instruments, the study recommended projects to train the project team members on matters dealing with stakeholder analysis and stakeholder participation. The study failed to address stakeholder participation on different sector of the economy a gap in which this study aims to address on blended finance tea development agency projects in Kenya.

As major stakeholders in blended finance projects, Aid agencies and donors through their provision of grants aid in technical assistance in blended finance projects thus in order for these projects to succeed stakeholders need to increase their funding on them (Basile and Dutra,2019), this finding is in line with Ontiri (2016) on her study on the effect of stakeholder involvement in success of project implementation with focus on Coast clay works Limited Mombasa, who established that when stakeholders are actively involved in implementation of development of projects it leads to project success. With a target population of 120 respondents, an exploratory research approach was used. SPSS Version 21 was utilised for data analysis and used random sampling to establish the sample size, with questionnaires and interviews as data collection devices. The study failed to address stakeholder participation on implementation of blended finance projects a gap which this research aims to fill.

Successful implementation of blended finance projects requires the stakeholders to understand and predict any potential risk thus when well implemented blended finance projects can jump-start high-risk, promising markets in developing countries. Abdi (2019), on their study on the effect of stakeholder involvement on agricultural project effectiveness in Wajir County, Kenya: A project stakeholder involvement favourably improves project performance during project initiation, project implementation, and monitoring and appraisal stages, according to a case study of a Kenya climate smart agriculture project. Descriptive survey research design and a target populace of 220 individuals was deployed in the study, the researcher employed the Krejcie and Morgan table to obtain suitable sample of the population, data was analysed using SPSS. The study recommended that stakeholders be trained before being involved in project implementation, however, other than stakeholder participation, the study fails to investigate other factors that affect project implementation phase, a gap that this study aims to address.

2.4 Project Design on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Anticipated Effect Measurement and Monitoring (AIMM) is a system utilised by IFC to evaluate and measure the anticipated effects of projects while they are still being developed. Thus this enables IFC to optimize project design thus ambitious yet achievable targets will be set thus projects undertaken will be those of great potential for development effect. The AIMM system will also allow IFC to monitor project outcomes and its broader effects on the economy and society (International Finance Corporation, 2018). Nthiga (2013) investigated in his paper the factors influencing the project plan monitoring during project implementation in Kenya. Mbeere north district, Embu County, a case of Nongovernmental organization (NGO) projects established that most of the project design schedule slippage was not due to lack of the Project manager's expertise and his study recommended that project plans and designs should incorporate donor policies, risks and project complexities at the project formulation phase in order to avoid project schedule slippage thus improving the project performance. Mbeere district, Embu County having a target population of 60 NGO's, the study used content analysis and descriptive research for qualitative and quantitative data respectively. For sampling, the stratified random sampling method was utilised, and questionnaires were applied as the data collection instrument. This study focused in Nongovernmental projects in Kenya thus it failed to address project design in implementation of blended projects a gap that this study is aimed to fill.

On his study on Factors Affecting Efficient Construction Project Design Development: An Indian Perspective, Pandit (2015) reported that projects exhibit schedule and Budget overrun, he further recommended that projects should prioritize activities such as design that have major effects on project performance and that the quality of project design has direct effect on project success. The study utilized questionnaires to find out the factors in project design, MS excel was used for analysis of data. The study concentrated on India construction projects and failed to address it in Kenyan context a gap in which this study aims to fill.

Blended finance enables financiers to handle the structural requirements of the project at various stages in the project lifecycle. Kiragu (2015) established in his study on The effect of the project implementation strategies for the performance of community projects within Kenya that most projects that fail can be attributed to the implementation approach adopted since an implementation approach in project management enables the establishment of a framework which is customized that assists supervisors of the projects in setting up and supervising stages of project implementation and achieve project goals in time and meet the expectations of the stakeholders.
As per the study success of community projects is positively correlated with project design strategy. It also suggested that organisations should commit to putting s project design strategy into practice.62 employees of Hand in Hand East Africa in Kiambu County served as the target group and descriptive survey design was used. The data collected was analysed with SPSS version 19.0 using stratified random sampling and a structured questionnaire. The study focused on project design for community project performance but failed to address project design on implementation of projects a gap that this study aims to address.

Walubengo (2019) explored project design in terms of stakeholder analysis, logical framework, problem tree analysis, and Gantt charts in his study on the use of project design instruments, manager's competences, and success of community-based projects in Bungoma county, Kenya, he established that correlation amongst the tools used in community project designs and their implementation process depended on skills of the managers this led to the conclusion that project design should be comprehensively considered as a factor for improvement of the performance of the project. 192 staff with exclusion of project managers were identified with stratified random sampling and with the use of questionnaires they participated on the study while interviews was done to the project managers with the use of descriptive research approach. Data from the project managers was obtained through doing interviews. The study focused on project design tools for community project performance but failed to address project design on implementation of projects a void that is aimed to be filled in this study.

Through the use of concessionality investors in the project design phase of blended finance projects facilitate appropriate diligence and measurement work and negotiate the best favourable conditions for closing a project financially, with use of the most efficient and effective financial structure (Bhattacharya and Khan,2018). Zadeh (2016) revealed in his topic effect of design changes on the oil industry project performance that most projects suffer from schedule and cost overruns due to poor project design especially arising in the implementation phase. The research included qualitative and quantitative methods. Semi-structured surveys and literature surveys were used to collect data. The project managers used multiple regression analysis and correlation analysis in analysing the knowledge mining data during focus group sessions. The study focused on Canada's Oil and Gas industry sector while investigating the design changes and their implementation strategy thus the study failed to address project design on the implementation of projects on Kenyan context.

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

In evaluating the performance of consolidated funds and raising awareness of its effectiveness in achieving development outcomes, monitoring and evaluation (M&E) is important. According to (Asuncion,2016) in due diligence procedures and the project cycle Monitoring is a key aspect since it ensures compliance with performance standards and project expectations, identifying and preventing adverse effects, and providing a basis for future evaluation and learning efforts for projects this is supported by Pereira (2017) when he discovered that systems Monitoring and evaluation are useful in measuring the projects effect and point out potential deviations and issues during the project implementation phase they also allow for data collection thus promoting accountability and lessons learnt for future projects.

Muindi (2018) undertook as study to establish M&E influence on the performance of projects funded by county funds for social developments in the context of Makueni County and found that M&E is crucial in all project phases.Descriptive research methodology was used and it referenced the census process of 45 county government employees, which was used to find all 45 employees while using simple random samples to select 60 project management committee members. The study recommended that Kibwezi Sub County should mobilize resources to make available the

financial and human resources needed to monitor and evaluate county-funded initiatives. The study addressed M&E of county-funded social development programs, and failed to address monitoring and evaluation of blended-financed tea development agency initiatives a gap that this study aims to fill.

On their topic Influence of Monitoring & Evaluation Practices in Project Performance in Counties, the Mombasa county case, Kenya, (Maalim and Kisimbii (2017), established that projects have not met their intended objectives perhaps due to lack of monitoring and evaluation. A sample of 271 respondents and a questionnaire as an instrument of data collection were applied using descriptive survey design and data analysis with the use of version 22 of SPSS. Participants need participation, capacity building and adequate funding for activities according to the study. However, the rate of variance was considered only in the two provinces of M&E presence or absence and therefore no participation rates were considered a gap that this study aims to address.

Higher project monitoring standards means extra costs for investors thus discouraging them from obtaining public funds but there are other positive effects such as public support enhancing the quality of the project and that when public funds are subsidized the private investors are more likely to make higher returns (Oxfam,2017). Ndungu (2018) on her research in Nyeri County on Factors Influencing Implementation of M&E Practices of County Government Construction Projects. The study established that organizational budgetary allocation had the greatly affected implementation of M&E practices in county government construction projects, while stakeholder participation had a minor effect. With a target group of 307 people, stratified random sampling was utilised and descriptive study design was used. Primary data was gathered by Questionnaires and conceptual framework analysis were utilised to interpret qualitative data. The study recommends that creating awareness and training on M&E processes should be increased and enough resources should be allocated in order to enhance implementation the study failed to address how monitoring and evaluation effects implementation on blended finance projects a gap that this study aims to address.

It is often difficult for organizations to assess project effects since they prefer the use of standardized indicators which are sector specific and focused on the delivery of project outputs this is mainly because focused and sector specific indicators do not have an issue of acknowledgement such as impact on income and harmonized indicators help to compare performance across all institutions the study lays out a basis for Monitoring and Evaluation Indicators,(Oxfam 2017) whilst Ochieng (2012) on his study of monitoring and evaluation Effectiveness of Kenyan CDF projects. The continuous outcry by stakeholders on the management of CDF funded projects has been credited to the lack of a proper monitoring and evaluation framework conducted by the CDF committee, according to a case from the Ainamoi constituency. With a target population of 130 respondents, a case study research design approach was used. Quantitative data was investigated with SPSS Version 16.0, whereas content analysis applied to analyse qualitative data. Recommendation made is; frequent stakeholder participation is key in ensuring that recommendation from an M&E report are properly implemented.

In the paper titled Assessing the Effectiveness of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems in County Government Project Implementation: A Case Study of Kirinyaga County in Kenya. The study reported that effective M&E refers to the M&E system capacity to assist in project implementation successfully by attaining its purposes. He further establishes that participatory planning at the project initiation phase is critical during implementation since it lays out a platform for the integration of all components of monitoring and evaluation. A descriptive research design was adopted with questionnaire being the data collection tool, stratified random sampling was employed and data analysed using SPSS Version 20.0 Because M&E data is important in planning strategically for regional development projects, the study recommends that the M&E program be organized through a participatory process at the beginning of the project. Focus of the study was on county government projects and did not address projects by Tea development agency in Kenya a gap that this study aims to fill (Onyango (2017).

2.6 Communication Framework on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Concessional providers should perform a critical part in making certain that transparency is improved in the use of funds in blended financed projects in LDCs they can actualize this by making the information available publicly on the blended financed projects. This can be achieved by creating suitable data levels that enhance proper monitoring, measurement and contrast of blended financial interventions (OECD, 2019). Mugo (2018) on his topic Influence of Organizational Communication on Building Project Implementation in the county of Nairobi, Kenya. The variables were communication framework, communication culture and communication management strategies. Research has shown that the right communication channel enables information to be passed on to the right audience and thus increases trust and teamwork. Research has suggested that communication roles should be provided from construction work within the project life plan to avoid overlapping roles. Descriptive research design was utilised and questionnaires were used for the collection of data. Data was analysed through correlation and multiple regression analysis with SPSS Version 20.0 being utilized for computation. The study failed to address communication framework on project implementation in blended finance tea development agency projects in Kenya a gap that this study aims to fill.

Stakeholders in blended finance projects should strive to act coherently within established and existing blended finance frameworks by finding a common language, this will reinforce actions both at the policy level as well as at the operational level thus this improves their effectiveness on the projects (Basile and Dutra,2019).This is supported by Shakeri and Khalizadeh, (2020) on their study on factors that affect project communication with a hybrid decision making trail and evaluation laboratory approach a case study of Iran who established that communication management and proper and timely distribution of information to project stakeholders are the major factors in project success. Questionnaires were utilized for data collection, and content validity was used to calculate the statistical significance of the variables identified. The study recommended that since project communication has a major influence on project success focus should be laid on factors affecting project communication and the project manager's knowledge should be enhanced on the effect of these factors. The study focused on project managers working

on megaprojects to build oil and gas power plants in Iran and failed to address communication in projects on Kenyan context a void to be filled in this study.

17 of the 26 OECD DAC members participate in blended finance projects of which 10 of them have an established communication framework in place that cover a range of instruments and have been operational over several years, thus despite the increasing use of blending there is still a lack of a common communication framework for blended finance hence this hinders its effective use (Wolf and Commentator, 2018). Lee-Kelley and Sankey (2008) reported that a time-sharing and cultural differences affected group communication and relationships within the projects in their case study on Global virtual teams and project success and recommended that projects should develop a strategy to overcome the problems associated with distance cooperation. The qualitative research used a case study approach to assess how project teams worked together, with data obtained through semi-structured interviews. The study failed to address communication framework effects on project implementation a gap which is aimed to be closed by this study.

On the topic Factors affecting communication quality in project teams reported that communication planning is the most important task of project managers he established that although communication planning is a key activity of project managers there are a few lessons in the evaluation of the communication process and its components. The research study utilized descriptive design while using semi-structured interviews and questionnaires to collect data sampling was done on 25 construction project managers and data analysis was analysed using multiple regression. The research failed to consider effect of communication framework on blended projects implementation in Kenya, a gap that this study aims to fill (Dziekonski, 2017).

Concessional funds providers should collaborate closely with stakeholders to increase knowledge sharing and transfer on blended finance projects in LDCs this is by scaling up existing data efforts, creating regular policy dialogues for sharing lessons learnt and enhancing North–South and South–South exchanges with proper disseminating of evidence and previous experience with great success between the various functional units and areas (OECD, 2020). Njiru (2018) carried out a study in Nairobi, Kenya, on project management practices and project implementation in manufacturing companies. He stated that project success is primarily find outd by how it is

handled and managed. With a target population of 49 manufacturing companies, a descriptive study approach was applied in collecting data from 294 respondents via questionnaires while stratified random sampling to ensure all cases were represented. It indicated a positive relationship between communication and project implementation and recommended that maintaining accurate, open and regular channels of communication with all stakeholders is important in guaranteeing effective implementation of capital expenditure projects. The study was on capital expenditure projects in manufacturing companies within the county of Nairobi and failed to address the context in blended finance tea development agency projects a gap that this study aims to address.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

Numerous theories have been formulated on the implementation of projects. The stakeholder theory was integrated with stakeholder participation variable while the project management theory with project design and Monitoring and evaluation variables and the Diffusion theory of communication with Communication framework variable.

2.7.1 Stakeholder Theory

Dr. Edward Freeman in his award winning book "Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach" was the first proponent of the stakeholder theory in the year 1984.He made the discovery that project shareholders are just a fraction of numerous stakeholders. He assumed that in order for a project to be deemed successful all involved stakeholders should be satisfied not only those who benefit from the project. This idea proposed that for profitability, effectiveness and business success stake holding is a key factor (Patrick, 2014). A key finding from the theory is consideration of the interests of stakeholders brings about long-term project success. The theory faces scholar critic's due to its focus on wealth generated to the stakeholders by a project. It highlighted how the variable; Stakeholder participation, M&E and project design effects Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya

2.7.2 Diffusion Theory of Communication

Diffusion theory of communication lies in the work of Everett Rogers in his book titled "Diffusion of Innovation" in the year 1962 in which he describes how innovations are transferred across cultures. Information and innovations go through a communication process to reach the intended target and the public. The nature of the idea will influence how it will be spread or communicated, the time of communication and the available channels of communication. Rodgers identified several elements of diffusion such as; communication channel which will be utilised in taking the message from one person to another, the amount of time it will take individuals to get used to the new ideas and the social system which is the network of individuals who will come together to solve a common problem. He further noted that the channel of communication performs a critical role in the idea of distribution because the ideas that need to be taken seriously may seem less serious depending on the adopted communication channel. Rogers in his Diffusion theory of communication made the assumption that it is hard to sway or change the way people act and how they take their thoughts. Some people will accept the change quickly and others will take time to accept it. Once the project manager is aware of Diffusion theory of communication, he or she can design and adapt it to suit the needs of all members in order for the project data to be communicated effectively to all the relevant parties in the project (Lewis, 2007). Highlighted how the variable; Communication effect the Implementation of blended Finance projects in Bomet county, Kenya.

2.8 Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework illustrates the two sets of variables; Independent variables and dependent variable. This relationship is affected by financial policies as the moderating variable and Political interference as the intervening variable and is not measured since it has no direct effect on the dependent variable directly in this study.

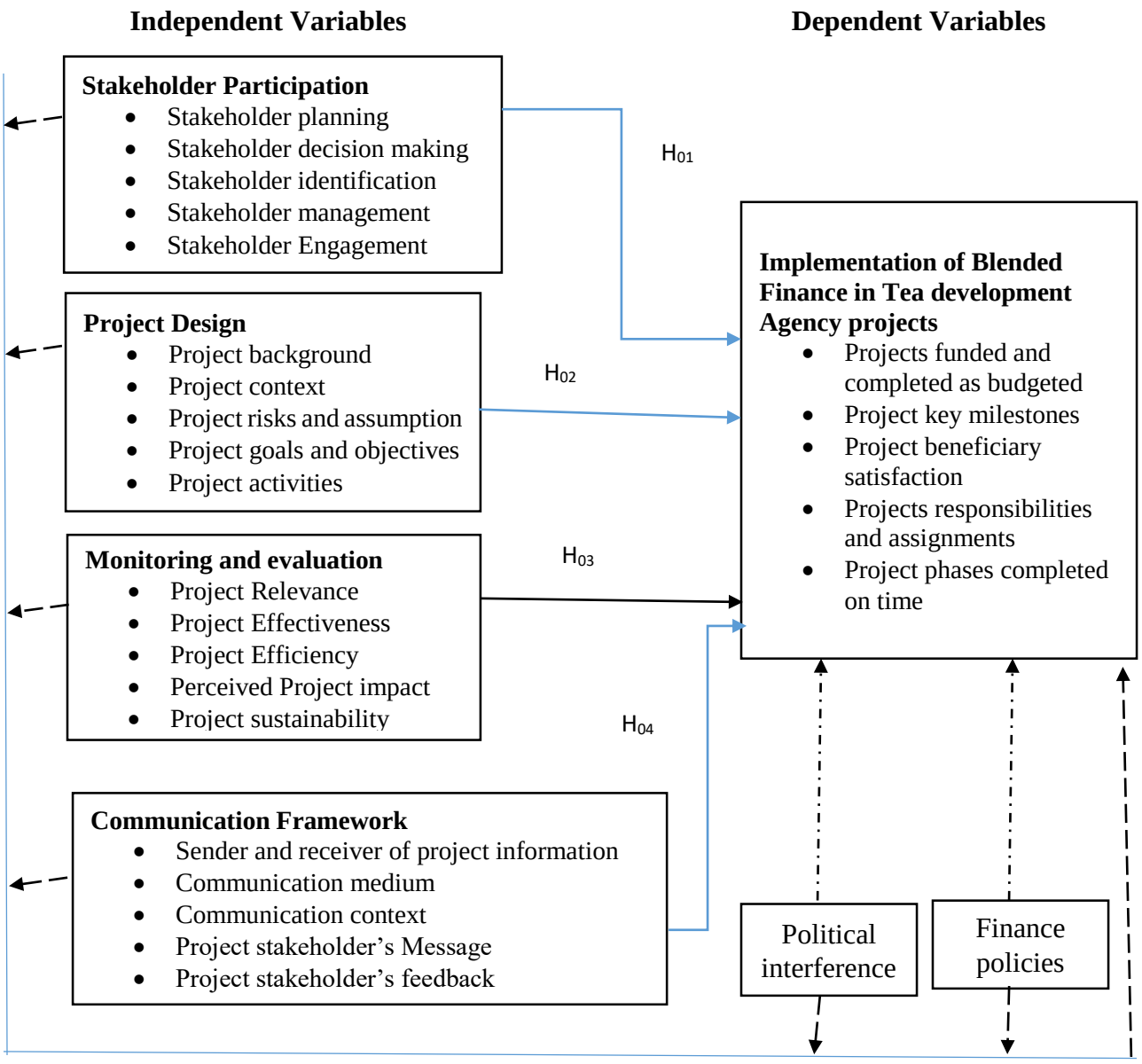

Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework of project institutional factors on the implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

The conceptual framework of this study purposes to look at the project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in Tea development agency projects: In Bomet county Kenya. There are four major project institutional factors identified from the conceptual framework that find out the implementation of blended finance in Tea development agency projects and they include: Stakeholder participation, Project design, Monitoring and evaluation and Communication Framework.

2.9 Summary of Literature review

This chapter reviewed applicable theoretical and empirical literature, critiqued existing literature, and identified research gaps in stakeholder participation, monitoring and evaluation, project design, communication framework, and project implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Three theories were reviewed, Stakeholder theory, Theory of project management and diffusion theory of communication. The chapter introduced Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects, the concept of stakeholder participation, project design, Monitoring and evaluation and communication framework. A conceptual framework between the project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in Tea development agency projects were developed and presented. Relevant selected empirical studies on stakeholder participation, project design, Monitoring and evaluation and communication framework were reviewed, synthesized and presented. In order to point out the likely knowledge gap in existence, the study critique the literature already done. This chapter henceforth ends by detailing the knowledge gap identified.

2.10 Knowledge Gaps

Variable, Author and Year, Title of the Study, Findings, and Knowledge Gaps are all listed in the table .

Table 2.1: Knowledge gaps

Variable	Author and Year	Title of the Study	Findings	Knowledge gaps
Stakeholder participation	Nyabera (2015)	The Influence of stakeholder involvement in project implementation in Kenya he focused on compassion international assisted projects in Mwingi Sub-County	Through encouraging transparency and accountability, stakeholder participation is critical to ensuring that projects meet the demands of the people.	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet County.
	Anne and Paul (2019)	The effect of stakeholder engagement on project implementation effectiveness at Kenya Railways Corporation in Kenya	According to the findings, for every unit increase in stakeholder participation, project success in Kenya increases by 0.398.	Relevance of the findings in a Rural set up in Bomet County, Kenya
	Ontiri (2016)	Stakeholder participation's effect on project success, with a focus on Coast Clay Works Ltd in Mombasa	In the development of projects, active participation of stakeholders in project implementation is critical	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet County
	Abdi, (2019)	The effect of stakeholder involvement on agricultural project performance in Wajir County, Kenya: A case study of a Kenya climate smart agriculture project	Participation of stakeholders in project initiation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation improves project performance.	Other than stakeholder participation, evaluate other factors that have an effect the project's implementation phase.
	Temba, (2015)	A case study of a community program for disabled youth in Tanga to assess the importance of stakeholder involvement in the sustainability of donor-funded initiatives.	Stakeholder participation should be initiated from the beginning of the project in order to promote sustainability of donor funded projects	The effects of politics as a moderating variable must be established.
Project Design	Pandit,(2015)	Factors influencing efficient construction project design development: An Indian perspective	Findings reveal that design is important in construction projects, and the quality of designs has a direct effect on project success; thus, projects should prioritize activities that have a greater effect on project performance.	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

	Nthiga, (2013)	The factors influencing project schedule control in Kenya during project implementation. A case study of NGO projects in Embu County's Mbeere North District	Project plans and designs should incorporate donor policies, risks and project complexities at the project formulation phase in order to avoid project schedule slippage thus improving the project performance.	Assessment of the situation in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya
	Kiragu, (2015)	The effect of project implementation tactics on Kenyan community project performance	Findings reveal that most projects that fail can be attributed to the implementation approach adopted since an implementation approach in project management enables the creation of a customizable framework that assists project managers in setting up and managing project implementation stages, achieving project objectives on time, and meeting stakeholders' expectations.	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya.
	Walubengo,(2019)	Bungoma County, Kenya's use of project design tools, managerial skills, and community-based project performance	The findings reveal that management competencies influence the strength of the association project design tools and community project performance and thus recommended that project design should be comprehensively addressed in order to improve project performance.	Assessment of the situation in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya
	Zadeh, (2016)	Changes in design have an effect on project performance in the oil industry.	Findings reveal that most projects suffer from schedule and cost overruns due to poor project design especially arising in the implementation phase.	Application of this in Kenyan context.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Muindi, (2018)	In Makueni County, Kenya, M&E has a positive effect on the performance of county-funded social development programs.	The findings show that project monitoring and evaluation are both necessary and warranted. Kibwezi sub county should mobilize resources to acquire financial and human resources to	Assessment of the situation in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya

			support the M&E of county-funded social development projects.	
	Maalim and Kisimbii, (2017)	A Case Study of Mombasa County, Kenya, on the Effect of M&E Practices on County Project Performance	The findings show that projects did not perform as well as predicted, owing to monitoring and assessment inadequacies.	dependent variable only considered two states of M&E presence or absence thus did not consider the levels of participation in M&E practices
	Ndungu, (2018)	Factors that influence the implementation of M&E in government construction projects in Kenyan county: A Nyeri county case study	Findings reveal that organizational budgetary allocation had the greatest effect on implementation of M&E practices in county government construction projects at Nyeri county, Kenya, while stakeholder involvement had the least effect.	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya
	Ochieng, (2012)	The effectiveness of CDF project monitoring and evaluation in Kenya. Ainamoi constituency case study	The findings show that the CDF committee's ineffective monitoring and evaluation framework is to blame for the ongoing outcry from stakeholders about the management of CDF-funded projects.	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya
	Onyango, (2017)	A case study of Kirinyaga County in Kenya to assess the efficiency of a M&E system in the implementation of county government projects.	According to the findings, effective M&E refers to a system's ability to assist in the successful implementation of a project by fulfilling its objectives. Participatory planning at the start of a project is critical to its success because it lays out a framework for incorporating all aspects of monitoring and evaluation.	Assessment of the situation in the context of Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya
Communication Framework	Mugo, (2018)	The effect of organizational communication on building project implementation in Nairobi City County, Kenya	Findings of this study is that an appropriate communication channel enabled information to be relayed to the right audience and thus increases trust and team synergy.	Assessment of the situation in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya

		communication roles within the project lifecycle should be assigned from the work breakdown structure to avoid overlapping roles	
Shakeri and Khalizadeh, (2020)	A case study of Iran was used to find out the factors influencing project communications using a hybrid decision making technique to analyze and solve complex problems approach.	Communication management and accurate and timely provision of information to project stakeholders are the most essential variables in project success, according to the research.	Application of this in Kenyan context.
Lee-Kelley and Sankey, (2008)	Global virtual teams for project success and value creation	The findings show that time zone and cultural differences have an effect on project communication and team relations, and that virtual teams are useful for projects requiring cross-border and cross-functional skilled inputs	Application of this in Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya
Dziekonski, (2017)	Factors influencing project team communication quality	The findings show that communication planning is one of the most fundamental jobs for project managers, and that despite the fact that communication planning is one of the most important tasks of project managers, few studies on the measurement of the communication process and its elements have been conducted.	Assessment of the situation in the context of Blended finance Tea development Agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This section covers the methods employed with parts on research outline, target population and sample size and procedure. Data compilation process and instruments are also highlighted, and the instrument's validity and reliability are validated through pilot testing. Finally, the chapter discusses on techniques of data analysis applied, ethical considerations and how the various variables were operationalized.

3.2 Research Design

Descriptive research design was used more specifically cross-sectional survey research design, since it gives allowance for collection of qualitative and quantitative data. This has been recommended by Kothari (2004) who said that Descriptive survey research design enables a researcher to get precise information from the phenomena understudy thus one can come to valid conclusions from the facts obtained. A longitudinal research design, on the other hand, was not appropriate for this study since it entails undertaking multiple same subject's observations over a lengthy time period, at times lasting many years.

3.3 Target Population

KTDA board and management staff in Bomet County were the target demographic, in which it entails 6 members of board of directors per factory, management staff in each factory and 2 KTDA tea growers per factory making up a grand total of 105.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Class of Respondents	Frequency
board of directors	42
Finance and Accounting Managers	14
Planning and organizing Managers	7
Human resource and Administration Managers	14
Factory unit Managers	7

Marketing Managers	7
Tea growers	14
Total Number of respondents	**105**

KTDA, Bomet County, Kenya 2021

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Samples size and method of sampling to be utilized is described in this section. This is explained in subsequent themes:

3.4.1 Sample Size

Due to the small target population size census sampling method was utilized hence all the 105 respondents were used in the study.

3.4.2 Sampling Procedure

Respondents were chosen via the use of census as a sampling method because of the small size of the population.

Table 3.2: Sampling Procedure

Class of Respondents	Total	Sample
board of directors	42	42
Finance and Accounting Managers	14	14
Planning and organizing Managers	7	7
Human resource and Administration Managers	14	14
Factory unit Managers	7	7
Marketing Managers	7	7
Tea growers	14	14
Total Number of respondents	**105**	**105**

KTDA, Bomet County, Kenya 2021

3.5 Research Instruments

Questionnaires designed in a way that includes questions that are closed and open ended as a primary tool for data collection. It was organized in various sections where section A constituted the respondent's personal information, section B contained Stakeholder participation, section C contained Project design, section D contained Monitoring and Evaluation, section E contained Communication framework and Section F contained the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects.

The researcher employed the use of questionnaires due to the following benefits; it allows for open ended questions in which a researcher obtains an in-depth reply from respondents, it is economical both in the sense of cost and time to the researcher, it permits a researcher to gather data over a wider territory and that it is ideal when repetitive information is to be collected at regular interval (Choudhurg, 2021). A Likert scale was used to scale the questions where by 5 =Strongly Agree; 4 =Agree; 3 =Neutral; 2 =Disagree and 1= Strongly Disagree whereby respondents selected the most appropriate answer.

3.5.1 Pilot Testing of Instruments

Pilot experimenting of the instruments enables the researcher to discover potential challenges that may arise during the actual study it also enables the researcher become familiar with the procedures of the study thus develop potential solutions before the study in effect (Hassan,2016). A pilot study enables the researcher to know on whether the questions are well framed, if the respondents can fill out the questionnaires well, and if there are any gaps in the questionnaires that will be used for the study. In Kiambu county KTDA tea factories is where the pilot study was undertaken with a sample entailing of 10% of the 105 sample size of respondents thus a sample of 10 respondents was used for the pre-test (Johanson,2009). Internal consistency was used in which data obtained was based on the average response of the respondents and then correlated using Cronbach alpha coefficient in which a value obtained that is less or below 0.7 is considered unacceptable.

3.5.2 Validity of Research Instruments

Expert judgment enhances mechanism validity (Wambugu, Kyalo, Mbii, and Nyonje, 2015). Content validity was utilized to verify if questions on the research instrument relate to the research objectives and this is validated through a pilot on KTDA tea factories in Kiambu County. The data obtained was specific to the research emphasis.

3.5.3 Reliability of Research Instruments

Reliability describes how consistently a mechanism measures a phenomenon under study thus a method is considered reliable if it can continuously produce the same results when measurement is done under similar circumstances (Middleton and Elliot, 2019). The study utilized internal consistency procedure where the questionnaires were given out once and the score was based the average correspondence of the replies (Ashley, 2020). Bruin (2006) described Cronbach alpha as an internal dependability measure the closeness of a group of items and that a measure of 0.7 or greater is regarded acceptable.

The formulae can be depicted as follows:

$$\propto = \frac{Nr}{\upsilon+(N-1)r}$$

Where:

α = Cronbach's Alpha

N = Number of responses

r = Average of the correlation coefficients

υ= Average variance

For testing the reliability of the instrument of research, the data derived from the pilot instrument test was used as presented in the table below:

Table 3.3: Reliability Coefficients of the variables

Variables	Items	Cronbach Alpha Coefficient result
Stakeholder Participation	2	0.861
Project Design	2	0.797
Monitoring and Evaluation	2	0.789
Communication Framework	2	0.755
Implementation of blended finance Projects	2	0.769
Combined mean		**0.794**

The researcher used SPSS to calculate the study instrument's reliability while using Cronbach's alpha to measure internal consistency. Based on the combined mean of 0.794, the instrument was deemed reliable because it was within the acceptable range.

3.6 Data Collection Procedure

NACOSTI letter was acquired to enable data collection after presenting the research plan to the department and school. The researcher scheduled meetings with KTDA officials in Bomet County for the facilitation of the distribution of questionnaires to the organization's workers and to obtain authorization from respondents to complete self-governed surveys by drop and pick, emails, and scans.

3.7 Data Analysis Techniques

It involved evaluating data to obtain information in which it can be analyzed to resolve a research problem. Analysis was done with the aid of SPSS version 1.0.0.1406 for computation and mining the data this is due to its ability to perform many complex statistical tests and that interpretation of result is relatively easy.

3.7.1 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive statistics involved analyzing quantitative data using measure of central tendency containing; frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation.

3.7.2 Inferential Statistics

Correlation

Qualitative data was evaluated in a narrative statement on basis of qualitative comments on the topics from the objectives. To investigate the relationship of the Independent and Dependent

variables, use of inferential statistics and regression analysis was used to see if the Independent variable is a good predictor of a change in the Dependent variable.

A statistical measure of how strongly two sets of values are related is the Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient, abbreviated as (r). When the r value is near +1 it points to a considerable positive correlation and when the r value is near -1 it points to a considerable negative correlation.

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{n(\sum x^2) - (\sum x)^2}\sqrt{n(\sum y^2) - (\sum y)^2}}$$

r = Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient

x = first set of variables

y = second set of variables

n = total number of respondents

Regression model forecast's the dependent variable when the independent variables (Project Design, Stakeholder Participation, Monitoring and Evaluation, and Communication Framework) changed (Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency projects)

Regression

A simple linear regression model evaluated the connection between the dependent and independent variables. Below is the regression model :)

$H_{o1:}$ $Y1=a + b1X1 + \varepsilon$: Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects when Stakeholder participation changes.

H_{o2}: $Y_2=a + b_2X_2 + \varepsilon$: Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects when Project Design changes

$H_{o3:}$ $Y_3=a + b_3X_3 + \varepsilon$: Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects when monitoring and Evaluation changes

$H_{o4:}$ $Y_4=a + b_4X_4 + \varepsilon$: Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects when the Communication Framework changes.

Where:

Y = Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects

a = constant or the intercept of the regression line

b_1, b_2, b_3 and b_4 = regression coefficients for predictor variables

X_1 = Stakeholder Participation

X_2 = Project Design

X_3 = Monitoring and Evaluation

X_4 = Communication Framework

ε = error term.

3.7.3 Summary of Hypothesis Testing

Table 3.4 shows how the hypothesis of the study was tested

Objective		Hypotheses		Model of testing Hypotheses	Results interpretation
i.	To determine the effect of Stakeholder participation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	i.	H_o: There is no significant relationship between stakeholder participation and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects	$Y_1=a + b_1X_1 + \varepsilon$ Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects a = Constant b_1 = beta coefficient X_1 = Stakeholder participation ε = error term	P< 0.05 reject H_o 1> 0.05 fail to reject.
ii.	To determine the effect of project design on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	ii.	H_o: There is no significant relationship between Project design and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects	$Y_2=a + b_2X_2 + \varepsilon$ Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects a = Constant b_2 = beta coefficient X_2 = Project design ε = error term	P< 0.05 reject H_o2 > 0.05 fail to reject.
iii.	To determine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	iii.	H_o: There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects	$Y_3=a + b_3X_3 + \varepsilon$ Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects a = Constant b_3 = beta coefficient X_3 = Monitoring and evaluation ε = error term	P< 0.05 reject H_o3 > 0.05 fail to reject.

iv.	To determine the effect of communication framework on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	iv.	H_o: There is no significant relationship between Communication Framework and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects	$Y_4=a + b_4X_4 + \varepsilon$ Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects a = Constant b_4 = beta coefficient X_4 = Communication Framework ε = error term	P< 0.05 reject $H_o4 > 0.05$ fail to reject.

Table 3.4 Summary of Hypothesis Testing

3.8 Ethical Considerations

Ethical practices that were taken into consideration include: Confidentiality, which required the guarding of respondents' private information as a requirement of the UN Declaration of Human Rights 1948;Consent, which necessitates the agreement to participate in the study by respondents; Honesty, which guides on reliable data reporting and avoiding false representations.; Recognition of intellectual property, which guides on appropriate recognition or liability, by reference and citation for all contributions to research conducted by other scholars. The study further sought for the NACOSTI permit to collect data and when data was collected, respondents were not forced to supply information in favor of the researcher, respondents provided information freely and resolutely and information was utilized for research only.

3.9 Operationalization of Variables

Table 3.5: Operationalization of Variables

Research Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Research Approaches	Measuring Scale	Data Analysis Techniques	Tools of data Analysis
To determine the effect of stakeholder participation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	• Stakeholder participation.	• Stakeholder planning • Stakeholder decision making • Stakeholder identification • Stakeholder management • Stakeholder Engagement	Quantitative Data Qualitative Data	Nominal Ordinal Interval Ratio	Descriptive statistics Inferential statistics	Frequencies, Percentages, Mean and Standard deviation. Pearson's correlation examination and simple linear regression analysis.
To determine the effect of project design on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	• Project design.	• Project background • Project context • Project risks and assumptions • Project goals and objectives • Project activities	Quantitative Data Qualitative Data	Nominal Ordinal Interval Ratio	Descriptive statistics Inferential statistics	Frequencies, Percentages, Mean and Standard deviation. Pearson's correlation examination and simple linear regression analysis.
To determine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	• Monitoring and evaluation.	• Project Relevance • Project Effectiveness • Project Efficiency • Perceived Project Effect • Project sustainability	Quantitative Data Qualitative Data	Nominal Ordinal Interval Ratio	Descriptive statistics Inferential statistics	Frequencies, Percentages, Mean and Standard deviation. Pearson's correlation examination and

						simple linear regression analysis.
To determine the effect of communication framework on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	• Communication framework.	• Sender and receiver of project information • Communication medium • Communication context • Project stakeholder's Message • Project stakeholder's feedback	Quantitative Data Qualitative Data	Nominal Ordinal Interval Ratio	Descriptive statistics Inferential statistics	Frequencies, Percentages, Mean and Standard deviation. Pearson's correlation examination and simple linear regression analysis.
Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects	• Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects	• Projects funded and completed as budgeted • Project key milestones • Project beneficiary satisfaction • Projects responsibilities and assignments • Project phases completed on time	Quantitative Data Qualitative Data	Nominal Ordinal Interval Ratio	Descriptive statistics Inferential statistics	Frequencies, Percentages, Mean and Standard deviation. Pearson's correlation examination and simple linear regression analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

Outcomes from the objective theme areas are analyzed in this chapter. The segment is divided into: Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya, stakeholder participation on blended finance projects, project design on blended finance projects, monitoring and evaluation on blended finance projects and communication framework on blended finance project implementation in Bomet County, Kenya.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Out of 105 questionnaires handed to the respondents,78 were dully filled and returned for analysis. The rate at which the questionnaires were returned is shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Return Rate

Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Returned Responses	78	74.3
Non- Responses	27	25.7
Total	**105**	**100**

The questionnaires and interview guide presented to respondents had a 74.3 percent return rate, which is in line with Cleave's (2020) suggestion that a rate of return of 70% or greater is sufficient for analysis of data.

4.3 Respondents Personal Information

The study attempted to learn about respondent's personal information in this area, like gender, age bracket, level of education and years of experience working on KTDA blended finance projects, in order to aid in the study's examination and interpretation of the data obtained. The goal of the analysis was to learn about the participant’s demographic features dependent on gender, age, level

of education and years of experience working on water and sanitation projects. This would aid in the study's analysis and interpretation of the findings. These are discussed further in subsequent sub-themes.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by gender

Information was obtained on Gender of Respondents in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Respondents Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Male	50	64.1	64.1
Female	28	35.9	100
Total	**78**	**100.0**	

Results obtained from the study as shown in table 4.2 above indicate that 56 (71.8%) were male while 22 (28.2%) of the respondents were female this gives a clear indication that most of the KTDA management staff are male.

4.3.2 Distribution of Respondents by Age

Respondents stated the age bracket they belong to as presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondents Age Bracket

Age bracket

	Frequency	Percent	Cumulative Percentage
Below 24 Years	10	12.8	12.8
Between 25 and 29 Years	11	14.1	26.9
Between 30 and 34 Years	21	26.9	53.8
Between 35 and 39 Years	16	20.5	74.3
Between 40 and 44 Years	11	14.1	88.4
Above 45 Years	9	11.6	11.6
Total	**78**	**100.0**	**100**

Results reveal that out of the 78 people that participated, 10 (12.8%) were below 24 years, between 25 and 29 years were 11(14.1%), between 30 – 34 years 21 (26.9%), between 35 – 39 years 16 (20.5%), between 40 – 44 years 11 (14.1%) and those above 45 years were 9 (11. 6%).Majority of the respondents were aged 30 and 34 years and above thus this indicates that they had sufficient maturity to give response to the issues concerning implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects.

4.3.3 Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education

Respondents indicated highest levels of schooling in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Respondents Level of Education

Highest level of Education

	Frequency	**Percent**
Certificate	8	10.3
Diploma	23	29.5
Undergraduate	32	41.0
Postgraduate	1	1.3
Other	14	17.9
Total	**78**	**100.0**

The outcomes show that most of the interviewees had attained undergraduate education with out of 78 respondents having 32 (41%) having attained undergraduate level, 8 (10.3%) having attained certificate level,23 (29.5 %) having Diploma level as their highest level of education,1 respondent (1.3%) having postgraduate education and finally 14 (17.9%) having other levels, such as secondary and primary school education. The findings show that most of the respondents are literate thus this suggests that they are well knowledgeable on project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

4.3.4 Distribution of Respondents by years of experience

The fourth demographic characteristic sought to obtain information on respondent's years of experience as KTDA staff and farmers as presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Respondents Years of Experience

Years of Experience

	Frequency	Percent
Less than 4 Years	11	14.1
Between 5 and 9 Years	23	29.5
Between 10 and 14 Years	26	33.3
Over 14 Years	18	23.1
Total	**78**	**100.0**

The outcomes in table 4.4 indicate that those less than 4 years are 11 (14.1 %), between 5-9 years are 23 (29.5%), between 10-14 years 26 (33.3%) and those with over 14 years' experience being 18 (23. 1%).The findings show that a significant number of respondents have experience of 10-14 years and above 14 years this implies that they could provide quality responses on issues having an effect the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county.

4.4 Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects

The dependent variable obtained responses on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects they provided feedback on the instruments of data collection with the use of a Likert scale with 5 points where1= Strongly Disagree; 2 =Disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =Agree and 5 =Strongly Agree. Table 4.5 displays the outcomes.

Table 4.5: Implementation of Blended finance in Tea development Agency projects

Statements	1 F (%)	2 F (%)	3 F (%)	4 F (%)	5 F (%)	N	Mean	SDV
1. The KTDA projects implemented have helped create employment opportunities in the surrounding communities	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	24 (35.3)	40 (58.8)	68	4.53	0.610
2. Projects implemented have helped elevate poverty levels in the surrounding communities	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.4)	15 (22.1)	50 (73.5)	68	4.34	0.704
3. Projects implemented have enabled the stakeholders to participate in decision making	1 (1.5)	5 (7.4)	2 (2.9)	25 (36.8)	35 (51.5)	68	4.69	0.553
4. Projects implemented have contributed to the region's economic growth	0 (0.0)	7 (10.3)	1 (1.5)	30 (44.1)	30 (44.1)	68	4.29	0.947
5. The implemented projects are functional	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	5 (7.4)	38 (55.9)	25 (36.8)	68	4.22	0.912
6. The implemented projects are sustainable	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.4)	27 (39.7)	37 (54.4)	68	4.29	0.600
7. The project targeted beneficiaries are satisfied with the projects implemented	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	35 (51.5)	31 (45.6)	68	4.46	0.721
8. The projects implemented have been successfully completed	1 (1.5)	0 (0.0)	3 (4.4)	35 (51.5)	29 (42.6)	68	4.43	0.555
Composite Mean and standard deviation							**4.41**	**0.700**

The analysis of implementation of Blended finance tea development agency projects is as shown in the above results. The researcher established a mean line of each of the statements from the response of the indicators in order to compare it with the standard deviation and composite mean. Mean standard deviation was less than composite standard deviation of 0.70, the statement had a negative effect on the variable's outcome, and when the mean standard deviation was less in comparison with composite standard deviation of 0.70, showcasing evidence of divergent response views on the statement.

The first statement assessed that KTDA projects implemented have helped create employment opportunities in the surrounding communities, and the following results were obtained after analysis; 40(58.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed with it, 24(35.3%) were in agreement and 4(5.9%) were neutral. The mean score obtained was 4.53 which was high in comparison with the composite mean of 4.41, this indicates the statement had a positive contribution on implementation of blended finance projects in Bomet county, Kenya and standard deviation 0.610 which was lower compared to the mean standard deviation of 0.70 a sign of different views on the statement. The findings reveal that majority strongly agreed with the statement having a representation of 58.8%.

The second line item established that projects implemented have helped elevate poverty levels in the surrounding communities and the following results were obtained after analysis; 50(73.5%) of the target group that gave their responses were in strong agreement with the statement, 15(22.1%) were in agreement and 3(4.4%) were neutral. The mean score obtained was 4.34 which was less in comparison with the composite mean of 4.41, this indicates a negative contribution to the implementation of blended finance projects in Bomet county, Kenya and standard deviation 0.704 which was higher compared to the composite standard deviation of 0.70 an indication of consistent response views on the statement. The findings reveal that majority strongly agreed with the statement having a representation of 73.5%.

The third statement assessed that projects implemented have enabled the stakeholders to participate in decision making and the following results were obtained after analysis; 35(51.5%) of the target group that gave their responses were in strong agreement with the statement, 25(36.8%) were in agreement, 2(2.9%) were neutral, 5(7.4%) disagreed and 1(1.5%) strongly disagreed with the assertion. The mean score obtained was 4.69 and standard deviation 0.553 which gives an indication that although there are divergent views on the responses stakeholder participation in decision making is key aspect in the projects. The findings reveal that majority strongly agreed with the statement having a representation of 51.5%.

The fourth line item said that initiatives implemented had helped to the region's economic progress, and after analysis, the following findings were obtained: 30 (44.1%) of respondents completely agree with the assertion. 30 (44.1%) agreed, 1 (1.5%) neutral, and 7 (10.3%) disagreed. Mean

obtained was 4.29 and standard deviation of 0. 947, showing they concurred with statement having a negative effect on the variable's result.

Finding from fifth statement was aimed to establish whether the implemented projects are functional and the following results were obtained after analysis; 40(58.8%) of the respondents completely agreed with the assertion. 38(55.9%) were in agreement and 5(7.4%) were neutral. The average mean was 4.22, with a standard deviation of 0. 912, indicating respondents concurred with statement having a negative effect on the variable's result.

The sixth statement assessed whether the implemented projects are sustainable and the following results were obtained after analysis; 37(54.4%) of the respondents completely concurred with the statement, 27(39.7%) were in agreement, 3(4.4%) were neutral and 1(1.5%) strongly disagreed. Mean obtained was 4.29 and a standard deviation of 0.600, thus implying different views on the statement but most of the respondents were in agreement that the assertion was not significant in the implementation of Blended finance tea development agency projects.

Statement number seven established whether the project targeted beneficiaries are satisfied with the projects implemented and the following results were obtained after analysis; 31(45.6%) strongly concurred, 35(51.5%) were in agreement and 2(2.9%) were neutral. A standard deviation of 0.721 and a mean of 4.46 were realised from the statement, which were greater when compared with composite mean of 4.41 and standard deviation of 0.70 which shows the respondents have constant views that targeted beneficiaries are satisfied with the projects implemented and the statement is vital in the implementation of Blended finance tea development agency projects having a representation of 73.5%.

The eight statement gathered data on whether the projects implemented have been successfully completed and the following results were obtained after analysis; 29(42.6%) highly agreed, 35(51.5%) agreed, 3(4.4%) were neutral and 1(1.5%) strongly disagreed. Mean obtained was 4.43 and standard deviation 0.555 thus indicating that although there are divergent views on the responses the statement is a key aspect in the implementation of Blended finance tea development agency projects. The findings reveal that majority concurred with the statement having a representation of 51.5%.

4.5 Stakeholder participation and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

This is the first goal of the survey, which aimed to figure out the effect of stakeholder participation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Interviewees were asked to rate statements on data collection instruments using a Likert scale with 5 points where1= Strongly Disagree; 2 =Disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =Agree and 5 =Strongly Agree. The results are shown in Table 4.6.

Table 4.6: Stakeholder participation and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Statement	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**		**Mean**	**SDV**
	F (%)	**F (%)**	**F (%)**	**F (%)**	**F (%)**	**n**		
1. Stakeholders are involved in planning of the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	27 (39.7)	12 (17.6)	29 (42.6)	68	4.03	0.914
2. Planning is a fundamental role for stakeholders	2 (2.9)	10 (14.7)	14 (20.6)	18 (26.5)	24 (35.3)	68	3.76	1.173
3. The stakeholders are engaged in the decision making process of the projects	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	33 (48.5)	12 (17.6)	21 (30.9)	68	3.76	0.932
4. Stakeholder decision making is key in projects	0 (0.0)	12 (17.6)	13 (19.1)	10 (14.7)	33 (48.5)	68	3.94	1.183
5. There is involvement of the tea growers in stakeholder identification in projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	22 (32.4)	16 (23.5)	30 (44.1)	68	4.12	0.873
6. Stakeholder identification is important in projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (14.7)	10 (14.7)	48 (70.6)	68	4.56	0.741
7. The tea growers participate in stakeholder management	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	21 (30.9)	5 (7.4)	42 (61.8)	68	4.31	.918
8.Stakeholder management is a critical process in projects	0 (0.0)	10 (14.7)	11 (16.2)	16 (23.5)	31 (45.6)	68	4.00	1.106
9.The tea growers are considered in stakeholder engagement practices of the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	27 (39.7)	11 (16.2)	30 (44.1)	68	4.04	.921
10.stakeholder engagement is essential in projects	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	30 (44.1)	11 (16.2)	25 (36.8)	68	3.87	.960
Composite Mean and standard deviation							**4.04**	**0.885**

The first statement that stakeholders are involved in planning of the projects brought about the following statistical results; 29(42.6%) strongly agreed, 12(17.6%) were in agreement and 27(39.7%) were neutral on the statement; stakeholders are involved in planning of projects. A standard deviation of 0. 914 and a mean of 4.03 were realised from the statement. Data show the statement having a neutral contribution to the predictor variable when compared to the composite mean of 4.04, and that 60.2 percent of the respondents are in agreement with it.

Second statement on whether planning is a fundamental role for stakeholders obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 24(35.3%) strongly agreed, 18(26.5%) were in agreement, 14(20.6%) were neutral, 10(14.7%) disagreed and 2(2.9%) strongly disagreed. A standard deviation of 0. 914 and a mean of 3.76 were realised from the statement. The results give an indication of the statement making a negative contribution on the variable when compared with composite mean of 4.04 thus the statement could be revised to supplement the predictor variable.

Third line item on whether the stakeholders are engaged in making decisions in projects obtained the following results; 21(30.9%) strongly agreed, 12(17.6%) were in agreement, 33(48.5%) were neutral and 2(2.9%) were in disagreement. A standard deviation of 0.932 and a mean of 3.76 were realised from the statement. The results give an indication of the statement making a negative contribution on the variable when compared with composite mean of 4.04 thus the statement could be revised to supplement the predictor variable.

Fourth statement on whether stakeholder decision making is key in projects obtained the following results; 33(48.5%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement,13(19.1%) were neutral and 12(17.6%) were in disagreement with the statement. A standard deviation of 1.183 and a mean of 3.94 were realised from the statement. Respondents were consistent with their views against a mean standard deviation of 0.885 and a mean which was lower compared to the composite mean of 4.04 thus the statement was insignificant to the variable with majority of respondents being neutral at 19.1%.

The fifth statement on whether there is participation of the tea growers in stakeholder identification in projects obtained the following statistical results; 30(44.1%) strongly agreed, 16(23.5%) were

in agreement and 22(32.4%) were neutral that tea growers are involved in stakeholder identification of the projects. A standard deviation of 0.873and a mean of 4.12 were realised from the statement. This gives an indication of the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable in comparison with composite mean of 4.04 and upheld by 67.6% of answers given.

Sixth statement sought to examine whether the stakeholder identification is important in projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 48(70.6%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement and 10(14.7%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.741and a mean of 4.56 were realised from the statement. As per the results the statement has a positive contribution on the predictor variable in comparison with composite mean of 4.04 and also upheld by 85.3% of the respondents.

Seventh statement sought to examine whether the tea growers participate in stakeholder management obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 42(61.8%) strongly agreed, 5(7.4%) were in agreement and 21(30.9%) were neutral with the statement. A standard deviation of 0.918 and a mean of 4.31 were realised from the statement. As per the results the statement positively contributes to the predictor variable in comparison with composite mean of 4.04 and also upheld by 69.2% of the respondents.

Eight statement on whether stakeholder management is a critical process in projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 31(45.6%) strongly agreed, 16(23.5%) were in agreement, 11(16.2%) were neutral, 10(14.7%) disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 1.106 and a mean of 4.00 were realised from the statement. This implies that the respondents were consistent with their views against a mean standard deviation of 0.885 and the mean was less compared with a composite mean of 4.04 thus the statement was insignificant to the variable with majority of respondents in agreement with the statement at 69.1%.

The ninth statement on whether the tea growers are considered in stakeholder engagement practices of the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 30(44.1%) strongly

agreed, 11(16.2%) were in agreement and 27(39.7%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.921and a mean of 4.04 were realised from the statement. Results show the statement positively contributes to the predictor variable in comparison with composite mean of 4.04 and also upheld by 60.3% of the answers given.

Tenth statement on whether stakeholder engagement is essential in projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 25(36.8%) strongly agreed, 11(16.2%) were in agreement, 30(44.1%) were neutral,2(2.9%)disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 0.960 and a mean of 3.87 were realised from the statement. Results show a consistent view by the respondents against a mean standard deviation of 0.885 and the mean was less compared with composite mean of 4.04 thus the statement was insignificant to the variable with majority of respondents in agreement with the statement at 53%.

4.5.1 Correlation Analysis between Stakeholder participation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The scholar used the Pearson correlation coefficient to demonstrate the relationship between stakeholder participation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. This allows the strengthening and direction of the correlation between stakeholder participation and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects to be found out. The results are summarized in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7: Correlation Analysis between Stakeholder participation and Implementation of Blended Finance in Tea Development Agency projects

Variable		Stakeholder participation	Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects
Stakeholder participation	Pearson Correlation	1	0.435**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	n	68	68
Implementation of blended finance tea	Pearson Correlation	0.435**	1

development agency projects	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		
	n	68	68	

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

Results demonstrate a moderate positive correlation of 0.435 between stakeholder participation and blended finance tea development agency project implementation, with a significant relationship and a p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, which is below the correlation coefficient of 0.05, implying that there is a significant relationship between stakeholder participation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects hence leading to the rejection of null hypothesis and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

4.5.2 Regression Analysis of Stakeholder participation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

In Bomet County, Kenya, the researcher conducted a regression study to establish the connection between stakeholder participation and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency initiatives. Simple linear regression was utilized to test the hypothesis.

Ho: In Bomet County, Kenya, there is no significant relationship between stakeholder participation and the use of blended finance in tea development agency projects.

H1: In Bomet County, Kenya, there is a significant relationship between stakeholder participation and the use of blended finance in tea development agency initiatives.

The model below was used to test the hypothesis;

$Y_3=a + b_3X_3 + \varepsilon$

Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects

a = Constant

b_3 = beta coefficient

X_3 = Monitoring and evaluation

ε = error term

Table 4.8: Model Summary for Stakeholder participation and implementation of Blended Finance in Tea Development Agency projects.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.435[a]	0.189	0.177	0.55049

a. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder participation

Table 4.8 displays the results that explain the degree to which the predictor variable is accredited to a change in the model. Results indicate R square being 0.189 which suggests that stakeholder participation contributes to 18.9% of the changes in the variable implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. This also suggests that 81.1% of the changes in the model is contributed by factors not integrated in this study and further research should be undertaken to establish the same.

Table 4.9: Anova for Stakeholder participation and implementation of Blended Finance in Tea Development Agency projects.

Model	Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	4.667	1	4.667	15.401	0.000
Residual	20.001	66	0.303		
Total	**24.668**	**67**			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder participation

Table 4.9 displays the analysis of the regression model to find out the goodness of fit.it was established that the F-ratio (F (1, 66=15.401 and P=0.000<0.05) indicated that the regression model formed was a good fit for the data hence the null hypothesis was disallowed and the model was considered statistically significant.

Table 4.10: Coefficients of Stakeholder participation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model	**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	1.655	0.704		2.350	0.022
stakeholder participation	0.681	0.174	0.435	3.924	0.040

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Stakeholder participation

Table 4.10 had a consistent beta value of 0.435 signifying that an increase in stakeholder participation translates to 43.5% increase in the variations of implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The model utilised was such; implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects = 1.655 + 0.435(implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects) + e; t = 3.924; p<0.05.

The findings established that the model used was appropriate to predict implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects at $p<0.05$.

Stakeholder participation has a substantial effect on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya, as per the findings. As a result, the study's null hypothesis was disallowed. Variable stakeholder engagement ($R2 = 0.189$) is responsible for 18.9% of the variability in the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya, according to the findings of the study. As a result, the model was deemed important.

The researcher further obtained and analysed qualitative data from the KTDA tea farmers. When asked whether the stakeholders in tea development agency projects participate in planning of the projects one of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"Stakeholders are the individuals who have an effect or can be affected by the project outcome. Stakeholders in tea development agency projects are usually involved during the planning of the projects their participation is vital in every phase of the project, it enhances project success and performance since the stakeholders share ideas and solutions thus also help prevent unforeseen problems".*

When asked on some of the stakeholder inputs in decision making of the projects one of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"Stakeholders performs a major role in decision making and the inputs include; providing new insights in projects through consultation and they also ensure that the plans of the project are a true reflection of the project needs. My opinion is that the opinion of stakeholders should always be considered in decision making in projects since they provide useful insights that enhance project success".*

The results concur with the findings of Ontiri (2016) on her study on the effect of stakeholder participation in success of project implementation with focus on Coast clay works Limited Mombasa, who established that when stakeholders are actively involved in implementation of development of projects it leads to project success. Similar results by Anne and Paul's (2019) in their research on effective implementation of projects by the Kenya railways corporation

established that a rise by a unit in stakeholder participation leads to an increase of 0.398 in effective implementation of projects were consistent in that stakeholder participation should be increased.

4.6 Project Design and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The second variable of the study sought to establish the effect of project design on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya, whereby respondents were required to provide feedback on the statements on the instruments of data collection with the use of a Likert scale with 5 points where1= Strongly Disagree; 2 =Disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =Agree and 5 =Strongly Agree. Table 4.11 below displays the outcomes.

Table 4.11: Project Design and Implementation of Blended Finance in Tea development Agency projects.

Statement	1 F (%)	2 F (%)	3 F (%)	4 F (%)	5 F (%)	n	Mean	SDV
1. The background of the project is a key consideration in project implementation	10 (14.7)	19 (27.9)	9 (13.2)	10 (14.7)	20 (29.4)	68	3.16	1.482
2. Project background is important in project implementation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	16 (23.5)	34 (50.0)	18 (26.5)	68	4.03	.712
3. Project context is taken into consideration in projects.	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (20.6)	34 (50.0)	20 (29.4)	68	4.09	.707
4. The project internal and external environment effects are Key in projects	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	18 (26.5)	27 (39.7)	19 (27.9)	68	3.90	.883
5. The risks and assumptions taken by the projects are key in projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (26.5)	10 (14.7)	40 (58.8)	68	4.32	.871
6. Projects executed are guided by project risks and assumptions	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (25.0)	16 (23.5)	35 (51.5)	68	4.26	.840
7. The project goals and objectives give a clear roadmap for the projects	4 (5.9)	6 (8.8)	12 (17.6)	19 (29.7)	27 (39.7)	68	3.87	1.208

8. Project goals and objectives are vital in projects	7 (10.3)	10 (14.7)	10 (14.7)	15 (22.1)	26 (38.2)	68	3.63	1.392
9.The project activities are followed in implementation as per the project design	6 (8.8)	30 (44.1)	17 (25.0)	10 (14.7)	5 (7.4)	68	2.68	1.071
10. The outline of project activities is essential in projects	28 (41.2)	12 (17.6)	0 (0.0)	24 (35.3)	4 (5.9)	68	2.47	1.471
Composite Mean and standard deviation							**3.64**	**1.064**

The first indicator on whether the project background is a key consideration in implementation of projects obtained the following results; 20(29.4%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement, 9(13.2%) were neutral, 19(27.9%) were in disagreement and 10(14.7%) strongly disagreed. A standard deviation of 1.482 and a mean of 3.16 were realised from the statement. The results give an indication of the statement making a negative contribution on the variable in comparison with the composite mean of 3.64 hence this statement when revised will enhance the predictor variable.

The second statement on whether Project background is important in project implementation obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 18(26.5%) strongly agreed, 34(50.0%) were in agreement and 16(23.5%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.712 and a mean of 4.03 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher compared with composite mean of 3.64 in which 76.5% of the respondents supported it.

Third indicator on whether project context is taken into consideration in projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 20(29.4%) strongly agreed, 34(50.0%) were in agreement and 14(20.6%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.707 and a mean of 4.09 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher compared with composite mean of 3.64 in which 79.4% of the respondents supported it.

Fourth indicator on whether the project internal and external environment effects are Key in projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 19(27.9%) strongly agreed, 27(39.7%) were in agreement,18(26.5%) were neutral and 4(5.9%) disagreed on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.883 and a mean of 3.90 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher compared with composite mean of 3.64 in which 67.6% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Fifth statement on whether the risks and assumptions taken by the projects are key in projects of the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 40(58.8%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement and 18(26.5%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.871 and a mean of 4.32 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher compared with composite mean of 3.64 in which 73.5% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Sixth statement on if projects executed are guided by project risks & assumptions obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 35(51.5%) strongly agreed, 16(23.5%) were in agreement and 17(25.0%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.840 and a mean of 4.26 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher compared with composite mean of 3.64 in which 75%of the answers from the target group supported it.

Seventh indicator on whether the project goals & objectives give a clear roadmap for the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 27(39.7%) strongly agreed, 19(29.7%) were in agreement, 12(17.6%) were neutral, 6(8.8%) were in disagreement and 4(5.9%) strongly disagreed on the statement. A standard deviation of 1.208 and a mean of 3.87 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher compared with composite mean of 3.64 in which 69.4% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Eight indicator on whether Project goals & objectives are vital in projects obtained the following results; 26(38.2%) strongly agreed, 15(22.1%) were in agreement, 10(14.7%) were neutral, 10(14.7%) were in disagreement and 7(10.3%) strongly disagreed with the statement. A standard

deviation of 1.392 and a mean of 3.63 were realised from the statement. Results give an indication of the statement making a negative contribution on the variable in comparison with composite mean of 3.64 thus the statement could be revised to supplement the predictor variable.

Ninth indicator on whether project activities are followed in implementation as per the project design obtained the following results; 5(7.4%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement, 17(25.0%) were neutral, 30(44.1%) were in disagreement and 6(8.8%) strongly disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 1.071 and a mean of 2.68 were realised from the statement. Results give an indication of the statement making a negative contribution on the variable in comparison with composite mean of 3.64 thus the statement could be revised to supplement the predictor variable.

Tenth indicator on whether the outline of project activities is essential in projects had the outcome whereby; 4(5.9%) strongly agreed, 24(35.3%) were in agreement, 12(17.6%) disagreed and 28(41.2%) strongly disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 1.471 and a mean of 2.47 were realised from the statement. Results imply that respondents had consistent views on the statement making a negative contribution on the variable in comparison with composite mean of 3.64 since it was disallowed by 58.8% of the respondents thus the statement could be reviewed to supplement the predictor variable.

4.6.1 Correlation Analysis between Project design and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The researcher aimed to investigate the relationship between project design and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects using Pearson correlation coefficient which enables the establishment of the power and the path of the link between project design and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The results are shown in the table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12: Correlation Analysis between project design and implementation of Blended Finance in Tea Development Agency projects.

Variable		Project design	Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects
Project design	Pearson Correlation	1	0.927**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	n	68	68
Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects	Pearson Correlation	0.927**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	n	68	68

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

Results demonstrate strong positive correlation of 0.927 between project design and blended finance tea development agency project implementation, with a significant relationship a p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, which is below the correlation coefficient of 0.05, implying that there exists significant relationship between project design and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects hence leading to the rejection of null hypothesis and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

4.6.2 Regression Analysis of Project design and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Regression analysis established the connection between Project design and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The hypothesis was tested with the use of simple linear regression.

H_o: There is no major relationship between project design and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

$H_{1:}$ There is a major relationship between project design and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

The model below was used to test the hypothesis;

$Y_2=a + b_2X_2 + \varepsilon$

Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects

a = Constant

b_2 = beta coefficient

X_2 = Project design

ε = error term

Table 4.13: Model summary for project design and implementation of Blended finance in tea development agency projects.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.927[a]	0.859	0.856	0.93998

a. Predictors: (Constant), Project design

Table 4.13 displays the results that explain the degree to which the predictor variable is accredited to a change in the model. Results indicate R square being 0.927 which suggests that project design contributes to 92.7% of the changes in the variable implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. This also suggests that 7.3% of the changes in the model is contributed by factors not integrated in this study and further research should be undertaken to

establish the same. It was established that project design has a noteworthy effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

Table 4.14: ANOVA for Project design and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	21.180	1	21.180	399.623	0.000
Residual	3.488	66	0.053		
Total	**24.688**	**67**			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Project design

Table 4.14 displays regression model to find out the goodness of fit.it was established that the F-ratio (F (1, 66=399.623and P=0.000<0.05) indicated the regression model formed was a good fit for the data hence the null hypothesis was disallowed and the model considered statistically significant.

Table 4.15: Coefficients of Project design and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
Model	**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	2.341	0.107		21.915	0.000
Project design	0.567	0.028	0.927	20.020	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Project design

Table 4.15 above had a consistent beta value of 0.927 signifying an increase in unit of project design translates to 92.7% increase in variations of implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The model utilised was such;

implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects = 2.341 + 0.927(implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects) + e; t = 20.020; $p<0.05$. The findings dimmed the model fit to predict implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects at $p<0.05$.

This showed that project design has a significant effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Hence, the null hypothesis of the study was disallowed. The variable project design (R^2 =0.927) is responsible for 92.7% of the variations on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. Hence the model was considered significant.

The researcher further obtained and analysed qualitative data from the KTDA tea farmers.

When asked the question; what are some of the project risks and assumptions encountered by the implemented projects? And are there individuals tasked with mitigating those risks?

One of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"Risk management and mitigation is a key aspect in any project. The blended finance tea development agency projects face risks such as environmental risks such as the land use pattern since some projects include development of certain infrastructure which require change of land use, cultural risks since these projects bring about foreigners who are experts such as engineers to our community thus they interact with the locals who borrow some of their practices.in my opinion these projects have mitigation measures such as budget allocation for potential project threats, providing the project staff with the right equipment and technology required in project implementation and the project managers are usually responsible for coming up with mitigation measures for the project risks".*

When asked the question in your opinion are project goals and objectives critical during project implementation? One of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"Project goals and objectives are very important not only in project implementation but also in all phases of the project since they describe the activities to be undertaken and they help motivate the project workers since it gives a clear road map for success and thus act as a means of measuring project progress. Projects goals and objectives should be clearly outlined during the implementation phase of a project in order to ease and prevent conflict during implementation since all deliverables would be clearly defined".*

The results concur with the findings of Kiragu (2015) established on the topic effect of the project implementation strategies for the performance of community projects within Kenya that most projects that fail can be attributed to the implementation approach adopted since an implementation approach in project management enables the establishment of a framework which is customized that assists project managers in developing and managing stages of project implementation and achieve project goals within the set time and meet the stakeholder expectations. Chapman (2004) recommended that studies should consider revising all the stages of identification, analysis, and response to the various risk types of a project.

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The third variable of the study sought to establish the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya, whereby respondents were required to provide feedback on the statements on the instruments of data collection with the use of a Likert scale with 5 points where1= Strongly Disagree; 2 =Disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =Agree and 5 =Strongly Agree. Table 4.16 displays the outcomes.

Table 4.16: Monitoring and Evaluation and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Statement	1 F (%)	2 F (%)	3 F (%)	4 F (%)	5 F (%)	n	Mean	SDV
1. The project relevance is a key consideration in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	16 (23.5)	48 (70.6)	68	4.65	.593
2. When a project is rolled out its relevance in solving the intended problem is a key priority	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	19 (27.9)	45 (66.2)	68	4.60	.602
3. The project Effectiveness is a major consideration in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	14 (20.6)	18 (26.5)	36 (52.9)	68	4.32	.800
4. The extent to which a project meets its objectives is continuously assessed in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (14.7)	20 (29.4)	38 (55.9)	68	4.41	.738
5. The project Efficiency is an important consideration in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (11.8)	20 (29.4)	40 (58.8)	68	4.47	.701
6. The option with lowest possible use of resources in projects is adopted	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	8 (11.8)	25 (36.8)	35 (51.5)	68	4.40	.694
7. The project perceived impact is a fundamental consideration in the projects	0 (0.0)	20 (29.4)	18 (26.5)	10 (14.7)	20 (29.4)	68	3.44	1.202
8. Both the perceived positive and negative impacts of the projects are major issues when projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	28 (41.2)	15 (22.1)	25 (36.8)	68	3.96	.888
9. The project sustainability is an essential consideration in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	10 (14.7)	31 (45.6)	27 (39.7)	68	4.65	.593
10. The implemented projects will be sustainable	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	1 (1.5)	17 (25.0)	50 (73.5)	68	4.60	.602
Composite Mean and standard deviation							**4.35**	**0.741**

The first indicator under the third variable on whether project relevance is a key consideration in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 48(70.6%) strongly agreed, 16(23.5%) were in agreement and 4(5.9%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.593 and a mean of 4.65 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 94.1% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Second statement on; when a project is rolled out its relevance in solving the intended problem is a key priority and the following results were realised; 45(66.2%) strongly agreed, 19(27.9%) were in agreement and 4(5.9%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.602 and a mean of 4.60 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 94.1% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Third indicator on whether the project Effectiveness is a major consideration in the projects got the results; 36(52.9%) strongly agreed, 18(26.5%) were in agreement and 14(20.6%) disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 0.800 and a mean of 4.32 were realised from the statement. The results give an indication through the respondent's consistent views of the statement making a negative contribution on the variable in comparison with the composite mean of 4.35 thus the statement could be revised to enrich the predictor variable.

Fourth indicator under the third variable on whether the extent to which a project meets its objectives is continuously assessed in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 38(55.9%) strongly agreed, 20(29.4%) were in agreement and 10(14.7%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.738 and a mean of 4.41 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 85.3% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Fifth statement on whether the project Efficiency is an important consideration in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 40(58.8%) strongly agreed, 20(29.4%) were in agreement and 8(11.8%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.701 and a mean of 4.47 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 88.2% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Sixth statement on if the option with lowest possible use of resources in projects is adopted were as follows; 35(51.5%) strongly agreed, 25(36.8%) were in agreement and 8(11.8%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.694 and a mean of 4.40 were realised from the

statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 88.3% of the answers from the target group supported it.

The seventh indicator on whether the project perceived effect is a fundamental consideration in the projects obtained the following results; 20(29.4%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement, 18(26.5%) were neutral and 20(29.4%) were in disagreement with the statement. A standard deviation of 1.202 and a mean of 3.44 were realised from the statement. Results give an indication that it contributes negatively on variable in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 thus the statement could be reviewed to enhance the predictor variable.

Eight indicator on whether both the perceived positive and negative impacts of the projects are major issues when projects obtained the following results; 25(36.8%) strongly agreed, 15(22.1%) were in agreement and 28(41.2%) were neutral in regard to the statement. A standard deviation of 0.888 and a mean of 3.96 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a negative contribution to the predictor variable as it is less in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 thus the statement could be revised to enrich the predictor variable.

Ninth indicator under the third variable on whether the project sustainability is an essential consideration in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 27(39.7%) strongly agreed, 31(46.6%) were in agreement and 10(14.7%) were neutral in regard to the statement. A standard deviation of 0.593 and a mean of 4.65 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 85.3% of the answers from the target group supported it.

The last indicator under the third variable on whether the implemented projects will be sustainable obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 50(73.5%) strongly agreed, 17(25.0%) were in agreement and 1(1.5%) were neutral in regard to the statement. A standard deviation of 0.602 and a mean of 4.60 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 4.35 in which 98.5% of the answers from the target group supported it.

4.7.1 Correlation Analysis between Monitoring and Evaluation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The scholar pursued to find the correlation between Monitoring and evaluation and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects using Pearson correlation coefficient which enables the establishment of the magnitude and the direction of the correlation between Monitoring and evaluation and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The results are displayed in the table 4.17.

Table 4.17: Correlation analysis between Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of Blended finance in tea development agency projects.

Variable		Monitoring and Evaluation	Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects
Monitoring and Evaluation	Pearson Correlation	1	0.959**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	n	68	68
Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects	Pearson Correlation	0.959**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	n	68	68

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

The outcome indicates a strong positive relationship of 0.959 between Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects, with a noteworthy connection with a p-value $0.000 < 0.05$, which is below the correlation coefficient of 0.05, implying that there exists significant relationship between Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects hence leading to the rejection of null hypothesis and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

4.7.2 Regression Analysis of Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

A regression analysis was undertaken to examine the connection between Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The hypothesis was tested with the use of simple linear regression.

H_o: There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

H_1: There is a significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

The model below was used to test the hypothesis;

$Y_3=a + b_3X_3 + \varepsilon$

Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects

a = Constant

b_3 = beta coefficient

X_3 = Monitoring and evaluation

ε = error term

Table 4.18: Model summary for Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of Blended finance tea development agency projects

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.959[a]	0.919	0.918	0.17370

a. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and evaluation

Table 4.18 displays results that describe the degree to which the predictor variable is accredited to the variation in the model. The results indicate R square being 0.919 which suggests that monitoring and evaluation contributes to 91.9% of the changes in the variable implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. This also suggests that 8.1% of the changes in the model is contributed by factors not integrated in this study.

The study established that monitoring and evaluation has a noteworthy effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

Table 4.19: ANOVA for Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	22.677	1	22.677	751.580	0.000
Residual	1.991	66	0.030		
Total	**24.688**	**67**			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and evaluation

Table 4.19 displays the analysis of the regression model to find out the goodness of fit.it was established that the F-ratio (F (1, 66=751.580 and P=0.000<0.05) established the regression model formed to be a good fit for the data hence the null hypothesis was disallowed and the model was considered statistically significant.

Table 4.20: Coefficients of Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
Model	**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	0.705	0.137		5.157	0.000
Monitoring and evaluation	0.856	0.031	0.959	27.415	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Monitoring and evaluation

Table 4.20 had a consistent beta value of 0.959 signifying an increase in unit of monitoring and evaluation translates to 95.9% increase in the variations of implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The model utilised was such;

implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects = .705 + 0.959(implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects) + e; t = 27.415; $p<0.05$. The findings established the model used to be fit to predict implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects at $p<0.05$.

Results obtained demonstrated that monitoring and evaluation has a significant effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Hence, the null hypothesis of the study was disallowed. Findings of the study for the variable monitoring and evaluation (R^2 =0.919) is responsible for 91.9% of the variations on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. Hence the model was considered significant.

The researcher further obtained and analysed qualitative data from the KTDA tea farmers. When asked the question; what would you say on the relevance of the projects implemented in solving existing community problems? One of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"Project relevance is the efficiency of a project in regard to a predetermined goal. The projects implemented by the KTDA are in line with solving existing problems within our community since extensive participation is usually done in initiation and designing of these projects hence this ensures that the implemented projects end up solving a need that it was intended to solve. Project relevance is importance since it promotes project sustainability since if a project solves a certain need it will be easily accepted and supported by all means such as contribution of resources".*

When asked the question in your opinion are the projects implemented sustainable? One of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"In my opinion majority of the projects implemented are sustainable because the targeted beneficiaries are involved in every phase of the project thus this creates a sense of ownership hence the project acceptance leads to the community and farmers aiding in resources to the implemented projects such as labour and land thus this makes the projects to be long lasting and sustainable since they will have the protection of the communities against issues such as vandalism".*

The findings show that monitoring and evaluation effects implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects this is consistent with results obtained by (Maalim and Kisimbii (2017), On their Study Influence of M & E Practices in Project Performance in Counties, the

Mombasa county case, Kenya. Established that projects have not met their intended objectives perhaps due to lack of monitoring and evaluation

4.8 Communication Framework and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The fourth variable of the study sought to establish the effect of Communication framework on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya, whereby respondents were required to provide feedback on the statements on the instruments of data collection with the use of a Likert scale with 5 points where1= Strongly Disagree; 2 =Disagree; 3 =Neutral; 4 =Agree and 5 =Strongly Agree. Table 4.21 displays the outcomes.

Table 4.21: Communication Framework and Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Statement	1	2	3	4	5		Mean	SDV
	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	F (%)	n		
1. The sender and receiver of project information are vital in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	27 (39.7)	12 (17.6)	29 (42.6)	68	4.03	.914
2. Sender and receiver of project information are familiar with the communication framework utilized in the projects	2 (2.9)	10 (14.7)	14 (20.6)	18 (26.5)	24 (35.3)	68	3.76	1.173
3. The medium used in communication at the projects is critical	0 (0.0)	2 (2.9)	33 (48.5)	12 (17.6)	21 (30.9)	68	3.76	.932
4. The Communication medium used by the project team is clear to each team member	0 (0.0)	12 (17.6)	13 (19.1)	10 (14.7)	33 (48.5)	68	3.94	1.183
5. The communication context used by the project team is critical project implementation	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	22 (32.4)	16 (23.5)	30 (44.1)	68	4.12	.873
6. The project team is familiar with communication context used in relaying information in projects	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	18 (26.5)	27 (39.7)	19 (27.5)	68	3.90	.883
7. The message from the project team is a fundamental consideration in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	18 (26.5)	10 (14.7)	40 (58.8)	68	4.32	.871
8. Project team can relay their messages efficiently to other team members in the projects	0 (0.0)	0 (0.0)	17 (25.0)	16 (23.5)	35 (51.5)	68	4.26	.840

9. The feedback received by the project team is a key aspect in the projects	0 (0.0)	4 (5.9)	18 (26.5)	19 (27.9)	27 (39.7)	68	4.01	.954
10. Feedback from project team is acted upon in the projects	0 (0.0)	20 (29.4)	18 (26.5)	10 (14.7)	20 (29.4)	68	3.44	1.202
Composite Mean and standard deviation							**3.95**	**0.983**

Statement number one on whether the sender and receiver of project information are vital in the projects obtained the following results; 29(42.6%) strongly agreed, 12(17.6%) were in agreement and 27(39.7%) neutral. A standard deviation of 0. 914 and a mean of 4.03 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 in which 60.2% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Second statement for the last variable under study sought to establish on whether the sender and receiver of project information are familiar with the communication framework utilized in the projects obtained the following results; 24(35.3%) strongly agreed, 18(26.5%) were in agreement,14(20.6%) were neutral, 10(14.7%) disagreed and 2(2.9%) strongly disagreed. A standard deviation of 1.173 and a mean of 3.76 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a negative contribution to the predictor variable as it is less in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 thus the statement can be reviewed to supplement the predictor variable.

Third statement for the last variable under research intended to find out if the medium used in communication at the projects is critical it got these results; 21(30.9%) strongly agreed, 12(17.6%) were in agreement,33(48.5%) were neutral and 2(2.9%) disagreed. A standard deviation of 0.932 and a mean of 3.76 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a negative contribution to the predictor variable as it is less in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 thus the statement could be revised to enhance the predictor variable.

Fourth indicator sought to establish on whether the communication medium used by the project team is clear to each team member it obtained the following results; 33(48.5%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement, 13(19.1%) were neutral and 12(17.6%) disagreed with the

statement. A standard deviation of 1.183 and a mean of 3.94 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a negative contribution to the predictor variable as it is less in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 thus the statement could be revised to enhance the predictor variable.

Fifth statement on whether the communication context used by the project team is critical project implementation obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 30(44.1%) strongly agreed, 16(23.5%) were in agreement and 22(32.4%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.873 and a mean of 4.12 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 in which 67.6% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Sixth indicator on whether the project team is familiar with communication context used in relaying information in projects it obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 19(27.5%) strongly agreed, 18(26.5%) were in agreement and 4(5.9%) were neutral. A standard deviation of 0 .883 and a mean of 3.90 were realised from the statement. Consistent views from the answers reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 in which 67.2%of the answers from the target group supported it.

Seventh indicator on whether the message from the project team is a fundamental consideration in the projects it obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 40(58.8%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement and 18(26.5%) were neutral. A standard deviation of 0.871 and a mean of 4.32 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 in which 75%of the answers from the target group supported it.

Statement number eight on whether the project team can relay their messages efficiently to other team members in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 35(51.5%) strongly agreed, 16(23.5%) were in agreement and 17(25.0%) were neutral on the statement. A standard deviation of 0.840 and a mean of 4.26 were realised from the statement. Results reveal

the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 in which 67.6% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Ninth statement on the fourth variable understudy on whether the feedback received by the project team is a key aspect in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 27(39.7%) strongly agreed, 19(27.9%) were in agreement,18(26.5%) were neutral and 4(5.9%) disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 0.954 and a mean of 4.01 were realised from the statement. Results reveal the statement having a positive contribution to the predictor variable as it is higher in comparison with composite mean of 3.95 in which 67.6% of the answers from the target group supported it.

Last indicator on the last variable understudy on whether the feedback from project team is acted upon in the projects obtained the following findings on the Likert scale; 20(29.4%) strongly agreed, 10(14.7%) were in agreement and 18(26.5%) were neutral and 20(29.4%) disagreed with the statement. A standard deviation of 1.202 and a mean of 3.44 were realised from the statement. The findings show that the respondents had differing views in regard to the statement and that it had an unfavourable contribution to the predictor variable in comparison to the composite mean of 3.95 as evidenced by 29.4 % of the respondents.

4.8.1 Correlation Analysis between Communication framework and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The researcher pursued to find out what links communication framework and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects with use of Pearson correlation coefficient which enables the establishment of the force and the path of the link between communication framework and the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The outcome is displayed in table 4.22.

Table 4.22: Correlation analysis between communication framework and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects.

Variable		Communication Framework	Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects
Communication Framework	Pearson Correlation	1	0.882**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000
	n	68	68
Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects	Pearson Correlation	0.882**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	
	n	68	68

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

The outcome indicates a strong positive connection of 0.882 between Communication framework and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects, with a major connection with a p-value 0.000 < 0.05, which is the correlation coefficient of 0.05, implying that there exists significant relationship between communication framework and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects hence leading to the rejection of null hypothesis and accepting the alternate hypothesis.

4.8.2 Regression Analysis of Communication framework and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The researcher undertook a regression analysis to find out what links Communication framework and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The hypothesis was tested with the use of simple linear regression.

H_o: There is no major correlation between communication framework and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.

$H_{1:}$ There is a significant correlation between communication framework and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

The model was used to test the hypothesis;

$Y_4=a + b_4X_4 + \varepsilon$

Y_1 = Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects

a = Constant

b_4 = beta coefficient

X_4 = Communication Framework

ε = error term

Table 4.23: Model summary for Communication framework and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects.

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	0.882[a]	0.777	0.774	0.28858

c. Predictors: (Constant), Communication framework

Table 4.23 shows the results that define the level to which the predictor variable is accredited to a change in the model. The results indicate R square being 0.777 which suggests that communication framework leads to 77.7% change in the variable implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. This also suggests that 22.3% of the changes in the model can be credited to factors not incorporated in this study. The study found out that communication framework has a noteworthy effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

Table 4.24: ANOVA for Communication framework and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

Model	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	19.172	1	19.172	230.219	0.000
Residual	5.496	66	0.083		
Total	**24.688**	**67**			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Communication framework

Table 4.24 analysed the regression model to realize the goodness of fit. It was established that the F-ratio (F (1, 66=230.219 and P=0.000<0.05) indicated that regression model formed was a good fit for the data hence the null hypothesis was disallowed and the model was considered statistically significant.

Table 4.25: Coefficients of Communication framework and implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

	Un-standardized Coefficients		**Standardized Coefficients**	**t**	**Sig.**
Model	**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**		
(Constant)	1.521	0.193		7.868	0.000
Communication framework	0.810	0.053	0.882	15.173	0.000

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Communication framework

Table 4.25 had a consistent beta value of 0.882 signifying a unit rise in communication framework leads to 88.2% rise in the variations of implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The model utilised was such; implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects = 1.521 + 0.882(implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects) + e; t = 15.173; $p < 0.05$. The findings established that the model used was fit to predict implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects at $p < 0.05$.

This showed that communication framework has a significant effect on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Hence, the null hypothesis of the study was disallowed. The variable communication framework (R^2 =0.777) is responsible for 77.7% of the variations on implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. Hence the model was considered significant.

The researcher further obtained and analysed qualitative data from the KTDA tea farmers. When asked the question; what channels of communication used in the projects are used to pass information to all stakeholders? One of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"Communication is vital at any stage of a project especially in projects that touch the livelihoods of farmers. Messages in regard to KTDA projects were passed to us through the use of meetings (Barraza's) but due to the COVID 19 pandemic the use of the WhatsApp farmers groups was more effective to pass information.in my opinion these information is useful to promote awareness of the projects and thus enhancing acceptance hence in the long run promoting success and sustainability of the projects".*

When asked the question in your opinion is the feedback given to the project team during implementation taken into consideration? one of the tea growers had this to say;

> *"project feedback is essential since it lays out useful information to projects during its implementation, it enables corrective action to be taken thus saving project time and it also fosters a great relationship between project end users and the project team working on the project and all this is made possible when there is an efficient communication framework for the project. In my opinion the feedback given to the project team is usually taken into consideration since majority of the concerns raised by the community on the projects are usually addressed during project implementation hence feedback is key in ensuring improvements in the projects".*

The findings are consistent with results obtained by Mugo (2018) conducted research on the effect of Organizational Communication on Building Project Implementation in the county of Nairobi, Kenya. The variables were communication framework, communication culture and communication management strategies. Research has shown that the right communication channel enables information to be passed on to the right audience and thus increases trust and teamwork. Research has suggested that communication roles should be provided from construction work within the project life plan to avoid overlapping roles. Similar results by Shakeri and Khalizadeh, (2020) on their study on factors that affect project communication with a hybrid decision making trial and evaluation laboratory approach in Iran who established that communication management and proper and well-timed dissemination of data to project stakeholders are the major factors in project success. The results reveal that Communication framework effects implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects.

4.9 Summary of Results of the Test of Hypotheses

Table 4.26 Findings from the hypotheses of the study

Objective	Hypothesis	Regression Model	Results	Conclusion as a result of empirical evidence
1. To determine the effect of Stakeholder participation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	1. H_0: There is no significant relationship between stakeholder participation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.	$Y_1=a+b_1X_1+\varepsilon$	{R=0.435, R^2=0.189, β=0.435, t=3.924, $F_{(1,67)}$ = 15.401, p<0.05}	Reject H_0 **Accept H_1**
2. To determine the effect of project design on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	2. H_0: There is no significant relationship between project design and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.	$Y_2=a+b_2X_2+\varepsilon$	{R=0.927, R^2=0.859, β=0.927, t=20.020, $F_{(1,67)}$ = 399.623, p<0.05}	Reject H_0 **Accept H_1**
3. To determine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	3. H_0: There is no major relationship between monitoring and evaluation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.	$Y_3=a+b_3X_3+\varepsilon$	{R=0.959, R^2=0.919, β=0.959, t=27.415, $F_{(1,67)}$ = 751.580, p<0.05}	Reject H_0 **Accept H_1**
4. To determine the effect of communication framework on Implementation of blended Finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya	4.H_0: There is no major relationship between communication framework and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya.	$Y_4=a+b_4X_4+\varepsilon$	{R=0.882, R^2=0.777, β=0.882, t=15.173, $F_{(1,67)}$ = 230.219, p<0.05}	Reject H_0 **Accept H_1**

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This section includes summary of research outcomes, conclusions emanating from the outcomes and proposals given by the researcher and further research areas suggested.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The summary of the findings focused on the outcomes obtained from the variables analysed in chapter four.

5.2.1 Stakeholder participation on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The first variable sought to examine the effect of stakeholder participation on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Composite mean obtained was 4.04 and the standard deviation of 0.88. The null hypothesis was tested which stated; There is lack of significant relationship between stakeholder participation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya. The findings from the analysis revealed the following R=0.435, R^2=0.189, β=0.435, t=3.924, F ($_{1, 67}$) = 15.401, p<0.05. This indicates that stakeholder participation explains 18.9% of the deviations in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. This also suggests that 81.1% of the changes in the model can be contributed by other factors not integrated in this study. The null hypothesis was disallowed and the conclusion made by the researcher was that stakeholder participation as a significant effect on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

5.2.2 Project design on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The second variable sought to examine the effect of project design on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Composite mean obtained was 3.64 and the standard deviation of 1.064. The null hypothesis was tested which stated; There is lack of major link between project design and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya. The findings from the analysis revealed the following= R=0.927, R^2=0.859, β=0.927, t=20.020, F ($_{1, 67}$) = 399.623, p<0.05. This indicates that project design explains 85.9% of the deviations in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The null hypothesis was disallowed and the conclusion made by the researcher was that project design has a major influence on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

5.2.3 Monitoring and evaluation on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The third variable sought to examine the effect of monitoring and evaluation on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Composite mean obtained was 4.35 and the standard deviation of 0. 741. The null hypothesis was tested which stated; There is lack of major relationship between monitoring and evaluation and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya. The findings from the analysis revealed the following= R=0.959, R^2=0.919, β=0.959, t=27.415, F ($_{1,67}$) = 751.580, p<0.05. This indicates that monitoring and evaluation explains 91.9% of the deviations in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. The null hypothesis was disallowed and the conclusion made by the researcher was that monitoring and evaluation has a major effect on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

5.2.4 Communication framework on the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea Development Agency Projects

The fourth variable sought to examine the effect of communication framework on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Composite mean obtained was 3.95 and the standard deviation of 0. 983. The null hypothesis was tested which stated; There is no major relationship between communication framework and Implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county Kenya. The findings from the analysis revealed the following= R=0.882, R^2=0.777, β=0.882, t=15.173, F $(_{1, 67})$ = 230.219, p<0.05. This indicates that communication framework explains 77.7% of the deviations in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The null hypothesis was disallowed and the conclusion made by the researcher was that communication framework has a major effect on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

5.3 Conclusions

Data analysis focused on project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. The first variable sought to examine the effect of stakeholder participation on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. Results indicate of a medium positive correlation of 0.435 between stakeholder participation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The R^2=0.189 obtained indicate that stakeholder participation explains 18.9% of the deviations in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. Proper stakeholder identification, appropriate stakeholder planning, suitable stakeholder decision making, proper stakeholder management and adequate stakeholder engagement contribute to the effective implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

The second variable sought to examine the effect of project design on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. As per the research outcomes it was established a strong positive correlation of 0.927 between project design and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The R^2=0.859 obtained

indicate that stakeholder participation explains 85.9% of the deviations in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. project background identification which involves organization of ideas, appropriate project context which include suitable materials and processes, avoiding and mitigating project risks and assumptions, proper identification of project goals and objectives and effective identification of project activities contribute to the effective implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya.

The third variable sought to examine the effect of monitoring and evaluation participation on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. As per the research outcomes it was established a strong positive correlation of 0.959 between Monitoring and evaluation and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The R^2=0.919 obtained indicate that monitoring and evaluation participation explains 91.9% of the variances in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. Ensuring the projects are relevant to existing needs, ensuring projects are effective and efficient, promoting project sustainability and assessing whether the project effect is in line with the intended outcome contribute to the effective implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya.

The fourth variable sought to examine the effect of communication framework on the implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya. As per the research outcomes it was established that there is a strong positive correlation of 0.882 between Communication framework and implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects. The R^2=0.777 obtained indicate that communication framework participation explains 77.7% of the variances in implementation of blended finance tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya. Efficient communication medium, well understood communication contexts, ensuring that the sender and receiver of the project information are familiar with the channel used and that the stakeholders involved are able to give their feedback and it is taken into consideration all contribute to the effective implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet county, Kenya.

5.5 Recommendations

The following is a list of recommendations made;

1. Stakeholder participation is an important factor in implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects. The study recommends that various areas of stakeholder participation be given equal attention during the implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects since the findings reveal it is a crucial factor that has an effect on these projects.
2. There is need to incorporate project design during project implementation this has been evidenced by the research to have an effect on implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects.
3. The research established that monitoring and evaluation significantly has an effect on implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects. The study recommends that monitoring and evaluation is a continuous process and the monitoring and evaluation feedback should be used as a basis for the enhancement and effective implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects.
4. The study also established that communication framework significantly has an effect on implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects. The study recommends that there should frequent application of both top, bottom and lateral levels of communication between the various project stakeholders involved blended finance tea development agency projects

5.6 Suggestions for Further Research

As the conceptual framework was fully investigated it also realised obtainable opportunities for other areas of research. The study should be extended to different African countries and other sectors other than tea factories and since the study utilized cross-sectional survey research design, further research should be done with case studies or longitudinal research designs since they will provide data for a longer time for the study of comparison and similarities in findings

The study identified the areas and suggested them for further research;

1. Application Blended finance as a basis of project funding in development projects in Kenya
2. Effects of blended finance on performance of Kenya tea development agency projects.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Letter Request for Transmittal of Data

Allan Kipchumba Rop
University of Nairobi
Email: allanrop4@gmail.com
29th JULY 2022
Phone: 0726341971

Iam a Masters student at the University of Nairobi carrying out a research project as part of the course requirement for the award of the Degree of Master of Project Planning and Management. The study aims to investigate project institutional factors affecting the implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County, Kenya.

The purpose of this letter is to humbly request you to participate in the study by completion the attached interview/Questionnaire (where applicable) as accurately as possible. The data obtained will strictly be used for academic purposes and treated with strict confidentiality. Your participation will highly be appreciated.

Thank you

Kind Regards

Allan Rop

L50/29244/2019

University of Nairobi.

APPENDIX 2: QUESTIONNAIRE ADMINISTERED TO KTDA STAFF IN BOMET COUNTY

The aim of this questionnaire is to gather data on **project institutional factors on implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects in Bomet County**, Kenya. The information you give will be kept strictly secret & used only for academic purposes. We appreciated your input in this study.

SECTION A: Respondent Personal Information (Tick the most appropriate preferred choices)

1. Select your Gender: Male……. Female…….
2. Select your Age bracket … Below 24 Years (), between 25 & 29 Years (), between 30 & 34 Years (), between 35 & 39 Years (), between 40 & 44 Years (), Above 45 Years ().
3. Select your highest Level of Education…Certificate (), Diploma (), Undergraduate (), Postgraduate (), Other ().
4. Select number of Years worked as KTDA staff Less than 4 Years (), between 5 & 9 Years, between 10 & 14 Years (), Over 14 Years ().

SECTION B: Stakeholder Participation

What is your degree of agreements or disagreements with statements below about the Stakeholder participation for KTDA blended financed projects in your county?

The scaling of 1-5 is used where 5 =Strongly Agree; 4 =Agree; 3 =Neutral; 2 =Disagree & 1= Strongly Disagree. Please tick the appropriate choice that corresponds to the following statements.

		1	2	3	4	5
1	Stakeholders are involved in planning of the projects					
2	Planning is a fundamental role for stakeholders					
3	The stakeholders are engaged in the decision making process of the projects					
4	Stakeholder decision making is key in projects					
5	There is involvement of the tea growers in stakeholder identification in projects					
6	stakeholder identification is important in projects					
7	The tea growers participate in stakeholder management					
8	Stakeholder management is a critical process in projects					

9	The tea growers are considered in stakeholder engagement practices of the projects					
10	stakeholder engagement is essential in projects					

SECTION C: Project Design

What is your degree of agreements or disagreements with statements below about the Project design for KTDA blended financed projects in your county?

The scaling of 1-5 is used where 5 =Strongly Agree; 4 =Agree; 3 =Neutral; 2 =Disagree & 1= Strongly Disagree. Please tick the appropriate choice that corresponds to the following statements.

		1	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
1	The background of the project is a key consideration in project implementation					
2	Project background is important in project implementation					
3	Project context is taken into consideration in projects					
4	The project internal & external environment effects are Key in projects					
5	The risks & assumptions taken by the projects are key in projects					
6	Projects executed are guided by project risks & assumptions					
7	The project goals & objectives give a clear roadmap for the projects					
8	Project goals & objectives are vital in projects					
9	The project activities are followed in implementation as per the project design					
10	The outline of project activities is essential in projects					

SECTION D: Monitoring & Evaluation

What is your degree of agreements or disagreements with statements below about the Monitoring & Evaluation for KTDA blended financed projects in your county?

The scaling of 1-5 is used where 5 =Strongly Agree; 4 =Agree; 3 =Neutral; 2 =Disagree & 1= Strongly Disagree. Please tick the appropriate choice that corresponds to the following statements.

		1	2	3	4	5
1	The project relevance is a key consideration in the projects					
2	When a project is rolled out its relevance in solving the intended problem is a key priority					
3	The project Effectiveness is a major consideration in the projects					
4	The extent to which a project meets its objectives is continuously assessed in the projects					
5	The project Efficiency is an important consideration in the projects					
6	The option with lowest possible use of resources in projects is adopted					
7	The project perceived effect is a fundamental consideration in the projects					
8	Both the perceived positive & negative effects of the projects are major issues when projects are being rolled out					
9	The project sustainability is an essential consideration in the projects					
10	The implemented projects will be sustainable					

SECTION E: Communication Framework

What is your degree of agreements or disagreements with statements below about the Communication Framework utilized for KTDA blended financed projects in your county?

The scaling of 1-5 is used where 5 =Strongly Agree; 4 =Agree; 3 =Neutral; 2 =Disagree & 1= Strongly Disagree. Please tick the appropriate choice that corresponds to the following statements.

		1	2	3	4	5
1	The sender & receiver of project information are vital in the projects					
2	Sender & receiver of project information are familiar with the communication framework utilized in the projects					
3	The medium used in communication at the projects is critical					
4	The Communication medium used by the project team is clear to each team member					
5	The communication context used by the project team is critical project implementation					
6	The project team is familiar with communication context used in relaying information in projects					
7	The message from the project team is a fundamental consideration in the projects					
8	Project team can relay their messages efficiently to other team members in the projects					
9	The feedback received by the project team is a key aspect in the projects					
10	Feedback from project team is acted upon in the projects					

SECTION F: Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects

What is your degree of agreements or disagreements with statements below about the Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects in your county?

The scaling of 1-5 is used where 5 =Strongly Agree; 4 =Agree; 3 =Neutral; 2 =Disagree & 1= Strongly Disagree. Please tick the appropriate choice that corresponds to the following statements.

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		1	2	3	4	5
1	The KTDA projects implemented have helped create employment opportunities in the surrounding communities.					
2	Projects implemented have helped elevate poverty levels in the surrounding communities.					
3	Projects implemented have enabled the stakeholders to participate in decision making					
4	Projects implemented have contributed to the region's economic growth					
5	The implemented projects are functional					
6	The implemented projects are sustainable					
7	The project targeted beneficiaries are satisfied with the projects implemented					
8	The projects implemented have been successfully completed					

Much appreciation for your participation.

APPENDIX 3: INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR KTDA TEA GROWERS IN BOMET COUNTY

The aim of this questionnaire is to gather data on **project institutional factors and implementation of blended finance in tea development agency projects. In Bomet county**, Kenya. The information you give will be kept strictly secret and used exclusively for academic reasons. Your assistance will be much appreciated.

SECTION A: Respondent Personal Information (Tick the most appropriate preferred choices)

1. Gender of the respondents: Male……. Female……
2. Age … Below 24 Years (), between 25 & 29 Years (), between 30 & 34 Years (), between 35 & 39 Years (), between 40 & 44 Years (), Above 45 Years ().
3. Highest Level of Education…Certificate (), Diploma (), Undergraduate (), Postgraduate (), Other ().
4. Number of Years as Tea growers in Bomet County …. Less than 4 Years (), between 5 & 9 Years, between 10 & 14 Years (), Over 14 Years ().

SECTION B: Stakeholder Participation

1. Are the stakeholders in tea development agency projects involved in planning the projects?

2. What are some of the stakeholder inputs in decision making of the projects?

SECTION C: Project Design

1. What are some of the project risks and assumptions encountered by the implemented projects? And are there individuals tasked with mitigating those risks?

2. In your opinion are project goals and objectives critical during project implementation?

SECTION D: Monitoring & Evaluation

1. What would you say on the relevance of the projects implemented in solving existing community problems?

2. In your opinion are the projects implemented sustainable?

SECTION E: Communication Framework

1. What channels of communication used in the projects are used to pass information to all stakeholders?

2. In your opinion is the feedback given to the project team during implementation taken into consideration?

SECTION F: Implementation of Blended Finance Tea development Agency projects

1. In your opinion have projects implemented contributed to the region's economic growth?

2. In your opinion have the projects implemented been successfully completed?

Thank you for participating in this study.

APPENDIX 4: LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES
OFFICE OF THE DEAN

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Our Ref: **L50/29244/2019**

JULY 28, 2022

National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NACOSTI Headquarters
Upper Kabete, Off Waiyaki Way
P. O. Box 30623- 00100
NAIROBI

RE: INTRODUCTION LETTER: ALLAN KIPCHUMBA ROP

The above named is a registered Master of Project Planning And Management candidate at the University of Nairobi, Faculty of Business and Management Sciences. He is conducting research on ***"Project Institutional Factors And Implementation Of Blended Finance In Tea Development Agency Projects In Bomet County Kenya."***.

The purpose of this letter is to kindly request you to assist and facilitate the student with necessary data which forms an integral part of the Project.

The information and data required is needed for academic purposes only and will be treated in **Strict-Confidence**.

Your co-operation will be highly appreciated.

Dean's Office
University of Nairobi
Faculty of Business
and Management Science
P.O. Box 30197-00100, Nairobi

PROF. JAMES NJIHIA
DEAN, FACULTY OF BUSINESS AND MANAGEMENT SCIENCES

APPENDIX 5: NACOSTI RESEARCH PERMIT

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: **673277**

Date of Issue: **08/August/2022**

RESEARCH LICENSE

This is to Certify that Mr.. Allan Kipchumba ROP of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research in Bomet on the topic: PROJECT INSTITUTIONAL FACTORS AND IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED FINANCE IN TEA DEVELOPMENT AGENCY PROJECTS IN BOMET COUNTY,KENYA. for the period ending : 08/August/2023.

License No: **NACOSTI/P/22/19491**

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Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

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