

**“ FACTORS INFLUENCING MUNICIPAL COUNCILS’
ALLOCATION OF LOCAL AUTHORITY TRANSFER FUND
IN SELECTED PROJECTS IN OGEMBO TOWN, GUCHA
DISTRICT- KENYA”**

BY

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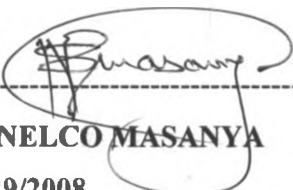
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**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT
OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF
MASTER OF ARTS IN PROJECT PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT
OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI**


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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has never been submitted for the award of any degree in any other university.

Signed  Date 08/09/2010
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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

This research project is dedicated to my dear wife, Jane Kwamboka, and children, Edinah Kerubo, Winnie Nyanchama, Mercy Gesare, Bellah Moraa, Faith Kerubo and Purity Kemunto, for giving me ample time to undertake my postgraduate studies which deprived them my presence and attention.

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ACRONYMS

LATF	– Local Authority Transfer Fund
LASDAP	– Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan
PRSP	– Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper
KLGRP	– Kenya Local Government Reform Programme
LA	– Local Authority
NGOs	– Non- Governmental Organizations
FY	– Financial Year
SAPS	- Structural Adjustments Programmes
CP	– Community Participation
FOI	– Freedom of Information

ABSTRACT

This research project sought to establish the Factors Influencing Municipal Councils' Allocations of LATF in Selected Projects in Ogembo Town Council. The purpose of the study was to establish the factors influencing Municipal Councils' allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.

The study was guided by the following objectives: To establish whether Ministerial Policy guidelines are followed in the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council; To establish the extent to which politics influenced the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council; To examine the extent to which the cost of a project influenced the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council and to explore the extent to which prioritization of a project influenced the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.

In chapter one, the researcher looked into the significance of the study, its limitations and delimitations, its basic assumptions and definitions of significant terms used in the variables of the study.

The second chapter reviews literature related to the variables under study. The purpose of the literature was to establish the foundation for the study and identify a framework upon which primary data was contextualized and interpreted. The literature review has been arranged under the following headings: Ministerial Policies Guidelines on Allocation of LATF to Project, *Political influence on allocation of LATF for projects*, Influence of Cost of a Project in Allocation of LATF, Influence of project prioritization in allocation of LATF, theoretical framework and conceptual framework.

In the third chapter the researcher used a survey design for data collection from a target population of 44 project officers, who at the same time were used as the sample size because they were few in number. By using purposive sampling, the target population was used as the sample population. Validity and reliability of the researcher instruments were done by pilot testing and test-retest techniques respectively. Data was administered by the researcher after obtaining permission from the Ministry of Higher Education (Department of Research). The collected data was analyzed by use of the Likert Scale for rating the respondents' responses on factors which influence municipal councils' allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.

In chapter four the researcher covers data analysis, presentation of the analyzed data, interpretation and discussion of the analyzed data based on the objectives of the study.

Chapter five gives the summary of the findings of the analyzed data, conclusions and recommendations of the study. Based on the findings of the study, the researcher concluded that Ministerial policy guidelines influences the allocation of LATF as it gives the criteria of the fund allocation to projects and encourage proper utilization of the fund allocation to projects. The researcher also observes that there is a likelihood of LATF allocation which then

disadvantages other wards' projects as a result of political influence, under costing of projects hinders project completion and that priority projects need to be allocated LATF first.

The researcher recommends that Ministerial Policies guidelines on allocation of LATF for projects need be followed by the council, political interference on LATF allocation should be stopped and errant councilors be punished, Ogembo Town Council need to allocate enough LATF to projects, prioritized projects need to be implemented first and there is need to involve the local citizens in project implementation.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

There is a growing interest in the strengthening of democratic institutions as well as expanding democratic practices on the usage of devolved funds at international, national and local levels in governments throughout the world. The primary concern of this, is mainly the promotion, expansion and deepening of citizen engagement and participation in government projects in planning and implementation. This involves decentralization of resources and governance to the local level for effective utilization of resources.

In Brazil and India, decentralization of resources to local governments was agitated by political parties in the 1990s and citizens were encouraged to actively participate in local decision-making process, planning and implementation of projects. Decentralized planning of resources in these countries is intended to subject the local decision-making processes to public scrutiny and to promote accountability (Golandaz, 1995).

In the U.S.A., devolution of resources to its local government focuses on involvement of local people in financial processes, power dynamics that influence citizen engagement in priorities, expenditure allocations and accountability relations. The aim of this devolution is to enhance effective utilization of resources (Agrawal, 2001).

In Uganda, public service heavily relies on the devolution of provision and delivery of most of the major public services to the lowest appropriate levels and therefore the local government is becoming a key element in the search for new ways of governance (Saito, 2000).

In Kenya, democratization of institutions is highly supported by the government (Mwabu *et al.*, 2001). Local authorities in Kenya are evolving into important development agencies of the government. Local authorities operate under “The Local Government Act, Chapter 265” of the Laws of Kenya, and serve several functions, the primary function is to mobilize resources and provision of services such as education, health, roads, markets and water among other services within their councils. Their performance in discharging their mandate of service provision has been wanting. Strengthening of local governments is thus a priority concern for the Government of Kenya.

As a way to improve delivery of services, Local Government sector reforms is undertaken by the Kenya Local Government Reform Programme (KLGPR) which was mooted in the 1990 through the recommendations of a report called Kenya Local Government Study No. 8997 - KE, of April 23, 1992. Since 1995, the focus of local government reforms has been rationalizing Kenya’s central-local funds transfer, improving local revenue mobilization by enhancing local authorities’ financial management practices, and improving local governance and service delivery. The priority areas of service delivery are in education, health, roads and water among other services. To facilitate local authorities to provide these services, the Government established the Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) through an Act of parliament, The LATF Act No. 8 of 1998.

Local authority transfer fund is one of the devolved funds, that is a “block grant” from the Central Government to local authorities. It is currently pegged at 5% of the national income tax collected in a financial year, LATF Act No. 8 of 1998. Local authorities access LATF funds based on the relative population of a local authority as well as certain performance conditions such as timely preparation of budgets, financial reports including abstracts of accounts and preparation of a Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan

(LASDAP), which was introduced in 2001. The LASDAP process involves citizens who participate in community meetings to identify local needs and priorities. The question, however, remains how inclusive the process of LASDAP is to ensure effective utilization of LATF funds for service delivery.

The Ministry of Local Government issues Ministerial policy guidelines in every financial year, which are supposed to be followed by local authorities when allocating LATF to projects. However, in spite of these policy guidelines, at a local authority's level, there are other factors such as councilors' political influence, estimated cost of a project and prioritization of a project, which influence the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.

Ogembo Town Council is a local authority established by the Local Government Act, Chapter 265, under section 28(2), through Legal Notice No. 203 of 1997, as a semi-autonomous organ of the Ministry of Local Government at the lowest level of governance. It is found in Gucha District and is perched on the Kisii Highlands, in the southern part of Nyanza Province. The mandate of Ogembo Town Council is to provide services such as water, education, health, roads, bus park facilities and upgrading of informal settlements among other services.

Local authority transfer fund has been there for the last ten years and LASDAPs have been prepared and implemented for the last six years, one of its objectives is to implement projects at the local authorities' level. This cannot be achieved if the fund is not adequately allocated by local authorities to various projects. All the 175 local authorities have been receiving LATF funds, preparing and implementing LASDAPs for the same period of time.

The objective of LASDAP is to plan with citizens within local authorities. Those who participate in the process should be residents within the jurisdiction of the respective Local Authority. It is through LASDAP process that projects are identified, prioritized and monitored while being implemented. Most projects have been initiated through LATF, but their level of completion has been low.

According to the Ministry of Local Government's Financial Reports of 2005-2006 and 2006-2007, indicate that the amount of funds allocated to projects by most of the LAs was not adequate. It could be possible that this small allocation of funds to projects is one of the key factors affecting completion of projects. This scenario raises questions on the allocation criteria of LATF for projects. It is against this background that this study sought to establish factors which influence allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council. The study focused on water, health, and roads LATF projects in Ogembo Town Council.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Local authority transfer fund Annual Report (FY 2006–2007), states that while capital expenditure has significantly increased nationally, there was considerable evidence that the projects initiated were not physically completed. This was supported by the studies and monitoring exercise carried out by the Ministry of Local Government in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance (LATF Advisory Committee, 2007). The report indicates widespread failure to complete projects and dilution through initiation of many unviable projects. The tabulated allocation of LATF to various projects in the financial year 2006/2007 by the 175 local authorities is shown in table 1.1. The table focuses on the distribution of capital expenditure by project type. The table indicates 57% of capital expenditure (68% of projects by number) in the areas of Roads, Education, water and sanitation, health and investment in other service delivery infrastructure is reported at 17% (13% by number). The average cost is

Table 1.1**Actual Capital Expenditures by Project Type Fy 2006-2007**

Project Type	Actuals		% Distribution		Average
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	Project cost ksh
Roads	604	975,973,819	15	32	1,615,851
Education	1,118	369,795,404	28	12	330,765
Vehicles	99	324,276,194	2	11	3,275,517
Water & Sanitation	583	227,374,770	15	7	390,008
Public Lighting	101	202,589,260	3	7	2,005,834
Health	405	172,053,898	10	6	424,824
Others	300	167,456,537	7	5	558,188
Bus parks	96	161,538,286	2	5	1,682,690
Council Premises	147	123,355,834	4	4	839,155
Markets	174	116,447,612	4	4	669,239
Administrative Support	129	105,302,124	3	3	816,296
Equipment	140	70,854,233	3	2	506,102
Sports/Recreation	49	22,87,980	1	1	469,142
Housing	25	14,067,956	1	0	562,718
Solid Waste	24	12,415,737	1	0	517,322
Slaughter Slabs	21	6,562,941	1	0	312,521
GRAND TOTAL	4,015	3,073,052,585	100	100	765,393

Source: LATF Annual Report Fy 2006/2007

Kshs. 765,393.00, regardless of the size and cost of the project.

According to the report, there could be a problem in the allocation criteria of LATF for projects by LASDAP technical committees in various local authorities. The Annual Report of 2006-2007, indicated that the amount of LATF allocated in selected projects by Ogembo Town Council was inadequate.

Table 1.2

Ogembo Town Council: Planned Projects Fy 2006/2007

<i>Code</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Amount (ksh)</i>	<i>%</i>
405	50km Road Construction	2,837,500	89
905	Rehabilitation of five water springs	100,000	3
240	Construction of Mosora dispensary	250,0000	8
TOTAL		3,187,500	100

Source: LATF Annual Report Fy 2006-2007

Table 1.2 indicates the planned projects in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council in the financial year 2006/2007.

Table 1.3 shows the actual expenditure LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council in the financial year 2006/2007. The amount of funds spent on these projects clearly indicates that most of these projects were not completed within one financial year.

Table 1.3 Ogembo Town Council - Implemented Projects Fy 2006/2007

<i>Code</i>	<i>Project description</i>	<i>Amount (ksh)</i>	<i>%</i>
405	50km Road construction	310,840	50
905	Rehabilitation of five water springs	62,000	10
240	Construction of Mosora dispensary	250,000	40
TOTAL		622,840	100

In view of the above, it was established that there were weaknesses in the allocation of LATF to various projects by Ogembo Town Council. This study attempted to establish the factors influencing the allocation of LATF for water, health and roads projects in Ogembo Town Council.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to establish the factors influencing municipal councils' allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.

1.4 Research Objectives

The objectives of this study were to:-

1. Establish the extent to which politics influence allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.
2. Examine the extent to which the cost of a project influence the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council
3. Explore the extent to which prioritization of a project influence allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.

1.5 Research Questions

The study specifically sought to answer the following questions:

1. How does politics influence the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council?
2. How does the cost of a project influence the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council?
3. To what extent does prioritization of a project influence the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council?

1.6 Significance of the Study

It is hoped that this study would be useful to Ogembo Town Council, so as to develop watertight LATF allocation criteria to selected projects for proper utilization of the fund. The study would also benefit the residents of Ogembo Township as they would know the factors that influence the allocation of LATF for various projects so that they would take a more proactive role in tax payment, planning and management of projects. It would also be useful to government policy-makers to make a decision of releasing more funds if the council achieves the performance requirements as set by the Ministry of Local Government.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

It was not easy to determine the set standard or quality of the work done five years down the line on roads projects constructed by use of LATF because they were already damaged as they were all earth roads. The researcher had to rely on the information obtained from the records on roads projects that were availed for perusal for confirmation of the standard or quality then. Some of the respondents were illiterate and as a result they were unable to read and answer the questionnaires by themselves. This limitation was solved by reading the

questionnaires to each of them and then the research assistant had to translate the questionnaires into the local language which enabled them to respond to them.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The study was basically concerned with the Factors Influencing Municipal Councils' Allocation of LATF in selected Projects in Ogembo Town Council. It was conducted in Ogembo Town Council, Gucha District of Nyanza Province, Kenya, between May, 2010 and July, 2010, using a survey research design. By using purposive sampling, the study involved 18 water project officers, 5 public health Officers, 20 roads officers, 8 councilors, Town Clerk and 10 people selected from each of the 43 projects, making a target population of 482. Data was collected through closed-ended and open-ended questionnaires and an interview schedule.

1.9 Assumptions of the Study

It was assumed that Ministerial policy guidelines on allocation of LATF to projects were always followed by Ogembo Town Council and that there was no political interference on the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council. It was also assumed that enough LATF was always allocated to selected projects in Ogembo Town Council and that prioritized LATF projects were always implemented first by Ogembo Town Council.

1.10 Definitions of Significant Terms.

Local Authority refers to a unit or a department of the Ministry of Local Government based at the local level with semi-autonomous powers to make its own By-Laws for governing its local affairs.

Town Council refers to a local authority established by The Local Government Act, Chapter 265, as an urban area with its boundaries and powers to make By-Laws for running its own affairs.

Local Authority Transfer Fund refers to one of the devolved funds given to local authorities in Kenya.

Ministerial policy refers to the stand or position of a particular ministry in relation to particular issues which are expected to be adhered to when being implemented.

Prioritization refers to ranking first in a list of priority of projects under implementation.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews literature related to the study. The purpose of this section is to establish the foundation for the study and identify a framework upon which primary data will be contextualized and interpreted. The literature review for this study has been done under the following headings: Ministerial policy guidelines on allocation of LATF to projects, political influence on allocation of LATF for projects, influence of cost of a project on allocation of LATF, influence of project prioritization on allocation of LATF, theoretical framework and the conceptual framework.

2.2 Ministerial Policy Guidelines on Allocation of LATF to Projects

The Local Authorities Transfer Fund (LATF) was established under the Local Authorities Transfer Fund Act 1998, Section 3, to enable local authorities to: improve local service delivery, strengthen financial management and accountability and eliminate all outstanding current local debts. The LATF transfer 5 percent of national income tax to local authorities to supplement the financing of services and facilities which they provide under the Local Government Act. It was established on recommendation by the Omamo commission of 1995.

According to the LASDAP (Revised-May,2009) on the Ministerial policy guidelines for the Preparation, Implementation and Monitoring of LATF; states that the fund should be properly accounted for and operated transparently and as well regularly publish reports in the

newspapers on the criteria used to allocate the funds to various projects, the conditions for allocation and the planned actual disbursements.

This statement clearly states that there is a criteria used for allocating LATF for projects in every local authority. The above statement relates to the first objective of the study. Therefore, this means that every local authority is required to follow the Ministerial policy guidelines when allocating LATF for projects' implementation.

Local Authorities have the discretion to allocate LATF but these monies are subject to general budget and financial conditions. These conditions are not tied to specific LATF funded projects. Local authorities are accountable for the execution of their budgets, including the use of the LATF monies, under the Local Government Act. An abiding question on the use and management of LATF relates to citizens in the design, priority setting and selection of projects to be implemented under LATF.

In 1999, the Minister for Finance set out five criteria for LATF performance as follows: development of LASDAP, community involvement, consultative meetings, publish notices on LASDAP consultations and the available resources. All Local Authorities are required to develop a LASDAP, setting out the priorities for improving local services in their jurisdictions. Local authorities have been involved in the preparation and implementation of LASDAP since October 2001. LASDAP preparation is a condition for accessing LATF. The LASDAP process approximates participatory planning process in that local authorities are meant to involve communities in prioritizing LATF projects to be undertaken. The process requires local authorities to organize consultative meetings and to submit a list of community organizations or individuals who have participated in such consultations.

Local Authorities have a duty to publish notices on LASDAP consultations and resources available to councils. The idea is to provide opportunities for the local residents and groups- such as business organizations, residents associations including those in informal settlements, religious groups, education and health institutions, professional organizations and NGOs – to get involved.

Although local authorities should provide leadership during the process, the final product should be owned by all the people themselves. Though the LASDAP guidelines from the Ministry of Local Government also require that all the information on LASDAP should be shared widely: within local authorities, with other organizations, the private sector, line ministries and citizens. This requirement underscores the fact that increased information sharing should improve the LASDAP process and improve relationship between the local authorities and stakeholders. In order to ensure effective citizen participation, the guidelines issued by the Ministry set out three critical steps in the LASDAP process relevant to citizen participation and public access to information. These are preliminary preparation for consultative meetings and LASDAP public consultations. The process of preliminary preparation is designed to include the sharing of the guidelines. On receiving the guidelines from the Ministry the information should be shared with those who will take part in the LASDAP process. This will include the staff of the local authorities, particularly departmental heads, NGOs and staff from other government agencies.

Local authorities shall form a LASDAP technical team. This recognizes that most projects and activities will require technical expertise: in planning, in budgeting, in design and implementation. The technical team co-ordinates all LASDAP activities to ensure sustainability, efficiency and effectiveness of LASDAP process. The public notices provide information on the resource envelope and timetables and venues for meetings. This

information should be circulated in good time and the local authority must certify public notices given. The local authority should list organizations within its area that are familiar with the people and resources of the area.

The purpose of this process is to get the local authority to listen to the views of citizens and to identify their priority needs, as per the Kenya Section of International Commission of Jurists (Policy Brief, July 2006).

According to LASDAP (Revised-May, 2009) on the Ministerial Policy Guidelines for the Preparation, Implementation and Monitoring, it found that the levels of completion of LATF projects were very low. That was caused by a number of reasons including: Dilution of LATF by allocating them equally to each ward, thus encouraging the proliferation of large numbers of small under cost projects, weaknesses of Technical Team in the Ministry in scrutinizing project proposals in order to reject those which cannot be funded, lack of adherence to Public Procurement and Disposal Act, 2005, lack of qualified technical offers in local authorities, low participation in project preparation and implementation and monitoring and evaluation , lack of proper mechanism for reward and sanctions among others.

Political influence on allocation of LATF for projects

According to LASDAP (Revised-May, 2009) on the Ministerial Policy Guidelines for Implementation and Monitoring; says that there is a perception that many local authority officers and councilors regard LASDAP as a nuisance that need to be undertaken in order to avoid incurring a LATF penalty. It was noted that there was little participation by citizens and ownership, therefore councilors override LASDAP in the budget process and replace community selected projects with their own.

The preparation of Local Authority Service Delivery Action Plan through a participatory process is one of the conditions for local authorities to access Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF) money. The process provides for promoting community involvement in the planning and opportunities in budgeting process. This study examines the planning and budgeting process of LASDAP and especially the extent of local community involvement, and analyses the costing and cost control procedures in the financing of LASDAP.

Oyugi and Kibua, (2006), in a case study of LASDAP, found that, on average: local communities have not been made sufficiently aware of their roles and mandate; there was lack of participation by the local elite in community development.

As result of non-participation by the local elite, councillors drive and use the process to gain political mileage because stakeholders are not well represented in different forums. At the same time, planning process does not follow a bottom up approach, as well as resource allocations are not driven by policy priorities and are not constrained by budget realities. Local authorities have inadequate capacity to champion development at the local levels and there is no amicable relationship between the local authorities and the provincial administration.

The study recommended that: funds should be provided under LATF for dissemination and capacity building; the roles of the provincial administration and district development officers in the preparation and implementation of LASDAP be specified in the LATF Act; the planning process should strictly follow a bottom up approach; funds allocated for the implementation of LASDAP projects be ring-fenced and auditing timely done; LASDAP projects accounts be established at ward level; number of projects that can be initiated by a local authority be restricted; local authority should prepare five-year development plans; funding at the local levels should be harmonised; councillors' influence on the LASDAP process should be checked; independent project monitoring and evaluation committees should be established.

2.4 Influence of Cost of a Project in Allocation of LATF

Day, and Bobeva (2003), undertook a study on "Successful IS Project Leaders" using the situational theory, defined a project as per Lockyers and Gordon (1996), as 'A unique process, consisting of a set of co-ordinated and controlled activities with start and finish dates, undertaken to achieve an objective conforming to specific requirements'. This is an engineering view reflecting the origins of project management in the manufacturing and construction industries. This perspective, which prevailed until comparatively recently, sees a project as a task-focused entity, proceeding in a linear or similar way from the point of initiation to implementation.

However, project management is now increasingly recognized as a key generic skill for business management (Fangel, 1993), with "management by projects" emerging as general mode of organizing for all forms of enterprise (Turner, 2003). This change has added further impetus to the study of the human aspects of projects by academics and practitioners (Sotiriou and Wittimer 2001 ; Zimmerer and Yasin 1998).

In parallel with this development, work has been done to clarify what is meant by the 'success' or 'failure' of an IS project (Thompsett 1995 ; Wateridge 1998) and to identify appropriate evaluative criteria. Most writers, for example Schwalbe (2002), Tukul and Rom (2001) and Wright (1997), promote the importance of on-time delivery, within budget and to an expected standard of quality but Hartman and Ashrafi (2002) extend this list to ten measures of project success. One conceptual problem underpinning these differences is the need for a clear separation of factors contributing to successful project and those for the successful management of the project. The latter forms part of the total project though intertwined; each domain has different stakeholders, time frames, objectives and outcomes (Atkinson 1999 ; Geddes 1990 ; Munns and Bjeirmi 1996 ; Shenhar, Levy and Dvir 1997).

Kunwar and Nyandemo (2004), defines a project as an endeavor in which human, material and financial resources are organized in a novel way to undertake a unique scope of work, of a given specification within constraints of cost, time and prevailing environment, so as to achieve beneficial change defined by quantitative and qualitative objectives.

“Development project” mean a finite investment package of resources involving finance, equipment and personnel designed to achieve a particular set of economic and social objectives within a specified period of time. Generally one need to understand that through projects people tend to turn ideas into activities to achieve beneficial change. In other words projects should be seen to be enhancing people’s capacity to effect social and economic change according to people’s own agenda. Projects therefore comprises of a series of conscious and predetermined actions by responsible agents who undertake the rational allocation and use tangible and/or intangible resources, that is project costs in such a way as to create a productive unit capable of producing goods and / or services that is project benefits to satisfy human wants or aspirations.

According to Blore et al (2004), citizen participation in projects development and public service programmes is now accepted as a key ingredient to project and programme success. In the new development process, participation forms a critical component coupled with accountability and transparency. The more of all these, that a country has the better the quality of development it should realize. Indeed, among the reasons for the mixed performance of such development approaches as Structural Adjustment Programme (SAPs) was lack of participation in programme design, insufficient transparency in the conception and execution, as well as weak accountability to the supposed beneficiaries of the programme. Participation imposes a dual obligation: the need to involve citizens at the national level and at the local level. The argument is that government should invest resources to build the capacities of local communities to prioritize and plan their own projects based on their own analysis of the needs. But citizens cannot do this effectively, unless they have access, backed by law, to true and accurate information on the resources available as well as the technical and other capacities of the local authority.

2.5 Influence of project prioritization in allocation of LATF

According to LASDAP of May, 2009, prioritization of needs is done according to the number of people affected by the problem, the number of the needy people and the ability of the local authority to address the need. The characteristics of a good project should conform to the local authority's strategic plan, be consistent with sector policy, target at poverty reduction, high impact for funds invested, for the community to implement, be sustainable within local funds, relatively simple and quick to implement within the timeframe.

According to Visser et al (2002), says that priorities of expenditure show the order of importance each project must receive. In the process of allocating resources in the public sector, means that it is important for decision-makers to deliberate both the estimated costs

associated with new initiatives and activities separately from monetary obligations associated with the mere continuation of existing programmes and activities. It is noted that priority refers to the nature of a project that requires funding first before the rest.

2.6 Theoretical framework

The study adopted the theory reasoned action (TRA) which was formulated by Ajzen and Fishbein in 1980. Ajzen and Fishbein formulated the TRA after trying to estimate the discrepancy between attitude and behaviour. Theory of Reasoned Action suggests that a person's behaviour is determined by his/her intention to perform the behaviour and that this intention is, in turn, a function of his/her attitude toward the behaviour and his/her subjective norm. The best predictor of behaviour is intention. Intention is the cognitive representation of a person's readiness to perform a given behaviour, and it is considered to be the immediate antecedent of behaviour. This intention is determined by three things: their attitude toward the specific behaviour, their subjective norms and their perceived behavioural control. The theory of planned behaviour holds that only specific attitudes toward the behaviour in question can be expected to predict that behaviour. In addition to measuring attitudes toward the behaviour, we also need to measure people's subjective norms – their beliefs about how people they care about will view the behaviour in question. To predict someone's intentions, knowing these beliefs can be as important as knowing the person's attitudes. Finally, perceived behavioural control influences intentions. Perceived behavioural control refers to people's perceptions of their ability to perform a given behaviour. These predictors lead to intention. A general rule, the more favourable the attitude and the subjective norm, and the greater the perceived control the stronger should the person's intention to perform the behaviour in question.

INDEPENDENT VARIABLE

DEPENDENT VARIABLE

Factors Influencing LATF allocation

Ministerial circular guidelines on LATF allocation.

-Criteria of LATF allocation to projects

Political factor

- Influence of politicians on allocation of LATF

Cost of project

-Financial cost of a project

Prioritization of a project

-Priority of the project

Allocation of LATF on Water, Health, Roads

- Timeliness of project completion
- Operational project
- Quality of project

Moderating variable

Ministerial policy guidelines on allocation of LATF

The Ministerial policy guidelines that are annually issued to all local authorities in Kenya stipulates the percentage of LATF each local authority should put aside for capital project implementation. The availability of the Ministerial policy guidelines in the council is measured by its proper usage as per the policy guidelines which would influence project completion as a dependent variable. The project completion would be indicated by its completion timeliness, operational project and the quality of the project.

Political factor as an independent variable would be indicated by politicians' opinion on the amount of LATF allocated to various projects by Ogembo Town Council which would influence project completion. Successful project completion would be indicated by its completion timeliness, operational project and the quality of the project after completion.

Cost of a project as an independent variable would be determined by the available LATF held by Ogembo Town Council meant for project implementation. Project completion as a dependent variable would be dependent on amount of funds allocated for its completion. Project completion would be indicated by its timeliness, operational project and quality of the completed project.

Prioritization of a project as an independent variable would be indicated by the prioritized project as a factor that influenced its choice for implementation to completion. Project completion as an independent variable would be indicated by its timely completion, operational project and its quality after completion.

It is assumed that the characteristics of the independent variables shown by the conceptual frame work were likely to influence the criteria of LATF allocation in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council.⁹ Completion of projects was likely influenced by the independent variables.

Late disbursement of LATF by the Ministry of Local Government to Ogembo Town Council was likely to interfere with project completion within time frame. Weather vagaries were also likely to interfere with project completion. These are the intervening variables with a weak influence in project completion in Ogembo Town Council.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter deals with the research design, target population, sample and sampling procedures, data collection instruments, validity and reliability of instruments, procedure for data collection, and data analysis techniques.

3.1 Research design

This study was conducted through survey research design. "A survey is an attempt to collect data from members of a population in order to determine the current status of that population with respect to one or more variables" (Mugenda, & Mugenda, 2003). It is a self-report study which require the collection of quantifiable information from the sample. A survey research design was suitable for the study because it considered issues such as economy of the design, rapid in data collection; it was used to understand populations from a part of it and was suitable for extensive research.

3.2 Target population

The target population was 482 which comprised of 18 water project officers, 5 public health officers, 20 roads officers, who were in charge of those projects which had benefited from LATF, 8 councilors, Town Clerk and 430 people i.e 10 from each project.

3.3 Sample and Sampling Procedure

A sample is a part of the target population that has been procedurally selected to represent it, Oso and Onen,(2005). The target population was 44 which comprised of 18 water officers, 5 public health officers and 20 roads officers, and the Town Clerk. The researcher took the

target population as the sample size of respondents and used purposive sampling technique to obtain the responses from the sample population.

Sampling is the process of selecting a number of individuals for study in such a way that the individuals selected represent the target population from which they were selected. The sample was selected by employing purposive sampling technique.

Table 3.1 Sample Size

Type of Project	Population	Sample
Water	18 people	18 people
Health	5 people	5 people
Roads	20 people	20 people
Town Clerk	1 person	1 person
Total	44 people	44 people

3.4 Data Collection Instruments

As advanced by Warwick et al (1975), methods chosen for data collection should provide high accuracy and convenience of obtaining data from the respondents. In undertaking this study, the researcher used closed-ended and open-ended questions. Questionnaires and an interview schedule were used to collect data. The questionnaires were used to collect written information.

Interview schedules enabled the researcher to collect information that was not directly observed or difficult to put down in writing. Reports of LATF funded projects of water,

health and roads which were implemented during the last five years were perused to obtain further information on actual amount of LATF allocated to each project under study.

3.5.1 Validity of Instruments

As advanced by Nassium, (2000), validity indicates the degree to which an instrument measures what it is supposed to measure. The piloting of the instruments was conducted in Nyamira Town Council, in Nyamira district, that was outside the study area which also provided further validity of the instruments. The researcher developed a good rapport that enabled the respondents interact freely and gave their views in an open and honest manner. This enabled the researcher make the necessary modifications to the instruments before administering them in the field.

3.5.2 Reliability of Instruments

Reliability is a measure of the degree to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials. Reliability in research is influenced by random error, of which if it is high, reliability is low. This was avoided by use of test –retest technique. Errors may arise due to inaccurate coding, ambiguous instructions to the subjects, interviewers fatigue, interviewee's fatigue, interviewer's bias; as advanced by (Mugenda and Mugenda, 1990).

A reliable tool is one that is capable of producing consistent results any time it is used, observes (Kothari, 1990). The reliability of data was assessed by use of test-re-test design which involved administering the same instruments twice to the same group of subjects. When the relationship was found to be substantially too low, it meant that they were reliable enough to be used.

3.6 Data collection Procedure

The researcher personally administered the research instruments after seeking permission to collect data from the relevant authority, mainly from the Ministry of Higher Education (Department of Research) and a letter of introduction from University of Nairobi –Kisii Centre. The researcher assured the respondents' confidentiality of the information given which enabled him fix dates for data collection. The researcher administered the questionnaires and collected it. The researcher gave adequate time to respondents to respond to the questionnaires.

3.7 Data analysis techniques

The data was analyzed by using quantitative and qualitative approach. Qualitative analysis of data refers to non-empirical analysis and data was statistically measured through use of percentages. Quantitative data analysis involved descriptive statistical measures. Qualitative data was coded into numerical values, screened for correctness and classified under several categories which involved quantitative analysis. The analysis was done using a Likert Scale for rating responses of the respondents of the questionnaires. The researcher coded and presented responses in frequency tables and computed them into percentages for describing the findings of the analyzed data.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION TABLE. Table3.2

Objective/research question	Type of variable	Indicator	Measure	Level of scale	Approach of analysis
To establish whether Ministerial policies are followed on allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council	Independent variable <i>Ministerial policies</i>	Availability of Ministerial policies	Usage of Ministerial policies by the council	Ordinal	quantitative
	Dependent variable <i>Project completion</i>	Timeliness of project completion.	No. of months taken to complete project.	Ordinal	Quantitative
		Operational project.	Usage of the project.	Nominal	Quantitative & qualitative
To determine whether political factor influence the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council	Independent variable <i>political factor</i>	Politician's opinion on allocation of LATF	Percentage	Ratio	Qualitative
	Dependent variable <i>Project completion</i>	Timeliness of project completion	No. of months taken to complete project	Ordinal	Quantitative
		Operational project	Usage of project	Nominal	Quantitative & qualitative
		Quality of project	Percentage	Ratio	Qualitative

Objective/Research Question	TYPE OF VARIABLE	INDICATOR	MEASURE	LEVEL OF SCALE	APPROACH OF ANALYSIS
To find out if the cost of a project determines the allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council	Independent variable <i>Cost of a project</i>	Availability of LATF	Amount of money in Kenya shillings	Ordinal	quantitative
	Dependent variable <i>Project completion</i>	Timeliness of project completion	No. of months taken to complete project	Ordinal	quantitative
		Operational project	Usage of project	Nominal	quantitative & qualitative
To determine whether prioritization of a project influences allocation of LATF in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council	Independent variable <i>prioritization of a project</i>	prioritization of a Project	No. of projects	Ordinal	quantitative
	Dependent variable	Timeliness of project completion	No. of months taken to complete project	ordinal	quantitative
	<i>Project completion</i>	Operational project and	Usage of project.	Nominal	quantitative & qualitative
Quality of project.		Percentage	Ratio	qualitative	

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the analysis of the questionnaires, and interview schedules on factors influencing Municipal Councils' allocation of Local Authority Transfer Fund in selected projects in Ogembo Town Council. The factors considered were political, cost of the project and prioritization of the project. These factors were deemed to have influence on water, health and road projects in Ogembo Town Council.

This chapter is divided into two sections. Section A discussed the demographic variables of the respondents and section B, looked at the influence of the factors on the selected projects.

4.2 Response Return Rate

Out of the 43 questionnaires that were issued to the respondents, 41 were returned. This showed a questionnaire return rate of 95.3%. Similarly, response to the interview schedule, which was administered by the researcher himself, was 100.0%.

4.3 Bio-Data of the Respondents

The researcher sought to determine the demographic information of the respondents. This information included gender of the respondents, age brackets, educational level and respondents' work experience.

The respondents were first asked to state their gender. Their response were as shown in table 4.3.1.

Table 4.3.1 Gender of the Respondents

Gender	Water Project		Health Project		Roads Project	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Male	15	83.3	5	100.0	14	77.8
Female	3	16.7	0	0.0	4	22.2
Total	18	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

From table 4.3.1, 15(83.3%) were male and only 3(16.7%) were female on water project, 5(100.0%) were male on health project, and 14(77.8%) were male and 4(22.2%) were female on roads project. In all the three projects, majority of the respondents were male which implies that there was gender imbalance.

The respondents were also asked to state their age in years. Their response were as shown in table 4.3.2

Table 4.3.2 Respondents' Age brackets

Age in years	Water Project		Health Project		Roads Project	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
18-25	0	0.0	1	25.0	0	0.0
26-35	18	100.0	4	75.0	14	77.8
36-45	0	0.0	0	0.0	4	22.2
46-55	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Table 4.3.2 shows that all employees(100.0%) on water project were in the age bracket of 26-35 years, and 4(75.0%) were in the age bracket of 26-35 and only 1(25.0%) was in the age bracket of 18-25 on health project. On roads project, 14(77.8%) were in the age bracket of 26-35 while 4(22.2%) were in the age bracket of 36-45 years. These findings indicate that majority of the employees are mature.

The respondents were further asked to state their educational level. Their response were as shown in table 4.3.3

Table 4.3.3 Educational Level of the Respondents

Educational level	Water Projects		Health Projects		Road Projects	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
'O' level	9	50.0	0	0.0	10	55.6
Diploma	5	27.8	5	100.0	6	33.3
Degree	4	22.2	0	0.0	2	11.1
Masters	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Table 4.3.3 shows that on water project, 9(50.0%) respondents had o-level of education, 5(27.8%) had diploma and 4(22.2%) had degree. On health project, all respondents (100.0%) had diploma level of education and on road projects 10(55.6%) had o-level of education, 6(33.3%) had diploma while only 2(11.1%) had degree level of education. This implies that all employees in these projects were fairly educated.

The respondents were asked to state their work experience in years. Their response were as shown in table 4.3.4

Table 4.3.4 Respondents' Work Experience

Work Experience	Water Projects		Health Projects		Road Projects	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
1-5 years	0	0.0	2	40.0	0	0.0
6-10 years	9	50.0	3	60.0	9	50.0
11-15 years	9	50.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
16-20 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	9	50.0
Over-20 years	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

From table 4.3.4, the researcher found that on the water project, 9(50.0%) respondents had work experience of between 6 -10 years and another 9(50.0%) had work experience of between 11-15 years. On health project, 2(40.0%) had work experience of between 1-5 years while 3(60.0%) had work experience of between 6-10 years. On road projects, 9(50.0%) had work experience of between 6-10 years while another 9(50.0%) had work experience of between 16-20 years. This implies that 30(73.2%) respondents had work experience of between 6-15 years.

4.4 Influence of Politics on the Allocation of LATF on Water, Health and Road Projects

The respondents were asked to state the influence of politics on the allocation of LATF on water, health and road projects. Their response were as follows:

On water, health and road projects, the respondents were asked to state the allocations of LATF for the last five years. Their response were as shown in table 4.4.1.

Table 4.4.1 Allocation of LATF on water, Health and Road Project for the last five years in Ogembo Town Council.

LATF Allocations for the last five years	Water Projects		Health Projects		Road Projects	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Less than 1 Million	18	100.0	5	100.0	0	0.0
1-5 Million	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
5-10 Million	0	0.0	0	0.0	18	100.0
Over 10 Million	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0
Total	18	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

From table 4.4.1, all respondents (100.0%) on water and health projects stated that LATF allocation to these projects was less than 1 million shillings while respondents on road projects said that the LATF allocation to road project for the last five years was between 5-10 million shillings. The allocations to these projects were far much below the planned allocations shown in table 4.4.2.

Table 4.4.2: Planned allocation of LATF for Water, Health and Road Projects for five years from 2005/2006 to 2009/2010 financial year by Ogembo Town Council

<i>Code</i>	<i>Project Description</i>	<i>Amount (ksh)</i>
405	50km Road Construction	14,187,500.00
905	Rehabilitation of five water springs	500,000.00
240	Construction of Mosora dispensary	1,250,000.00
TOTAL		15,937,500.00

Source: LATF Annual Report Fy 2005-2006

researcher sought the opinions of the respondents on the allocation of LATF in the council for the last five years. This information was sought in order to determine whether the allocation of LATF is adequate to facilitate the completion of initiated projects. The results of this item are as shown in table 4.4.

The table indicates that all the respondents from water and public health projects felt that the allocation of LATF for the last five years is approximately less than one million shillings. On the other hand, the entire group of respondents in roads project felt that the allocation of LATF is approximately 5-10 million shillings. According to the response given as shown in table 4.5, there is an indication that the allocation of LATF to these projects for the last five years was not adequate to complete projects that can create a big impact within a period of one year. Therefore, Ogembo Town Council needs to address this issue with a view to allocating enough funds to complete projects within the stipulated timeframe. This allocation of LATF is expected to be in line with the Ministerial policy guidelines as mentioned in the literature review.

Table 4.6 Rating the allocation of LATF for Water, Health and Roads Projects in the Council

Response	Water Project Officers		Public Health Officers		Road Officers	
	F	%	F	%	F	%
Excellent	0	0	0	0	0	0
Good	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fair	9	50	0	0	14	83.3
Poor	9	50	5	100	4	16.7
Total	18	100	5	100	4	100

The researcher sought to determine how the respondents rated the allocation of LATF for roads, public, health and water projects in Ogembo Town Council. The rating scale ranged from excellent to poor. The responses were presented as indicated in table 4.6.

The results indicate that 50% of the respondents rated the allocation of LATF for water projects as fair and the other 50% felt that the allocation is poor. All the respondents from public health projects rated the allocation of LATF as poor. Among the respondents from roads projects, majority of them as indicated by 83.3% cited that the allocation of LATF is fair and the remaining 16.7% indicated the allocation was poor. None of the respondents from the three projects who cited the allocation of LATF as excellent or good. The respondents did indicate that the allocation should be enough to facilitate successful implementation of the projection. Thus the findings show that the allocation of LATF is inadequate.

Table 4.7 Influence of Ministerial Policies of LATF for Water Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Give criteria of LATF allocation	70	30	0	0	0	100
Encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF	0	100	0	0	0	100
No influence on allocation of LATF	0	0	100	0	0	100

The researcher found it paramount to seek information on how ministerial policies influenced allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council. The results of this item were presented as indicated in table 4.7. The researcher used rating scale ranging from SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree and UD=Undecided to assess the feelings of the respondents for some of the questionnaires.

Majority of the respondents as indicated by 70% strongly agreed with the statement that ministerial policies give the criteria of LATF allocation for water projects while 30% agreed with the statement. Further, all the respondents agreed with the statement that ministerial policies encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF to water projects. All the respondents strongly disagreed that ministerial policies have no influence on LATF allocation for water projects in the council. These findings show that ministerial policies influence the allocation and encourage proper utilization of LATF allocated for water projects if they would be strictly followed by the council. However, in the literature review, it is said that majority of the local authorities often share LATF across all wards which leads to the proliferation of

several small un complete projects. This means that Ogembo Town Council is not exceptional.

Table 4.8 Improvement of Ministerial policies for Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Imposing severe penalties to defaulting councils	100	0	0	0	0	100
Withholding LATF disbursement	0	0	0	100	0	100
Ministry conducting regular inspection and evaluation	30	70	0	0	0	100

The researcher found it paramount to get the views of the respondents on what need to be done to improve ministerial policies for allocation of LATF in the council. Their responses were tabulated as indicated in table 4.8.

The findings in the table indicate that all the respondents strongly agreed that the ministry should impose severe penalties to defaulters of LATF allocated to water projects in the council. All the respondents disagreed that the ministry should withhold LATF disbursement of LATF for water project as a measure of improving proper utilization of LATF. On the other hand, 30% strongly agreed that the ministry should conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF allocations for water projects to improve its utilization, while majority of the respondents, which is 70%, agreed with the statement. The findings indicate that regular monitoring; evaluation and severe penalties to defaulting councils will enable proper utilization of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. In the literature review, it is recommended that the Ministry should come up with rewards and sanctions councils which follow Ministerial policy instructions and those which do not adhere to the regulations respectively.

several small un complete projects. This means that Ogembo Town Council is not exceptional.

Table 4.8 Improvement of Ministerial policies for Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Imposing severe penalties to defaulting councils	100	0	0	0	0	100
Withholding LATF disbursement	0	0	0	100	0	100
Ministry conducting regular inspection and evaluation	30	70	0	0	0	100

The researcher found it paramount to get the views of the respondents on what need to be done to improve ministerial policies for allocation of LATF in the council. Their responses were tabulated as indicated in table 4.8.

The findings in the table indicate that all the respondents strongly agreed that the ministry should impose severe penalties to defaulters of LATF allocated to water projects in the council. All the respondents disagreed that the ministry should withhold LATF disbursement of LATF for water project as a measure of improving proper utilization of LATF. On the other hand, 30% strongly agreed that the ministry should conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF allocations for water projects to improve its utilization, while majority of the respondents, which is 70%, agreed with the statement. The findings indicate that regular monitoring; evaluation and severe penalties to defaulting councils will enable proper utilization of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. In the literature review, it is recommended that the Ministry should come up with rewards and sanctions councils which follow Ministerial policy instructions and those which do not adhere to the regulations respectively.

Table 4.9 Rating of Political Influence on LATF Allocation for Water Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
	%	%
Yes	18	100
No	0	0
Total	18	100

The researcher sought to establish whether politics influence the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council. The feedback from the respondents was tabulated as indicated in table 4.9.

All the respondents agreed that politics influence LATF allocation for water projects in the council. This is because some powerful councilors influence more funds to be allocated to their wards at the expense of the needy projects in other wards. This is in agreement with the second theme of the literature review.

Table 4.10 Extent to which Politics Influence the Allocation of LATF for Water Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Political leaders influence more LATF allocation to their wards	80	20	0	0	0	100
Politicians prioritize LATF allocation to ignored wards	100	0	0	0	0	100
Number of wards that LATF can be shared equally	30	70	0	0	0	100

Politics influence the allocation of LATF to various projects in the council. The researcher sought to determine to what extent politics has influenced the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town council. Table 4.10 shows the response to this item.

Majority of the respondents as indicated by 80% strongly agreed that political leaders influence more LATF allocation to their wards and the remaining 20% of the respondents

agreed with the statement. All the respondents felt that politicians prioritize LATF allocation to ignored wards or to wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty.. The findings also indicate that 70% of the respondents agreed that the number of wards that LATF can be shared equally is the criteria used to allocate LATF and some 30% strongly agreed with the statement. The findings indicate that politics influence the allocation of LATF either directly or indirectly.

Table 4.11 Causes of Non-Completion of LATF Water Projects in Ogembo Town Council

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Councilors' interference and pressure to contractors for favours	60	40	0	0	0	100
Some councilors don't encourage completion of their predecessor's initiated projects	100	0	0	0	0	100
Equal sharing of LATF to all wards	90	10	0	0	0	100

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There are factors that hamper the implementation and completion of projects. The researcher sought to know how respondents rated various causes of non-completion of water projects in the council. The findings were presented as shown in table 4.11.

The findings indicated above show that 60% of the respondents strongly agreed that one of the causes of non-completion of LATF water projects in the Ogembo Town Council is the interference from councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours while 40% agreed with the statement. All the respondents strongly agreed that some councilors don't encourage completion of water projects initiated by their predecessors. Majority of the respondents as depicted by 90% strongly agreed with the statement that equal sharing of LATF for water projects to all wards is another cause of non-completion of projects and the remaining 10% agreed with the statement. The findings indicate that some causes of non-completion of water projects is the interference from some councilors, equal sharing of LATF to all wards even if others are relatively small and some councilors who don't encourage the completion of projects initiated by their predecessors.

Table 4.12 Ways of Improving LATF Allocation for Water Projects in Ogembo Town Council

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Allocating enough funds	100	0	0	0	0	100
Funds allocated for water projects should be strictly used for that purpose	40	60	0	0	0	100
Give some allowances for price fluctuations when doing cost estimates	70	30	0	0	0	100

There are some measures that can be put in place to ensure that the allocation of LATF for water projects is adequate. The researcher wanted to know from the respondents on ways of improving allocation of LATF for water projects in the council. The results were tabulated as shown in table 4.12.

All the respondents strongly agreed that enough allocation of LATF should be done to enhance the completion of water projects. Majority of the respondents as indicated by 60% did agree that funds allocated for water projects should be strictly used for that purpose as a way of improving the allocation of LATF for water projects and 40% of them strongly agreed with the statement. On the other hand, 70% of the respondents strongly agreed that some allowance for price fluctuations should be given when doing cost estimates for water projects and some 30% of the respondents agreed with the statement. It is clear from the findings that, enough allocation of funds for water projects should be done and LATF for water projects need to be utilized for that purpose and some allowance for price fluctuations to be done when estimating the allocation of LATF for water projects, as some of the ways of improving the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.13 Improving the Actual Allocation of LATF for Water Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Strive to properly utilize the available LATF	100	0	0	0	0	100
Allocating LATF according to cost of water projects	100	0	0	0	0	100
Requesting for more LATF allocation from the ministry	20	80	0	0	0	100

When the respondents were asked what should be done to ensure improvement of LATF allocation for water projects in Ogembo Town Council, their responses were as shown in table 4.13.

The results indicate that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that Ogembo Town Council should strive to properly utilize the available LATF for water projects as one of the ways of improving the actual allocation of LATF and the other 50% agreed with the statement. All the respondents strongly agreed that Ogembo Town Council should allocate LATF according to cost of water projects. Majority of the respondents as indicted by 80% agreed with the statement that the council should request for more LATF allocation from the ministry to improve the actual allocation of LATF for water projects and some 20% strongly agreed with the statement. The findings show that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that allocation of LATF according to cost of water projects is the ideal way of improving the actual allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.14 Influence of Estimated Cost of Water Projects on Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Estimated costs have no influence on LATF allocation	0	0	100	0	0	100
Under-costing of projects hinder completion	100	0	0	0	0	100
Estimated cost of a project influences LATF allocation	40	60	0	0	0	100
Nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as funds have been allocated	0	70	0	30	0	100

The respondents were asked to rate the influence of estimated cost of water projects on allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. The responses given were tabulated as indicated in table 4.14. .

All the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that estimated costs for water projects have no influence on LATF allocation. The findings further indicate that all the respondents strongly agreed that under-costing of water projects hinder their completion. On the other hand, 40% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the estimated cost of water projects influences LATF allocation and 60% agreed with this statement. Majority of the respondents as indicated by 70% agreed that nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as the funds have been allocated and the minority, that is, 30% disagreed with the statement. The findings show that the cost of water projects influence the allocation of LATF in that the estimated cost of completing the projects is a criterion that is supposed to be used by Ogembo Town Council in LATF allocation.

Table 4.15 Response on Residents' Involvement in Identification, Planning and Implementations of Water Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
	%	%
Yes	0	0
No	18	100
Total	18	100

The researcher sought to establish whether the residents in Ogembo Town Council are involved in identifying, planning and implementation of water projects. The results are as indicated in table 4.15.

All the respondents indicated that the residents are not involved in identifying, planning and implementation of water projects. This is because they are not consulted at any stage in identifying, planning and implementing these projects. Involvement of the residents of Ogembo Township as discussed in the literature review is very crucial in any successful project intended for the community.

Table 4.16 Influence of Priority Need on LATF allocation for Water Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Places where rivers or water sources are far are considered first	90	10	0	0	0	100
Those wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty are considered first	40	60	0	0	0	100
Priority of projects do influence allocation of LATF	0	100	0	0	0	100

The respondents were asked to rate the influence of priority need on the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. The feedback of this item is as indicated in table 4.16.

Majority of the respondents as shown by 90% strongly agreed that places where rivers or water sources are far are considered first for water projects and 10% of the respondents agreed with the statement. The findings further show that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that those wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty are considered first and 60% of the respondents agreed with this statement. All the respondents agreed with the statement that priority of water projects do influence allocation of LATF. The findings show that priority of water projects influence the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

4.3.1 Respondents' Opinions on why LATF Water Projects are not completed as Planned

The researcher sought to determine from the respondents on why water projects initiated are not completed, the respondents cited as follows:

- i) Inadequate allocation of LATF for water projects
- ii) Councilors' interference in LATF allocation
- iii) Councilors demanding for certain favours from contractors thus compromising completion rate and quality of projects

Table 4.17 Influence of Ministerial Circular Guidelines on Allocation of LATF for Health Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Give criteria of LATF allocation	100	0	0	0	0	100
Encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF	0	100	0	0	0	100
No influence on LATF	0	0	100	0	0	100

The researcher found it paramount to seek information on how ministerial policies influenced allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council. The results of this item were presented as indicated in table 4.17. The rating scale use ranged from SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree and UD=Undecided

All the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that ministerial policies give the criteria of LATF allocation for health projects. Further, the entire group of the respondents agreed with the statement that ministerial policies encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF to health projects. All the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that ministerial policies have no influence on LATF allocation for health projects in the council. These findings show that ministerial policies influence the allocation and utilization of LATF allocated for health projects.

Table 4.18 Improvement of Ministerial Policies for Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Imposing severe penalties defaulting councils	100	0	0	0	0	100
Withholding LATF disbursement	0	0	0	100	0	100
Ministry conducting regular inspection and evaluation	0	100	0	0	0	100

The researcher found it important to get the views of the respondents on what should be done to improve ministerial policies for allocation of LATF for health projects in the Ogembo Town Council. The findings of this item were tabulated as indicated in table 4.18.

The results indicate that all the respondents strongly agreed that there is need for the ministry to impose severe penalties to defaulters of LATF allocated to health projects in the council. All the respondents disagreed that the ministry should withhold LATF disbursement of LATF for health project as a measure of improving proper utilization of LATF. On the other hand all the respondents agreed that the ministry should conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF allocations for health projects to improve its utilization. The findings indicate that regular monitoring; evaluation and severe penalties to defaulting councils will enable effective utilization of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. . In the literature review, it is recommended that the Ministry should come up with rewards and sanctions councils which follow Ministerial policy instructions and those which do not adhere to the regulations respectively.

Table 4.19 Rating of Political Influence on LATF Allocation for Health Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
	%	%
Yes	5	100
No	0	0
Total	5	100

The researcher sought to establish whether politics influences the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council. The findings were tabulated as shown above. All the respondents agreed that politics influence LATF allocation for health projects in the council. This is because some powerful councilors influence more funds to be allocated to their wards at the expense of needy priority projects.

Table 4.20 Extent to which Politics Influence the Allocation of LATF for Health Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Political leaders influence more LATF allocation to their wards	100	0	0	0	0	100
Politicians prioritize LATF allocation to ignored wards	100	0	0	0	0	100
Number of wards that LATF can be shared equally	0	100	0	0	0	100

Sometimes politics influence the allocation of LATF to various projects in the council. The researcher sought to determine to what extent politics has influenced the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town council. Table 4.20 shows the response obtained.

All the respondents strongly agreed that political leaders influence more LATF allocation to their wards. All the respondents felt that politicians prioritize LATF allocation to ignored wards or to wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty are considered first. The findings further indicate that all the respondents agreed that the number of wards that LATF can be shared equally. The findings indicate that politics influence the allocation of LATF either directly or indirectly.

Table 4.21 Causes of Non-Completion of LATF Health Projects in Ogembo Town Council

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Councilors' interference and pressure to contractors for favours	0	100	0	0	0	100
Some councilors don't encourage completion of their predecessor's initiated projects	100	0	0	0	0	100
Equal sharing of LATF to all wards	100	10	0	0	0	100

There are factors that hinder the implementation and completion of projects. The researcher sought to establish how respondents rated various causes of non-completion of health projects in the council. The findings were presented as shown in table 4.21.

The findings indicated show that all the respondents agreed that one of the causes of non-completion of LATF health projects in Ogembo Town Council is the interference from councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours. All the respondents strongly agreed that some councilors don't encourage completion of health projects initiated by their predecessors. The entire group of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that equal sharing of LATF for health projects to all wards is another cause of non-completion of projects. The findings indicate that some causes of non-completion of health projects is the interference of some councilors, equal sharing of LATF to all wards even if others are relatively small and some councilors who don't encourage the completion of projects initiated by their predecessors.

Table 4.22 Ways of Improving LATF Allocation for Health Projects in Ogembo Town Council

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Allocating enough funds	100	0	0	0	0	100
Funds allocated for health projects should be strictly used for that purpose	0	100	0	0	0	100
Give some allowance for price fluctuation when doing cost estimates	100	0	0	0	0	100

There are some measures that can be put in place to ensure that the allocation of LATF for health projects is adequate. The researcher wanted to know from the respondents on ways of improving allocation of LATF for health projects in the council. The results were tabulated as shown.

All the respondents strongly agreed that enough allocation of LATF should be done to enhance the completion of health projects. The entire group of the respondents agreed that funds allocated for health projects should be strictly used for that purpose as a way of improving the allocation of LATF for health projects. On the other hand, all the respondents strongly agreed that some allowance for prices fluctuation should be given when doing cost estimates for health projects. The findings indicate that enough allocation for health projects should be done, LATF for health projects to be utilized for that purpose and allowances for price fluctuations need to be done when estimating the allocation of LATF for health water projects, as some of the ways of improving the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.23 Improving the Actual Allocation of LATF for Health Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Strive to properly utilize the available LATF	50	50	0	0	0	100
Allocating LATF according to cost of health projects	100	0	0	0	0	100
Requesting for more LATF allocation from the ministry	0	100	0	0	0	100

Asked on what should be done to ensure improvement of actual allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council, the respondents cited as shown in table 4.23.

The results indicate that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that Ogembo Town Council should strive to properly utilize the available LATF for health projects as one of the ways of improving the actual allocation of LATF and the other 50% agreed with the statement. All the respondents strongly agreed that Ogembo Town Council should allocate LATF according to cost of health projects. The entire group of the respondents agreed with the statement that the council should request for more LATF allocation from the ministry to improve the actual allocation of LATF for health projects. The findings indicate that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that allocation of LATF according to cost of health projects is the ideal way of improving the actual allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.24 Influence of Estimated Cost of Health Projects on Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Estimated costs have no influence on LATF allocation	0	0	100	0	0	100
Under-costing of projects hinder completion	100	0	0	0	0	100
Estimated cost of projects influences LATF allocation	0	100	0	0	0	100
Nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as funds have been allocated	0	100	0	0	0	100

The respondents were asked to rate the influence of estimated cost of health projects on allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. The responses given were tabulated as indicated in table 4.24.

All the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that estimated costs for health projects have no influence on LATF allocation. The findings further indicate that the entire group of the respondents strongly agreed that under-costing of health projects hinder their completion. On the other hand, all the respondents agreed with the statement that the estimated costs of health projects influences LATF allocation. The entire group of the respondents agreed that nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as the funds have been allocated. The findings indicate that cost of health projects influence the allocation of LATF in that the estimated cost of completing the projects is a criterion that is used in Ogembo Town Council in LATF allocation.

Table 4.25 Response on Residents' Involvement in Identification, Planning and Implementations of Health Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
	%	%
Yes	0	0
No	5	100
Total	5	100

The researcher sought to establish whether the residents of Ogembo Town Council are involved in identifying, planning and implementation of health projects. The results are as indicated in table 4.25.

All the respondents indicated that the residents are not involved in identifying, planning and implementation of health projects. This is because they have not been properly sensitized on the importance of being involved in the identification, planning and implementation of health projects.

Table 4.26 Influence of Priority Need on LATF allocation for Health Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Places where health facilities are far are considered first	100	0	0	0	0	100
Those wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty are considered first	40	60	0	0	0	100
Priority of projects do influence allocation of LATF	0	100	0	0	0	100

The respondents were asked to rate the influence of priority need on the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council. The response of this item is as indicated in table 4.26.

All the respondents, that is, 100% strongly agreed that places where there are no health facilities are considered first for health projects. The findings further show that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that those wards that have not benefited from the kitty are considered first and 60% of the respondents agreed with this statement. The entire group of the respondents agreed with the statement that priority of health projects do influence allocation of LATF. The findings show that places where there are no health facilities are considered first for allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

4.3.2 Respondents' Opinions on why LATF Health Projects are not completed as Planned

The researcher sought to determine from the respondents on why health projects initiated are not completed, the respondents cited as follow.

- i) Inadequate allocation of LATF for health projects.
- ii) Councilors' interference in LATF allocation for projects.
- iii) Councilors demanding bribes from contractors' thus compromising completion rate and quality of projects.

Table 4.27 Influence of Ministerial Policies on Allocation of LATF for Roads Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Give criteria of LATF allocation	60	40	0	0	0	100
Encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF	20	80	0	0	0	100
No influence on LATF	0	0	100	0	0	100

The researcher sought to establish how ministerial policies influenced allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council. The responses obtained were presented as indicated in table 4.27. The rating scale ranged from SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree and UD=Undecided

The results show that majority of the respondents as depicted by 60% strongly agreed with the statement that ministerial policies give the criteria of LATF allocation for roads projects while 40% agreed with the statement. Further, 20% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that ministerial policies encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF to roads projects and the remaining 80% did agree with the statement. All the respondents strongly disagreed that ministerial policies have no influence on LATF allocation in the council. The findings clearly indicated that ministerial policies influence the allocation and utilization of LATF allocated for roads projects.

Table 4.28 Improvement of Ministerial Policies for Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Give criteria of LATF allocation	60	40	0	0	0	100
Encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF	20	80	0	0	0	100
No influence on LATF	0	0	100	0	0	100

The researcher found it important to get the views of the respondents on what should be done to improve ministerial policies for allocation of LATF for roads projects in the Ogembo Town Council. The findings of this item were tabulated as indicated in the table 4.28.

The findings in the above table indicate that 90% of the respondents strongly agreed that there is need for the ministry to impose severe penalties to defaulters of LATF allocated to roads projects in the council and 10% agreed with the statement. All the respondents disagreed that the ministry should withhold LATF disbursement of LATF for roads projects as a measure of improving effective utilization of LATF. On the other hand, all the respondents agreed that the ministry should conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF allocations for roads projects to improve its utilization. The findings indicate that regular monitoring; evaluation and severe penalties to defaulting councils will enable effective utilization of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.29 Rating of Political Influence on LATF Allocation for Roads Projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
	%	%
Yes	18	100
No	0	0
Total	18	100

The researcher sought to determine whether politics influence the allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council. The feedback from the respondents was tabulated as indicated in table 4.29.

All the respondents agreed that politics influence LATF allocation for roads projects in the council. This is because councilors influence more funds to be allocated to their wards.

Table 4.30 Extent to which Politics Influence the Allocation of LATF for Roads Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Political leaders influence more LATF allocation to their wards	70	30	0	0	0	100
Politicians prioritize LATF allocation to ignored wards	100	0	0	0	0	100
Number of wards that LATF can be shared equally	40	60	0	0	0	100

Politics influence the allocation of LATF to various projects in the council. The researcher sought to determine to what extent politics has influenced the allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town council. Table 4.30 shows the response to this item.

Majority of the respondents as indicated by 70% strongly agreed that political leaders influence more LATF allocation for roads projects to their wards and the remaining 30% of the respondents agreed with the statement. All the respondents felt that politicians prioritize

LATF allocation to ignored wards or to wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty should be considered first. The findings also indicate that 60% of the respondents agreed that the number of wards that LATF can be shared equally and some 40% strongly agreed with the statement. The findings indicate that politics influence the allocation of LATF to roads projects either directly or indirectly.

Table 4.31 Causes of Non-Completion of LATF Roads Projects in Ogembo Town Council.

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Councilors' interference and pressure to contractors for favours	50	50	0	0	0	100
Some councilors don't encourage completion of their predecessor's initiated projects	100	0	0	0	0	100
Equal sharing of LATF to all wards	80	20	0	0	0	100

There are factors that hinder the implementation and completion of projects. The researcher sought to know how respondents rated various causes of non-completion of roads projects in the council. The findings were presented as shown in table 4.31.

The results indicated above show that 50% of the respondents strongly agreed that one of the causes of non-completion of LATF roads projects in the Ogembo Town Council is the interference from councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours while 50% agreed with the statement. All the respondents strongly agreed that some councilors don't encourage completion of roads projects initiated by their predecessors. Majority of the respondents as depicted by 80% strongly agreed with the statement that equal sharing of LATF for roads projects to all wards is another cause of non-completion of projects and the remaining 20% agreed with the statement. The findings indicate that some causes of non-completion of roads water projects is the interference of some councilors, equal sharing of LATF to all wards even if others are relatively small and some councilors who don't encourage the completion of projects initiated by their predecessors.

Table 4.32 Ways of Improving LATF Allocation for Roads Projects in Ogembo Town Council

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Allocating enough funds	100	0	0	0	0	100
Funds allocated for roads projects should be strictly used for that purpose	30	70	0	0	0	100
Give some allowances for price fluctuation when doing cost estimates	70	30	0	0	0	100

There are some measures that can be put in place to ensure that the allocation of LATF for roads projects is adequate. The researcher wanted to know from the respondents on ways of improving allocation of LATF for roads projects in the council. The results were tabulated as shown in table 4.32.

The findings show that all the respondents strongly agreed that enough allocation of LATF should be done to enhance the completion of roads projects. Majority of the respondents as indicated by 70% did agree that funds allocated for roads projects should be strictly used for that purpose as a way of improving the allocation of LATF for roads projects and 30% of them strongly agreed with the statement. On the other hand, 70% of the respondents strongly agreed that some allowance for price fluctuations should be given when doing cost estimates for water projects and some 30% of the respondents agreed with the statement. It is clear from the findings that, enough allocation for roads projects should be done, LATF for roads projects to be utilized for that purpose and allowances for price fluctuations to be done when estimating the allocation of LATF for roads projects, are some of the ways of improving the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.33 Improving the Actual Allocation of LATF for Roads Projects

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Allocating enough funds	50	50	0	0	0	100
Funds allocated for health projects should be strictly used for that purpose	100	0	0	0	0	100
Give some allowances for price fluctuation when doing cost estimates	20	80	0	0	0	100

The researcher sought respondents' opinions on what should be done to improve the actual allocation of LATF for roads projects. Asked on what should be done to ensure improvement of LATF allocation for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council, the respondents cited as shown in table 4.33.

The results indicate that half of the respondents, that is, 50% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that Ogembo Town Council should strive to effectively utilize the available LATF for roads projects as one of the ways of improving the actual allocation of LATF and the other 50% agreed with the statement. All the respondents strongly agreed that Ogembo Town Council should allocate LATF according to cost of roads projects. Majority of the respondents as indicted by 80% agreed with the statement that the council should request for more LATF allocation from the ministry to improve the actual allocation of LATF for roads projects and some 20% strongly agreed with the statement. The findings show that majority of the respondents were of the opinion that allocation of LATF according to cost of roads projects is the ideal way of improving the actual allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

Table 4.34 Influence of Estimated Cost of Roads Projects on Allocation of LATF

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Estimated costs have no influence on LATF allocation	0	0	100	0	0	100
Under-costing of projects hinder completion	100	0	0	0	0	100
Estimated costs of project influences LATF allocation	20	90	0	0	0	100
Nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as funds have been allocated	0	60	0	40	0	100

The respondents were asked to rate the influence of estimated cost of roads projects on allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. The responses given were tabulated as indicated in table 3.14.

The table shows that all groups of the respondents strongly disagreed with the statement that estimated costs for roads projects have no influence on LATF allocation. The findings further indicate that the entire group of the respondents strongly agreed that under-costing of roads projects hinder their completion. On the other hand, 20% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement that the estimated costs of roads projects influences LATF allocation and 80% agreed with this statement. Majority of the respondents as indicated by 60% agreed that nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as the funds have been allocated and the minority, that is, 40% disagreed with the statement. The cost of roads projects influence the allocation of LATF in that the estimated cost of completing the projects is a criterion that is used in Ogembo Town Council in LATF allocation.

Table 4.35 Response on Residents' Involvement in Identification, Planning and Implementations of Roads projects

Response	Frequency	Percentage
	%	%
Yes	0	0
No	18	100
Total	18	100

The researcher sought to know whether the residents in Ogembo Town Council are involved in identifying, planning and implementation of roads projects. The results of this item are as indicated in table 4.35.

All the respondents indicated that the residents are not involved in identifying, planning and implementation of roads projects. This is because they are not consulted at any stage in identifying, planning and implementing these projects.

Table 4.36 Influence of Priority Need on LATF allocation for Roads Project

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	
Places where roads are severely damaged and considered first	80	20	0	0	0	100
Those wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty are considered first	40	60	0	0	0	100
Priority of projects do influence allocation of LATF	0	100	0	0	0	100

The respondents were asked to rate the influence of priority need on the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council. The feedback of this item is as indicated in table 4.36. .

Majority of the respondents as shown by 80% strongly agreed that places where roads are severely damaged are considered first and 20% of the respondents agreed with the statement.

The findings further show that 40% of the respondents strongly agreed that those wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty are considered first and 60% of the respondents agreed with this statement. All the respondents agreed with the statement that priority of road projects do influence allocation of LATF. The findings show that priority of road projects influence the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

4.3.3 Respondents' Opinions on why LATF Roads Projects are not completed as Planned

The researcher sought to determine from the respondents on why roads projects initiated are not completed, the respondents cited as follow.

- i) Inadequate allocation of LATF for roads projects.
- ii) Councilors' interference in LATF allocation for projects.
- iii) Councilors demanding bribes from contractors, thus compromising completion rate and quality of projects.

4.4 Analysis of Interview Schedules

The analysis of information gathered from the interview is analyzed

4.4.1 Allocation of LATF for Water, Health and Roads Projects

The researcher sought to determine on approximation the amount of LATF allocation of LATF for the last five year for the three projects in Ogembo Town Council. The allocations of LATF as was established from the interview schedule include:

- i) Water project Ksh 750,000
- ii) Health project Ksh 850,000
- iii) Roads project Ksh 10,000,000

4.4.2 Criteria used by the Council to Allocate LATF for Projects

The Town Clerk (interviewee) was asked the criteria used to allocate LATF for water, health and roads projects, the respondent indicated that LATF is shared equally across all wards in spite of the ministerial policy guidelines giving the criteria.

4.4.3 Local People's Involvement in Identification, Planning and Implementation of Projects

Since the projects are initiated for the benefit of the residents, they should be involved in identifying, planning and implementation. The researcher sought to determine the level to which the local people are involved in identifying, planning and implementation of water, health and roads projects in Ogembo town Council. It was established that the local people are involved in LASDAP stakeholders' consultative meetings in identifying and prioritizing projects but they are never involved in the implementation of the projects.

4.4.4 Response on Support of Criteria used by the Council in allocating LATF for Projects

The researcher sought to determine whether the respondent supported the criteria used by Ogembo Town Council to allocate LATF for water, health and roads projects. The respondent indicated that the criteria used was wrong since the system of sharing LATF equally across the wards make projects not to be completed since the funds allocated are thinly spread to all projects.

4.4.5 Abiding by the Ministerial policies on Utilization of LATF

The researcher sought to determine whether Ogembo Town Council abides by ministerial policies on how local authorities are supposed to utilize LATF set a side for projects, the respondent agreed. The respondent indicated that these ministerial policies are understood by the officers of the council, but when they are tabled before the council, councilors reject their directives and instead put pressure that the LATF be shared equally in all wards.

4.4.6 Response on the Existence of Projects Started Three years ago but have not been Completed

The researcher went a head and asked to determine whether there were LATF projects of water, health and roads that were to be implemented three years ago and are yet to be completed, the respondents agreed. That is due to inadequate allocation of LATF to these projects.

4.4.7 Challenges facing Ogembo Town Council in Implementing LATF Projects

The researcher sought to determine from the respondent on challenges facing the implementation of water, health and roads projects in Ogembo Town Council. The challenges that were identified include:

- i) Inadequate allocation of LATF to these projects due to pressure from political leaders who demand equal sharing of the funds.
- ii) Huge statutory debts held by the council usually take more of the LATF which could be allocated to projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF THE FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS AND FURTHER STUDY

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary of the findings, conclusions, recommendations and suggestions for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

5.2.1 Bio-Data Information

a) Gender

Gender of the respondents indicated that majority of the groups of the respondents from the three projects, that is, water, health and roads were male.

b) Age brackets of the Respondents

The results indicate that all water projects officers are aged between 26-35 years. Among public health officers, 25% are aged between 18-25 years and the other 75% are in the age brackets of between 25-36 years. Roads officers who are aged between 25-35 years comprised of 77.8% and the remaining 22.2% are in the age brackets of between 36-45 years.

c) Educational Level of the Respondents

The field findings indicate that the majority of water project officers are 'O' level holders as depicted by 50%, some 27.8% indicated that they are diploma holders while the remaining 22.2% are Bachelors degree holders. None of the officers hold either 'A' level or Masters Degree as their highest educational level. All the public health officers are holders of diplomas and none of them holds 'O' level, 'A' level, and first degree or master's degree level of education. Among roads officers, majority of them as represented by 83.3% indicated that they are 'A' level holders while some 16.7% of them are diploma holders. None of the roads officers is a holder of 'O' level, first degree or master's degree.

d) Respondents' Work Experience

The study established that 50% of the water project officers have worked in the council for a period of between 15-20 years and the remaining 50% have worked for a period of 5 to 10 years. Among public health officers, 40% have a work experience of between 1 to 5 years

and the other 60% have worked for a period of 5 to 10 years. As for the roads officers, 50% of them have worked for a period of 5-10 years and the remaining 50% have work experience of 15 to 20 years.

5.2.2 Allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

The results indicated that all the respondents from the water and public health projects reported that the allocation of LATF for the last five years is approximately less than one million shillings. On the other hand, the respondents in roads project reported that the allocation of LATF is approximately 5-10 million shillings.

5.2.3 Rating the allocation of LATF for the Water, Public Health and Roads Projects in the Council

The results indicated that 50% of the respondents rated the allocation of LATF for water projects as fair and the other 50% felt that the allocation is poor. All the respondents from public health projects rated the allocation of LATF as poor. Among the respondents from roads projects, 75% cited that the allocation of LATF is fair and the remaining 25% indicated that the allocation as poor. None of the respondents from the three projects cited the allocation of LATF as excellent or good. This implies that there is inadequate allocation of LATF these projects.

5.2.4 Influence of Ministerial policies for Allocation of LATF for Water, Health and Roads Projects

The findings indicated that all the respondents from the three projects either agreed or strongly agreed that Ministerial policies give criteria of LATF allocation to projects and encourage proper utilization of LATF allocated to projects. The findings further indicated that all the respondents strongly disagreed that Ministerial policies on allocation of LATF for projects do not influence LATF allocation. This means that Ogembo Town Council should adhere to the ministerial policy guidelines when allocating LATF to water, health and roads projects.

5.2.5 Improving Ministerial policies for Allocation of LATF for Roads, Health and Water projects

The results indicated that majority of the respondents agreed that by imposing severe penalties to councils which don't utilize LATF effectively on projects will improve the ministerial guidelines, and all the respondents did agree that the guidelines can be improved by conducting regular inspection and evaluation of LATF projects. The entire group of the

respondents disagreed that withholding further disbursement to councils which don't utilize funds effectively on projects will improve ministerial policies for allocation of LATF.

5.2.6 Response on the Influence of Politics on LATF Allocation for Water, Health and Roads Projects

All the respondents from the three projects indicated that politics influence allocation of LATF for projects. Councilors demand more LATF allocations for their wards

5.2.7 Extent to which Politics Influence the Amount of LATF Allocation for Projects

The findings indicated that all the respondents either agreed or strongly agreed that political leaders always influence more funds allocated to their wards. The respondents also agreed that politicians argue that wards that have not benefited should be considered first and that LATF is shared equally according to the number of wards.

5.2.8 Causes of Non-completion of Water, Health and Roads Projects

The results showed that all the respondents from the three projects agreed that interference from councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours causes non-completion of LATF projects. Other causes which are either strongly agreed or agreed by the respondents are, some councilors don't encourage completion of projects initiated by their predecessors and equal sharing of LATF for projects to all wards.

5.2.9 Ways of Improving Allocation of LATF for Water, Health and Roads Projects

The findings established that all the respondents were of the opinion that enough funds should be allocated to complete these projects, the allocated funds should be strictly used for the allocated projects and when doing estimates for the projects, always give some allowances for price fluctuations as a way of improving allocation of LATF.

5.2.10 Ways of Improving the Actual Allocation of LATF for Water, Health and Roads Projects

All the respondents agreed that Ogembo Town Council should strive to properly utilize the available LATF, the council should allocate LATF according to cost of projects and that the council should ask or request for more LATF from the ministry.

5.2.11 Influence of Estimated Cost of Water, Health and Roads Projects on Allocation of LATF

The findings indicated that the entire group of the respondents strongly agreed or agreed that the under-costing of the projects always hinder completion, estimated cost of projects influence allocation of LATF and nobody cares about the cost of projects for as long as funds have been allocated. All the respondents disagreed that the estimated cost of projects does not influence the allocation of LATF

5.2.12 Residents' Involvement in Identifying, Planning and Implementation of Water, Health and Roads Projects

The results indicated that all the respondents from the three projects disagreed that the residents of Ogembo Town Council are involved in identifying, planning and implementation of the projects.

5.2.13 Respondents' Opinions on why LATF Projects are not completed as Planned

The findings indicated that the respondents felt that the water; health and roads projects are not completed as planned because of inadequate allocation of LATF. On the other hand, councilors' interference in LATF allocation and their demand for favours from contractors compromises completion of projects.

5.2.1.4 Respondents' Opinion on Priority need on LATF allocation to Water, Health and Roads Project.

The findings showed that the respondents felt that LATF allocation to priority need in water, health and roads projects should be considered as prioritized.

5.3 Conclusions

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher concludes that:

Ministerial Policies give criteria of LATF allocation to projects and encourage proper utilization of LATF allocated to projects.

The researcher observes that there is a likelihood of allocation which then disadvantages other wards' projects.

The respondents also agreed that politicians argue that wards that have not benefited should be considered first and that the number of wards that LATF can be shared equally.

Under-costing of the estimated cost of water, health and roads projects always hinder completion and estimated cost of projects influence allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council.

Prioritization of a project influences allocation of LATF to water, health and roads projects in Ogembo Town Council.

5.4 Recommendations

The researcher makes the following recommendations in order to improve allocation of LATF as well as to enhance proper utilization and completion of projects for the local people of Ogembo Town Council:

Ministerial Policies should be followed strictly because they stipulate the allocation criteria and use of LATF in the council.

The councilors should desist from interfering with the allocation of LATF to various projects. The ministry should put in place severe punishment for errant councilors who influence or interference with the allocation of LATF meant for projects.

Projects undertaken by Ogembo Town Council need to be allocated enough funds for project completion while taking care of rate of inflation on cost of materials.

Prioritized projects by the citizens need to be considered first for LATF allocation in Ogembo Town Council.

Local people should be encouraged to participate in identifying, prioritizing, and monitoring in the implementation of projects because these projects are initiated to benefit them. This will make the local people feel that they own the projects.

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APPENDIX I

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

NELCO MASANYA SAGWE,

P.O.BOX 185,

NYAMIRA.

20/02/2010.

Dear Respondent,

Ref: Respondent's Questionnaire

I am a Master of Arts Student in Project Planning and Management, University of Nairobi, carrying out a research on the Factors Influencing Allocation of LATF for projects in Ogembo Town Council.

The purpose of this letter is to request you to allow me to conduct a research in your institution. The findings from this study will be used for academic purposes and not any other purpose.

The information collected will be kept confidential.

Thanks in advance for your acceptance.

Yours faithfully,

Nelco Masanya Sagwe

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR WATER OFFICER

You are kindly requested to fill in the blank spaces at the end of each question or statement by simply putting a tick where appropriate.

SECTION A: BIO-DATA

1. What is your gender?

a) Male

b) Female

1. What is your age?

a) 18-25 yrs

b) 26-35 yrs

c) 36-45 yrs

b) 46-55 yrs

2. What is your highest level of education?

a) 'O' level

b) 'A' level

c) Diploma

d) Degree

e) Masters

Others, please specify.....

4. How many years of work experience do you have?

a) 1-5 yrs

b) 5-10 yrs

c) 10-15 yrs

d) 15-20 yrs

e) Over 20 yrs

SECTION B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION

5. Approximately, how much LATF has been allocated by Ogembo Town Council to water projects for the last five years?

a) Less than 1 million

b) 1 million to 5 million

c) 5million to 10 million

d) Over 10 million

Any other response.....

.....

6. How can you rate the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council?

a) Excellent

b) Good

c) Fair

d) Poor

Briefly explain your response.....

.....

7. In which way do Ministerial Policies influence allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council? use the rating scale, SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree and UD=Undecided

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Give criteria of LATF allocation to water projects					
Encourage proper utilization of allocated LATF					
No influence on LATF					

Any other, specify.....

8. How can the Ministerial Policies for allocation of LATF be improved?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
By imposing severe penalties to councils which don't utilize LATF properly on projects.					
By withholding further disbursements to councils which don't utilize LATF properly on projects.					
The Ministry to conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF projects.					

Any other, specify.....

9. Does politics influence the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo Town Council?

a) Yes

b) No

,Explain your response.....

10. What influences the amount of LATF allocation to water projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Political leaders always influence more funds to be allocated to their wards					
Politicians argue that wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty should be considered first					
The number of wards that LATF can be shared equally					

If any other, explain.....

.....

11. What is the cause of non-completion of LATF water projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Interference from councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours				
Some councilors don't encourage completion of projects initiated by their predecessors				
Equal sharing of LATF for water projects to all wards				

Suggest others.....

.....

12. In what way can the allocation of LATF for water projects be improved in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Allocating enough funds to complete water projects				
Funds allocated for water projects should be strictly used for that purpose				
When doing estimates for water projects, always give some allowances for price fluctuations				

Give any other suggestion.....

13 How can the actual allocation of LATF for water projects be improved by Ogembo Town Council

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Ogembo Town Council should strive to properly utilize the available LATF				
Ogembo Town Council should allocate LATF according to cost of water project				
Ogembo Town Council should request for more LATF from the Ministry				

If any other, explain.....

14. In what way does the estimated cost of water projects influence the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
The estimated cost of water project does not have any influence on the allocation of LATF				
Under costing of the projects always hinder completion				
Cost of the project give the estimate of how much funds it requires for completion				
Nobody bothers about the cost of water project for as long as funds have been allocated				

Briefly give criteria used.....

15. Are the residents of Ogembo Town Council involved in identifying, planning and implementation of water projects?

a) Yes

b) No

Briefly explain your response.....

16. How does priority need influence the allocation of LATF for water projects in Ogembo

Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	D A
Places where rivers or water resource is far are considered first				
Those Wards that have not benefited from the kitty are considered first				
Priority of projects do influence allocation of LATF for projects				

Suggest any other influence.....

17. In which way are the residents of Ogembo Town Council involved in project identification, prioritization and implementation?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
The residents of Ogembo are only involved in the identification and prioritization				
The residents of Ogembo Town Council are involved in every step of water project				
The residents of Ogembo Town Council are supposed to be involved in water projects				

18. In your opinion, why are most LATF water projects not completed as planned?

(i).....

(ii).....

.....

APPENDIX VI

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR ROADS OFFICER

You are kindly requested to fill in the blank spaces at the end of each question or statement by simply putting a tick where appropriate.

SECTION A: BIO-DATA

1. What is your gender?

a) Male

b) Female

2. What is your age?

a) 18-25 yrs

b) 26-35 yrs

c) 36-45 yrs

d) 46-55 yrs

3. What is your highest level of education?

a) 'O' level

b) 'A' level

c) Diploma

d) Degree

e) Masters

Others, please specify.....

How many years of work experience do you have?

- a) 1-5 yrs
- b) 5-10 yrs
- c) 10-15 yrs
- d) 15-20 yrs
- e) Over 20 yrs

SECTION B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION

5. Approximately, how much LATF has been allocated by Ogembo Town Council to roads projects for the last five years?

- a) Less than 1 million
- b) 1 million to 5 million
- c) 5million to 10 million
- d) Over 10 million

Any other response.....

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6. How can you rate the allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council?

- a) Excellent
- b) Good
- c) Fair
- d) Poor

Briefly explain your response.....

7. In which way do Ministerial Policies influence allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council? Use the rating Scale, SA=Strongly Agree, A=Agree, SD=Strongly Disagree, DA=Disagree and UD=Undecided

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
They give the criteria of LATF allocation to roads projects					
They encourage proper utilization of LATF allocated to projects					
They do not influence LATF allocation to roads projects					

Any other response.....

8. How can the Ministerial policies for allocation of LATF be improved?

Response					
By imposing severe penalties to councils which don't utilize LATF effectively on projects.	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
By withholding further disbursements to councils which don't utilize LATF effectively on projects.					
The Ministry to conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF projects.					
The ministry should conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF projects					

Any other suggestion.....

9. Does politics influence the allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council?

a) Yes

b) No

Explain your response.....

10. What influences the amount of LATF allocation for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Political leaders always influence more funds to be allocated to their wards					
Politicians argue that wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty should					
be considered first					
The number of wards that LATF can be shared equally					

If any other, explain.....

.....

11. What is the cause of non-completion of LATF roads projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Interference by councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours					
Some councilors don't encourage completion of projects initiated by their predecessors					
Equal sharing of LATF for roads projects					

Suggest any other cause.....

.....12

. In what way can the allocation of LATF for roads projects be improved in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Allocating enough funds to projects					
Funds allocated for roads projects should be strictly used for that purpose					
When doing estimates for roads project, always give some allowances for price fluctuations					

Give any other suggestion.....

13. How can the actual allocation of LATF for roads projects be improved by Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Ogembo Town Council should strive to properly utilize the available LATF					
Ogembo Town Council should allocate LATF according to cost of roads project					
Ogembo Town Council should request for more LATF from the Ministry					

If any other, explain.....

14. In what way does the estimated cost of roads projects influence the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
The estimated cost of roads project does not have any influence on the allocation of LATF					
Under costing of the projects always hinder completion					
Cost of the project give the estimate of how much funds it requires for completion					
Nobody bothers about the cost of roads project for as long as funds have been allocated					

Briefly give any other criteria used.....

15. Are the residents of Ogembo Town Council involved in identifying, planning and implementation of roads projects?

a) Yes

b) No

Briefly explain your response.....

.....

16. How does priority need influence the allocation of LATF for roads projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
Places where roads are severely damaged are considered first					
Those Wards that have not benefited from the kitty are considered first					
Priority of projects do influence allocation of LATF for projects					

Give any other influence.....

.....

17. In which way are the residents of Ogembo Town Council involved in project identification, prioritization and implementation?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA	UD
The residents of Ogembo are only involved in the identification and prioritization.					
The residents of Ogembo Town Council are involved in every step of roads project					
The residents of Ogembo Town Council are supposed to be involved in roads projects					

18. In your opinion, why are most LATF roads projects not completed as planned?

(i).....

.....

(ii).....

.....

APPENDIX III

QUESTIONNAIRES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

You are kindly requested to fill in the blank spaces at the end of each question or statement by simply putting a tick where appropriate.

SECTION A: BIO-DATA

1. What is your gender?

a) Male

b) Female

2. What is your age?

a) 18-25 yrs

b) 26-35 yrs

c) 36-45 yrs

a) 46-55 yrs

3. What is your highest level of education?

a) 'O' level

b) 'A' level

a) Diploma

b) Degree

c) Masters

Others, please specify.....

.....

4. How many years of work experience do you have?

a) 1-5 yrs

b) 5-10 yrs

c) 10-15 yrs

d) 15-20 yrs

e) Over 20 yrs

SECTION B: SPECIFIC INFORMATION

5. Approximately, how much LATF has been allocated by Ogembo Town Council to health projects for the last five years?

a) Less than 1 million

b) 1 million to 5 million

c) 5million to 10 million

d) Over 10 million

e) Any other response.....

6. How can you rate the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council?

a) Excellent

b) Good

c) Fair

d) Poor

Briefly explain your response:.....

.....

7. In which way do Ministerial Policies influence allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
They give the criteria of LATF allocation to health projects				
They encourage proper utilization of LATF allocated to projects				
They do not influence LATF allocation to health projects				

Any other response.....

8. How can the Ministerial Policies for allocation of LATF be improved?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
By imposing severe penalties to councils which don't utilize LATF effectively on projects.				
By withholding further disbursements to councils which don't utilize LATF properly on projects.				
The Ministry to conduct regular inspection and evaluation of LATF projects.				

Any other suggestion.....

9. Does politics influence the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council?

- a) Yes
- b) No

Explain your response.....

10. What influences the amount of LATF allocation for health projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Political leaders always influence more funds to be allocated to their wards				
Politicians argue that wards that have not benefited from the LATF kitty should be considered first				
The number of wards that LATF can be shared equally				

If any other, explain.....

.....

11. What is the cause of non-completion of LATF health projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Interference by councilors who pressurize contractors to give them certain favours				
Some councilors don't encourage completion of projects initiated by their predecessors				
Equal sharing of LATF for health projects				

Suggest other causes.....

.....

12. In what way can the allocation of LATF for health projects be improved in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Allocating enough funds to project				
Funds allocated for health projects should be strictly used for that purpose				
When doing estimates for health projects, always give some allowances for price fluctuations				

Give any other suggestion.....

13. How can the actual allocation of LATF for health projects be improved by Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Ogembo Town Council should strive to properly utilize the available LATF				
Ogembo Town Council should allocate LATF according to cost of health project				
Ogembo Town Council should request for more LATF from the Ministry				

If any other, explain.....

14. In what way does the estimated cost of health projects influence the allocation of LATF in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
The estimated cost of health project does not have any influence on the allocation of LATF				
Under costing of the projects always hinder completion				
Cost of the project give the estimate of how much funds it requires for completion				
Nobody bothers about the cost of health project for as long as funds have been allocated				

Briefly give any other criteria used.....

.....

15. Are the residents of Ogembo Town Council involved in identifying, planning and implementation of health projects?

a) Yes

b) No

Briefly explain your response.....

.....

16. How does priority need influence the allocation of LATF for health projects in Ogembo Town Council?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
Places where there are no health facilities are considered first				
Those Wards that have not benefited from the kitty are considered first				
Priority of projects do influence allocation of LATF for projects				

Give any other influence.....

.....

17. In which way are the residents of Ogembo Town Council involved in project identification, prioritization and implementation?

Response	SA	A	SD	DA
The residents of Ogembo are only involved in the identification and prioritization.				
The residents of Ogembo Town Council are involved in every step of health project				
The residents of Ogembo Town Council are supposed to be involved in health projects				

18. In your opinion, why are most LATF health projects not completed as planned?

(i).....

(ii).....

.....

(iii).....

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