FACTORS INFLUENCING SUSTAINABLITY OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS IN KENYA: A CASE OF DAY SECONDARY SCHOOLS, LAIKIPIA WEST CONSTITUENCY, LAIKIPIA COUNTY

BY

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DECLARATION

This project report is my original work and has not been presented for a degree or any award in any other university.

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DEDICATION

This research project report is dedicated to my beloved wife, Jacquiline Arange, for her valuable support, encouragement and patience during the research project report writing period.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDC/CDF	Constituency Development Committee/Fund.
CDCC	Constituency Development Coordinating Committee.
CSO	Civil Society Organizations.
DDO	District Development Officer.
DFs	Devolved Funds.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment.
GoK	Government of Kenya.
MIS	Management Information System.
MLALADF	Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Fund.
MP	Member of Parliament.
MPLADS	Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme.
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization.
PMC	Project Management Committee.
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences.
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme.

ABSTRACT

Despite the increased funding in the Education sector by the Laikipia West Constituency Development Fund, most of her day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects have not been completed and sustained. This research therefore sought to assess the factors influencing sustainability of Community Development Fund Infrastructure Projects in Kenya: A case of secondary day schools, Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County. Though the CDF scheme has been in existence since 2003, the infrastructure remains inadequate and unsustainable. The study had four objectives: influence of funding level; influence of leadership turnover; influence of literacy level of local PMCs; and influence of community involvement on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency of Laikipia County, Kenya. The study adopted a descriptive survey approach that combined both quantitative and qualitative techniques. The target population included respondents involved in the implementation CDF infrastructure Projects for secondary day schools in Laikipia West Constituency. These included local PMC members, the principals, chiefs, government representatives and CDF Contractors whose total was 145. Stratified random sampling was used to arrive at the sample. Yamane formula was used to arrive at the sample size that was 48. The study used structured questionnaire and a key informant interview to collect primary data. A pilot study to ensure validity and reliability was done in five schools in the neighbouring Laikipia East Constituency. Secondary data was also obtained from past reports and publications. Computer software, Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) was used to do descriptive statistics. Results were presented in frequency and percentage tables. More than 50% of the respondents stated that level of funding, leadership turnover, literacy level and community involvement affected up to 25% of the projects completed on time, within budget and with the expected quality. The four factors, thus, significantly influenced timely completion, conformity to budget and Quality of the project; and hence sustainability of the projects; and hence sustainability of the Day Secondary School CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West constituency, Laikipia County. Most of the respondents in the area of study were not satisfied with the literacy levels of the CDF infrastructure project management committee in identification of projects, appraisal for procurement, negotiations and approval, implementation, evaluation standards and current distribution of projects. The study recommends that CDF funding mechanism be improved for more sustainable projects. The CDF act should also be amended to prevent incoming leaders from terminating projects that are already in the process of implementation. In addition, literacy levels be highly regarded during the recruitment of PMC members while implementers should put effort to ensure communities are more involved in implementation and evaluation of CDF infrastructure projects. This study has obtained data that could be helpful to schools administration, local administration, the CDF board and the national government in their efforts to increase sustainability of CDF infrastructure of projects. It has also added to the body of knowledge that would proof beneficial to academicians, researchers and students interested in the subject matter of the study.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Scoping Paper of 18th January, 2010, by International Budget Partnership, Cape Town, states that Constituency Development Fund (CDF) schemes are decentralization initiatives which send funds from the central government to each constituency for expenditure on development projects intended to address particular local needs. A key feature of CDF schemes is that Members of Parliament (MP) typically exert a tremendous degree of control over how funds are spent. The practice was first adopted in India, but gained prominence when Kenya established a CDF in 2003. Based on the perceived success of the Kenya model and various political and historical drivers, the trend has spread to other African countries and across the world in recent years. The countries that have adopted some form of a Constituency Development Fund include India, Malaysia, Philippines, Honduras, Nepal, Pakistan, Jamaica, Solomon Islands, Ghana, Kenya, Tanzania, Uganda, Zambia, Malawi, Southern Sudan and Namibia.

The paper further indicates that India, where the CDF initiative was first adopted, has two CDF-style schemes: the Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) at the national level and the Member of Legislative Assembly Local Area Development Fund (MLA-LAD) for the Legislative Assembly of each of India's 28 States. The MPLADS scheme was instituted in India in 1993 under the dominant national party, the Congress Party. Under the MPLADS, an equal amount is allocated annually to each single-member parliamentary constituency; the funds are to be used for works of developmental nature with emphasis on the creation of durable community assets based on the locally felt needs. The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation has overall responsibility for managing the funds. Each State government must designate a Nodal Department which is responsible for coordination with the Ministry and effective supervision (including physical inspection) of the work on site. The MPs recommend projects which are sanctioned by the District Authority who is directly responsible for implementation. The District Authority identifies the agency to be used to execute the

project; this may be a local government, government agency or NGO. The District Authority is also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the guidelines with regard to admissible expenditure.

Although the Kenya CDF was established before Uganda's, the notion of allocating funds to MPs for development purposes in their constituencies reportedly stretches back a number of years in Uganda (AFLI, 2007). The idea gained ground during the 7th Parliament when the President held discussions with MPs and pledged to ease the burden MPs experienced from pressure put to them by constituents asking for financial support for development projects in their areas. The Ugandan government sent a mission to Kenya to study how the Kenya CDF worked. Subsequently the 2005 State of the Nation Address included an announcement by President Yoweri Museveni that MPs would be given funds for development in their constituencies as part of the proposed CDF. During a plenary session 9 September 2005, Parliament adopted the proposal to allocate 2.95 Billion shillings for the CDF.

Similar to Kenya, Tanzania has been in ongoing process of decentralization since Policy Paper on Local Government Reform I 1998 and the resultant LG Reform Program (LGRP) were set in motion (Mshana, 2009). Tanzania's approach to local government reform is to decentralize through devolution (D by D), thus alleviating poverty by improved service delivery brought about by increased political, administrative and fiscal autonomy at the local level. Intergovernmental transfer systems which sent funds from central government to local level were set up to support these development objectives, including the Tanzania Social Action Fund (established in 2000), followed by the Local Government Capital Development Grant System in 2004. Key weaknesses in these systems have emerged, including the need for better role clarification of levels of government and increased fiscal and administrative control by local government authorities. Against this backdrop, the implementation of a CDF in Tanzania has been under debate for a number of years. Similar to Uganda, a government study tour to Kenya was conducted in July 2008 to glean lessons from the Kenyan experience. The possible establishment of a CDF in Tanzania was considered in Parliamentary Committee and then in President Jakaya Kikwete proposed the establishment of the CDF in August 2008, in order to

assist MPs in implementing development projects and to reduce the 'daily nuisances' that MPs face in their constituencies. One of the stated intentions was to relieve MPs embarrassment at constituent requests which they could not accommodate. On 3 July 2009 the Constituencies Development Catalyst Fund (CDCF) Act was gazetted in Parliament and in August was signed by the President.

In Kenya the Constituency Development Fund (CDF), which was established through the Constituency Development Fund Act of 2003, is one of the most innovative funding strategies ever made by the government of Kenya. Despite the advent of devolution via the Constitution of Kenya, 2010; amendments to the CDF Act have still been made and more funds allocated.

Situated in the Rift Valley Province of Kenya, Laikipia West (Figure 1) is a mixed zone of arid pastoralism in the low-lying drier areas and high potential farming in the higher, wetter areas Presently, Laikipia West is a multi-ethnic constituency with the majority of Kenya's tribes resident in the area. It has a total population of 224,431; 110,049 being male; 114,382 being female. It accommodates 55,705 households in an area of 3,891.40Km^2 (KNBS, 2010).

In terms of contemporary development challenges, Laikipia West is marked by low water availability where only 16% of households have access to piped water and there have been low investments in water projects to date. Similarly, investment is also required for the road network which is currently in 'deplorable' condition and the education and health sectors which suffer from a lack of personnel resulting in a 26% literacy rate and a doctor/population ratio of 1:271,729 (GoK, 2009).

Since the introduction of CDF in 2003, the Laikipia West Constituency has received about 338million Kenya Shillings in CDF allocations (CDF Secretariat Report, 2012). Although the spirit of CDF was to bring the communities to the centre of development issues affecting them, the projects initiated by CDF have only met the basic requirements and but have not been sustained.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Constituency Development Funds are some of the established schemes which send funds from the central government to each constituency for expenditure on development projects intended to address particular local needs. The government of Kenya has increasingly set aside funds for CDF projects for which 35.2 Billion was set apart for the year 2015/16 financial year (Obala & Shiundu, 2015). The largest amount of the allocated money is spent on education, and in particular day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects. However, several studies shows a challenge in the successful implementation of CDF projects in the country ((Patrick & Ngugi, 2014)) it pays to know through facts and statistics whether it is true that most of the projects initiated by CDF have not been able to sustain themselves but become a burden to the taxpayer. Despite this, studies on factors that influencing sustainability of constituency development fund projects day secondary schools, of Laikipia west constituency, Laikipia county are by large scarce and inconclusive. The research therefore aimed at investigating these factors among day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County.

Purpose of the study

The purpose of the study was to assess the factors influencing sustainability of Community Development Fund projects in Kenya; A case of day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County.

1.4 Objectives of the study

This study was guided by the following objectives:

i. To assess the influence of funding level on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.
ii. To examine the influence of leadership turnover on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.
iii. To establish the influence of literacy level on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

iv. To assess the influence of community involvement on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

1.5 Research Questions

This study aimed at answering the following research questions

i. How does funding level influence sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency?
ii. To what extent does leadership turnover influence sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency?
iii. What is the influence of literacy level on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency?
iv. How does the community involvement influence sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency?

1.6 Significance of the Study

To the local administration, information gathered from the study is relevant and could inform them on policy formulation with regard to the influence of funding level, leadership turnover, and literacy level and community involvement on sustainability of secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. To the national government, the study has obtained insight that could inform it on how to identify with the recipient constituencies and how to provide institutional support so as to enable sustainability of CDF projects, not only in Laikipia West Constituency but throughout the country. In face of increasing government allocation to CDF understanding of factors influencing sustainability of CDF funded projects could lower wastage and misappropriation of public funds. The study, thus, sought to empower local PMCs and other project workers at the Constituency with a basis of monitoring and evaluating projects for sustainability. National, regional and global institutions with similar Development Fund projects could therefore benefit from the insights gained from the study.

1.7 Delimitation of the Study

The study aimed at assessing the factors that influence sustainability of Constituency Development Projects in Laikipia West Constituency. Laikipia West Constituency has six wards: Githiga, Igwamiti, Marmanet, Ol Moran, Salama and Rumuruti. The local project committees were the respondents of the study while selected key informants that participated in the Constituency Development Fund projects in Laikipia West Constituency of Laikipia County, were the CDF manager, the County director of Education and a national Government representative from the department of public works under the Ministry of Transport, Infrastructure Housing and Urban Development. The key informants were only contacted to shed light on the relevant technical legal and social issues. Primary data was obtained through structured questionnaires and through use key informant schedule shall be collected by way of structured questionnaires. The study also obtained secondary data through review of appraisal reports, Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) reports, books, records, journals, and newspapers.

1.8 Limitations of the study

Due to limited time and resources, the area of study was selected purposively. The findings, thus, could only be applicable to this target area and others with similar conditions. The accuracy of the results was pegged on assumption that respondents expressed their feelings objectively. Anticipated limitation included fear of respondents from talking about the CDF projects especially those in support of the CDF administration and negative response from those opposed to the CDF administration. To overcome this, the researcher assured the respondents that the study was purely academic and the responses are to be held in confidence. In addition, the researcher-respondent rapport was utilized to prevent the respondents from feeling like they are being investigated. Standard, structured questionnaire was used to avoid inconsistencies, while informal discussions came in handy to fill in loose ends. These considerations enabled the findings to be representative and general.

1.9 Basic assumptions of the study

The study made the assumption that the respondents were objective in the way they responded to the questions. It, further, assumed that the respondents gave honest and objective answers to the questionnaires.

1.10 Definition of the significant terms used in the study

Community involvement: Level of engagement of the locals in project identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiation and approval; implementation and supervision; evaluation and maintenance.

Constituency: A geographically defined area, represented by a Member of Parliament as political leader to coordinate social, economic or political interests of the local people.

Constituency Development Fund: Decentralized initiative which sends funds from the central government to each constituency for expenditure on development projects intended to address particular local needs.

Funding level: Measure of completeness of financing to the project tasks meant to meet the scheduled timeframes and quality requirements.

Infrastructure project: Tangible undertaking with clear tasks and time frame meant to serve and meet long term needs and objectives.

Leadership turnover: Rate of change of Member of Parliament within a specified period of years.

Literacy level: Measure adequacy of skill and competencies required to perform specified tasks of a project .

Project Sustainability: Measure of maintenance of project objectives during and after the implementation phase of the project.

1.11 Organization of the study

Chapter One covers the origin, nature, and context of CDFs globally, regionally, nationally and in Laikipia West Constituency. The similarities, differences, gains and challenges are stated in the background of the study. It proceeds to state the research problem, the purpose of the study, the research objectives, research questions and significance of the study. It then discusses the limitations, defines the delimitation of the study and concludes with definition of the significant terms used in the study.

Chapter two presents the literature review with regard to influence of funding level, turnover of leadership, literacy level of PMCs and community involvement on sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects globally, regionally, nationally and locally. The theoretical and conceptual frameworks relied upon are discussed alongside the findings by other researchers. The chapter, then, proceeds to state the knowledge gap captured followed by a summary of the literature review.

Chapter Three clarifies the research design, the targeted population of the study, the sample size, selection and sampling procedure. It also discusses the research instruments including their relevance, administration, validity and reliability. Chapter three ends with a discussion of the proposed data collection methods, procedures and analysis methods, followed by the operational definition of the identified variables. Chapter Four goes into the data analysis, presentation and interpretation that was done to enable the researcher to report on the research findings. Chapter Five shows the summary of findings, discussions, conclusions and recommendations; followed by suggestions for further studies and contributions to body of knowledge.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter reviews the four objectives and how these relate generally to sustainability of CDF projects and narrows down to day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. It briefly discusses sustainability with regard to CDF infrastructure projects and the theoretical framework that guides the study, followed by the conceptual framework and the knowledge gap that necessitates the study. The chapter summary gives a summary of the literature reviewed and discusses the conceptual framework in brief.

2.2 Sustainability and CDF infrastructure projects

A project is sustainable when it continues to deliver benefits to the project beneficiaries and/or other constituencies for an extended period after the initial financial assistance has been terminated (European Union, 2006). Project sustainability is a major challenge in many developing countries. Consequently, large number of projects implemented at huge costs often tends to experience difficulties with sustainability. Major donors such as the World Bank and the Asian Development bank and the bilateral aid agencies have been expressing concerns on this matter (Khan, 2000).

Sustainable projects are able to continue with their goals, principles, and efforts until desired outcomes are achieved (US Department of Labour, 2010) Sustainability enables a project to maintain its operations, services and benefits during its projected life time (Khan, 2000). Although many beneficiaries think that guaranteeing the sustainability of a project means finding the resources to continue it “as is” beyond the grant period, ensuring sustainability really means making sure that the goals of the project continue to be met through activities that are consistent with the current conditions and workforce development needs of the region, including the needs of both workers and industry (US Department of Labour, 2010).

Guarantors of project funds should be aware that expenditure of any grant funds on activities related to sustainability and sustainability planning must be consistent with the guarantor’s

statement of work, and in accordance with all relevant rules and regulations that apply to their grants (US Department of Labour, 2010). The issue of sustainability should be seen within time and changing social, economic and political contexts. Therefore arguably, a project that is seen as worth sustaining today may not be so in future. For example, in case of Sri Lanka paddy production which formed the mainstay of the agricultural economy only a few years ago, does not appear to be all that profitable nor is it sustainable, under the current market economic conditions. However, what is also important to note is that if a government for reasons better known to itself, decides to provide support to a certain activity and maintain its sustainability without regard to its economic viability, then that is a choice that the government has made and that the issue of sustainability of such an activity should be seen purely from the perspectives of a decision taken by such a government. Therefore, in the case of paddy production in Sri Lanka, government may decide to sustain paddy production by providing price and other forms of subsidy to the producers and ensure its production sustainability (and not economic sustainability). Such sustainability through subsidy will no doubt benefit the paddy producers and thus serve a social purpose, but only at the cost of other perhaps more profitable investments that could be made in the economy (Khan, 2000).

Sustainability is increasingly perceived as a necessary tool for understanding the social, economic and environmental consequences associated with the way that projects and their support systems are designed, constructed, operated, maintained and eliminated (Thomson, El-Haram, & Emmanuel, 2011). According to Junior and Carvalho, (2013) the need for the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainability should be incorporated into project management.

This study sought insight and knowledge on the implementation of CDF projects. CDF projects are important in the development of the country. According to Samwel and Oino (2013), since 2003 when the Government of Kenya introduced CDF, it has had tremendous impact among the rural communities in Kenya especially in fighting poverty at the grassroots. The authors argue that the success of CDF as a rural poverty alleviation strategy is not only associated with availability of funds, but also with a myriad of factors, which include, beneficiary participation

and involvement and consultative decision making among all parties involved, prioritizing needs by the locals through consultations and effective communication, good leadership and coherent and transparent phase-out plans. This study focused on factors that influence sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects in the day secondary schools in Laikipia County due to recognition of the fact that CDF is very important to the development in the area.

2.3 Funding level and sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects

The Constituency Development Funds: Scoping Paper of 18th January, 2010 by International Budget Partnership, Cape Town, states as follows "Constituency Development Fund (CDF) schemes are decentralization initiatives which send funds from the central government to each constituency for expenditure on development projects intended to address particular local needs. A key feature of CDF schemes is that Members of Parliament (MP) typically exert a tremendous degree of control over how funds are spent. The paper, further states that the major argument in favour of CDFs is that they skirt bureaucratic hassles which weaken the efficiency and effectiveness of the usual government development programmes. Has this approach in funding been able to sustain projects in other parts of the world during and beyond their projected life span. How about Laikipia West Constituency, our area of study?

Planning for sustainability requires a clear understanding of the concept of sustainability and operational indicators that may be used in monitoring sustainability over time. An important category of indicators include measures of capacity building in the recipient community. Secondly, planning for sustainability requires the use of programmatic approaches and strategies that favor long-term project maintenance. Arguably, potential influences on sustainability may derive from three major groups of factors: project design and implementation factors; factors within the organizational setting; and factors in the broader community environment (Mona & Bone, 2000). Funding is an important factor in the design and implementation factors.

A number of factors can contribute to projects being sustainable. These include good planning, strong relationships with partners, communities and policy makers involving potential continuation funders at an early stage; monitoring, evaluating and communicating the project's

impact development skills to embed learning continuity of staff and volunteers. This could also include the development of a diverse funding package with several income streams (Big Lottery Fund, 2016). A project is sustainable if recipients continue to experience the intended economic benefits even after economic inputs have ceased. Theoretically to CDF projects, by sending funds directly to constituency level and enabling communities to identify their own local development priorities, funds are spent faster, and spent on the right things. Is this the case Worldwide? Is this the case in Africa? Is this the case in Kenya? What about Laikipia West Constituency? If so, the researcher expects the initiated projects to be sustained.

2.4 Leadership turnover and sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure Projects.

Almost all kind of institutions, firms, departments and (sport) teams are organized in some kind of hierarchical structure and guided by a leader. Societies are lead by politicians or ideological leaders, firms are conducted by managers, departments are guided by directors and teams are headed by coaches. Previous experimental studies have shown that the introduction of leading by example in form of a sequential game structure yields higher contributions to the public good then simultaneous contributions, see for example Güth et al.(2007. (Rivas & Sutter, November 2009) and Gächter et al. (2010). (Eriksson, Evans, & Morgan, 2007) find this positive effect only if returns are not commonly known. The importance of leadership, and in particular of leading by example, becomes clear when thinking about important guides in social and ideological movements like Mahatma Gandhi or Martin Luther King. But also in every-day situations, leadership is an important form of organization and motivation of a group of individuals. Leader turnover is a common process, whereby the circumstances of a leader turnover differ from situation to situation. Leaders are replaced because they are retired, or because they resign voluntarily, or because they are fired. The later is often the case when firm performance or the leader's performance is low. A turnover can take place internally, i.e. from within the institution, firm, department or team substitutes the previous leader, or the leader is replaced externally, i.e. by a person from outside the institution, firm, department or team.

High labour turnover in any organization is a concern as it causes many inconveniences, and especially to an industry where skills are not easy to get. Although labour turnover can be accepted as inevitable, some organizations see this as unnecessary cost and develop strategies to encourage staff retention. Knowing how much staff turnover costs would cause an organization to make realistic decisions about the value of investing in a programme aimed at staff retention and how much they should consider investing in this area (Loquercio, Hammersley, & Emmens, July 2006). The most common situation, in which a leader turnover in a firm or team takes place, is when the group performance is low. The negative relationship between firm or team performance and leader turnover is widely confirmed in the corporate governance literature, Maximiano (2006) and Lafuente and García Cestona (2010). With the example of Chief Executive Officers (CEOs), Huson et al. (2004) find that relative performance improvements are greater when successor CEOs are hired from outside the firm than when they are insiders. Similarly, Borokovich et al. (1996) show that, for forced dismissal, abnormal stock returns are significantly positive for an external turnover announcement and significantly negative for an internal replacement.

A study by Munguti, (2011) established that as a result of labour turnover in Bible Translation and Literacy organization, there were increases in financial costs of the projects that came as a result of increased separation costs, increased recruitment costs as well as increases in salaries for new staff and increases of commodity prices that came as a result of extended time lines. There was extension of activity time lines that came as a result of time lost during the period that the organization was looking for a replacement as well as when the new staff were being trained. Human resource time taken only for doing exit interviews and paperwork for one departing employee, as well as reviewing job applications and interviewing new candidates translated to 32% of working hours in a month. Elsewhere project leaders need to train new employees as well as those who had to do extra work left by other employees. The study found that labour turnover compromises quality of work as a result of lost expertise and others doing work that they are not well trained to do, as well as having more workload, effectively loosing attention to quality of work but concentrating on finishing the tasks. The study established that there was a negative relationship between labour turnover and sustainability of donor funded projects.

In this current study the leaders are the elected members of Parliament and, therefore, hired internally from the community. Could this have a negative effect on the sustainability of day secondary school infrastructure CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency?. This is what this study sought to establish.

2.5 Literacy level of local PMC and Sustainability of day Secondary School CDF Infrastructure projects

Literacy is important because it affects our human resource capability. A nation's human resource capability is the key to future competitiveness in an age when barriers to trade are disappearing, capital can be moved quickly, and natural resources are comparatively lowly valued (Bloom, Burrows, Lafleur, & Squires, 2011). Projects with basic skills gap report a range of costs to their business with efficiency related costs being most common: between a third to a half of employers with a basic skills gap reported an increase in the number of errors made by staff, a constraint on the introduction of new and/or more efficient processes, and/or a reduction in product or output quality (Trinh, et al., 2016).

The Project Committee is recognized in the CDF Amendment Act 2007 as the committee responsible for implementation of a project. It may be nominated or elected, or may be pre-existing, such as school boards. The PMCs play a pivotal role in CDF project implementation; it is at this level that project requests/proposals are raised, approved projects implemented, procurement and documentation undertaken and subsequent M&E takes place.

The CDF Act, further, recognizes the Constituency Development Fund Committee, Project Committee and District Project Committee as public entities and, therefore, they are bound by government procurement rules and regulations, meaning they must employ government procurement methods. PMC’s initiate a request for funding based on a felt need. The PMC can be of several types; an existing institution committee, a registered development group. Or can be formed solely for the purpose of the project. Most CDFC’s require a BQ and work plan be prepared as supporting documentation for the request for funding, to ensure that the project cost

is realistic and project viable, CDF guidelines require that informal community initiatives be registered with the DSS (district social services) for the sake of accountability.

Literacy level in the PMCs, can cause serious delays in project approvals along the project cycle with regard to expected procedure and accountability. The literacy rate in Laikipia West Constituency is only 26% (GoK, 2009) but that of day secondary school staff is quite high. Probably some may not be literate in the field of project management. This project sought to establish the effect of literacy levels on the performance of CDF infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia west constituency.

2.6 Community involvement and sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects.

According to UNDP a community is defined as a group of people living in a geographical defined area, or a group that interacts because of common social, economic, or political interests. Communities do contain interest groups and they are made up of individuals, but they are more than interest groups and are more than the sum up of the individuals who make them up. The individual men, women and children, some rich, some poor, do not just co-exist in a shared space. They interact in many different ways, some visible, some invisible. The existence of community is not something that can be demonstrated, it is a philosophical point of departure that is shared, albeit implicitly, by most of the key players (Scouten & Moriarty, 2003). Feldman et al. (2000), state that participation provides a collaborative process by which community inhabitants reach common goals, engage in collective decisions, and create places, and these places, in turn, serve as material expressions of their collective efforts.

Kabwegyere and Adholla, (1981) argue that socio-economic factors such as education, rural or urban residence, sex, age, marital status, income, religion and family size influence participation. They argue that if the score on each of these variables is low then participation is reduced and in that context, development becomes insignificant. According to Hosain (2001) the integration of a program with the social and cultural settings of its beneficiaries and operating circumstances becomes specially important if the activity is not to be rejected after assistance ends. Further,

programs which attempt to function in ways inconsistent with local traditions or assume changes in behavior patterns, have a high risk of failure. The involvement of local communities can promote sustainability by building a base of support and fostering a sense of local ownership of programs as working through local communities makes it easier to take advantage of traditional organizations and indigenous practitioners and benefit from their knowledge of what may work or not work in a society (OECD, 1987). One of the factors contributing to the weaknesses of civil society is that the concept of non-governmental organizations was imported from outside by donor agencies in response to the African states, therefore inward looking and less engaging when it comes to policy issues to aid development (Lekorwe and Mpabanga, 2007). The system has been imposed unilaterally without negotiation with any African government (Duffield, 1992). As the system evolves donors shift from channeling funds through governments towards NGOs and roles previously played by governments are now being taken over by NGOs who implement programs inconsistent with the community settings (Lekorwe and Mpabanga, 2007).

Interpreted broadly the concept of a development project concerns the steps taken to translate an idea about helping communities to meet an identified need into practical actions (strategies or a project) that will substantially change people's lives for the better. According to Diwakwa (1981), development projects are diverse in nature. Some are geared to providing tangible (infrastructural) goods like road construction project, housing construction project, construction of markets, culvets and digging of cements wells. But, some projects are geared to providing intangible (non-infrastructural) public goods like control of water pollution, provision of security through crime prevention, and public health projects relating to the reduction in air population. This research project was concerned with the factors influencing sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects in Kenya: A case of day secondary schools, Laikipia West constituency, Laikipia county.

Are the local PMCs involved in the choice and management at all stages of the projects for purposes of ownership and sustainability. Is this the case practically in Laikipia West Constituency in Laikipia County?

A development project sets out to meet a perceived need by a sequence of activities, which includes identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiation, implementation and evaluation. The sequence has been adapted by Baum, (1982) that was later presented by Diwakwa (1991:4) in his paper "The Project Cycle: A General Reflection" Discussion of the Baum cycle in Figure 1.

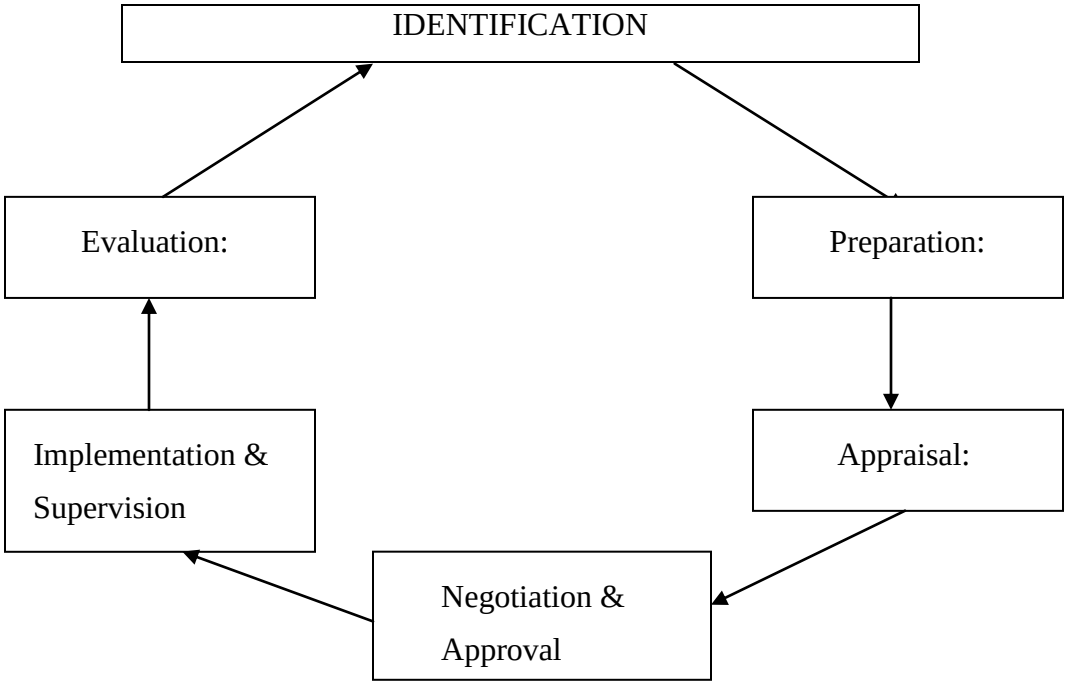

Figure 1: The Baum Project Cycle

Source: The Baum Cycle as presented by Diwakwa (1991:4) in his paper "The Project Cycle: A General Reflection"

The six stages as presented by Diwakwa (1991:4) were discussed as follows starting with Project Identification stage. At Project Identification stage the problems identified in the development plan for which programmes have been drawn up are paid a special attention. This means that the social demand of the affected communities will be isolated and be paid close attention. Project identification must involve members of the communities affected or, at least, their acknowledged representatives.

Secondly, at the Project Preparation stage, concrete proposals on how to meet the identified social demands of the communities are prepared. Available resources are assessed. Potential resources explored and the machinery for implementing the project identified. Similarly, the target group, a tentative costing, time-table for activities, and partners to be involved in the project are identified in the proposal. Project preparation can be done in-house, but when sophisticated machinery and complex activities are involved, outside consultants can be hired to do it. Thirdly, the project appraisal is a screening process which subjects all aspects of the proposed project to scrutiny. Here the concern is with the practicability, workability, or feasibility, economy and viability of the project. Yet again, the entire proposal can be approved without modification.

Fourthly, at the Project Negotiation stage, the approved draft will be marked for sponsorship. This can take the form of defending the budget for the proposal before a budget allocation committee, or for negotiating with funding agencies within and outside the country. This process intends to pool all the necessary resources, especially funds and to obtain a legal backing for the project before it is implemented. The fifth stage, Project Implementation, constitutes the turning-point of any project. For unless properly implemented project is not worth than a mere wishful expression. At this stage attempts will be made to translate the stated objectives into practical realities by use of available resources. Care must be taken at this stage to minimize delays in action and also to keep financial expenditure to a reasonable limit without compromising the attainment of the objectives of the project.

Lastly, Project Evaluation is a process of assessing and analyzing a project with a view to identifying trouble spot or constraints. This exercise can take place either before, during or after the project is implemented. Pre-implementation evaluation is often referred to as appraisal, feasibility study, or extant evaluation. The evaluation that takes place during the process of implementation is called monitoring. But, the evaluation which takes place after the implementation, as reflected in the Baum Cycle, is referred to as impact assessment or expost facto evaluation.

2.6 Theoretical Framework

The proposed study will be guided by Rational Choice Theory and Participatory Theory. Rational Choice theory will be used to explain why persons as individuals or groups choose certain funding level, how they cope with leadership turnover and literacy levels in development projects; and the decisions that go into the choice and adoption of particular opinions in the execution projects that are funded by the CDF. Participation theory will be used to assess the operating environment of CDF projects, how the level of involvement in the execution of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects, particularly in Laikipia West, influences sustainability of the projects.

2.6.1 Rational Choice Theory

Rational Choice Theory is an approach used by social scientists to understand human behavior. The approach has long been the dominant paradigm in economics, but in recent decades it has become more widely used in other disciplines such as Sociology, Political Science, Anthropology, public policy and even Community Development Studies. In project planning and management, rational choice theory is based on the fundamental tenets, which hold that people freely choose their behavior and are motivated by the avoidance of failure and the pursuit of projects that addresses their felt needs. The theory posits that people evaluate their choice of actions in accordance with each option's ability to produce the maximum benefits.

Rational Choice Theory generally begins with consideration of the choice behavior of one or more individual decision-making units which in basic economics are most often consumers and/or firms (Coleman, 1990). The rational choice theorist often presumes that the individual decision-making unit in question is “typical” or “representative” of some larger group such as buyers or sellers in a particular market. Once individual behavior is established, the analysis generally moves on to examine how individual choices interact to produce outcomes. This theory posits that the choices made by buyers and sellers are the choices that best help them achieve their objectives, given all relevant factors that are beyond their control (Coleman, 1990). In the proposed study, project beneficiaries and provider of CDF (Government) may be seen in the analogy of the buyer and the seller respectively. The basic idea behind rational choice theory is

that people do their best under prevailing circumstances (Coleman, 1990). For instance, the consumer will choose the most preferred alternative. If the consumer is indifferent between two or more alternatives that are preferred to all others, he or she will choose one of those alternatives.

In this study, members of the community (buyers or consumers of development projects) have several forms and levels through which they can get involved in the management of CDF initiated projects. These may serve as the alternatives, but the choices they make must reflect their interest, capacity as well as commitment/desire in the development projects. People have different interest and their pursuit of certain issues may be dictated by whether or not their interests will be best served. Capacity here refers to ability to participate in any initiative with least external support. For instance the level and form of community involvement in the management of CDF projects may be determined by their level of skills/education, access to other resources, and even influence or esteem.

Thus, the study seeks to bring forth the general tendency to make decisions and/or to get involved in the management of CDF projects is mainly brought about by funding level, leadership turnover, literacy level, and the general level of community involvement rather than the person/community's duty to participate in local development in whichever way they can.

2.6.2 Arnstein's Theory of Participation

Perhaps the seminal theoretical work on the subject of community participation was by Arnstein, (1969) . The particular importance of Arnstein's work stems from the explicit recognition that there are different levels of participation, from manipulation or therapy of citizens, through to consultation, and to what we might now view as genuine participation. The assumption here is that there are eight main levels of participation, starting with manipulation at the lowest level of the ladder all the way up to citizen control at the highest level of the ladder.

Figure 2 shows these levels from the one with the least level involvement to the highest.

8.	Citizen Control
7.	Delegate Power
6.	Partnership
5.	Placation
4.	Consulatation
3.	Informing
2.	Therapy
1.	Manipulation

Figure 2: A Ladder of Participation by Arnstein, (1969)

The limitations of Arnstein's framework are obvious. Each of the steps represents a very broad category, within which there are likely to be a wide range of experiences. For example, at the level of 'informing' there could be significant differences in the type and quality of the information being conveyed. Realistically therefore, levels of participation are likely to reflect a more complex continuum than a simple series of steps. The use of a ladder also implies that more control is always better than less control. However, increased control may not always be desired by the community and increased control without the necessary support may result in failure.

The research study sought to overcome the ambiguity of these levels by use of a five point Likert scale to gauge the level of involvement of the respondents in the six stages of the project Cycle. This would ensure that participation was gauged from the capacity and willingness of the respondents to engage in the tasks.

2.7. Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for the study showing the four independent variables on the left and the dependent variable on the right is presented in the figure 2.

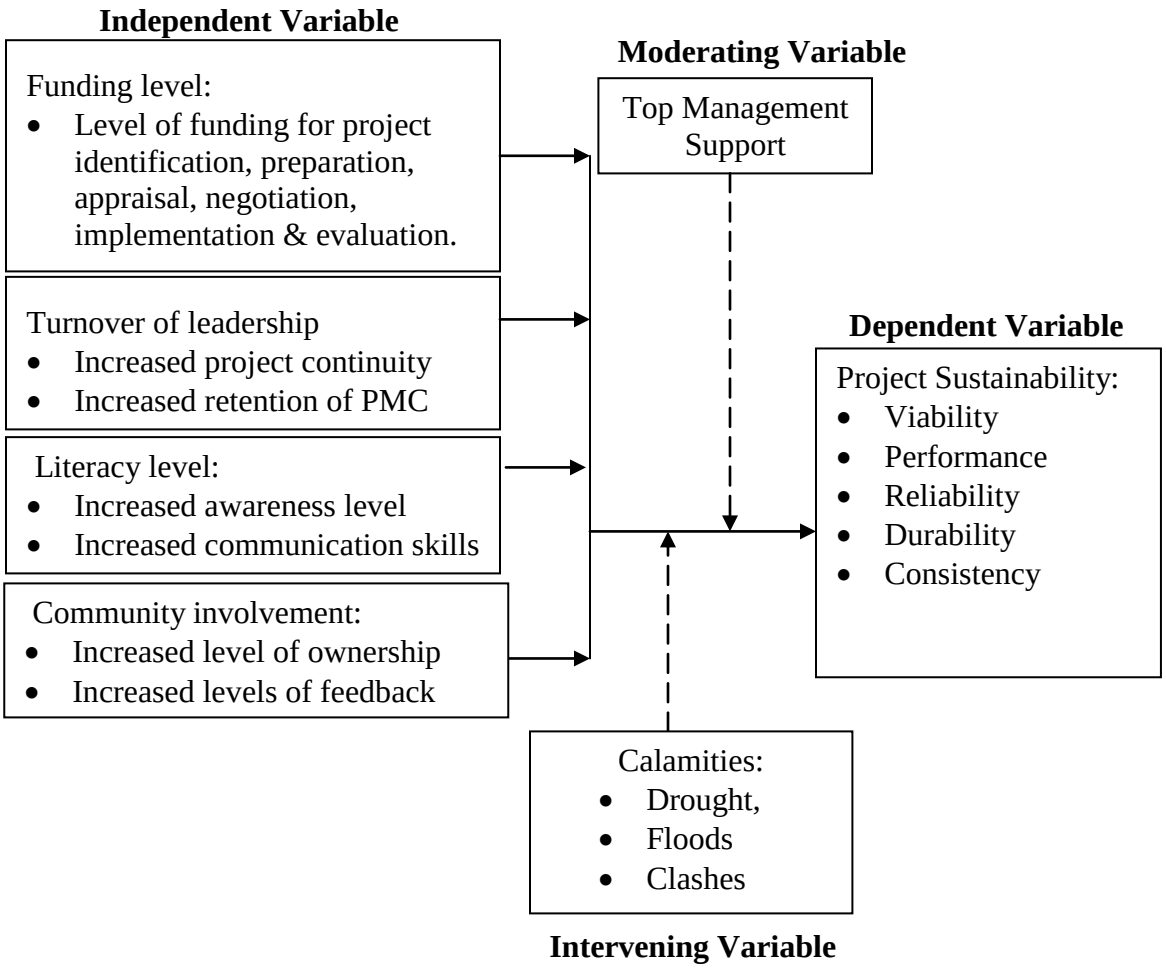

Figure 3: Conceptual Framework

The moderating and intervening variables with their indicators are also shown with a dotted line in the figure. These were taken care of in the research project by use of interview schedules to the key informants to prevent them from being extraneous to the research.

2.8 Knowledge Gap

The Scoping Paper of 18th January, 2010, by International Budget Partnership, Cape Town, states that apart from the more theoretical debate around the constitutionality and relevance of CDFs, practical issues have arisen around implementation. There is little comparative data on design and practical impacts of these programmes despite a proliferation of CDF schemes on multiple continents. Such information is needed by civil society groups who wish to engage in debates in their own country around the possible establishment, proposed expansion, or suggested reforms of CDFs. Further, there is no study on the sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects with regard to day secondary schools in Laikipia West constituency, Laikipia county.

2.9 Chapter Summary

From the literature reviewed it is evident that funding level; influence of leadership turnover; influence of literacy level of local PMCs; and influence of community involvement definitely influence sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency of Laikipia County, Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the design, the target population, sampling procedure, methods of data collection and analysis. It further discusses how the validity and reliability of the research instruments was ensured, as well as the operational definition of the variables.

3.2 Research Design

This study adopted a descriptive survey approach with combination of both qualitative and quantitative techniques. Triangulation formed the basis of the data collected and analysis for purpose of validation. The study area was selected purposively from the national frame as well as the key informants of the project. The local community was selected using probability sampling. qualitative research was used since it would give a wide range of interconnected interpretive practices, and thus a better understanding of the subject matter at hand" (Denzin and Lincoln, 2000).

3.3 Target Population

The study targeted respondents involved in the implementation CDF infrastructure Projects for secondary day schools in Laikipia West Constituency of Laikipia County, Kenya. These were local PMC members (Chairperson and treasurer) who manage the day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects on a regular basis, the secretaries that were also the principals, and the local administration (chiefs). It also targeted the key informants in form of government representatives (Ministry of Education and Ministry of Public Works) and CDF Contractors. There are 34 Day Secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency. The target population was 145 as shown in the Table 3.1.

Table 3:1 Target population

Strata	Population
CDF Manager	1
Project Management Committee	68
Local Administration	6
School Principals	34
Ministry of Public Works	1
County Director of Education	1
CDF Project Contractors	34
Total	**145**

3.4 Sampling Size and Procedure

To ensure generalization of the findings, a two level multi-stage sampling was used to select a specified number of sub-locations which will be the focus area. Stratified random sampling was used to select the PMC representative sample from each of the secondary day schools. . Under stratified sampling each sub-population is sampled independently. The appropriate sample size for this study was determined using Yamane (1967) formula for calculating the sample size for small populations.

The sample size was 45 as determined by Taro Yamane(1967) formula for small samples:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N * (e)^2}$$

In which

n-the sample size

N-the population size

e-the acceptable sampling error

* 95% confidence level and p=0.5 are assumed.

The list of schools provided by the sub-county director of education provided the sampling frame. The sample was proportionately allocated in the different strata. Purposive sampling was used select key informants who included CDF manager, County Director of Education, and Department of Public works official.

Table 3:2: Sample Size

Strata	**Population**	**Sample**
CDF Manager	1	1
Project Management Committee	68	21
Local Administration (Chiefs)	6	2
School Principals	34	11
Ministry of Public Works representative	1	1
County Director of Education	1	1
CDF Project Contractors	34	11
Total	**145**	**48**

3.5 Research Instruments

The study used questionnaires and key informant interview to obtain primary data. A Questionnaire was used to collect data from teachers. The use of the questionnaire reduced the researcher's biases which might result from personal characteristics of interviews (CR, 2014). The researcher gave questionnaires and picked them immediately. The questions in the questionnaire were organized along the objectives of the study.

An interview guide was developed to get information from respondents who could give an in-depth knowledge on factors that influence sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects in schools. The interview guide was based on the objectives of the study. Document analysis was used to gather secondary data.

3.5.1 Data collection Methods and Procedures

Both primary and secondary data collection methods were used. The primary data was collected using structured questionnaires and key informant interviews and focused Group discussion. Questionnaires had both open and closed ended questions with sub-sections on the four objectives of the study. Interview guide with open ended questions was used to collect information on the four study objectives from the selected key informants. Open ended questions were used to provide for probing and seeking clarification on key areas of the stakeholder participation. On the other hand, secondary data was collected by review of existing documents and reports with respect to the CDF projects in Laikipia West district. The documents were included the project design document, strategic plan and evaluation reports. Documents from other government departments related to the CDF projects were reviewed. The purpose of the review was guided by the four study objectives.

3.5.2 Piloting & Testing of Research Instrument

Pre-testing of the research instrument was done in the neighbouring Laikipia East District with similar characteristics. A questionnaire was administered to 5 persons (about 10% of sample size). The resultant feedback was then be analysed for validity and reliability in line with the four research objectives.

3.5.3 Validity of Research Instrument

To ensure validity the instruments were subjected to review by a research expert with a purpose of satisfying that the questions therein address the objectives of the study. In this case the expert was research supervisor. In addition a random sample of 5 respondents from the population in the neighboring constituency was pretested and analyzed for relevance with reference to content, criteria and construct of the instrument.

3.5.4 Reliability of Research Instrument

A pilot study was done to 5 respondents who represented 10% of the study sample, in the neighboring Laikipia East Constituency. The pilot study was done in an area with similar

characteristics and analysed for consistency and accuracy. A test –retest method showed that the respondents were consistent and accurate in their feedback, thus indicating that the instruments were reliable.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques and presentation

Descriptive data analysis that captured frequency distributions and percentages was done on quantitative data. Computer software called Statistical Program for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 20 was used in doing data analysis to do data analysis. Qualitative data analysis was used to supplement interpretation of quantitative data. To analyze the interviews qualitatively, according to Bogner et al. (2009:35), attention must be focused on thematic units, similar topics that are approached by different interviewees. Triangulation will form the basis of analysis to ensure that both the qualitative and quantitative data collected and presented in the form of tables, percentages, bar graphs and pie-charts was captured in the study.

3.7 Ethical Considerations

The researcher sought authority to conduct research in Kenya from the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology's National Council for Science and Technology. The researcher also appended the letter of authority attained to the research proposal prior to commencement of any data collection. The study also ensured confidentiality of the information provided by the respondents in that it was obtained anonymously. Care was taken to acknowledge other person's work through proper referencing. The researcher took all steps necessary to ensure he does not to take advantage of the weaknesses of respondents in conducting the research, for instance, not taking into account the location and timing of the interviews. Sharing of information obtained can only be with the consent of the respondents.

3.8. Operational Definition of Variables

Research Objectives	Variable	Indicators	Means of Measuring	Measuring Scale	Data collection Tools	Data Analysis
1. To assess the influence of funding level on sustainability of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency.	Funding level	Adequate funding at identification, preparation, appraisal, negotiation, implementation, evaluation.	Budget reports Bank statements M&E reports CDF Circulars Site Meeting Reports	Interval, Nominal & Ordinal	Questionnaire' document analysis.	Descriptive (percentages, frequencies, mean, mode, median) standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and correlation coefficient.
2. To examine the extent to which change of leadership influences sustainability of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency.	Change of Leadership	Project continuity. Retention of PM staff	No. of incomplete projects completed. %age of previous staff retained.	Interval, Nominal & Ordinal	Questionnaire' document analysis	Descriptive (percentages, frequencies, mean mode, median) standard deviation, coefficient of variation, & correlation coefficient.
3. To establish the influence of Literacy level on sustainability of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency.	Literacy level	Increased awareness level Increased communication modes	Quantity & diversity of project issues known. Quantity & diversity of communication modes on project issues used.	Ordinal, Interval and Nominal	Questionnaire' document analysis	Descriptive (percentages, frequencies, mean, mode, median) standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and correlation coefficient.
4. To assess the influence of Community involvement on sustainability of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency.	Community involvement	Increased inputs Increased feedback	Financial inputs Labour inputs Material inputs Meetings attended Feedback reports	Ordinal, Interval and Nominal	Questionnaire' document analysis	Descriptive (percentages, frequencies, mean, mode, median) standard deviation, coefficient of variation, and correlation coefficient.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS PRESENTATION AND INTEPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter will interpret and analyze the data gathered in the study and present it in the form of tables, charts and graphs.

4.2 Background Information

The study sought information on the background of the respondents reached in the study. The findings are in the tables that follow.

4.2.1 Ward Respondent Resides in

The study sought to find out which ward the respondents resided in and presented the findings in the Table 4:1

Table 4:1 Ward in which Respondent Resides

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Rumuruti	14	33.3
Salama	9	21.4
Igwamiti	6	14.3
Githiga	4	9.5
Marmanet	4	9.5
Ol Moran	5	11.9
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4:1 show that one third of the respondents (33.3%) were based in Rumuruti, 21% were based in Salama and 14.3% were based in Igwamiti. This shows that most of the respondents were from urban area wards

4.2.2 Age of the Respondents

The study sought to find out the age of the respondents in the study and made the findings in the Table 4.2

Table 4:2 Age of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
25 -35	7	16.7
36 -45	24	57.1
46 - 55	11	26.2
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.2 shows that a majority of 57.1% of the respondents was aged between 36 and 45 years old. This shows that respondents in the study were middle aged.

4.2.3 Gender of the Respondents

The study sought to find out the gender of the respondents. The findings are in the Table 4.3

Table 4:3 Gender of the Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
male	18	42.9
female	24	57.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4.3 show that a majority of the respondents (57.1%) was female, while the remaining 42.1% was male. This shows that there were significantly more women than men reached in the study. It also suggest there is a higher number of women involved with CDF infrastructure projects compared to men.

4.2.4 Level of Education

The study sought to find out the level of education of the respondents reached in the study. The findings are presented the Table 4.4

Table 4:4 Level of Education of Respondents

Responses	Frequency	Percent
diploma/ certificate	24	57.1
bachelors degree	11	26.2
masters degree	7	16.7
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4:4 show that a majority of the respondents (57.1%) had either a diploma or a certificate qualification. degree, while 16.7% has masters' degrees. This shows that the respondents in the study are fairly well educated.

4.2.5 Project Committee Membership

The study sought to find out which committee the respondents identified with. The findings are in the Table 4.5

Table 4:5 Committee Respondents Identified with

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Projects Committee	7	16.7
Constituency Fund Committee	9	21.4
Location Committee	12	28.6
District Project Committee	11	26.2
Administration Committee	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4.5 show that slightly more than a quarter of the respondents (28.6%) were members of the locational committee, another 26.2% were on the district fund committee. This shows that the respondents were mostly involved at district and locational level when addressing CDF projects

4.2.6 Position in Committee

The study sought to find out what position, the committee members held in their respective committees. The findings are in the Table 4:6.

Table 4:6 Position held in PMC

Responses	Frequency	Percent
chairman	5	11.9
secretary	7	16.7
treasurer	5	11.9
ordinary member	14	33.3
others.	10	23.8
not applicable	1	2.4
Total	**42**	**100.0**

According to Table 4.6 found that one third of the respondents (33.3%) were ordinary members of their committees, while 23.8% held position other than chairman, secretary or treasurer on their committee. Only one respondent was not a committee member. This shows that nearly all the respondents were in a position to provide relevant information to the study.

4.3 Effects of Funding Levels on Projects

The study sought to understand how levels of funding affected sustainability of CDF projects. The findings are in the tables that follow.

4.3.1 Identification of CDF Projects

The study sought to find out how levels of funding affected the identification of CDF projects for day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.7

Table 4.7 Extent to which the funding level has affected identification of CDF project

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	9	21.4
moderate extent	18	42.9
Neutral	5	11.9
small extent	6	14.3
no extent	4	9.5
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.7 show that 42.9% rated the extent to which funding level affected project identification to a moderate extent, while another 21.4% stated it was to a great extent. This gives a total of 64.3% of the respondents reporting that funding level had a significant effect on the selection of CDF infrastructure projects. This shows that funding levels have a strong effect on identification of CDF project in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency. Views from Key Informant 1 indicated people were satisfied with how funds were distributed to different infrastructural projects except for some few who said there was no equal distribution of funds.

4.3.2 Influence on Project Preparation

The study sought to find out how levels of funding affected preparation of projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Extent to which funding level has influenced preparation of CDF infrastructure projects in Secondary Day Schools

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	12	28.6
moderate extent	23	54.8
neutral	3	7.1
small extent	2	4.8
no extent	2	4.8
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.8 show that 54.8% of the respondents indicated that the funding levels of CDF projects had affected their preparation to moderate extent, while 28.6% stated that it was to a great extent. This gives a total of 83.4% of respondents indicating that project preparations were significantly influenced by funding levels. This shows that funding level has significant impacts on the preparation of CDF school infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.3.3 Influence of Funding on Project Procurement

The study sought to find out whether funding levels of CDF projects affected procurement of the projects the findings are in the Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Extent Funding Level Affects procurement in Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	10	23.8
moderate extent	12	28.6
neutral	6	14.3
small extent	7	16.7
no extent	7	16.7
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.9 show that 28.6% of the respondents believed that funding levels affected procurement in CDF projects to a moderate extent. An additional 23.8% stated the effect of funding on project procurement was to a great extent. This shows that funding levels have a significant effect on project procurement in CDF infrastructure projects in schools in Laikipia West Sub County.

4.3.4 Influence of Funding on Negotiation/Approval of CDF Infrastructure Projects

The study sought to find out how much funding levels affected the negotiation and approval of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Influence of Funding on Project Approval

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	13	31.0
moderate extent	14	33.3
neutral extent	7	16.7
small extent	5	11.9
no extent	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.10 show that 33.3% of the respondents believed that funding affected project negotiation and approval to a moderate extent. Another 31% believed that the effect was to a great extent. This is 64.3% of the respondents indicating that funding levels had a significant effect on CDF project approval. This shows that

funding levels significantly affect project negotiation and approval. This was corroborated by key informant one who said that those infrastructural projects that were not completed were due to insufficient funding.

4.3.5 Influence of Funding on project Implementation

The study sought to find out if funding levels of CDF projects in Laikipia West were interrupting their implementation and supervision. Results are shown in Table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Influence of Funding on Project Implementation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	12	28.6
moderate extent	18	42.9
Neutral	5	11.9
small extent	4	9.5
no extent	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4:11 shows that 42.95% of the respondents believed that funding levels affected CDF project implementation and supervision to a moderate extent. Another 28.6% believed that the effect was to a great extent. This gives a total of 71.5% of the respondent reporting that funding levels have a significant effect on supervision and completion on implementation of CDF projects. This shows that funding levels have a significant impact on the implementation and supervision of CDF infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Sub County.

4.3.6 Influence of Funding Position on Project Evaluation

The study sought to find out if the funding level of CDF projects on their evaluation. The findings are in the Table 4:12

Table 4.12 Influence of Funding on Project Evaluation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	15	35.7
moderate extent	17	40.5
neutral	3	7.1
small extent	4	9.5
no extent	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4:12 indicate that 40.5% of the respondents believed that funding of CDF projects affected their evaluation to a moderate extent. An additional 35.7% reported that evaluation was affected by funding to a great extent. Therefore a total of 78% of the respondents reported that there was a significant effect of project funding on their evaluation. This shows that funding levels have a significant impact on evaluation of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.3.7 Effect of Funding Level on Project Distribution

The study sought to find out the effects of funding levels on the distribution of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Effect of Funding on Project Distribution

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	15	35.7
moderate extent	17	40.5
neutral	3	7.1
small extent	4	9.5
no extent	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

Table 4.13 shows that 40.5% of the respondents believed that the level of funding of CDF projects affected their distribution to a moderate extent. An additional 35.7% showed that distribution had been affected to a great extent. This gives a total of 76.2% of the respondents who reported that funding levels have a significant effect on distribution of CDF projects. Responses from Key Informant 2 showed that funds were well distributed throughout the constituency and that deliberate efforts were done to ensure this.

4.3.8 Influence of Funding on Project Completion by New leader

The study sought to find out if the funding of the projects affected whether they would be completed by new leaders. The findings are in the table 4:14

Table 4.14 Influence of Funding on project Completion by New Leaders

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	8	19.0
moderate extent	17	40.5
neutral	8	19.0
small extent	4	9.5
no extent	5	11.9
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The Table 4:14 shows that 40.5% of the respondents stated that funding of CDF projects affected completion by new leaders to a moderate extent. In addition 19% of the respondents stated that level of funding affected completion of new projects to a great extent. This gives a total of 59.5% of the respondents who reported that funding level of CDF projects has a significant impact on their completion by new leaders.

4.3.9 Personnel Training and Retention

The study sought to find out if funding levels of CDF projects affects the training and retention of staff. The findings are in the Table 4:15

Table 4.15 Influence of Funding on staff retention and Development

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	18	42.9
moderate extent	11	26.2
neutral extent	9	21.4
small extent	2	4.8
no extent	2	4.8
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4:15 show that 42.9% of the respondents believed that levels of funding affected retention and training of CDF staff to a great extent. An additional 26.2% reported that staff training and retention was affected to a moderate

extent. This adds up to 69.1% of the respondents who reported that level of funding for CDF projects has a significant effect on the retention and training of CDF staff.

4.3.10 Influence of Funding on Quality of Previously Identified Projects

The study sought to find out the effects of funding levels on the quality of previously identified projects. The findings are in the Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Influence of projects on Quality of previous Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	7	16.7
moderate extent	16	38.1
neutral	7	16.7
small extent	6	14.3
no extent	6	14.3
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in table 4:16 shows that majority (38.1%) of the respondents reported that funding levels affected quality of previous projects to a moderate extent. Another 16.7% of the respondents stated that quality of previous projects was affected to a great extent. This gives a total of 54.8% of the respondents who reported that the quality of projects was significantly affected by level of funding. Views from Key informant two indicated that the projects quality could be affected by low funding since this would encourage purchase of sub-standard materials.

4.3.11 Percentage of projects affected by Funding Issues

The study sought to find out what percentage of projects was affected by different funding issues. The findings are in the Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Percentage of projects affected by Funding Level

Parameter	Response	Frequency	Percent
Percentage of projects identified but never taken up	less 25%	5	11.9
	25%	22	52.4
	50%	7	16.7
	75%	5	11.9
	100%	3	7.1
Percentage of projects not Appraised	less 25%	13	31.0
	25%	19	45.2
	50%	5	11.9
	75%	3	7.1
	100%	2	4.8
Percentage of Approved projects not Funded	less 25%	7	16.7
	25%	18	42.9
	50%	10	23.8
	75%	5	11.9
	100%	2	4.8
Percentage of Appraised projects never completed	less 25%	2	4.8
	25%	17	40.5
	50%	14	33.3
	75%	6	14.3
	100%	3	7.1
Percentage of projects completed but never handed over	less 25%	3	7.1
	25%	15	35.7
	50%	6	14.3
	75%	13	31.0
	100%	5	11.9
	Total	42	100.0

4.4 Influence of Leadership Turnover

The study sought to find out the effects of leadership turnover on CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West constituency. The findings are presented in table form

4.4.1 Effect of Leadership Turnover on Project identification

The study sought to find out the effects of leadership turnover on the identification of projects in CDF projects in Laikipia West day secondary schools. The findings are in Table 4:18

Table 4.18 Effect of Leadership Turnover on Project Identification

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	3	7.1
agree	28	66.7
neutral	4	9.5
disagree	5	11.9
strongly disagree	2	4.8
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4.18 shows that majority (66.67%) of the respondents agreed, while another 7.143% strongly agreed, that leadership turnover affected the identification of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency day secondary schools. This gives a total of 73.813% of the respondents who believed that turnover of leaders affected the implementation of CDF funded infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.4.2 Influence of Leadership turnover on preparation of CDF projects

The study sought to find out the effects of leadership turnover on the preparation of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.19

Table 4.19 Influence Of Leadership Turnover on Preparation of CDF Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	3	7.1
agree	30	71.4
neutral	3	7.1
disagree	3	7.1
strongly disagree	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The Table 4.19 shows that majority (71.43%) of the respondents agreed, while 7.143% strongly agreed, that leadership turnover had an effect on the preparation of CDF funded infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. This gives a total of 78.573% of the respondents who believed that leadership turnover affects the preparation of CDF funded infrastructure projects in day secondary schools located in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.4.3 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Appraisal of Projects for Procurement

The study sought to find out the effects of leadership turnover on appraisal of projects in the study location. The findings are in the Table 4.20

Table 4.20 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Appraisal of Projects for Procurement

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	8	19.0
agree	24	57.1
neutral	3	7.1
disagree	5	11.9
strongly disagree	2	4.8
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4:20 shows that 57.14% of the respondents agreed while 19.05% strongly agreed that leadership turnover affected the appraisal of projects in the study location. This gives a total of 76.19% of the respondents who believed that leadership turnover affects the appraisal of CDF funded projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.4.4 Effect of Leadership turnover on negotiations and approval for procurement

The study sought to find out the effects of leadership turnover on negotiations and approval of CDF projects in the study location. The findings are in Table 4:21

Table 4:21 Effect of Leadership Turnover on Negotiations And Approval For Procurement

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	3	7.1
agree	16	38.1
neural	13	31.0
disagree	4	9.5
strongly disagree	6	14.3
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in table 4:21 shows that 38.1% of the respondents agreed, and another 7.143% strongly agreed, that leadership turnover affected the negotiation and approval of projects in the study location. In total 45.243% of the respondents indicated that leadership turnover affected the negotiation and approval of projects in the study location.

4.4.5 Effect of Leadership Turnover on implementation and supervision of CDF infrastructure projects

The study sought to find out the effects of leadership turnover on the implementation and supervision of CDF projects in the study location. The findings are in the Table 4.21.

Table 4.21 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Implementation and Supervision of CDF Infrastructure Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	5	11.9
agree	23	54.8
neutral	7	16.7
disagree	4	9.5
strongly disagree	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the table 4:21 show that 54.76% of the respondents agreed, while another 11.9% strongly agreed, that leadership turnover affected the implementation and supervision of CDF projects in the study location. This gives a total 66.66% of

the respondents who believed that leadership turnover affects the implementation and supervision of CDF projects in the study location.

4.4.6 Effect of Leadership Turnover on Evaluation of CDF Projects

The study sought to find out if leadership turnover was affecting the evaluation of the CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.22.

Table 4:22 Effects of Leadership Turnover On Evaluation Of CDF Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	17	40.5
agree	10	23.8
neutral	9	21.4
disagree	3	7.1
strongly disagree	3	7.1
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4:22 show that majority (40.48%) of the respondents strongly agreed, while another 23.81% agreed, that leadership turnover affects the evaluation of infrastructure projects funded by CDF. This gives a total of 64.29% of the respondents who believed that leadership turnover affects the evaluation of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency day secondary schools.

4.4.7 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Poor Distribution of CDF projects

The study sought to find out if leadership turnover led to the poor distribution of CDF projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.23.

Table 4:23 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Poor Distribution of CDF Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	18	42.9
agree	10	23.8
neutral	4	9.5
disagree	6	14.3
strongly disagree	4	9.5
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4:23 shows that 42.86% strongly agreed, while another 23.81% agreed, that leadership turnover had led to the poor distribution of CDF

infrastructure projects. This adds up to a total of 66.67% of the respondents who believe that leadership turnover is a cause of the poor distribution of CDF infrastructure projects in the day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.4.8 Effect of Leadership Turnover on Completion of Ongoing projects

The study ought to find out how the change from one leader to another affected the completion of ongoing CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.24.

Table 4:24 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Completion of Ongoing Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	9	21.4
agree	16	38.1
neutral	8	19.0
disagree	6	14.3
strongly disagree	3	7.1
Total	42	100.0

The findings in the Table 4.24 shows that majority (38.1%) of the respondents agreed, while another 21.43% strongly agreed, that projects initiated by one leader were not always completed by the nest leader. This gives a total of 59.53% of the respondents reporting that new leaders did not always complete CDF infrastructure projects initiated by their predecessors.

4.4.9 Effects of Leadership Turnover on Sustenance of Projects

The study sought to find out if projects initiated by one leader were sustained by a new leader. The findings are in the Table 4.25

Table 4.25 Effects Of Leadership Turnover On Sustenance of Projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	10	23.8
agree	18	42.9
neutral	4	9.5
disagree	10	23.8
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4:25 shows that 42.86% of the respondents agreed, while another 23.81% strongly agreed, that projects identified by one leader were not sustained by the next leader. This gives a total of 66.67% of the respondents who indicated that projects identified by one leader were not always sustained by the next leader.

4.4.10 Effect of Leadership Turnover on Project Quality

The study sought to find out if leadership quality affected the quality of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.26.

Table 4:26 Effect Of Leadership Turnover On Project Quality

Responses	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	4	9.5
agree	17	40.5
neutral	17	40.5
disagree	3	7.1
strongly disagree	1	2.4
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in the Table 4.26 show that 40.48% agreed, while 9.524% strongly agreed, that new leaders did not always maintain the quality of projects inherited from old leadership. This gives a total of 50.004% of the respondents who indicated that leadership turnover affects the quality of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.4.11 Percentage of projects affected by Leadership Turnover issues

The study sought to quantify the percentage of projects affected by selected leadership turnover issues. The findings are summarized in the Table 4.27.

Table 4.27 Percentage of projects affected by Leadership Turnover

Parameter	Responses	Frequency	Percent
Percentage of identified projects taken over by New Leader	less 25%	4	9.5
	25%	21	50.0
	50%	9	21.4
	75%	5	11.9
	100%	3	7.1
Percentage of Approved projects taken over by New Leader	less 25%	9	21.4
	25%	19	45.2
	50%	7	16.7
	75%	3	7.1
	100%	4	9.5
Percentage of on-going projects taken over by new leader	less 25%	8	19.0
	25%	15	35.7
	50%	4	9.5
	75%	11	26.2
	100%	4	9.5
Percentage of Evaluated projects taken over by incoming leaders	less 25%	4	9.5
	25%	23	54.8
	50%	9	21.4
	75%	5	11.9
	100%	1	2.4

The findings in the table 4.27 show that 50 percent of the respondents reported that only 25% of projects that had been identified by old leaders, were taken over by new leaders. On the percentage of approved projects taken over by the new leadership, 45.2% of the respondents stated that only 25% of approved CDF infrastructure projects were taken over. Another 21.4% reported that less than 25% of approved projects were taken over. On the likelihood that implement projects being taken over by a new leader, the study found that 35.2% of respondents reported that only 25% of

new projects were taken over by new leaders, while 19% reported that less than 25% of new projects were taken over by new leaders, on whether new leaders took over evaluated CDF infrastructure, the study found that 54.8% of respondents reported that only 25% of evaluated infrastructure projects were taken over by new leaders. Overall this shows that new leaders are very reluctant to take over existing CDF infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.5 Influence of Literacy level of local project management committees

The third objective of the study was to establish the influence of literacy level of local projects management committees. The findings were presented in different categories discussed below.

4.5.1: Literacy level of local CDF project management Committee with regard to identification of projects.

The study aimed at knowing if the respondents in the area of study were satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF project management committee with regard to identification of projects in their constituency. The findings were discussed in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28 Satisfaction with Literacy Level of PMC on Project Identification

Response	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	3	7.1
satisfied	10	23.8
neutral	7	16.7
not satisfied	16	38.1
extremely dissatisfied	6	14.3
Total	**42**	**100.0**

Table 4.28 shows that the majority (38.1%) was not satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF project management committee with regard to the identification of projects in their constituencies. 14.3% of the same were extremely dissatisfied adding up to 52.4% of those who were dissatisfied. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee is not satisfactory with regard to identification of projects in their constituencies.

4.5.2: Literacy level of local CDF management committee in project preparation.

The study aimed at knowing if the respondents in the area of study were satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF projects management committee in matters of project preparation in their respective constituencies. The findings were presented in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29 Satisfaction with The Literacy Level of PMC in Project Preparation

Parameters	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	4	9.5
satisfied	13	31.0
neutral	13	31.0
not satisfied	12	28.6
Total	**42**	**100.0**

Table 4:29 shows that 31.0% of the respondents were satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF infrastructure projects management committee in matters of project preparation. 9.5% were very satisfied with the same. This shows that a number slightly below average were satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF infrastructure projects management committee in matters of projects preparation.

4.5.3: Satisfaction with the literacy level of projects management committee with regard to procurement appraisal

The study sought out data on the extent of satisfaction the respondents had on the literacy level of their local CDF infrastructure projects management committee with regard to appraisal for procurement of CDF projects. The findings were presented in Table 4.30.

Table 4.30 Satisfaction with the literacy level of project management committee with regard to appraisal for procurement

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	3	7.1
satisfied	11	26.2
neutral	8	19.0
not satisfied	13	31.0
extremely dissatisfied	7	16.7
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.30 show that a total of 47.7% of the respondents were not satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF projects management committee with regard to appraisal for procurement of CDF projects. This shows that the literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee was not satisfactory with regard to appraisal for procurement of CDF projects.

4.5.4: literacy level with regard to negotiations and approval for procurement of CDF.

The study aimed at knowing the extent to which the respondents were satisfied with the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee with regard to negotiations and approval for procurement of CDF. The findings were presented in Table 4:31.

Table 4.31 Literacy Level of Your Local CDF Project Management Committee With Regard to Negotiations and Approval for Procurement of CDF

Responses	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	2	4.8
satisfied	6	14.3
neutral	9	21.4
not satisfied	17	40.5
extremely dissatisfied	8	19.0
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4:31 shows that a majority 40.5% of the respondents was not satisfied while 19% of the respondents were extremely not satisfied with the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee with regard to negotiations and approval for procurement of CDF. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project committee was highly not satisfactory with regard to negotiation and approval for procurement of CDF.

4.5.5: Literacy Level of PMC with Regard To Project Implementation

The study sought data on whether the respondents in the area of study were satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF infrastructure project management committee with regard to implementation. The findings were presented in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32 Literacy Level of PMC with regard to Project Implementation

Parameters	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	3	7.1
satisfied	6	14.3
neutral	15	35.7
not satisfied	12	28.6
extremely dissatisfied	6	14.3
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in table 4.32 show that 35.7% of the respondents were neutral. However, 28.6% and 14.3% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely not satisfied respectively, adding up to a total of 42.9% of those who were not satisfied. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee was moderately not satisfactory with regard to implementation.

4.5.6: Literacy level with regard to the standards of evaluation.

The study aimed at knowing if the CDF infrastructure project management committee had met their expected standards in evaluation. The findings were as presented in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33 Satisfaction on literacy level of CDF project management committee to evaluate projects

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	3	7.1
satisfied	12	28.6
neutral	6	14.3
not satisfied	17	40.5
extremely dissatisfied	4	9.5
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in table 4:33 shows that 40.5% of the respondent was not satisfied with the CDF infrastructure project management committee evaluation standards. 9.5% of the respondents were extremely not satisfied on the same. this shows that the evaluation standards of the committee were moderately not satisfactory.

4.5.7: Literacy level with regard to the current, uneven distribution of CDF projects.

The study sought to find out the extents to which the respondents in the area of study were satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF project management committee with regard to the regard to the current, uneven distribution of CDF projects within their respective constituencies. The findings were presented in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34 Literacy level of PMC and current uneven distribution of Projects

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	3	7.1
satisfied	6	14.3
neutral	8	19.0
not satisfied	14	33.3
extremely dissatisfied	11	26.2
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.34 shows that 33.3% and 26.2% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively with the literacy level of CDF infrastructure project management committee over the years with regard to the current uneven distribution of CDF projects. This shows that the literacy level of the respondents was highly not satisfactory with regard to the current uneven distribution of CDF projects within the constituency.

4.5.8: Literacy level with regard to incomplete initiated projects.

The study sought data on the extent of satisfaction of the respondents on the CDF infrastructure projects initiated by one leader but have not been completed by the next leader. The findings were as in Table 4.35.

Table 4.35 Project completion by Next Leader versus Literacy level of PMC

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	5	11.9
satisfied	7	16.7
neutral	7	16.7
not satisfied	12	28.6
extremely dissatisfied	11	26.2
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.35 show that 28.6% and 26.2% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure projects was highly not satisfactory with regard to the CDF projects initiated by one leader having not been completed by next leader.

4.5.9: Literacy level of PMC and retention of identified and performing skilled personnel in the projects.

The study aimed at knowing if the respondents in the area of study were satisfied with the allegation that previously identified and performing skilled personnel in the CDF project had not been retained. The findings were presented in Table 4.36.

Table 4.36 Literacy level of PMC and Retention of Identified Skilled personnel

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
very satisfied	5	11.9
satisfied	4	9.5
neutral	6	14.3
dissatisfied	17	40.5
very dissatisfied	10	23.8
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.36 show that 40.5% and 23.4% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively with the allegation that previously identified and performing personnel in the local CDF projects, had not been retained or trained further due to low literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee. This shows that the sustenance of skilled personnel in the

projects had not been attained due to low literacy levels of the project management committee.

4.5.10: Literacy Level of PMC and Quality of the completed projects.

The study sought data on whether the quality of completed CDF projects in the different school projects had not been maintained or improved as a result of low literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee. The findings are in Table 4.37.

Table 4.37 Literacy Level of PMC and Quality of the completed projects.

Parameter	Frequency	Percent
strongly agree	5	11.9
agree	18	42.9
neutral	4	9.5
disagree	7	16.7
strongly disagree	8	19
Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.37 show that 42.9% and 11.9% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed that quality of completed CDF infrastructure projects in the schools had not been maintained or improved as a result of low literacy level of the local CDF projects management committee. This shows that low literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee had led to lower quality and low improvement level of day secondary schools' infrastructure.

4.11 Effect of Low Literacy on CDF infrastructure projects by Percentage

The study sought to obtain data on the extent to which selected issues had been affected by literacy levels. The responses captured are presented in Table 4.38.

Table 4.38 Effect of Low Literacy on CDF infrastructure projects by Percentage

variable	respondents	Frequency	Percent
Percentage of projects duly identified but were never taken up due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?	less 25%	6	14.3
	25%	17	40.5
	50%	11	26.2
	75%	4	9.5
	100%	4	9.5
	Total	42	100.0
Percentage of projects duly prepared but not appraised due low literacy level of local CDF project management committee	less 25%	6	14.3
	25%	14	33.3
	50%	16	38.1
	75%	3	7.1
	100%	3	7.1
	Total	42	100.0
Percentage of projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?	less 25%	4	9.5
	25%	9	21.4
	50%	21	50.0
	75%	5	11.9
	100%	3	7.1
	Total	42	100.0
Percentage of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low literacy level of the local CDF PMC?	less 25%	7	16.7
	25%	13	31.0
	50%	14	33.3
	75%	8	19.0
	Total	42	100.0
Percentage of projects duly evaluated but were never utilized as intended by the users due to low literacy level of the local CDF PMC?	less 25%	1	2.4
	25%	10	23.8
	50%	18	42.9
	75%	9	21.4
	100%	4	9.5
	Total	**42**	**100.0**

The findings in Table 4.38 above are summaries of the study carried out on the best captured percentages in issues related to literacy levels of the CDF infrastructure project management committee members. On the best captured percentages of

projects duly identified but were never taken up due to lo0w literacy levels the study found that 40.5% of the respondents captured 25% while 26.2% of the respondents captured 50%. This shows that there were an average number of CDF infrastructure projects that were duly identified but were never taken up to due to low literacy levels of the infrastructure committee members. On the percentage of projects duly prepared but not appraised due to low literacy the study found that 38.1% of the respondents captured 50% while 33.3% captured 25%.

This shows that the number of projects duly prepared but not appraised due to low literacy was below average. On the best percentage that captured projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded due to low literacy, 50%of the respondents captured 50% while 21.4% captured 25%. This shows that the number of projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded was below average. On the percentage of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee, 33.3% of the respondents captured 50% while 19% captured 75%. This indicates that the number of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low literacy level was above average. Finally, on the percentage of projects duly evaluated but were never utilized as intended by users due to low literacy level 42.9% captured 50% while 23.8% captured 25%. This shows that the number of projects duly evaluated but were never utilized as intended by the users due to low literacy level was below average.

4.6 Influence of Community Involvement

The fourth objective of the study sought to find out the influence of community involvement on the sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia County. The findings are presented in table form.

4.6.1 Influence Community involvement on Project Identification

The study sought to find out how much community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects influenced project identification. The findings are in the Table 4.39.

Table 4.39 Influence of Community involvement on Project Identification

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	13	31.0
moderate extent	14	33.3
neutral extent	7	16.7
small extent	5	11.9
no extent	3	7.1
Total	42	100.0

The findings in the Table 4.39 show that 33.3% of the respondents believed that community involvement affected project identification to a moderate extent. An additional 31% stated that the influence was to a great extent. This gives a total of 64.3% of the respondents who believed that community involvement has a significant effect on the identification of CDF infrastructure projects in the study location.

4.6.2 Influence of Community Participation on Preparation of CDF Projects

The study sought to find out how levels of community involvement affected the preparation of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.40

Table 4.40 Community Involvement influences Project Preparation

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	3	7.1
moderate extent	5	12.0
neutral extent	3	7.1
small extent	10	23.8
no extent	21	50.0
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in Table 4.40 shows that 50% of the respondents believed that community involvement had no effect on preparation of CDF infrastructure projects. An additional 23.8% believed that the effect of community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects was small. This gives a total of 73.8% of respondent who believed that community involvement affects CDF infrastructure projects to an insignificant extent.

4.6.3 Influence of Community involvement on Appraisal for Procurement

The study sought to find out the influence of community involvement on the appraisal for procurement of CDF Infrastructure projects. The findings are in the Table 4.41.

Table 4.41 Community invovement Effect on Project procurement

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	5	12.0
moderate extent	3	7.1
neutral extent	3	7.1
small extent	21	50
no extent	10	23.8
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the table 4:41 show that 50% of the respondents believed that the community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects affected project procurement to a small extent. An additional 23.8% indicated that project appraisal for procurement in CDF infrastructure projects was not affected by community participation to any extent. This gives a total of 73.8% of the respondents who believed that Community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects had an insignificant effect on project appraisal for procurement.

4.6.4 Influence of Community involvement on Negotiations and Approval for Procurement of CDF Projects

The study sought to find out if community involvement affected negotiations for procurement in CDF infrastructure projects. The findings are in the Table 4.42.

Table 4.42 Community involvement effects in Negotiation/approval of projects.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	1	2.4
moderate extent	4	9.5
neutral extent	2	4.8
small extent	10	23.8
no extent	25	59.5
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the Table 4.42 show that 59.5% of the respondents believed that community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects did not have an effect on negotiations and approval of CDF infrastructure. Another 23.8% believed that community involvement affected negotiation and approval of CDF infrastructure projects to a small extent. This gives a total of 83.3% of the respondents who felt that community involvement had an insignificant effect on the negotiation and approval of CDF infrastructure projects for procurement.

4.6.5 Effect of Community involvement in the Implementation/Supervision stage

The study sought to find out the effects of Community participation om the implementation and supervision of CDF Infrastructure projects. The findings are in the Table 4.43

Table 4.43 Effect of Community involvement on Implementation/Supervision

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	5	11.9
moderate extent	10	23.8
neutral extent	5	11.9
small extent	10	23.8
no extent	12	28.6
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the Table 4.43 above show that 28.6% of the respondents believed that community involvement had no effect on Project implementation and supervision of CDF infrastructure projects. Another 23.8% believed it had a small effect. This gives a total of 52.4% of the respondents who believed that community involvement had an insignificant effect on the implementation and supervision of CDF infrastructure in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.6.6 Effect of Community Involvement on Evaluation of the Projects

The study sought to find out the extent to which that community involvement affected evaluation of CDF infrastructure projects. The findings are in the Table 4.44.

Table 4.44 Community Involvement effects on Project Evaluation.

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	3	7.1
moderate extent	3	7.1
neutral extent	4	9.6
small extent	12	28.6
no extent	20	47.6
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the Table 4:44 shows that 47.6% of the respondents believed that community involvement did not affect project evaluation in CDF infrastructure projects in the study location. An additional 28.6% found that community involvement had a small effect on project evaluation. This gives a total of 76.2% of respondents who believed that community involvement had an insignificant effect on project evaluation in CDF infrastructure projects in the study location.

4.6.7 Influence of Community involvement on Distribution of the Projects

The study sought to find out if community involvement had an effect on the distribution of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. The findings are in the Table 4.45.

Table 4.45 Community involvement affects Project Distribution

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	3	7.1
moderate extent	3	7.1
neutral extent	6	14.4
small extent	15	35.7
no extent	15	35.7
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the Table 4:45 show that an equal 35.75 of the respondents believed that community involvement either affected distribution of CDF infrastructure to a small extent or to not extent. This means that 71.4% of the respondents believed that community involvement had an insignificant effect on the distribution of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

4.6.8 Effects of Community involvement on Project Completion by New Leaders

The study sought to find out how community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects affected the likelihood they would be completed by new leaders. The findings are in the Table 4.46

Table 4.46 Community involvement affects Project Completion by New Leaders

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	3	7.1
moderate extent	3	7.1
neutral extent	9	21.5
small extent	12	28.6
no extent	15	35.7
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the table 4:46 shows that 35.7% of the respondents believed that community involvement did not affect whether new leaders would complete existing CDF infrastructure projects. An additional 28.6% believed community involvement affected it to a small extent. This gives a total of 64.3% of the respondents who believed that community involvement had an insignificant effect on whether new leaders completed existing CDF infrastructure projects

4.6.9 Effects of Community involvement on Retention and Training of Staff

The respondents sought to find out how involvement of communities led to the retention and training of qualified CDF project staff. The findings are in the Table 4.47.

Table 4.47 Community Participation affects Staff Retention and Training

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	2	4.8
moderate extent	4	9.5
neutral extent	4	9.5
small extent	22	52.4
no extent	10	23.8
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the Table 4.47 shows that 52.8% of the respondents reported that community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects had a small effect on the retention and training of qualified staff. An additional 23.8% stated it had no effect. This gives a total of 76.2% of the respondents stating that community involvement in CDF infrastructure projects had an insignificant effect on the retention and training of project staff

4.6.10 Effect of Community Involvement on maintenance of Project Quality

The study sought to find out if community involvement had an effect on maintenance of quality of CDF infrastructure projects when handed over from one leader to another. The findings are in the Table 4.48.

Table 4.48 Community involvement affects Quality of the projects

Responses	Frequency	Percent
great extent	2	4.6
moderate extent	1	2.4
neutral extent	9	21.5
small extent	7	16.7
no extent	23	54.8
Total	**42**	**100**

The findings in the Table 4.48 show that 54.8% of the respondents believed that community involvement did not affect the maintenance of quality of CDF Infrastructure projects when handed over from one leader to another. An additional 16.7% stated the effect was small. This gives a total of 71.4% of the respondents who believed that community involvement had an insignificant effect on the quality of CDF infrastructure projects handed from one leaders to another.

4.6.11 Percentage of projects affected by Community Involvement

The study sought to quantify the percentage of projects affected by selected community involvement issues. The findings are summarized in the table 4.49

Table 4.49 Percentage of projects Affected by Community Involvement

Parameter	Response	Frequency	Percent
Percentage of prepared projects Taken over by new leader	less 25%	9	21.4
	25%	21	50.0
	50%	4	9.5
	75%	5	11.9
	100%	3	7.1
	Total	42	100.0
Percentage of Approved projects taken over by new leader	less 25%	19	45.2
	25%	9	21.4
	50%	7	16.7
	75%	3	7.1
	100%	4	9.5
Percentage of implemented projects taken over by new leader	less 25%	20	50.0
	25%	15	35.7
	50%	4	9.5
	75%	1	2.3
	100%	2	4.6
Percentage of Evaluated projects taken over by incoming leaders	less 25%	7	16.7
	25%	23	54.8
	50%	5	11.9
	75%	4	9.5
	100%	1	2.4

The findings in Table 4.49 shows that 50% of the respondents believed that 25% of projects were taken over by new leaders due to community involvement, while 21.4% believed less than 25% of infrastructure projects were. The table shows that 45.2% of respondents believed that less than 25% of approved projects were taken up because of community involvement. An additional 21.4% believed that only 25% of approved projects were taken up by new leaders due to community involvement. On the adoption of implemented projects 50% of the respondents believed that less that 25% of projects were taken up by new leaders as a result of community involvement. An

additional 35.7% believed that 25% of CDF infrastructure projects were taken up. On uptake of evaluated projects 54.7% of the respondents stated that only 25% of evaluated CDF infrastructure projects were taken up by incoming leaders as a result of community involvement. This shows that community had a weak effect on taking up of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. This was confirmed by the Key Informant 3 who observed that there was limited evidence to show that communities actively participated in the CDF projects in the Secondary day schools.

4.7 Sustainability of the day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects

The study sought information of the dependent variable which was sustainability of CDF projects and presented the findings in the Table 4.50.

Table 4.50 Sustainability of CDF Projects

Parameter	Response	Frequency	Percent
Projects Completed on time	strongly agree	3	7.1
	Agree	14	33.3
	not sure	5	11.9
	Disagree	15	35.7
	strongly disagree	5	11.9
Projects Completed to required Standards	strongly agree	4	9.5
	Agree	16	38.1
	not sure	4	9.5
	Disagree	14	33.3
	strongly disagree	4	9.5
Projects Completed in Line with Budget	strongly agree	7	16.7
	Agree	6	14.3
	not sure	6	14.3
	Disagree	20	47.6
	strongly disagree	3	7.1

The findings in the Table 4.50 show that 35.7% of the respondents disagreed, while another 11.9% of the respondents disagreed that CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency were completed on time. This gives a total of 47.6% of the respondents who believe that CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West

Constituency are not completed on time. The table shows that 38.1% of respondents agreed, while another 9.5% strongly agreed, that the implementation of CDF infrastructure projects were completed to the required standards. This gives a total of 47.6% of the respondents who believed that CDF Infrastructure projects were completed to the required standard. The findings in the table show that 47.6% of the respondents disagreed that CDF Infrastructure projects were completed in line with their budgets, while 7.1% strongly disagreed. This gives a total of 54.7% of the respondents who did not believe that CDF infrastructure projects are completed \in line with their budgets.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSSIONS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of findings, discusses the findings based on the four objectives, makes conclusions and gives recommendations based on the study findings. The chapter also outlines the contributions made to the body of knowledge.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The research findings are summarized on the basis of frequencies and percentages of the responses as presented in the tables. A brief background information of the respondents is given, followed by a summary of the findings in line with the four objectives of the research project. At the end the researcher presents his findings on how sustainability of the projects is affected with regard to levels of conformity to budget, timely completion and quality delivered.

5.2.1 Background Information

The study sought information on the background of the respondents and made the following findings. On the ward that respondents came from that one third of the respondents (33.3%) were based in Rumuruti, 21% were based in Salama and 14.3% were based in Igwamiti. This shows that most of the respondents were from urban area wards.

On the age of the respondents a majority of 57.1% of the respondents was aged between 36 and 45 years old. This shows that respondents in the study were middle aged. With regard to gender, a majority of the respondents (57.1%) was female, while the remaining 42.1% was male. This shows that there were significantly more women than men reached in the study. On the education level of the respondents, the study found that majority of the respondents (57.1%) had certificates or diplomas, while 16.7% had degrees. This shows that the respondents in the study are fairly well

educated. On the committee that CDF members were engaged in slightly more than a quarter of the respondents (28.6%) were members of the location committee, another 26.2% were on the district fund committee. This shows that the respondents were mostly involved at district and location level when addressing CDF projects. On the position of respondents in their committees, the study found that one third of the respondents (33.3%) were ordinary members of their committees, while 23.8% held position other than chairman, secretary or treasurer on their committee. Only one respondent was not a committee member. This shows that nearly all the respondents were in a position to provide relevant information to the study.

5.2.2 Influence of Funding Level on Sustainability of Day Secondary School CDF Infrastructure Projects

The study sought to find out how funding level affected CDF infrastructure projects and made the following finings. On the effects on projects identification the study found that gives a total of 64.3% of the respondents reporting that funding level had a significant effect on the selection of CDF projects. This shows that funding levels have a strong effect on identification of CDF project in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency. With regard to the effect of funding on projects preparation, the study found that 83.4% of respondents indicated that project preparation was significantly influenced by funding levels. This shows that funding level has significant impacts on the preparation of CDF school infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

At the project procurement stage, the study found that a total of 52.4% of the respondents reporting that funding affects procurement in infrastructure projects .This shows that funding levels have a significant effect on project procurement in CDF infrastructure projects in schools in Laikipia West Sub County. On effects on Projects approval, the study found that 64.3% of the respondents indicating that funding levels had a significant effect on CDF project approval. This shows that funding levels significantly affect project negotiation and approval. On funding effects on projects implementation The study found that 71.5% of the respondent reporting that funding levels have a significant effect on supervision and completion on implementation of

CDF projects. This shows that funding levels have a significant impact on the implementation and supervision of CDF infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Sub County. On the effect of funding on project evaluation 78% of the respondents reported that there was a significant effect of project funding on their evaluation. This shows that funding levels have a significant impact on evaluation of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

On the effect of funding on Project distribution 78% of the respondents reported that there was a significant effect of project funding on the distribution of projects. This shows that funding levels have a significant impact on distribution of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. N the effect of project evaluation on project completion, the study found of 59.5% of the respondents who reported that funding level of CDF projects ahs a significant impact on their completion by new leaders on the effects of funding on staff retention and training 69.1% of the respondents who reported that level of funding for CDF projects has a significant effect on the retention and training of CDF staff.

54.8% of the respondents who reported that the quality of projects was significantly affected by level of Funding while 52.4% of the respondents stated that 25% of duly identified projects were not taken up due to funding. On the percentage of projects that had been duly prepared, but were not appraised due to funding 45.2% of the respondent stated that 25% of prepared CDF infrastructure projects were not appraised, while an additional 31% of respondents stated that less than 25% of duly prepared CDF infrastructure projects were not appraised due to funding issues. 42.9% of respondents indicated that 25% of approved projects were not funded, while 23.8% of respondents reported that 50% of approved projects were not funded. The findings in the table further show that 40.5% of the respondents reported that 25% of implemented and supervised infrastructure projects were not completed. An additional 33.3% of the respondents reported that 50% of CDF infrastructure projects that implemented and supervised were not completed due to funding. The table 17 shows that 35.7% of the respondents believed that 25% of infrastructure projects in CDF Laikipia West that were completed were never handed over due to funding issues. An

additional 31% reported that 75% of completed CDF infrastructure projects were never handed over.

5.2.3 Influence of Leadership Turnover on Sustainability of Day Secondary School CDF Infrastructure Projects

The study sought to find out influence of leadership turnover on sustainability of CDF infrastructure and made the following findings. On the effect of leader turnover on funding 73.813% of the respondents who believed that turnover of leaders affected the implementation of CDF funded infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency. 78.573% of the respondents believed that leadership turnover affects the preparation of CDF funded infrastructure projects in day secondary schools located in Laikipia West Constituency while 76.19% of the respondents believed that leadership turnover affects the appraisal of CDF funded projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency. On the effects of projects implementation the study found that 66.66% of the respondents believed that leadership turnover affects the implementation and supervision of CDF projects in the study location. On the effect of turnover on projects evaluation the study found that 64.29% of the respondents believed that leadership turnover affects the evaluation of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency day secondary schools. On the effect of turnover on project distribution the study found that 66.67% of the respondents believe that leadership turnover is a cause of the poor distribution of CDF infrastructure projects in the day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency.

On the effects of turnover on project completion the study found that a total of 59.53% of the respondents reported that new leaders did not always complete CDF infrastructure projects initiated by their predecessors. On the effects of leader turnover on projects sustenance, the study found that 66.67% of the respondents indicated that projects identified by one leader were not always sustained by the next leader. On the effects of leadership turnover on project quality the study found that 50.004% of the respondents indicated that leadership turnover affects the quality of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency. On the percentages of projects affected by leadership turnover, the study found that 50 percent of the respondents reported that only 25% of projects that had been identified by old leaders, were taken

over by new leaders. On the percentage of approved projects taken over by the new leadership, 45.2% of the respondents stated that only 25% of approved CDF infrastructure projects were taken over. Another 21.4% reported that less than 25% of approved projects were taken over. On the likelihood that implement projects being taken over by a new leader, the study found that 35.2% of respondents reported that only 25% of new projects were taken over by new leaders, while 19% reported that less than 25% of new projects were taken over by new leaders, on whether new leaders took over evaluated CDF infrastructure, the study found that 54.8% of respondents reported that only 25% of evaluated infrastructure projects were taken over by new leaders. Overall this shows that new leaders are very reluctant to take over existing CDF infrastructure projects in day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency.

5.2.4: The Influence of Literacy Level on Sustainability of Day Secondary School CDF Infrastructure Projects

The study sought data on the Literacy level of the CDF infrastructure management committees. On the literacy level with regard to identification of projects the study found that the majority (38.1%) was not satisfied. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee is not satisfactory with regard to identification of projects in their constituencies. A total of 47.7% of the respondents were not satisfied with the literacy level of their local CDF projects management committee with regard to appraisal for procurement of CDF projects. This shows that the literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee was not satisfactory with regard to appraisal for procurement of CDF projects.

A majority 40.5% of the respondents was not satisfied while 19% of the respondents were extremely not satisfied with the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee with regard to negotiations and approval for procurement of CDF. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project committee was highly not satisfactory with regard to negotiation and approval for procurement of CDF. 28.6% and 14.3% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely not

satisfied respectively, adding up to a total of 42.9% of those who were not satisfied. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee was moderately not satisfactory with regard to implementation.40.5% of the respondent were not satisfied with the CDF infrastructure project management committee evaluation standards. 9.5% of the respondents were extremely not satisfied on the same. This shows that the evaluation standards of the committee were moderately not satisfactory. 33.3% and 26.2% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively with the literacy level of CDF infrastructure project management committee over the years with regard to the current uneven distribution of CDF projects. This shows that the literacy level of the respondents was highly not satisfactory with regard to the current uneven distribution of CDF projects within the constituency.

28.6% and 26.2% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively. This shows that the literacy level of the CDF infrastructure projects was highly not satisfactory with regard to the CDF projects initiated by one leader having not been completed by next leader 40.5% and 23.4% of the respondents were not satisfied and extremely dissatisfied respectively with the allegation that previously identified and performing skilled personnel in the local CDF projects, had not been sustained or trained further due to low literacy level of the CDF infrastructure project management committee. This shows that the literacy level was highly not satisfactory on the matters of lack of sustained previously identified and performing personnel.

42.9% and 11.9% of the respondents agreed and strongly agreed to that the quality of completed CDF projects in the constituencies had not been maintained or improved as a result of low literacy level of the local CDF projects management committee. This shows that low literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee had caused the lack of maintenance or improvement of the quality projects. On the best captured percentages of projects duly identified but were never taken up due to lo0w literacy levels the study found that 40.5% of the respondents captured 25% while 26.2% of the respondents captured 50%. This shows that there were an average number of projects that were duly identified but were never taken upto due to low literacy levels of the infrastructure committee members. On the percentage of

projects duly prepared but not appraised due to low literacy the study found that 38.1% of the respondents captured 50% while 33.3% captured 25%. This shows that the number of projects duly prepared but not appraised due to low literacy was below average. On the best percentage that captured projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded due to low literacy, 50%of the respondents captured 50% while 21.4% captured 25%. This shows that the number of projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded was below average. On the percentage of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low literacy level of the local CDF infrastructure project management committee, 33.3% of the respondents captured 50% while 19% captured 75%. This indicates that the number of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low literacy level was above average.

5.2.5 Influence of community involvement on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects

The study sought to find out the effects of community participation on project sustainability and made the following findings. On the influence of projects identification the study found that 64.3% of the respondents who believed that community participation have a significant effect on the identification of CDF infrastructure projects in the study location. On the influence of community participation on projects preparation the study found that of 73.8% of respondent who believed that community participation affects CDF infrastructure projects to an insignificant extent. On the effects of community participation on appraisal the study found that a total of 73.8% of the respondents who believed that Community participation in CDF infrastructure projects had an insignificant effect on project appraisal for procurement.

On the effects of community participation on negotiation and approval of projects, the study found that 83.3% of the respondents who felt that community participation had an insignificant effect on the negotiation and approval of CDF infrastructure projects for procurement. On effects of community participation on implementation of projects, the study found that of 52.4% of the respondents who believed that community participation had an insignificant effect on the implementation and

supervision of CDF infrastructure in Laikipia West Constituency. On the effect of community participation on evaluation the study found that of 52.4% of the respondents who believed that community participation had an insignificant effect on the implementation and supervision of CDF infrastructure in Laikipia West Constituency. On the effects of community participation on projects evaluation the study found that 76.2% of respondents who believed that community participation had an insignificant effect on project evaluation in CDF infrastructure projects in the study location. On the effects of community participation on project distribution, the study found that 71.4% of the respondents believed that community participation had an insignificant effect on the distribution of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.

On the effect of community participation on project completion the study found that 64.3% of the respondents who believed that community participation had an insignificant effect on whether new leaders completed existing CDF infrastructure projects. On the effect of community participation on staff retention the study found that 76.2% of the respondents stating that community participation in CDF infrastructure projects had an insignificant effect on the retention and training of project staff. On the effects of community participation on quality maintenance, the study found that 76.2% of the respondents stating that community participation in CDF infrastructure projects had an insignificant effect on the retention and training of project staff.

On the effects of community participation on percentages of projects retained the study found that that 50% of the respondents believed that 25% of projects were taken over by new leaders due to community participation, while 21.4% believed less than 25% of infrastructure projects were. The study found that 45.2% of respondents believed that less than 25% of approved projects were taken up because of community participation. An additional 21.4% believed that only 25% of approved projects were taken up by new leaders due to community participation. On the adoption of implemented projects 50% of the respondents believed that less that 25% of projects were taken up by new leaders as a result of community participation. An additional

35.7% believed that 25% of CDF infrastructure projects were taken up. On uptake of evaluated projects 54.7% of the respondents stated that only 25% of evaluated CDF infrastructure projects were taken up by incoming leaders as a result of community participation. This shows that community had a weak effect on taking up of DCDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency

5.2.6 Sustainability of CDF Projects

The study sought o measure the sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency and made the following findings. On the completion of projects in time, the study found that 47.6% of the respondents who believe that CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency are not completed on time. On the finishing of projects to the right standard 47.6% of the respondents who believed that CDF Infrastructure projects were completed to the required standard. On the completion of projects within their budgets, the study found that total of 54.7% of the respondents who did not believe that CDF infrastructure projects are completed in line with their budgets.

5.3 Discussions of the Research Findings

According to Table 4.17: Percentage of Projects affected by Funding Level; 63.3% of the respondents indicated that up to 25% of the projects identified were not taken up due to Funding Level; 76.2% indicated that up to 25% of the projects taken up were not appraised; 59.6% stated that up to 25% of the projects approved were never funded; 45.3 indicated that up to 25% of the projects appraised and funded were never completed and a whole 31% of the respondents stated that up to 75% of the projects completed had not been handed over for use. Funding Level, thus, significantly influenced timely completion, conformity to budget and Quality of the project; and hence sustainability of the projects.

According to Table 4.27: Percentage of projects affected by Leadership Turnover; 59.5% of the respondents stated that only up to 25% of the identified projects were taken up by the New Leader; 66.6% stated that only up to 25% of the approved projects were taken up by the New Leader;54.7% indicated that only up to 25% of the on-going projects were taken up by the New Leader and 64.3% stated that only up to

25% of the evaluated projects were taken up by the New Leader to completion status. Leadership Turnover, thus, significantly influenced timely completion, conformity to budget and Quality of the project. and hence sustainability of the projects; and hence sustainability of the projects.

According to Table 4.38: Effect of Low Literacy on CDF infrastructure projects; 54.8% of the respondents stated that up to 25% of duly identified projects were never taken up due to Low Literacy Level of the local PMC members; 47.6% stated that up to 25% of duly prepared but not appraised projects were never taken up due to Low Literacy Level of the local PMC members; 30.9% stated that up to 25% of duly negotiated and approved projects were never taken up due to Low Literacy Level of the local PMC members; 47.7% stated that up to 25% of duly implemented and supervised projects were never completed on time due to Low Literacy Level of the local PMC members; and a whole 42.9% were not committal on whether the projects duly completed and evaluated were being utilized as intended. As show on the table the percentage of the neutral respondents is quite large in all the cases most likely due to fear of going against the current leadership. Literacy Level of the local PMC membership, thus, significantly influenced timely completion, conformity to budget and Quality of the project. and hence sustainability of the projects; and hence sustainability of the projects.

According to Table 4.49: Percentage of projects affected by Community Involvement; 71.4% of the respondents stated that up to 25% of duly prepared projects were taken up by the New Leader due to Community Involvement: 66.6% stated that up to 25% of duly negotiated and approved projects were taken up by the New Leader due to Community Involvement: 85.7% stated that up to 25% of duly implemented and supervised projects were taken up by the New Leader due to Community Involvement: 71.5% stated that up to 25% of duly completed and evaluated projects were taken up by the New Leader and utilized as intended due to Community Involvement. This shows that the level of taking up of projects is so low that a percentage of 25% is considered big by the respondents. Community Involvement in Secondary School CDF infrastructure projects, thus, significantly influenced timely

completion, conformity to budget and Quality of the project. and hence sustainability of the projects; and hence sustainability of the projects.

5.4 Conclusions

The study made the following conclusions.

On the effects of funding level, it was found that level of funding has a significant effect of the sustainability of the CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency

On the effects of leadership turnover, the study found that leadership turnover has significant effects on the sustainability of the CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia Constituency

On influence of literacy level on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects the study revealed that most of the respondents in the area of study were not satisfied with the literacy levels of the CDF infrastructure project management committee in identification of projects, appraisal for procurement, negotiations and approval, implementation, evaluation standards and current uneven distribution. This clearly shows that the respondents in the area of study did not have confidence in the CDF infrastructure project management committee.

On community participation the study found that the community's participation level has little influence on the sustainability of CDF infrastructure projects.

5.5 Recommendations

On the effects of funding levels the study recommends that CDF funding mechanism be improved for more sustainable projects

On the effects of leadership turnover, the study recommends that the CDF act be amended to prevent incoming leaders from terminating projects that are already in the process of implementation

On level of literacy the study recommends that literacy levels be highly regarded during the recruitment of PMC members.

On the community participation the study recommends that communities be better involved in implementation and evaluation of CDF projects

5.6. Suggestions for Further Studies

The study makes the following recommendations for further studies.

A replica of the study should be done in other constituencies in Kenya

A study on factors the influence public participation in CDF projects in Laikipia County

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UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
COLLEGE OF EDUCATION AND EXTERNAL STUDIES
SCHOOL OF CONTINUING AND DISTANCE EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF EXTRA - MURAL STUDIES

Tel 051 – 2210863

P. O Box 1120, Nakuru
12th May 2016

Our Ref: *UoN/CEES/NKUEMC/1/12*

To whom it may concern:

RE: LAWRENCE IGNATIUS NDIACHA- L50/73911/2012

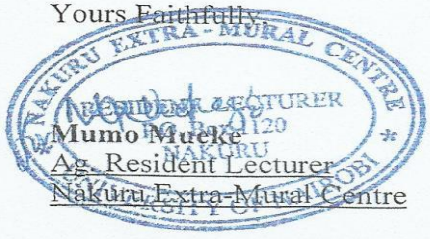
The above named is a student of the University of Nairobi at Nakuru Extra-Mural Centre pursuing a Masters degree in Project Planning and Management.

Part of the course requirement is that students must undertake a research project during their course of study. He has now been released to undertake the same and has identified your institution for the purpose of data collection on "Factors Influencing Sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Infrastructure Projects; A Case of Day Secondary Schools in Laikipia West Constituency Laikipia County."

The information obtained will strictly be used for the purpose of the study.

I am for that reason writing to request that you please assist him.

Yours Faithfully,



Mumo Mucke
Ag. Resident Lecturer
Nakuru Extra-Mural Centre

LETTER OF INTRODUCTION

Lawrence Ignatius Ndiacha,
P.O. Box 10244,
Nakuru.
Tel: 0725847048
E-mail: ndiachali@gmail.com

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

My names are Lawrence Ignatius Ndiacha and I am a Masters of Art in Project Planning and Management student at University of Nairobi. The attached questionnaire is aimed at assessing the factors influencing sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Projects in Kenya; a case of day secondary schools in Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County.

You have been identified as a potential respondent in this research and the information you give will help in assessing factors that influence sustainability of Constituency Development Fund Projects in the local constituency. Kindly take time to complete the questionnaire as the information given will be treated with utmost confidentiality and used for academic purpose only. Your genuine response will be appreciated.

Thanking you in advance,
Yours Faithfully,

Lawrence Ignatius Ndiacha

QUESTIONNAIRE

Factors Influencing Sustainability of Constituency Development Funds Projects in Kenya. A case of Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County

This questionnaire is designed to obtain information on factors influencing sustainability of Constituency Development Fund projects in Kenya. A case of Laikipia West Constituency, Laikipia County. This is an academic study whose findings will be used for study purposes only. The responses will therefore be treated with utmost confidentiality. Please ensure that you respond to all the questions. Additional information may be recorded in a separate paper, if the spaces provided are not sufficient. The researcher or his research assistants will be available to offer necessary clarification as need arises.

Socio-economic aspects of Key Informants & Beneficiaries

1. Code of Respondent……..…….

2. In which **Ward** of the Laikipia West Constituency in Laikipia County are you based?
   - □ Rumuruti
   - □ Githiga
   - □ Salama
   - □ Marmanet
   - □ Igwamiti
   - □ Olmoran

3. In which **Village** of the Laikipia West Constituency in Laikipia County you based?

4. Which of the following best describes your age
   - □ 18-35 Yrs
   - □ 46-59 Yrs
   - □ 36-45 Yrs
   - □ Over 60 Yrs

5. State your gender
   - □ Male
   - □ Female

6. Mention your religion
   - □ Roman Catholic
   - □ Hindu
   - □ Protestant
   - □ Islam
   - □ Traditionalist
   - □ Others. State…….

7. State your highest level of formal education
   - □ No formal education
   - □ Secondary
   - □ Primary
   - □ Tertiary
   - □ University

- Others. State…….

8. State any professional training that you have attained.

……

9. State your source of income
   - Formal employment
   - Casual employment
   - Farming
   - Business
   - Unemployed
   - Others. State…….

10. Which of the following best describes the Committee through which you administer CDF project affairs in the Constituency?
    1. Project Committee,
    2. Constituency Fund Committee,
    3. Locational Committee
    4. District Project Committee
    5. Administration

11. Which of the following best describes your position(s) in the Committee(s) mentioned in 10 above?

    1. Chairman 2. Secretary 3. Treasurer 4. Ordinary member

    5. Others. State…….

PART A: Funding Level and Sustainability of CDF projects

1. To what extent has the funding level affected identification of CDF projects in your constituency?
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

2. Has the funding level influenced preparation of CDF projects in your constituency?

- To a great extent
- To a moderated extent
- Neutral
- To a small extent
- To no extent

3. Funding level has significantly affected appraisal for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency.
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

4. Have negotiations/approval for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency been affected by funding level?
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

5. Has implementation/supervision of CDF projects in your constituency been interrupted by funding level?
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

6. How has evaluation of CDF projects in your constituency been influenced by the funding position?
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

7. To what extent have low funding levels over the years contributed to the current, uneven

distribution of CDF projects within your constituency?

- To a great extent
- To a moderated extent
- Neutral
- To a small extent
- To no extent

8. Is it true that most of the CDF projects initiated by one leader have not been completed by the next leader due to inadequate funding levels?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

9. Due to inadequate funding levels, previously identified and performing skilled personnel in the local CDF projects, have not been sustained or trained further.
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

10. The quality of previously identified CDF projects in your constituency has not been maintained or improved as a result of adequate funding levels?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

11. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly identified but were never taken up due to the funding position?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

12. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly prepared but not

appraised due to the funding position?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

13. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly negotiated/approved but never funded due to the funding position?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

14. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to the funding position?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

15. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly evaluated but never taken over by the users due to the funding position?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

PART B: Leadership turnover and sustainability of CDF Projects

1. Do you agree that leadership turnover affected identification of CDF projects in your constituency?
    - Strongly agree
    - Agree
    - Neutral
    - Disagree
    - Strongly disagree
2. Could it be true that leadership turnover influenced the preparation of CDF projects in your

constituency?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

3. Turnover of leadership affected appraisal for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency.
   - Strongly agree
   - Agree
   - Neutral
   - Disagree
   - Strongly disagree

4. Negotiations/approval for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency was affected by turnover of leadership.
   - Strongly agree
   - Agree
   - Neutral
   - Disagree
   - Strongly disagree

5. Implementation/supervision of CDF projects in your constituency was interrupted by turnover of leadership.
   - Strongly agree
   - Agree
   - Neutral
   - Disagree
   - Strongly disagree

6. Evaluation of CDF projects in your constituency is affected when leadership turnover increases?
   - Strongly agree
   - Agree
   - Neutral
   - Disagree
   - Strongly disagree

7. The current, poor distribution of CDF projects within your constituency was caused by the

high turnover of Leadership over the years?

- Strongly agree
- Agree
- Neutral
- Disagree
- Strongly disagree

8. Is it true that most of the CDF projects initiated by one leader were not always completed by the next leader upon change of leadership?
   - Strongly agree
   - Agree
   - Neutral
   - Disagree
   - Strongly disagree

9. Skilled personnel in the local CDF projects, that were identified by one leader, have not always been sustained or trained further by the next leader upon change of leadership?
   - Strongly agree
   - Agree
   - Neutral
   - Disagree
   - Strongly disagree

10. The quality of CDF projects in your constituency, identified by one leader, has not always been maintained or improved by the next leader upon change of leadership?
    - Strongly agree
    - Agree
    - Neutral
    - Disagree
    - Strongly disagree

11. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly identified by previous leader and taken over by incoming leader?

    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

12. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly prepared by previous

leader and taken over by incoming leader?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

13. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly negotiated/approved by previous leader and taken over by incoming leader?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

14. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly Implemented/supervised by previous leader and taken over by incoming leader?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

15. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly evaluated by previous leader and taken over by incoming leader?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

PART C: Literacy level of local project management committees and Project Sustainability

1. Are you satisfied with the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee with regard to identification of projects in your constituency?
    - Very satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Not satisfied
    - Extremely dissatisfied
2. Are you satisfied with the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee in matters of project preparation in your constituency?
    - Very satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Not satisfied
    - Extremely dissatisfied

3. Could you be satisfied with the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee with regard to appraisal for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency.
    - Very satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Not satisfied
    - Extremely dissatisfied

4. What is your take on the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee with regard to negotiations and approval for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency?
    - Very satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Not satisfied
    - Extremely dissatisfied

5. Are you satisfied with the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee with regard to implementation and supervision of CDF projects in your constituency?
    - Very satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Not satisfied
    - Extremely dissatisfied

6. Considering the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee, has

evaluation of CDF projects in your constituency met your standards?

- Very satisfied
- Satisfied
- Neutral
- Not satisfied
- Extremely dissatisfied

7. To what extent are you satisfied with the literacy level of your local CDF project management committee over the years with regard to the current, uneven distribution of CDF projects within your constituency?
   - Very satisfied
   - Satisfied
   - Neutral
   - Not satisfied
   - Extremely dissatisfied

8. Is it satisfactory that most of the CDF projects initiated by one leader have not been completed by the next leader due low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?
   - Very satisfied
   - Satisfied
   - Neutral
   - Not satisfied
   - Extremely dissatisfied

9. Are you satisfied with the allegation that previously identified and performing skilled personnel in the local CDF projects, have been not been sustained or trained further due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?
   - Very satisfied
   - Satisfied
   - Neutral
   - Not satisfied
   - Extremely dissatisfied

10. The quality of completed CDF projects in your constituency has not been maintained or improved as a result of low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?
    - Very satisfied
    - Satisfied
    - Neutral
    - Not satisfied
    - Extremely dissatisfied

11. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly identified but

were never taken up due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

12. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly prepared but not appraised due low literacy level of local CDF project management committee?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%
13. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%
14. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%
15. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly evaluated but were never utililized as intended by the users due to low literacy level of the local CDF project management committee?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

PART D: Community Involvement and Sustainability of CDF projects

1. To what extent has the level of community involvement affected identification of CDF projects in your constituency?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

2. Has community involvement influenced preparation of CDF projects in your constituency?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

3. The level of community involvement has significantly affected appraisal for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency.
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

4. Have negotiations and approval for procurement of CDF projects in your constituency been affected by the level of community involvement?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

5. Has implementation and supervision of CDF projects in your constituency been affected by the level of community involvement?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent
    -

6. How has evaluation of CDF projects in your constituency been influenced by the community

involvement?

- To a great extent
- To a moderated extent
- Neutral
- To a small extent
- To no extent

7. To what extent have low community involvement levels over the years contributed to the current, uneven distribution of CDF projects within your constituency?
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

8. Is it true that most of the CDF projects initiated by one leader have not been completed by the next leader due to low community involvement levels?
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

9. Due to low community involvement levels, previously identified and performing skilled personnel in the local CDF projects, have been sustained or trained further.
   - To a great extent
   - To a moderated extent
   - Neutral
   - To a small extent
   - To no extent

10. The quality of previously completed CDF projects in your constituency has not been maintained or improved as a result of low community involvement levels?
    - To a great extent
    - To a moderated extent
    - Neutral
    - To a small extent
    - To no extent

11. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly identified but

were never taken up due to low community involvement level?

- Less 25%
- 25%
- 50%
- 75%
- 100%

12. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly prepared but not appraised due to low community involvement level?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

13. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly negotiated and approved but never funded due to low community involvement level?
    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

14. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly implemented and supervised but never completed due to low community involvement level?

    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100

15. Which of the following best captures the percentage of projects duly evaluated but never taken over or utilized as intended by the users due to low community involvement level?

    - Less 25%
    - 25%
    - 50%
    - 75%
    - 100%

PART E: Sustainability of Projects

Kindly consider the statements that follow regarding sustainability of CDF funded infrastructure projects in your day secondary school and tick the box which indicates how much you agree or disagree with them.

KEY: 1= Strongly Agree, 2= Agree, 3= Not Sure, 4= Disagree, 5= Strongly Disagree

STATEMENT	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**
CDF funded Infrastructure projects in this school are regularly completed in line with their timelines					
CDF funded infrastructure projects in this school are completed to the required standards					
CDF funded infrastructure projects are regularly completed in accordance with the budgets allocated for them					

Appendix 3: Key Informant Interview Schedule

KEY INFORMANT INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

1. In your opinion does the funding level of secondary day school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency in terms of levels, accountability and transparency affect sustainability?
2. Kindly give your views concerning the influence of leadership turnover on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.
3. What are opinions regarding the influence of literacy level on sustainability of day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia West Constituency.
4. Kindly give your opinion concerning community involvement in the implementation day secondary school CDF infrastructure projects in Laikipia. How do you this affects sustainability of these projects?