

**FACTORS INFLUENCING CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION OF DARAJA
MBILI MARKET IN KISII COUNTY, KENYA**

BY

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

2017

DECLARATION

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

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this thesis to my wife Irene Oyongo for generous contribution In terms of financial contribution humble time she extended to me when writing this thesis up to wee hours of the night and children Willis, for taking charge of the family in those few days I was out gathering information, Mary my wonderful daughter for her continuous concern over my work and words of encouragement and Makeiyla for her ending challenges and to ensure that I perform extremely well and set example for them to follow.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First and foremost, I acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Raphael Nyanje and Mr. Joseph Awino for proper guidance and immense challenges he gave me in the process of conducting my research, the words of wisdom that led to greater understanding of the subject at hand. To my lecturers for the job well done in teaching and mastery of the project and the wonderful guidance they showed me. Wish to express special appreciation to my wife Irene who contributed a lot to my study in terms of creating conducive environment and moral support accorded to me during this trying moments. Special appreciation to my children Willis Oyongo, Mary Oyongo and Markeilya Oyongo for the humble time they accorded to me during my study. My sisters, Caroline Moraa Ogeto and Phelgona Moraa Oyongo for the wonderful support emotionally and words of encouragement towards my studies. My brother Douglas for challenges he posed towards my academics to be the best of the best. Madam Luciah Gwaro for according me time off from work take my exams and words of encouragement, Mr. Danvas Osogo for being very resourceful to me and Margaret Onchera for standing in for me at work while I was doing exams.

I also take this opportunity to thank all the authors whose materials were useful to me while carrying out my research thesis.

Special thanks to my college mates for the emotional, moral support and encouragement. I also acknowledge the University of Nairobi Kisumu campus, for availing resourceful material.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CM:	Construction management
CPM:	Construction project management
KCG:	Kisii County Government
NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
PM:	Project Management
UNCTAD	United Nations Commission for Trade and Development

ABSTRACT

Maintaining fixed achievement of construction projects have been major issue of serious concern both to the national and county governments. There have been numerous cases of delays and non-completion of projects in both national government and county governments. The study sought to determine the factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. The objectives of the study were: - to establish how finance disbursement contractor capacity, alternative space and relocation of vendors influenced construction of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. The study took place at Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. Descriptive research design was adopted. The population interest in this study comprised of 856 stakeholders of Daraja mbili market. Simple random sampling was adopted. Sample of 10% of the target population gave 85 respondents. Questionnaires were used as a data collection tool. The researcher conducted pre-testing using Kuder-Richardson 20 formula that produced a statistic of 0.75 which was reliable for the study. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Data was presented using tables and frequencies. According to the major findings of the study, there was a relationship between finance disbursed and construction completion of the market with ($r=0.67, P < 0.05$). Where money allocated for the project, time of disbursement, utilization of the funds disbursed for the intended purpose and misappropriation of disbursed funds. The study also established that there was a significant relationship between contractor capacity and construction completion with ($r=0.76, P < 0.05$). The study established that the contractor had the right human resource and skills; contractor has the right machinery and equipment; contractor was contributing to delays in construction completion of the market and contractor contributed to wastage of resources. The study also established that there was an association between alternative space and construction completion of Daraja Mbili market with ($r=0.72, P < 0.05$). The study found out that lack of alternative, suitability of alternative and alternative space allocated was not ideal for the vendors influence the construction completion of the market. The study also established that there was a relationship between relocation of vendors and construction completion of Daraja mbili market. The study established that delays in vendor's relocation, procedures employed by the county government in vendor relocation and resistance by vendors influence construction completion of the market. The research recommends that the County should adopt favorable measures in relocation of vendors so as to reduce resistance and provide an ideal alternative space that will not affect the customer loyalty and their sales. Also the county government should enact laws that will be effected in governing the construction completion of construction projects in the County. The research also recommends that a comparable research be carried out whereby it should contain the role of county government, vendors and other market stakeholders in construction completion of projects in Kisii County.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The period taken to complete construction project has been a major issue in Kenya. Due to the increase in period taken to complete the projects it brings up some issue that may cause the project cost to increase such as accumulated rate of interests by the commercial banks, inflation and cost overrun. Sometimes also the sponsors may put much pressure and this may bring a possibility of disputes and claims leading to litigation.

According to Osazuwad (2010), project delays are seen to be a common problem in the construction industry to both the society and the contracting parties. Globally the issue of delays in completion of projects is also experienced. A study done by the United Nations Commission for Trade and Development (UNCTAD) on African construction industry's turmoil's and their implications for new partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) identified costly projects delays as a major problem and identifies poor project time, quality and cost performance as a major issue.

According to Cheung and Rowlinson (2007), some research on construction firms indicate different strategies were used in order to penetrate into foreign market (Lu, 2010; Venegas & Alarcon, 1997). Han, Kim, Jang and Choi (2010) investigated critical issues on international contractors, concluding that the uncertainty and aggressive changes of global construction can cause serious threats to the players.

A study on Chinese construction firms by Chitkara (2004) revealed some important factors influencing their market expansion which include country-specific factors such as market competition; economic, social and political environment; whilst the firm-specific factors include, specialty expertise, management, financial and technological abilities, financial and resources. The findings revealed that Chinese government played an important role influencing the firms' market entry decision by holding a strong support and promotion to the firms. Furthermore, the project-specific factors identified were low costs of workforce, materials, machinery and equipment.

They were also found to be lacking of research and development capacity and commitment, inadequate design capacity, lack of highly skilled labor and low productivity, weak financing capacity, lack of familiarity with the local system, and language disadvantage. In another study, Yean, Ling and Gui (2009) encouraged foreign

contractors to grab the opportunities in Chinese market by offering their strengths in distinguished product and services, thus complementing the local Chinese contractors those were behind in design and technical capability, project management skills, financial capacity and international experience.

A study by Cheung and Rowlinson (2007), on Vietnamese firms shows that they lagged behind foreign firms in financial capacity, experience in complex projects, knowledge in advanced design and construction technology, and management ability. Another study by Collis and Hussey (2003) on Chinese contractors in Africa revealed that the needs for good infrastructure, availability of financing sources and availability of natural resources are among the important factors.

In recognition of the previous contributions to the knowledge body of international market entry strategy, it should be noted that less attention has been given to the identification of critical specific factors influencing the construction firms' decision in selecting specific market in their expansion strategy.

In the African perspective we also find that the Nigerian construction industry is also faced with delays in completion of public projects. One of the major problem the Nigerian construction industry faces is the project overrun (Ogunsemi & Jagboro, 2006). In the regional perspective according to Rosazuwad (2010), project completion is affected by closure of special accounts, stalled procurement and expiry of special commitments. Political insurgency also affects negatively the project implementation as well as the absorptive capacity as is the case of construction projects in some selected districts of Uganda (Rosazuwad, 2010). In Kenya the major cause of delays is the financing by contractors during the project, changes in designs by the owner or his agent during the construction.

Hence, this study intends to contribute to an improved understanding of particular relationships that exist between the market selection decisions made by firms in their internationalization process, and attempts to respond to the specific factors influencing the decisions to enter foreign markets.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Maintaining fixed completion of construction projects have been major issue of serious concern both to the national and county governments. According to Atkinson (1999) the main reasons and causes of project/task failure are embodied in four key dimensions of the task, namely time, cost, quality and content. A project that is doing well shows that the project has met its practical performance, continued its plan then stayed in monetary cost (Olawale & Sun, 2010). However, modern project administration is characterized by delayed delivery, over budgets, abridged functionality as well as quality (Williams, 2003). In Kenya, projects are the life line of structure plan. Failure of projects irrespective of the sector, whether public or private contribute to irreparable loss to society and to the economy as whole. Delays and non-completion of projects from initial cost plan has been prevalent on construction sites. There have been various renowned studies on unsuccessful or delayed construction projects. Maintaining steady completion of construction projects in public institutions and state owned corporations has been an issue of concern to both national and county governments. Information available in the government web site and media do indicate that the government is committed towards development of infrastructure. The government programmes per the vision 2030 has been implementing its strategies to improve the living standards of its citizens in various ways by empowering them through small scale enterprises. However, there was no particular research to address the problem of construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County, Kenya.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this study was to investigate factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To establish how the financial disbursement from County government influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.
2. To find out how the contractor capacity influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili Market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.

3. To determine how availability of alternative space influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.
4. To determine how the relocation of vendors influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.

1.5 Research questions

- i. How did finance disbursement influence the construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County?
- ii. How did contractor capacity influence the construction completion of Daraja mbili Market Kisii County?
- iii. Did availability of alternative space influence the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Kisii County?
- iv. How did relocation of vendors influence the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Kisii County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The research findings will assist the County government on how to go about the awarding of sufficient funds to aid in project completion, select competent personnel to manage the projects, and mainly on how to come up with laws that will govern the projects and avoid wastages as experienced before. To the Members of County Assembly, it will assist them in choosing competent people to run the projects and take the few identified for training on how to manage public funds, follow laid down procurement procedures and to crown it all how to ensure that proper legislations are made; to ensure the sustainability of the project long after completion is there. The findings of this study will form a reliable basis of information for other researchers with the intentions of carrying out research on this area.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

The research was limited to the factors influencing the construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. The study specifically considered Daraja mbili market in Kisii County, Kenya. The study focused on: how financial disbursement influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market; how contractor capacity influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili Market; how availability of

alternative space influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market and how the relocation of vendors influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County.

1.8 Limitations of the Study

The study faced certain limitations such as unavailability of documented information about construction projects Daraja Mbili market in Kisii County, Kenya. Some of the respondents were unwilling to give information due to fear that they would be giving out information without authority. They were assured that any information given was to be treated with utmost secrecy. The study faced language barrier of some traders. Major efforts were put in place to get an interpreter who guided them. Period provided by the institution may was not sufficient enough to carry out the research since the traders carried out their business twice a week. No day was taken for granted as time was of essence required period of time for the proposal to be completed.

1.9 Basic assumptions of the study

The targeted population for the study were traders at Daraja mbili market, the officers from the county government of Kisii; the data was collected by use of questionnaires. The researcher expects to collect the truthful and reliable information from the respondents. The researcher assumed that all questionnaires were attended to with accuracy and due diligence.

1.10 Definitions of terms used in the study

Completion:	The last step in a grant or contract's life cycle whether cost reimbursable or fixed price is project closeout.
Construction completion:	the stage in the progress of the Work when the Work or designated portion thereof is sufficiently complete in accordance with the Contract Documents so that the Owner can occupy or utilize the Work for its intended use
Open-air markets:	Gazette market places with few or no permanent structure where sellers and buyers periodically meet.
Market:	It is defined as a public area or covered, provided with stalls, where traders may sell their wares on recognized market days subject to pay of statutory charges.

1.11 Organization of the Study

The study was organized into five chapters. Chapter One consisted of introduction, background of study, statement of problem, purpose of study, objectives of the study, research questions and limitation, basic assumption, definition of significant terms and organization of study. Chapter Two consisted of have the literature review on thematic areas. Chapter Three dealt with research methodology tackling; research design, target population, sampling procedure, research instrument and data collection and analyzing. Chapter four dealt with data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of the research findings of the study. Chapter five involved summary of the research findings, conclusions and recommendations on the factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presented a review of the related literature on the subject under. It brings out the theoretical, conceptual and empirical understanding of the variables in the study and brings out gaps filled by this research. The review draws its materials from several sources related to the theme and objective of the study.

2.2 The concept of construction completion

2.2.1 Financial Disbursement

The budget limitation is consistently one of the greatest constraints to market constructions. While constructions can often compensate for a lack of technical capacity through training and outsourcing, they cannot compensate for the lack of money. Although construction delivery process does not have a stage called funding, budgetary constraints affect each stage of the process (Sullivan and Mayer, 2010). The Right of Way to a construction is not identified by a construction that only fulfills the environmental process, only for the policy makers to disagree with the chosen source of financing.

Gwadoya (2012) observed that financial resources for market constructions should be estimated realistically at the time of planning for the construction. While it is critical to plan for construction execution together, resources for each function should be separate. In practice, each construction should have two separate budget lines for example the construction and for its monitoring and evaluation agreed in advance with partners. Monitoring and evaluation costs associated with constructions can be identified relatively easily and be charged directly to the respective construction budgets with prior agreement among partners through inclusion in the construction budget or Annual Work Plan (AWP) signed by partners. Sourcing and securing financial resources for a market construction or programs can pose additional challenges.

According to Moenga (2015), it is important to allocate required finances for each market construction. It is important that partners consider the resources needed for timely completion of constructions and agree on a practical arrangement to finance the associated activities. Such arrangements should be documented at the beginning of the

program to enable partners to transfer necessary finances by their procedures, which could take considerable time and effort. Human resources are critical for effective implementation and timely completion of construction constructions, even after securing adequate financial resources. For the high-quality execution of a market construction, there should be an excellent learning tool as well as a means to improve the program.

Essentially, the availability of finances targeted at a particular construction activity is a measure of construction success, especially for activities in the critical chain. In a study to determine how District hospitals in Ghana cope with the untimely release of finances, Asante *et al.* (2006) noted that this created serious cash flow problems for the district health managers that disrupted the implementation of health activities and demoralized the district health staff. However, based on their prior knowledge of when finances were likely to be released, district health managers adopt a range of informal mechanisms to cope with the situation. These mechanisms include obtaining supplies on credit, borrowing cash internally, and pre-purchasing materials, and conserving part of the fourth quarter donor-pooled finances for the first quarter of the next year. Although these informal mechanisms have kept the district health system in Ghana running in the face of persistent delays in funding, some of them are open to abuse and could be a potential source of corruption in the health system.

The untimely release of finances, particularly during the first phase of the construction, is a significant barrier to effective construction delivery especially where new construction staff must be recruited, and pre-requisite field supplies purchased to construction kick-off activities. Feuerstein (1986) explains that locally managed and controlled finances have great potential to bring about positive development outcome at the local level especially if community participation is sufficiently enhanced and political interference reduced. It is true that there is no proper system put in place to monitor and evaluate the effectiveness of the use of these finances this is so because the appointing authority is not restricted to nominating people with such knowledge. Grossman (2005) on his part argued that a program's effectiveness can be measured accurately only if one knows what would have happened without it.

Moenga, (2015) is in agreement that timely completion of project constructions in Kenya is increasingly becoming an issue of concern among the stakeholders in the

construction industry. The most important factor influencing timely completion of project constructions in Kenya is; Financed by the contractor during the construction, changes in designs by the owner or his agent during the construction, delays in contractor payment and non-utilization of professional construction management. Also, preparation and approvals of shop drawings also contribute to the delays to a significant extent.

2.2.2 Contractor Capacity

The construction contractor is responsible to a construction market for the overall planning, control and coordination of a construction and for ensuring that a construction is completed on time, on budget and that it satisfies the construction sponsor's specifications. The construction contractor may also be responsible for assembling the construction team, assessing the construction's viability and securing the tender to implement the construction. The construction contractor's role will vary from construction to construction. According to Atkinson (1999), construction contractors appear to accept the 'iron triangle' of time, cost, and quality but focus more on time and budget delivery as the success criteria of constructions. Construction contractors are likely to appreciate the risk of a construction due to its uniqueness, complexity, and design features but appear not to prioritize the link between the outcomes of risks with the root causes as a result of construction quality (Atkinson, 1999).

Earlier studies by Jeselskis and Ashely (1991) designed a predictive model to rate construction contractors' level of education and experience to understand construction management success. These characteristics have a direct relationship with the education level and training of the construction contractor. The size of the previously managed construction also affects the manager's performance. The level of education and training are therefore important factors that may affect the quality of pre-construction planning hence contributing significantly to its success.

A Construction contractor needs to work with different departments involved in the construction to estimate lead times so that they meet the needs of the critical chain (Goldratt, 1997). Reiss (1993) suggests that a construction is a human activity that achieves a clear objective against a time scale and that construction management involves a combination of people management and management of change. Thomsen (2008) noted that it is crucial for the team to work together in an efficient and effective manner on a construction to realize its critical success factors. These factors require

day-to-day attention and operate throughout the life of the construction and are limited in the number of areas that, if fully addressed, would ensure the successful completion of the construction (Shehu and Akintoye, 2009). It is, therefore, critical that the construction team leader ensures that members are aware and remain focused on these factors if the construction is to be completed in time.

Otieno (2007) argues that if proper assessment and management of a market is done a construction could never fail to be completed in time. Mulwa (2007) in his research of the impact of the construction leader and his/her leadership style on construction success intimates that literature on construction success factors has largely ignored the impact of the construction contractor, and his or her leadership style and competence, on construction success. This may be because most of the studies asked construction contractors their opinion and the respondents did not give it due consideration to their impact on construction success. Or, it may be because the studies have not measured the impact of the construction contractor and, thus, not recorded it, or, it may be because the construction contractor has no impact. However, that last conclusion is in direct contrast to the general management literature, which postulates that the Leadership style and competence of the manager has a direct and measurable impact on the performance of the organization or business. Thus, the authors have been commissioned by the Construction Management Institute to study whether the leadership style and competence of the construction contractor is a success factor on constructions and whether different styles are appropriate for different types of constructions. Almost everyone is familiar with constructions perceived as successful by those involved in their implementation, while the very same constructions have been poorly received by Customers (Oser, 1967). There are other constructions that consumed excessive resources and were considered internal failures, but were later hailed as successful by their customers and become a source of revenue for the company for many years (Mwabu *et. al.*, 2002). The combination of a changing organizational environment and changing construction characteristics make the role of the construction leader difficult (Kerote, 2007). Within this environment, a competent construction contractor is frequently regarded as having a significant impact on overall construction success as well as being critical to other construction elements, such as the success of the construction team, including team member's motivation and creativity.

2.2.3 Alternative Space

According to Ogeya (2014) there are inadequate circulation spaces within the market such that movement around the market is difficult the minimum standard width size of circulation spaces in the markets in the county is 3 meters (according to county government standards) while in the market two of the four circulation paths have a width of 2 meters which is below the threshold. All circulation paths are congested and overcrowded. Inadequacy in circulation spaces is caused by: Blockage of walking spaces by vendors (mainly clothe vendors). Vendors who have encroached the market i.e. those who do not have stalls have resorted to use circulation areas as spaces for their business this has limited the walking spaces leading to overcrowding that is also causing pick pocketing.

The most congested and overcrowded circulation path is one on the furthest end from the entrance to the market, it is where all cloth vendors display their wares because it is the largest path. These activities take a lot of space meant for circulation hence impeding free movement. Loading and offloading of commodities on the road entering the market. Vehicles that carry stock get offloaded on the road. Consequently, vehicles picking stock also get loaded on the road. This blocks the entry to the market including pedestrian paths. This is also risky as it can easily cause accident to the pedestrians who can be hit by items being loaded or offloaded from the vehicles. Traders expanding their stalls covering some sections of the walking paths hence causing congestion. This is also brought by entry of new traders in the market hence traders with stalls expand it to rent some parts to other traders (Ogeya, 2014).

Only 67% of traders have or operate on stalls, 20% operate on the ground while 13% operate on the circulation paths. Consequently, the stall standard provision for the County Government is 10 by 10 square feet (3 by 3 sq. meters) while in the market, Majority of stalls at 46% measure 3 by 2 square meters which is below the provided standard. . This was mainly observed on open stalls. Another 31% measure 2 by 1 square meters (RoK, 2012).

Inadequacy in business spaces has been caused by ever increasing number of traders. The number of traders who should operate in the market should be equivalent to the number of stalls in the market; however, the current situation is that the number of traders operating in the market is more than double the number of stalls. This has made

traders to resort into using circulation paths as alternative spaces. Consequently, most traders observed that the spaces allocated to them are inadequate for their stocks which keep on increasing (Ogeya, 2014).

2.2.4 Relocation of Venders

In the case of Kisii County, about 0.5 acres of a county council reserve were set aside for the relocation process. According to van Nes (2005, 01) sellers seek for an optimal location in order to reach as many customers as possible with the purpose of profit maximizing'. Hence, the traders established inside the open air market space also left it and joined up with those already located on these by-ways in town: there are more than 10 thousand in the high season, which causes, obviously, the hold-up of vehicular traffic, and a sharp decline in accessibility and mobility in the area surrounding of Bus Park. The access ways which are frequently obstructed by these 'interloper' traders have great importance, both as a link between the center and the adjoining neighborhoods as well as for access to the Fair itself, which, to some extent, harms traders and residents of that area.

Throughout the urban evolution process of a town there are structural elements that nurture this growth. On account of this formation of the layout, there arose a small street for trade, in front of the shops, hotels and kiosks, which came to be called hawkers thus establishing a large range of human and urban relations in the center of the town (Njenga, 2012). During this period, weak formal commercial establishments were set up in the central area and started to benefit from the pull and very large flow of people that the open-air market exercised on the whole of the geographical region in Kisii town known as the hawkers, thus strengthening the symbiosis of formal commercial and informal open-air market trading.

As a result, there was a strong surge in the transformation of the use of land in the town center, where some dwellings were turned into stores which sold products complementary to those sold in the market, which Hillier (1999) calls a 'live centre'. This interdependence of formal-informal commerce is revealed by Condé (1960) when he claims that people could barely walk on a 'street choc-a-bloc with people, donkeys, stalls and merchandise.

In the early 90s, due to the growing number of spatial and socio-spatial conflicts downtown, such as traffic jams, insalubrities' and the poor mobility for pedestrians, for

instance, the population started demanding the removal of this commerce, which led to its being transferred in 1992 to a completely different area from where it was then located. Thus, the evolution and growth of the Caruaru Fair in the town space happened at different moments over very many years, with echoes of this mutual experience continuing today, thus providing a means for analyzing events which took place in periods that demonstrate the spatial relationship of the open-air market and town.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study will be guided by stewardship theory (Donaldson & Davis, 1991) this theory are relevant to this study because, for any market construction project to be initiated, various stakeholders and resources must be involved that is the direct beneficiaries who are community members and Government to finance the project. Stewardship theory depicts managers as collectivists, pro-organizational, trustworthy and whose behavior is aligned with the interest of principals (Donaldson & Davis, 1991). The theory postulates that managers will act in the organization's best interest even in the absence of controls (Tosi et al, 2003). Managers are viewed as good stewards of the corporations who diligently work to attain high levels of corporate profit and shareholders returns (Donaldson and Davis 1991). They are principally motivated by achievement and responsibility needs, are responsible and self-directed and therefore organizations may be better served to free managers from monitoring and control by boards (Klein et al, 2005).

According to this theory, managers seek other ends besides financial ones. These include a sense of worth, altruism, a good reputation, a job well done, a feeling of satisfaction and a sense of purpose. They inherently seek to do a good job, maximize company profits and bring good returns to stockholders, not necessarily for their own financial interest, but because they feel a strong duty to the firm. They merge their ego and sense of worth with the reputation of the firm (Abdullah and Valentine, 2009).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework is a set of broad ideas and principles taken from relevant fields of enquiry and used to structure a subsequent presentation (Biklen 2003). In conducting this study, a conceptual framework will be developed to show the relationship between the independent variables and dependent variable. In this study, the dependent variable

is project construction completion and the independent variables are; Finance disbursement, Contractor capacity, Alternative space and Venders relocation. The constructs and relationships between research variables are illustrated in the following figure 2.1.

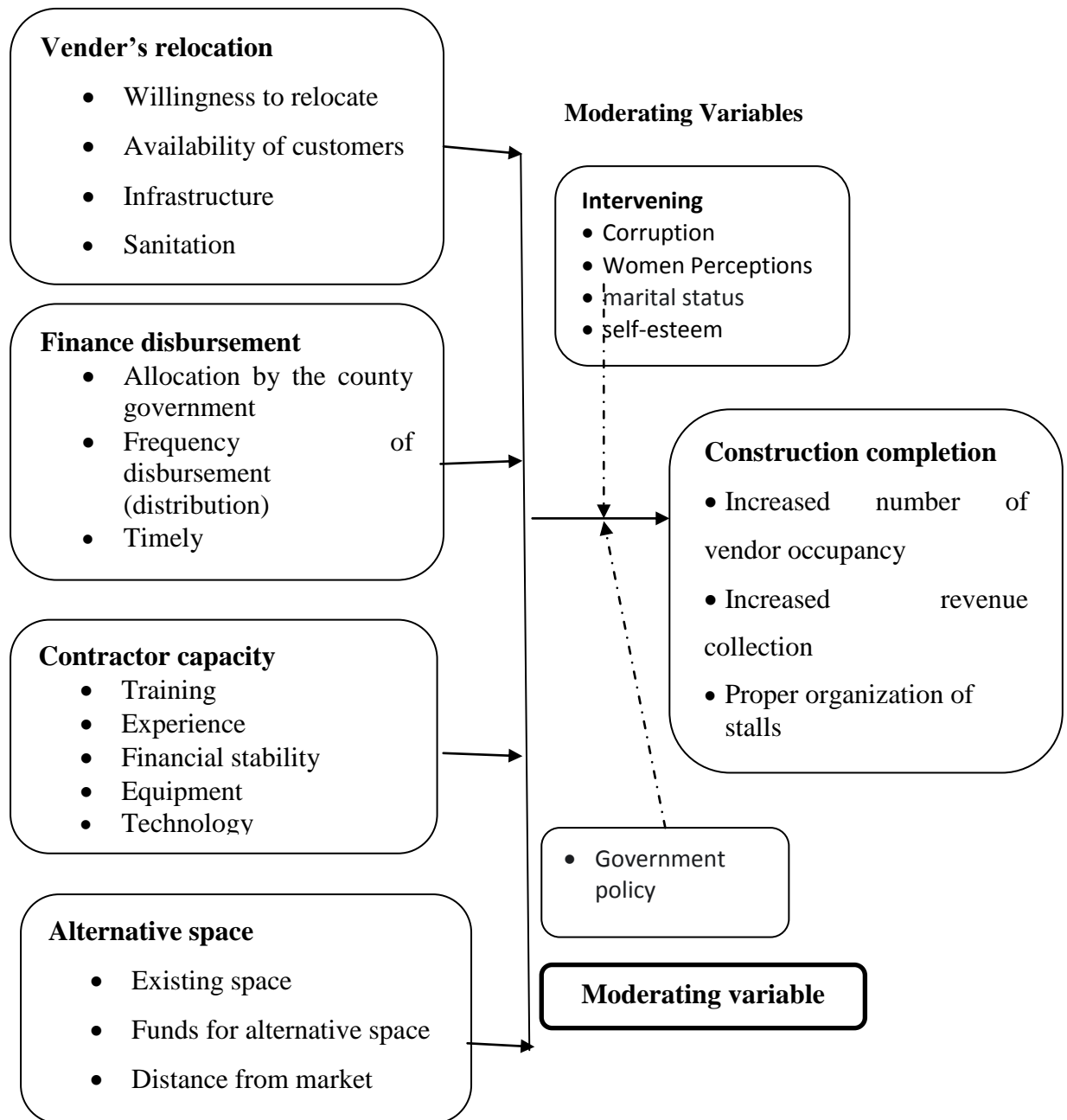


Figure 2.1: Conceptual framework

2.5 Summary of literature review

This chapter reviews past literature on the factors influencing construction completion of projects in county governments. Various researches have been reviewed based on

management and leadership, stakeholders' involvement and competency of the management. Overruns have also been one of the major factors influencing construction completion of projects. Inadequacy in business spaces has been caused by ever increasing number of traders. However there is inadequate empirical literature on construction completion of market projects hence this study seeks to address this gap.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter mainly focused on the description of the methods and procedures that were followed when conducting this research. It also consisted of research design, target population sample size, sampling procedures, data collection procedures reliability and validity of the instruments used, data analysis and presentation of the data collected.

3.2 Research design

Descriptive research design was adopted. According to Gay (1981) descriptive research is a process of collecting data in order to test hypothesis or to answer questions concerning the current status of the subject in the study. It is mainly concerned with forecasts, evidence and characteristics of respondents or circumstances. Descriptions can be used as an indirect test of a theory or model. Descriptive research has an advantage because it is elastic in data gathering and similarly makes use of open-ended and closed questions which allows respondents to give extra information easily.

Descriptive research is mainly done when a researcher wants to gain a better understanding of a topic that is, analysis of the past as opposed to the future. Descriptive research is the exploration of the existing certain phenomena. The essentials of the facts won't be known. The existing phenomena's facts are not known to the individual (Shields, Patricia & Rangarjan, 2013). This technique of study will permit the researcher to determine the factors influencing construction completion of daraja mbili market in Kisii Town by gathering and examining data in order to define some occurrence in its existing status. The survey is useful because of the economy of taking a sample of the population to generalize results for the whole population.

3.3 Target population

Target population refers to a group of characters, articles or substances from which samples are taken for measurement (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). The study targeted all stakeholders of Daraja Mbili market obtained from Kisii county government secondary data on revenue collection. The population interest in this study comprised of 856 stakeholders of Daraja mbili market (Kisii County government officers, management of Daraja Mbili market and vendors). The population was distributed as indicated as follows in table 3.1

Table 3.1: Target population of the study

	POPULATION	PERCANTAGE
Kisii County Government officers	48	6
Management of Daraja Mbili market	62	7
Vendors	746	87
Totals	856	100

Source: Researcher, 2017

3.4 Sample size and sampling procedure

Sampling is defined as “the process of selecting a sub set of cases in order to draw conclusion about the entire population” (Orodho, 2004). A researcher selects a sample due to several restrictions that might not allow examining for the entire population. The study will select a sample of 85 respondents. Sample of 10% of the target population was satisfactory according to Mugenda & Mugenda (2003) is sufficient representation of the whole population when appropriately selected. Therefore, 5 Kisii County government officers, 6 members of management of Daraja Mbili market and 74 vendors were chosen to arrive at 85 respondents. Simple random sampling was adopted. This is the basic technique where a researcher selects a group of subjects for study from a larger group. Each respondent is chosen entirely by chance and each member of the population has an equal chance of being selected in the sample (Meng and Xiangrui, 2013).

3.5 Data collection instruments

The researcher used both primary and secondary methods of data collection. Primary data was collected from the management of Daraja Mbili market. This was done in order to retain the originality of the data collected precisely for this study. Questionnaires are tools for data gathering that is distinct to produce carved respondents from topic of the study. The researcher used self-administered questionnaires as a data collection tool. Questionnaires had an advantage because data collected was easy to process and scrutinize statistically (Saunders *et al.*, 2007).

3.6 Instruments validity and reliability

3.6.1 Instruments validity

The degree of an instrument tests the validity of the tool. Therefore validity refers to the point to which a tool measures data that is hypothetical to quantify. According to Kothari (2004), validity will be determined using a section of respondents who shall judge how fit the measuring tool meets the principles. The researcher exposed the instrument to expert judgment through the consultation with the university supervisor to ascertain the content validity.

3.6.2 Instruments reliability

The reliability of data collection instruments made data collected to be reliable. This means that the tools had the capacity to constantly yield the similar results when repeated measurements were taken under same conditions (Lokesh, 1992). The researcher conducted pre-testing of the tools on 10 stakeholders of Daraja mbili market didn't take part in actual data collection in a bid to confirm uniformity and completeness. This was computed using Kuder-Richardson 20 formula which yielded a reliability coefficient of 0.75.

Mugenda (2003) proclaims that calculation of a correlation coefficient produces a statistic that ranges from -1 to +1 was reliable for the study. This enabled the researcher to restructure the questionnaire to incorporate missing information and leave out questions that were not relevant to the study. This was done with the guidance of the supervisors.

3.7 Data analysis and techniques

Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics involve use of measures of central tendency that is mean, frequencies, and percentages. Inferential statistics was used to draw conclusions based on the actual data collected. The study adopted multiple linear regression model. Regression analysis describes the relationship between the independent and the dependent variable(s). The Regression equation took the following form:

$$Pc = \beta_0 + x_1 + x_2 + x_3 + x_4$$

Where: Pc – project completion

β_0 – Constant

x_1 - Finance disbursement

x_2 – Contractor capacity

x_3 – Alternative space

x_4 – Vendors’ relocation

3.8 Ethical Considerations

The main ethical consideration was obtaining the necessary authorization from the County government of Kisii. Confidentiality in treating sources of information-respondents and the organization in line with applicable corporate policies was observed. Formal requests and regular guidance from the research project supervisor was regularly obtained to assure compliance with highest ethical standards in the study. The information obtained was only for the study.

3.9 Operationalization of variables

OBJECTIVES	VARIABLES	INDICATORS	MEASURES	SCALES
Factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County, Kenya.	construction completion	Number of completed stalls	Know the number of complete and incomplete stalls	Nominal
To establish how the financial disbursement from County government influences the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.	Financial disbursement	Funds allocated by county government	If enough funds are allocated	Nominal
To find out how the contractor capacity influences the construction completion of Daraja mbili Market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.	Contractor capacity	- Use of current technology - Equipment’s used	Completed projects by contractor	Nominal

To determine how availability of alternative space influences the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.	Alternative space	Availability of alternative space	If it can accommodate all vendors	Nominal
To determine how the relocation of vendors influences the construction completion of Daraja mbili market Completion in Kisii County, Kenya.	Relocation of vendors	Willingness to relocate	Period taken in relocating vendors	Ordinal

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATIONS AND
DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter involved data analysis, presentation, interpretation and discussion of the research findings of the study. The results were presented on the basis of the research objectives which included to establish how the availability of finances influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market, to find out how the contractor capacity influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market, to determine how availability of alternative space influenced the construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County and to determine how the relocation of vendors influenced the construction of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. Data was analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. Data was presented using tables and frequencies.

4.2 Questionnaire return rate

There was a 100% return of the questionnaires issued to the respondents in Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. This was achieved by the researcher because he made frequent request from the respondents in person by controlled the tools to every respondent.

According to findings from the study, vendors had majority of the respondents with a percentage of 87.06%, followed by respondents of management of Daraja Mbili market who had a percentage of 7.06 and finally Kisii County officers who had a percentage of 5.88% as shown in table 4.1 below.

Table 4.1: Questionnaire return rate

			POPULATION	RESPONSE	PERCANTAGE
Kisii County Government officers			5	5	5.88
Management of Daraja Mbili market			6	6	7.06
Vendors			74	74	87.06
Total			85	85	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

4.3 Respondents demographic characteristics

4.3.1 Gender of the respondents

Majority of the respondents in the study were men at 61.2% with a frequency of 52 and female at 38.8% with a frequency of 33 respondents. The outcomes shows that male were dominant is shown in table 4.2 below

Table 4.2: Gender of the respondents

	Frequency	Percentage
Male	52	61.2
Female	33	38.8
Total	85	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

4.3.2 Educational qualification of the respondents

The study also sought to investigate educational qualification of the respondents in the Market. This was an imperative as it would affect the ability in providing relevant information on the factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County as shown in table 4.3 below.

Table 4.3: Respondents educational qualification

	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	56	65.88
Secondary	19	22.35
Diploma	7	8.24
Degree	3	3.53
Total	85	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

4.4 Validity and reliability of instruments

Validity is a test carried to guarantee that the study's tools used in carrying out the research deployed in various areas using past information, the result of the investigation will be very comparable.

The degree of an instrument tested the validity of the tool. The researcher exposed the instrument to expert judgment through consultation with the university supervisor to ascertain the content validity. The reliability of data collection instruments made data collected reliable. The researcher conducted pre-testing of the tools on 10 stakeholders of Daraja mbili market who didn't take part in actual data collection ensuring uniformity and completeness of the data. This was done by computed using Kuder-Richardson 20 formula as shown table 4.4 below.

Table 4.4: Reliability statistics

Kuder-Richardson	Number of respondents
0.75	10

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

A correlation coefficient as using Kuder-Richardson 20 formula produced a statistic that ranged from -1 to +1 which was reliable for the study. Kuder-Richardson coefficient in this case was .075 as shown in table 4.4 above. The coefficient produced data that was reliable for the study.

4.5 Factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market

4.5.1 Influence of Financial Disbursement on construction completion

This was the first objective where by the researcher sought to investigate the extent to which factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. Respondents were asked to provide information on money allocated, time of disbursement of funds, utilization of the funds disbursed and their influence on the project completion. The respondents were also asked to indicate the extent to which influence of financial disbursement on construction completion by responding to the matters provided by using scale of 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = Strongly disagree.

The study sought to determine that the funds allocated for the project was adequate by indicating the extent to which the funds affect the construction completion of Daraja

mbili market in Kisii County. Majority of the respondents 56.5% disagreed that the funds allocated for the completion of the project was adequate in implementation of the project. Up to 18.8% of the respondents were indifferent as they neither agreed nor disagreed as to whether the funds allocated was adequate for the project. 24.7% of the respondents agreed that the funds allocated for the completion of the project were inadequate as shown in table 4.5 below.

Table 4.5: Influence of Financial Disbursement on construction completion

Statement		1	2	3	4	5	Total
The money allocated for the project was adequate	Freq.	6	15	16	28	20	85
	%	7.1	17.1	18.8	32.9	23.5	100
The finance was disbursed at the right time	Freq.	2	6	5	45	27	85
	%	2.4	7.1	5.9	52.9	31.8	100
The finances disbursed are utilized for the intended purposes	Freq.	9	16	0	29	31	85
	%	10.6	18.8	0	34.1	36.5	100
The finance disbursed was misappropriated	Freq.	42	24	0	11	8	85
	%	49.41	28.24	0.00	12.94	9.41	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

In table 4.5, the study sought to determine how the funds were disbursed at the right time and majority of the respondents (84.71%) degreed that the funds were not disbursed at the right time from the county government hence the delays in construction completion of the project. Further only 5.9% of the respondents were uncertain as to whether the funds were allocated at the right time and 9.4% of those responded positively that the funds were allocated at the right time.

Majority of the respondents, 70.6% indicates that the funds allocated were not used for the intended purpose, construction completion of the market and 29.4% of the respondents agreed that the money allocated was used for the intended purpose since part of the project was started. None of the respondents was indifferent on the utilization of the funds on the intended purposes.

In table 4.5, respondents were asked to rate the extent unto which the funds allocated were misappropriated. Majority of the respondents, 77.65% agreed that the funds allocated were misappropriated, none of the respondents neither agreed nor disagreed on misappropriations of funds allocated and 22.3% disagreed that funds allocated were misappropriated.

Table 4.6 below shows influence of finance disbursement on construction completion of Daraja Mbili market.

Table 4.6: Influence of finance disbursement on construction completion

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	59	69.4
No	26	30.6
Total	85	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

Table 4.6 above showed that there was an association between finance disbursement and construction completion of Daraja mbili market. Correlation between finance disbursement and construction of the project was also calculated using the Karl Pearson coefficient of correlation analysis as shown in table 4.7 below.

Table 4.7: Correlation between finance disbursement and construction completion

	statistics	Construction completion
Funding	Correlation	0.67
	Two tailed test	0.00
	N	85

Correlation is considerable at 0.05 level (two-tailed test)

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

The outcomes of the study indicate statistically that there is a substantial and optimistic association between finance disbursement and construction completion of Daraja mbili market ($r=0.67, P<0.05$).

4.5.2 Influence of contractor capacity on construction completion

This objective sought to find out if contractual capacity had any influence on the completion rate of daraja mbili market. The findings presented in table below show that majority of the respondents (90%) had contractual capacity of carrying out the projects and only 10% of the respondents said that the individuals who carried out the projects

had no contractual capacity of doing the projects. This study established that most individuals who carried out the projects had contractual capacity as shown in table 4.8 below

Table 4.8: influence of contractual capacity on construction completion

	Responses	Frequency	Percentage
Presence of Contractual Capacity (N=85)	Yes	77	90%
	No	8	10%
	Total	85	100%

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

The respondents were asked to rate how contractor capacity influence on project completion of Daraja Mbili Market. The study undertook to investigate the following: if the contractor has the right human resource and skills, if the contractor has the right machinery and equipment for the job, if the contractor is contributing to delays in construction completion of the market and if he contractor contributes to wastage of resources. The scale of 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = Strongly disagree as shown in table 4.9 below.

Table 4.9: Influence of contractor capacity on construction completion

Table: Statement		1	2	3	4	5	Total
The contractor has the right human resource and skills	Freq	60	6	0	5	14	85
	%	70.5	7.5	0	5.6	16.4	100
The contractor has the right machinery and equipment for the job	Freq	54	10	7	0	14	85
	%	63.5	11.8	8.2	0%	16.5	100
The contractor is contributing to delays in construction completion of the market	Freq	41	5	15	17	7	85
	%	48.2	5.9	17.6	20.0	8.2	100

	%	48.2	5.8	17.6	20.0	8.4	100
The contractor contributes to wastage of resources	Freq	24	31	14	10	6	85
	%	28.2	36.5	16.5	11.8	7.0	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

Table 4.10: Correlation between contractor capacity and construction completion

	Statistics	Construction completion
Findings	Correlation	0.67
	Two tailed test	0.00
	N	85

Correlation is considerable at 0.05 level (two-tailed test)

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

The results of the study showed that there is an important and positive link between contractor capacity and construction completion of Daraja mbili market ($r=0.67$, $P<0.05$).

4.5.3 Influence of alternative space on construction completion

In the third research question the respondents were asked to specify the degree unto which availability of alternative space on construction completion by responding to the matters provided by using scale of 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = strongly disagreed.

According to the research findings of the study alternative space could influence construction completion of Daraja mbili market. From table 4.11 above the respondents were asked to indicate the extent to which alternative space derails timely completion of the project. Majority of the respondents, 76.4% agreed that lack of alternative space slows completion of the project, 21.2% disagreed that lack of alternative space delays the construction completion of the market and 2.4% respondents were indifferent on lack of alternative space. When respondents were asked to indicate how suitability of alternative space influence the completion of the market construction completion, 74.1% agreed that suitability of alternative space influenced market completion, 4.7% were indifferent while 21.2% disagreed that suitability of alternative space provided influence construction completion. Most of the respondent, 71.3% disagreed that

alternative space allocated was ideal for the vendors, 3.5% were indifferent and 24.7% agreed that the space was ideal for the vendors as shown in table 4.11 below.

Table 4.11: Influence of alternative space on construction completion

Statement		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Lack of alternative space details timely completion of the project	Freq.	24	41	2	7	11	85
	%	28.2	48.2	2.4	8.2	12.9	100
Suitability of alternative space influence the completion of the market construction	Freq.	22	41	4	10	8	85
	%	25.8	48.3	4.7	11.8	9.4	100
Alternative space allocated is ideal for the vendors	Freq.	9	13	3	45	27	85
	%	10.6	14.1	3.5	40	31.8	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

The results of the study showed that there is an important and positive link between alternative space and construction completion of Daraja mbili market ($r=0.72$, $P<0.05$) as shown in table 4.12 below.

Table 4.12: Correlation between alternative space and construction completion

	statistics	Construction completion
Funding	Correlation	0.72
	Two tailed test	0.00
	N	85

Correlation is considerable at 0.05 level (two-tailed test)

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

4.5.4 Influence of Vendors Relocation on Construction Completion

Vendors' relocation was the fourth objective of the study. The researcher sought to investigate the influence of the relocation of vendors on construction completion of the market. To attain these the respondents were invited to specify the extent to which relocation of vendors influence the construction completion of the market by

responding to the matters provided by using scale of 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = Strongly disagree as shown in table 4.13 below.

Table 4.13: Influence of Vendors Relocation on Construction Completion

Statement		1	2	3	4	5	Total
Delays in vendors relocation affects construction completion	Freq.	23	15	0	21	26	85
	%	27.1	17.6	0	24.7	30.6	100
The procedures employed by the county government in vendor relocation affects project completion	Freq.	18	33	5	16	13	85
	%	21.2	38.8	5.9	18.8	15.3	100
Resistance by vendors hinders project completion	Freq.	27	25	2	19	12	85
	%	31.7	29.4	2.4	22.4	14.1	100

(Source: Researcher's data, 2017)

The findings of the study show that the delays in vendors' relocation had an influence on construction completion of Daraja mbili. This was justified by majority of the respondents (55.3%) who completely disagreed that delay in vendor relocation influences construction completion while 44.7% of the respondents agreed that relocation of vendors affects construction completion. Majority of the respondents, 60% agreed that procedures employed by the county government in vendor relocation affected completion of the market, 5.9% were indifferent whereas 34.1 disagreed that the procedures didn't affect the construction completion of the market. Respondents were asked to respond to whether resistance by vendors hindered project completion. Most of the respondents 61.1% of the respondents agreed that resistance delayed construction completion of the, 2.4% neither agreed nor disagreed while 36.5% disagreed that relocation of vendors affected construction completion of the market.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a summary of the research findings, conclusions and recommendations on the factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County.

5.2 Summary of the findings

According to the major findings of the study, there was a relationship between finance disbursed and construction completion of the market with ($r=0.67$, $P < 0.05$). Where money allocated for the project, time of disbursement, utilization of the funds disbursed for the intended purpose and misappropriation of disbursed funds.

The study also established that there was a significant relationship between contractor capacity and construction completion with ($r=0.76$, $P < 0.05$). The study established that the contractor had the right human resource and skills; contractor has the right machinery and equipment; contractor was contributing to delays in construction completion of the market and contractor contributed to wastage of resources.

The study also established that there was an association between alternative space and construction completion of Daraja Mbili market with ($r=0.72$, $P < 0.05$). The study found out that lack of alternative, suitability of alternative and alternative space allocated was not ideal for the vendors influence the construction completion of the market.

The study also established that there was a relationship between relocation of vendors and construction completion of Daraja mbili market. The study established that delays in vendor's relocation, procedures employed by the county government in vendor relocation and resistance by vendors influence construction completion of the market.

5.3 Conclusions

5.3.1 Influence of Financial Disbursement on construction completion

From the findings of the research, it was established that there was a relationship between finance disbursed and construction completion of the Daraja mbili market with ($r=0.67$, $P < 0.05$). From the research findings of the first objective it can be concluded that:

- i. The funds allocated were inadequate in implementation of the project;
- ii. The funds were not disbursed at the right time from the county government;
- iii. Funds allocated were not used for the intended purpose and
- iv. Funds allocated were misappropriated which led to delays in project completion.

5.3.2 Influence of contractor capacity on construction completion

According to the major findings of the study, it was established that a relationship exists between contractor capacity and construction completion of the market with ($r=0.76$, $P < 0.05$). Based on the research findings it can be concluded that the contractor lacks the right machinery and equipment for the job; the contractor contributed to delays in construction completion of the market and the contractor contributed to wastage of resources.

5.3.3 Influence of alternative space on construction completion

This was the second objective of the study. From the findings of the study it was established that an association exists between alternative space and construction completion of the project with ($r=0.72$, $P < 0.05$). Based on this objective the following conclusions were made:

- i. Lack of alternative space delayed timely completion of the project and revenue collection by the county government
- ii. Suitability of alternative space influenced the completion of the market construction and customer loyalty
- iii. Alternative space allocated to the vendors was not ideal hence there was resistance when relocating them.

5.3.4 Influence of relocation of Vendors on construction completion

This was the fourth objective of the study. From the findings of the study it was concluded that there was a relation between relocation of Vendors and construction completion of the project. Based on the findings it can be concluded that:

- i. Delays in vendors' relocation affected construction completion of the market;
- ii. The procedures employed by the county government in vendor relocation affected project completion
- iii. Resistance by vendors hindered project completion.
- iv. Alternative space allocated for vendors was not ideal since it could affect the customer loyalty and sales

5.4 Recommendations

This segment specifies the commendations to be effected for preparation and strategy in order to guarantee positive completion of construction in Kisii County.

5.4.1 Finance disbursement

The county government Ministry of finance and planning should evaluate the implementation of the construction completion of Daraja mbili market to ensure that the finance allocated is not misappropriated and it's used for the intended purpose.

The management of Daraja mbili market should be trained on management of projects so as to increase their skills in administration and control of construction completion of the project in the County.

The county government should allocate sufficient funds to facilitate construction completion of Daraja Mbili market.

5.4.2 Contractor capacity

The county government must ensure that the contractor is responsible for overall planning, control and coordination in construction completion of the market in time, on budget and that it meets the vendors' expectations.

The county government must consider the level of education, equipment's of the contractor, technology and experience that facilitates construction management success of the project.

5.4.3 Alternative space

The county government in consultation with the management of Daraja mbili market should provide an ideal alternative space for temporal relocation of the vendors that will not affect their businesses and customer loyalty to reduce resistance and maintain revenue collection with ease.

5.4.4 Vendors' relocation

The County should adopt favorable measures in relocation of vendors so as to reduce resistance and provide an ideal alternative space that will not affect the customer loyalty and their sales.

The county government should enact laws that will be effected in governing the construction completion of construction in the County that will permit involvement of all stakeholders, especially the vendors so as to reduce the resistance of relocation in order to foster the construction completion of the market.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

This study will significantly contribute to factors affecting construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County. The study has shown the relations between finance disbursed, contractor capacity, alternative space for vendors and relocation of vendors and construction completion of the market. However, decisive assumptions on the influence of contractor capacity on the construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii County.

The research also commends that a similar research be carried out on the role of contractors on construction completion of Markets in Kisii County.

The research also recommends that a comparable research be carried out whereby it should contain the role of county government, vendors and other market stakeholders in construction completion of projects in Kisii County.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTORY LETTER

Dear respondent,

RE: REQUEST TO RESPOND TO THE QUESTIONNAIRE

I am a student at University of Nairobi Kisumu campus pursuing a Master's degree in project Planning and Management. As part of this course requirement, i am expected to carry out a research **Factors influencing construction completion of Daraja mbili market in Kisii town, Kisii County**. I therefore, humbly request for your assistance and cooperation in responding to the questions attached herewith. The information you will provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality and will be only used for the purpose of the study.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,

MOFFAT OYONGO

APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

1. Gender a. Male b. Female
2. Marital Status a. Single b. Married c. Divorced d.
Widowed
3. Age a. Under 20 year's b. 21-30 years c. 31-40 years
d. 41-50 years e. 51-60 years
4. Educational Qualification a. Primary b. Secondary
c. Diploma d. Degree
5. Business Description.....
6. Department of Work
7. How long have you been in the market?
- a. Less than 6 month's b. 6-12 months c. 1-2 years
d. 2 -3 years e. 3-4 years f. 4 - 5years
g. more than 5 years

SECTION II: OBJECTIVES

1. FINANCE DISBURSEMENT

Indicate your level of agreement with the following statements relating to the effect of finance disbursement on construction completion of Daraja Mbili market in Kisii County (scale 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = Strongly disagree)

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
The money allocated for the project was adequate					
The money was disbursed at the right time					
The finances disbursed are utilized for the intended purposes					
The finance disbursed was misappropriated					

2. CONTRACTOR CAPACITY

Indicate your level of agreement with the following statements relating to the how contractor capacity affects construction completion of Daraja Mbili market in Kisii County (scale 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = strongly disagree)

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
The contractor has the right human resource and skills					
The contractor has the right machinery and equipment for the job					
The contractor is contributing to delays in construction completion of the market					
The contractor contributes to wastage of resources					

3. ALTERNATIVE SPACE

Indicate your level of agreement with the following statements relating to the effect of alternative space on construction completion of Daraja Mbili market in Kisii County (scale 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = strongly disagree)

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
Lack of alternative space derails timely completion of the project					
Suitability of alternative space influence the completion of the market construction					
Alternative space allocated is ideal for the vendors					

4. VENDERS RELOCATION

Indicate your level of agreement with the following statements relating to the effect of vendors relocation on construction completion of Daraja Mbili market in Kisii County (scale 1= strongly agree, 2= Agree, 3 = moderately agree, 4= Disagree, 5 = strongly disagree)

STATEMENT	1	2	3	4	5
Delays in vendors relocation affects construction completion					
The procedures employed by the county government in vendor relocation affects project completion					
Resistance by vendors hinders project completion					
Alternative space for vendors is not ideal					

APPENDIX III: RESEARCH PROPOSAL BUDGET

ITEM	COST (KSHS)
Stationery Printing And Photocopying, binding	40,000
Transport and accommodation	35,000
Communication	5,000
NACOST/ County Director Of Education	5,000
TOTAL	85,000

APPENDIX IV: WORK PLAN

ACTIVITY	Jan 2017	Feb 2016	Mar- Apr 2017	May 2017	Jun 2017	Jul 2017
Identification of research topic						
Proposal writing						
Presentation of proposal						
Preparation of research tools Data collection						
Data analysis						
Report writing						
Presentation and Submission						



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

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When replying please quote

9th Floor, Utalii House
Uhuru Highway
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/17/70867/17431**

Date: **13th June, 2017**

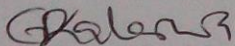
Moffat Oyongo
University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on "*Factor influencing construction completion of Daraja Mbili Market in Kisii, Kisii County,*" I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Kisii County** for the period ending **13th June, 2018.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Kisii County** before embarking on the research project.

On completion of the research, you are expected to submit **two hard copies and one soft copy in pdf** of the research report/thesis to our office.


GODFREY P. KALERWA MSc., MBA, MKIM
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Kisii County.

The County Director of Education
Kisii County.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. MOFFAT - OYONGO
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 4303-40200
KISII, has been permitted to conduct
research in Kisii County

on the topic: FACTORS INFLUENCING
CONSTRUCTION COMPLETION OF
DARAJA MBILI MARKET IN KISII, KISII
COUNTY,

for the period ending:
13th June, 2018

Permit No : NACOSTI/P/17/70867/17431
Date Of Issue : 13th June, 2017
Fee Received :Ksh 1000



Applicant's
Signature

Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation