

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMPLETION OF NATIONAL  
GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDED  
PROJECTS IN MARAKWET WEST CONSTITUENCY, ELGEYO  
MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA**

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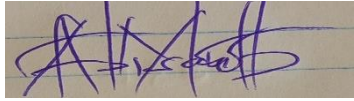
**A Research Project Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the  
Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in  
Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi**

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## DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been submitted for any award in any institution.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

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## **DEDICATION**

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## ABSTRACT

The introduction of national government constituency development funded projects in every constituency in Kenya was aimed at spreading development to all areas of the country. The community being the recipients of these projects was supposed to take the center stage. However, this has not been the case as many NG-CDF funded projects have taken long to be completed. This research was conducted to investigate the impact of community engagement on the successful implementation of government-funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The research aimed to achieve the following objectives: to examine the influence of community participation in needs analysis on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya; to determine the influence of community participation in project planning on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya; to assess the influence of community participation in project implementation on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya and to analyze the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. Stakeholder theory, Agency theory and General System's theory were adopted by this study. This study employed a descriptive research design. The unit of analysis of this study was Project Management Committee members of the seventy NG-CDF-funded projects and 10 members of the NG-CDF committee of Marakwet West Constituency. The study targeted 360 respondents. A sample of 189 was selected through stratified random sampling method. Questionnaires were used to collect data. SPSS software was used to analyze the collected data. This study found out that community participation played an important part in the completion of national government constituency development funded projects in Marakwet west constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. This study recommends that Project Management Committee of NG-CDF funded projects in every constituency should involve the community from the early stages of needs analysis for NG-CDF funded projects, empower community members with knowledge and skills related to project planning, conduct workshops and training sessions to familiarize community members with the planning process, budgeting, and other relevant aspects to ensure informed participation, establish community committees to actively participate in project implementation, and develop a clear framework that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the community in the monitoring and evaluation process.

# **CHAPTER ONE**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background to the Study**

The concept of community participation in development can be traced back to the United Kingdom during the 1960s. The following decade saw a gradual evolution in the paradigm of development due to studies pointing out the lack of people's participation in development projects (Karioh, 2019). The United Nations, the World Bank, and other major foreign funders have made community involvement a central tenet of their development programs across the world. Because it improves project implementation over the 'top-bottom' technique, this 'bottom-up' method is gaining popularity (Suleiman, 2018). Meetings where outside development organizations try to launch development are less effective than when the community itself takes the lead. The main advantages of community engagement include enhancing the skills and abilities of local residents, improving the effectiveness of the project, integrating local knowledge, ensuring long-term sustainability, fostering community cohesion, and facilitating participatory development (Jelili, Oyeniya & Folorunsho, 2020).

In Kenya, since colonial and early post-colonial times, development programs tended to be centralized by the national government. The end result is that development needs of the locals were not fully addressed. The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) was created in 2003. Its core mandate was to achieve equitable development across the country (Ali, 2019). The fund became instrumental in initiating many development projects at the grassroots. With the promulgation of constitution of 2010, the fund was renamed National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF). This was due to some functions being transferred from national

government to county government. Now NG-CDF is legally mandated to fund projects pertaining to education, security and environment (Chelungusi, 2021). The NG-CDF Act advocates for community participation in projects funded by the Fund. Because of this, the researcher in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya set out to determine whether or not local involvement improved project outcomes.

This study was guided by three theories; the stakeholders' theory, agency theory and general systems theory. Stakeholders' theory by Freeman (1994) holds that in a given project, there exists a group of individuals called stakeholders who have interests and it is important to involve them so as to ensure success of that project. According to the agency theory by Jensen and Meckling (1976), in any project, there exist two sets of persons; the 'principal' and the 'agent' who form an 'agency' relationship. The principal delegates some of his or her functions to the agent who is expected to do them while benefitting. General Systems theory by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1972) argues that there exist complex systems sharing organizing principles which can be discovered and modeled. This theory describes how whole things can be broken into parts and then learning how the parts can work together in systems.

### **1.1.1 Community Participation in Constituency Development Funded Projects**

The NG-CDF (amendment) Act 2016 acknowledges the significance of community involvement in the projects it finances. As per this legislation, each undertaking must be led by the community to guarantee that the advantages are accessible to the residents of a certain region. A community development project starts by identifying a specific need. This aligns with the NG-CDF Act for project identification, which offers specific rules for the process of identifying a project. Pursuant to the Act, it is mandatory to conduct site meetings and use the forum for the

purpose of selecting projects to be presented to the NG-CDF committee prior to their subsequent transmission for financing. This facilitates the dissemination of the vision by doing a needs assessment, followed by a comprehensive analysis via group discussions. Kerote, a publication from 2007.

NG-CDF sponsored programs empower communities to autonomously govern their own affairs via active engagement. The rationale for this is because individuals often have a tendency to oppose new concepts when they are forcefully thrust onto them. Participation bolsters local capabilities by augmenting local expertise and information, which individuals might use for subsequent endeavors. Participation provides an opportunity for the poor and other disadvantaged and marginalized individuals to have a say, which is a significant role in their poverty and marginalization. Because it establishes a connection between the people and the development process, participation helps ensure the long-term success of the initiatives that are carried out as a consequence of ownership (Wanjiru, 2008). Bottom-up development, upon which NG-CDF is founded, positions recipients as primary decision-makers and directors of their own progress (Rolfe, 2017). The purpose of this research was to determine the effect of community involvement on the successful completion of NG-CDF-supported projects in Kenya's Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County.

### **1.1.2 Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

Completion is an important aspect of any project. Completion implies that the projects are completed during the time scheduled, within the allocated budget, scope, quality and the intended goal is achieved. While NG-CDF projects are key to economic growth and development of any region, their completion is crucial to achieve their full benefits (Munamo, 2017). Many

factors can be attributed to completion of projects. Nakitare (2016) found a significant positive relationship between the presence of finances and technical expertise and the successful completion of projects sponsored by NG-CDF. There is a favorable correlation between project finance, monitoring and assessment, and community engagement and the rate of project completion (Mburu & Muturi, 2016). Jawuor (2019) adds on this by asserting that availability of funds, political interference from the area Member of Parliament through appointing members to NG-CDF board and collusion with contractors to offer substandard services and goods, procurement and tender regulations, and monitoring and evaluation, and level of community participation, determine time taken to complete any NG-CDF funded project. Time to completion may also be affected by factors such as adequate resource allocation, strong project leadership, and constant monitoring and review (Theoneste, 2021). Researchers in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya set out to determine how local involvement affected the success of NG-CDF-supported construction projects.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Projects funded by the NG-CDF are aimed at improving constituents' lives by tackling economic and social issues. The Fund was set up with the explicit purpose of compensating for the inequalities that arise as a result of patronage politics. To combat poverty, the money will be used to conduct development projects in the constituency, with a focus on those that give access to essential services like as education, health care, water, agricultural services, security, power, and food security (KTPA, 2018). In the past, however, this was not always the case. There have been projected delays in the completion of NG-CDF financed projects despite higher funding (Ndirangu and Gichuhi, 2019).

Although NG-CDF initiatives have had great success, the reality is that there are a number of issues still confronting NG-CDF funded projects. Nekesa and Ndungu (2016) state that NG-CDF has received criticism for its administration and implementation. NG-CDF funded projects that take longer to finish end up failing to achieve their goals and are unable to maintain themselves. This is because community engagement is not considered throughout the creation and execution of these projects. Omeno and Sang (2018) emphasized that if projects were handled without consideration for basic principles of good governance, it would be difficult to realize the lofty goals of the devolved monies. According to Lumiti (2018), several constituencies have struggled to go forward with their programs because they have not sufficiently included the beneficiaries at the community level.

The administration of NG-CDF financed projects in Marakwet Constituency provides insight into a number of issues. A study by Katamei et al., (2015) revealed that most NG-CDF funded projects in this constituency, lack their own structures due to the tendency of being controlled by officials from the national government, lack of or inadequate community participation. Moreover, Jepchirchir (2016) found out that in the same constituency, lack of community participation was a key factor affecting monitoring and evaluation of NG-CDF funded projects. A report by Kenya Tax Payers Association (KTPA) (2018) found that of the 22 new NG-CDF projects started in FY2016/2017, only 8 (36.4% of them) were finished by FY2016/2017, 9 (40.9% of them) had stagnated, and 5 (22.7%) had failed entirely. This constituency is amongst those constituencies that have been characterized by public outcry over completion of NG-CDF funded projects. Despite this forming a basis of academic research, no study has been conducted in this constituency. This research aimed to fill the void by addressing the question, "How does community participation influence the completion of National Government Constituency

Development Funded projects in the Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya?

### **1.3 Research Objectives**

This study was guided by the following objectives:

- i) To examine the influence of community participation in needs analysis on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- ii) To determine the influence of community participation in project planning on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iii) To assess the influence of community participation in project implementation on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.
- iv) To analyze the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

### **1.4 Value of the Study**

It is hoped that the research would be of use to the NG-CDF initiatives now being carried out in the Marakwet West Constituency. In particular, the project management team responsible for implementing the NG-CDF financed projects will gain insight into how community engagement



effects the execution of their projects across all sectors and may thereby benefit from including community involvement.

Policymakers in charge of implementing projects funded by the NG-CDF in Marakwet West Constituency will find the results of this study useful, as they will provide important insight into the impact that community involvement has on project completion. The study's findings will be used by policymakers to develop a successful method of including all Constituency beneficiaries. Insights gained from this study will serve as a roadmap for future researchers, allowing them to fill in some of the blanks that were left by the first wave of investigation into the impact of community involvement on NG-CDF project completion. Findings from this study may also be useful for researchers doing investigations on related topics. The results of this study may encourage more study by this group. It might serve as a benchmark for future research and a springboard for secondary data collection.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter will discuss the theoretical framework, empirical literature, summary of literature review and the conceptual framework.

#### **2.2 Theoretical Framework**

This section will discuss theories applicable to this study. Stakeholder theory by Edward Freeman (1984), Agency theory by Jensen and Meckling (1976) and General Systems Theory by Ludwig von Bertalanffy (1972) will serve as the study's guiding theories.

##### **2.2.1 Stakeholder Theory**

In 1984, Edward Freeman proposed this hypothesis. All parties that have some vested interest in the firm or its success are considered to be "stakeholders" under this framework. Each participant in the ecosystem has unique goals that must be accommodated. Therefore, it is necessary to include all relevant stakeholders into the company's regular operations. When important people are left out of the loop, an organization's advancement efforts suffer (Freeman, 1994).

This theory is significant to the current investigation because it emphasizes the need to include stakeholders in every step of the project life cycle, from initial conception to final assessment. National Government Constituency Development Funded projects have multiple stakeholders ranging from local community members, suppliers, contractors, the government, constituency leadership. This study will define stakeholders in the NG-CDF funded projects and evaluate how they link for optimal performance.

### **2.2.2 Agency Theory**

The concept of agency theory was first put out by Jensen and Meckling (1976) as a theoretical framework for the study of corporate governance. It was the intention of this theory to investigate the dynamic between principals and agents in a commercial setting. Principals delegate authority and responsibility to agents by employing them to carry out certain tasks on their behalf. Agents and principals are presumed to have varying degrees of risk aversion and to have aims that are not in conflict with one another. This rationality presupposes that the agent would act in a manner that optimizes both his own well-being and the principal's (Haried & Huang, 2014).

The participants in this research include the NG-CDF committee and the Public Management Committee. The agents in this investigation are the knowledgeable NG-CDF employees and members of the Project Management Committee. Communities in the Marakwet West Constituency who stand to gain the most from NG-CDF-funded initiatives are the fund's "principals."

### **2.2.3 General Systems Theory**

This theory was formulated by Ludwig von Bertalanffy in 1972. His view is that living things are composed of interconnected parts working together to perform certain tasks. Objects, characteristics, relationships, and the surrounding environment are the four main components of a system from a sociological viewpoint. Objects may be thought of as elements, variables, or components of a whole. Characteristics shared by several things, or attributes. A system is any interconnected set of elements that function together. The physical setting in which a system operates (Zenko, Rosi & Mulej, 2013). Being an active member of one's community is a

multifaceted endeavor that calls for consideration of many factors, such as power and influence, group dynamics, systems, boundaries, the flow of energy or influence across borders, feedback, and system equilibrium. This theory offers a framework for describing the many contributors to community growth (Goodman, Wandersman, Chinman & Morrissey, 2010).

This theory is useful to the study as it looks at NG-CDF funded projects as being made up of a system that is functional and is made up of many variables. This system is made up NG-CDF committee members, national government officials, Members of Parliament, contractors, and community members. By involving all these members, it implies that NG-CDF funded projects are likely to be completed on time as each of the members will be having an active role to play.

## **2.3 Empirical Literature**

Empirical literature pertinent to the study's aims will be investigated here, with a detailed explanation of its relevance to the successful conclusion of NG-CDF-supported initiatives.

### **2.3.1 Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

Ndirangu et al. (2019) conducted research in Laikipia County to determine what variables influence the effectiveness of projects funded by the national government's constituency development fund. According to the findings, a greater emphasis placed on timely financing, stakeholder involvement, project management skills, and project monitoring resulted in a higher rate of completed CDF projects. Their analysis emphasized the significance of stakeholder engagement as a crucial factor in the successful implementation of projects financed by the CDF.

To learn what variables, if any, affect the completion of National Government Constituency Development financed projects, Said and Gakuu (2022) studied the county of Mombasa.

Participation from the community at large, financial resources, political leanings, and the results of monitoring and assessment were all mentioned. It was found that community involvement was crucial to the accomplishment of sponsored initiatives.

Kilgoris Constituency Development Funded Project Implementation Factors Studied by Lemain (2019). The purpose of this research was to examine the impact of community involvement on CDF-supported initiatives in Kilgoris Constituency. A descriptive survey method was employed for this investigation. A higher level of community engagement was shown to be associated with a higher rate of Constituency Development Fund fulfillment.

### **2.3.2 Community Participation in Needs Analysis and the Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

Nguyaine's (2019) research aimed to measure the effectiveness of the Dar es Salaam Region Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in Tanzania. This research used a descriptive, cross-sectional methodology. Data was gathered via desk review of audited accounts and questionnaires. Based on the findings, CDCF has the most severe challenges from political interest conflicts, problems with transparency, responsibility, and CDCF funding delivery. According to the research, for the CDCF Committee to be effective, the government and other stakeholders should encourage open communication and accountability among its members.

Susiku (2020) analyzed the allocation of Zambia's Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to public works in the Kabwe District for her dissertation. The study set out to quantify the impact that project stakeholders had on the final outcome of CDF-funded endeavors. This study used a descriptive research strategy. Only 110 out of an expected 150 CDF stakeholders sent responses. Questionnaires and in-depth interviews were used to compile the data. According to the findings,

the key to a successful project is thorough planning and the participation of all those who will be affected by it. The completion rate of projects was also shown to be proportional to the amount of CDF allocated to such projects.

### **2.3.3 Community Participation in Project Planning and the Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

Researchers Jelili et al. (2020) from Nigeria examined community involvement and the long-term viability of community and social development initiatives in the state of Kwara. The study's primary objective was to quantify the extent to which residents participated in the projects. A total of 120 people were selected using a multi-stage sampling process. A preplanned interview guide was used to compile the data. The research showed that community involvement was high in terms of meeting organization and attendance as well as financial contributions, but low in terms of decision making regarding the project itself, as well as the selection of a site, the procurement of necessary materials, and the solicitation of additional funding. Researchers found that citizen engagement was crucial to ensuring democratic decision-making and equal access to resources.

Kimata (2021) conducted research in the Kinangop Constituency in Nyandarua County to better understand the barriers to carrying out projects funded by the constituency development fund. The research found that project execution was significantly impacted by funding levels, funding frequency, funding allocation, and funding adequacy. Stakeholders were engaged extensively throughout the study's four phases (project initiation, implementation, assessment, and closure).

### **2.3.4 Community Participation in Project Implementation and the Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

Ndungu and Karugu (2019) conducted research on youth programs in Korogocho, Nairobi City County that received funding from outside donors. The research set out to analyze how local involvement impacts youth programs receiving outside funding. Theories of social change, stakeholders, and resources formed the basis of the research. Statistical study confirmed that community participation in the initiation and development of a project has a positive effect on the results of such project.

Chandago and Kisimbii (2020) conducted research in Kwale County, Kenya, to identify the factors that encourage local residents to become involved in building their community. Community engagement in Kwale County's development programs was investigated, as was the role that community support plays in determining community participation. Descriptive research methods were employed for this investigation. Community engagement in the execution of development projects was shown to be beneficial when communities were given the chance to contribute their resources, such as people and equipment, and were actively involved in the activities linked to the project.

Lewanika (2019) investigated the effect of the Constituency Development Fund (CDF) on community development in Zambia's Nalolo Constituency, with the goal of gauging how much input local residents had in choosing and carrying out CDF-funded initiatives. According to the results, a lack of awareness about CDF is keeping people from becoming involved. Community Development Fund (CDF) initiatives often include just consultation with locals and the employment of their unskilled labor force.

### **2.3.5 Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation and the Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

The research conducted by Kinanu (2017) in the Juja Constituency of Kiambu County aimed to examine the factors that influence the completion of constituency development funded projects. The evidence suggests that each of these factors influences how the Juja constituency really spends its development funds. According to the findings, NG-CDF project completion was considerably affected by monitoring and evaluation.

Mbui and Wanjohi (2018) looked at how the residents of Meru County felt about the Ruiru-Tharu water projects. The purpose of this research was to determine how include locals in key decision-making processes affected the Ruiru-Tharu Water Project. A descriptive survey method was used for this study. Budgeting and planning, governance, operations, management, and evaluation all benefited from community involvement in the project, but operations and management had a negative impact.

The impacts of monitoring and evaluation on the effectiveness of initiatives financed by the Tharaka Constituency Development Fund in Kenya were studied by Mati and Ongore (2020). For this study, researchers relied on a descriptive survey approach. A total of 169 people from the CDF committee took part in the research. Standardized questionnaires were used to obtain the data. Research conducted in Kenya's Tharaka Constituency indicated that the success of constituency development fund projects was negatively affected by the absence of a monitoring and evaluation system.



## **2.4 Summary of Literature Review**

This section summarizes the work of a number of authors who have investigated the impact of local involvement on the successful completion of projects supported by the National Government's Constituency Development Fund.

**Table 2.1: Summary of the Knowledge Gap Matrix**

Variable	Author (Year)	Title of the Study	Study Findings	Knowledge Gaps	Focus of Current Study
Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects	Ndirangu and Gichuhi (2019)	Factors affecting successful completion of national government constituency development fund projects in Laikipia County.	A unit increase in timely funding, stakeholders' participation, leads to an increase in successful completion of CDF projects.	The study did not specify how community participation could influence completion of NG-CDF funded projects.	This study targets community participation in project identification, project implementation and project monitoring and evaluation.
	Said and Gakuu (2022)	Factors influencing completion of national government constituency development fund projects in Mombasa County	Community involvement plays a critical role in the completion of sponsored projects.	The study did not look at the influence of community participation in project identification and project implementation.	This study targets community participation in project identification, project implementation and project monitoring and evaluation.
	Nguyaine (2019)	Effectiveness of the Constituency Development Catalyst Fund in Dar Es Salam	Community participation in project initiation and selection is hindered by such challenges conflict of political interest, lack of transparency, lack of accountability and delay of CDCF funds	The study was carried out in Tanzania.	This study will be carried out in Kenya.

		Constituencies, Tanzania.			
Community Participation in Needs Analysis and The Completion Of NG-CDF Funded Projects	Susiku (2020)	Utilization of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to Public Projects in Kabwe district, Zambia	Planning and identification of projects with all the stakeholders involved is important in ensuring that the project is completed successfully.	The study was carried out in Zambia.	This study will be carried out in Kenya.
Community Participation in Project Planning and	Kimata (2021)	Challenges affecting implementation of constituency development fund projects in Kinangop Constituency of Nyandarua County, Kenya.	Stakeholders were involved to a great extent in project identification, project implementation, monitoring and evaluation and project closure.	The study focused only on challenges facing implementation of constituency development fund projects.	This study will focus on the influence of community participation on the completion of constituency development fund projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Kenya.
		Community Participation and Sustainability of the Community and Social Development Projects in	Community participation was high in organization of and attendance at meeting and financial contribution but low in most other project components	The study was carried out in Nigeria.	This study will be carried out in Kenya.

The Completion Of NG-CDF Funded Projects	Jelili, Oyeniya and Folorunsho, (2020).	Kwara State, Nigeria.	including decision making on project to execute and choice of project location, material sourcing and fund raising.		
Community Participation in Project Implementation and The Completion Of NG-CDF Funded Projects	Ndungu and Karugu (2019)	Community participation and performance of donor funded youth projects in Korogocho, Nairobi City County, Kenya	There is a strong positive effect of community participation in identification and planning on the project performance.	The study focused on donor funded projects.	This study targets National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects in Marakwet West Constituency.
	Chandago and Kisimbii (2020)	Determinants of community participation in the implementation of development projects in Kwale County, Kenya	Community participation in implementation of development projects is effective when a community is offered an opportunity to contribute their resources.	The study did not focus on projects being funded by NG-CDF.	This study targets National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects in Marakwet West Constituency.
		The influence of community participation on project performance of Ruiru-Tharu	Community participation in monitoring and evaluation had a moderate positive influence on project performance.	The study focused on water projects.	This study targets National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects.

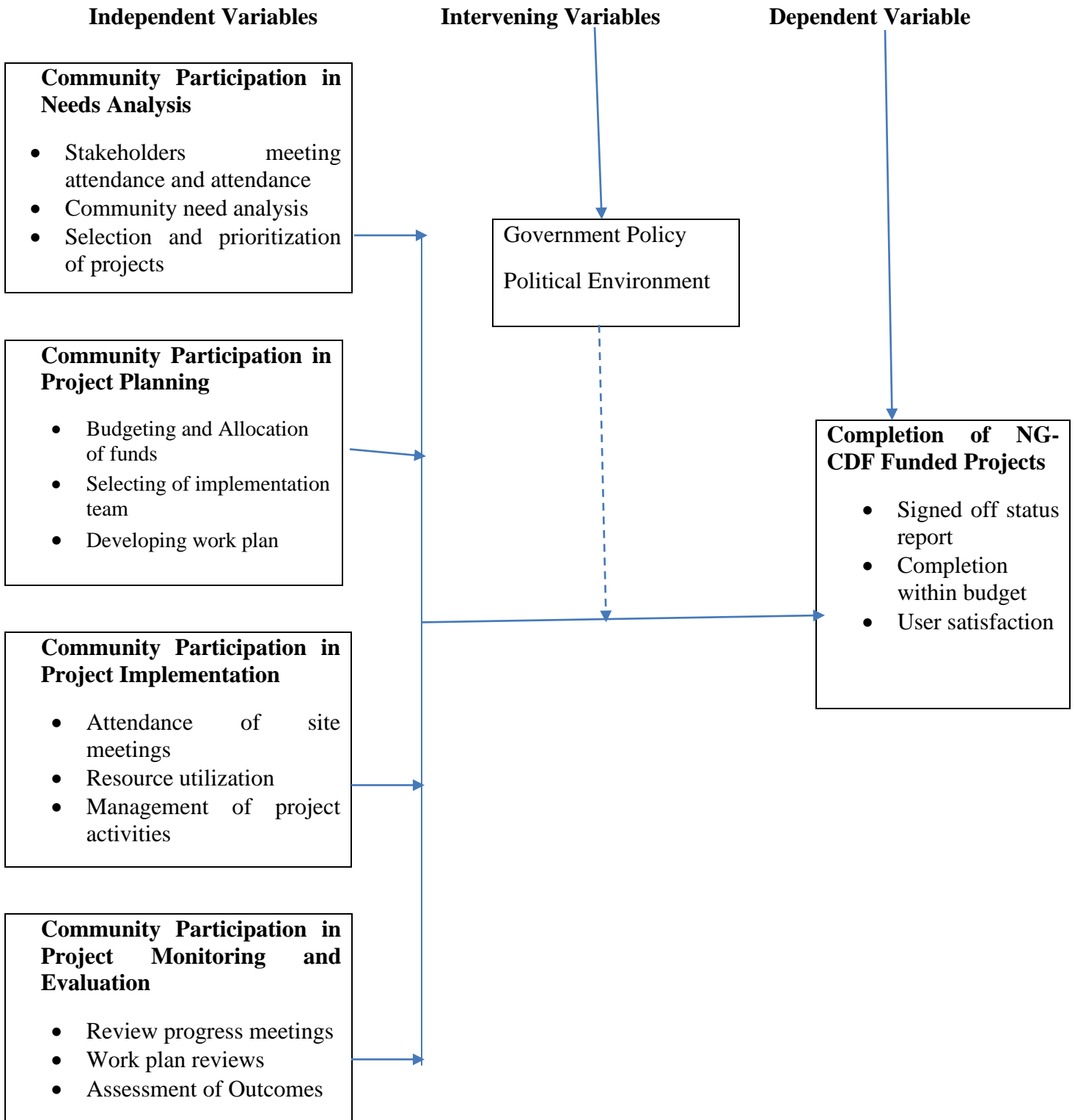
	Mbui and Wanjohi (2018)	water projects, Meru County			
Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation and The Completion Of NG-CDF Funded Projects	Mati and Ongore (2020)	Factors affecting the performance of constituency development fund projects in Tharaka Constituency, Kenya.	Lack of monitoring and evaluation framework negatively affects performance of constituency development fund projects in Tharaka Constituency, Kenya.	The study did not focus other aspects of community participation in projects notably identification and implementation.	This study targets community participation in project identification, project implementation and project monitoring and evaluation.

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

## 2.5 Conceptual Framework

In this study, community participation served as the independent variable, and it was further dissected into four dimensions: community involvement in the following stages: needs analysis, project identification, project implementation, and project monitoring and evaluation. Projects supported by the NG-CDF were considered successful if they were signed off on, finished on time, and to the satisfaction of their intended audience. Figure 1 presents the overall structure of the proposed model.

**Figure 1: Conceptual Framework**



**Source: Researcher (2023)**

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

In this section, detailed approach of research that will be taken for this project. Research methodology, including population, sampling strategy, data collecting, and analysis, are all spelled clearly.

#### **3.2 Research Design**

A descriptive research methodology was used for this investigation. By detailing the features of a single person or group, this methodology aided the researcher in data collection, analysis and presentation. The researcher's decision to use a descriptive study strategy was justifiable since it allowed him to detail the impact local involvement had on the successful conclusion of National Government Constituency Development Funded projects in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

#### **3.3 Population**

The unit of analysis of this study was Project Management Committee members of the seventy NG-CDF-funded projects and 10 members of the NG-CDF committee of Marakwet West Constituency. The Project Management Committee for each project consists of five people. As may be seen in Table 3.1, this yielded a total target population of 360.

**Table 3.1 Target Population**

<b>Unit of Analysis (Project Group Name)</b>	<b>Number of NG-CDF Funded Projects</b>	<b>Management Committee (Target Population )</b>
Primary School Projects	55	275
Secondary School Projects	11	55
Security Projects	4	20
NG-CDF Committee Members		10
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>360</b>

**Source: Marakwet West CDF Office (2023)**

### 3.4 Sample Size

The Yamane sample size calculation was used to determine the number of participants in the research.

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

Where,

N = Population of study

K = Constant (1)

e = degree of error expected

n=sample size

360



$$1 + 360(0.05)^2$$

$$n = 189.4736842105263 \text{ (rounded off to 189)}$$

In order to get the sample per group, the following formula will be used:

$$n_h = (N_h / N) * n$$

Where,

$n_h$  is the sample size for stratum  $h$ ,

$N_h$  is the population size for stratum  $h$ ,

$N$  is total population size

$n$  is total sample size.

In order to guarantee that all aspects of the study are adequately represented, the researcher used a stratified random sample to draw from the population of interest.

As may be seen in Table 3.2 below, respondents were selected using a basic random sample method in each stratum.

**Table 3.2 Sample Size Distribution**

<b>Stratum</b>	<b>Target Population</b>	<b>Sample Size</b>
Primary School Projects	275	144
Secondary School Projects	55	29
Security Projects	20	11
NG-CDF Committee	10	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>189</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

### 3.5 Data Collection Procedure

The investigation was initiated by the researcher contacting the University of Nairobi for permission to proceed. The researcher then had to submit a proposal to the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI). Permission to do research in the Marakwet West Constituency in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya required this authorization. Participants were briefed about the study ahead of time, and research assistants were instructed on how to collect data for fast feedback.

### 3.6 Data Analysis

Data was converted into quantifiable forms after being assessed for accuracy, validity and having been checked if correctly completed. Questionnaires were edited and coded. Descriptive as well as inferential statistics were used in this investigation. Descriptive statistics were used by the investigator to examine characteristics of the data. The usefulness of the used model and variables was examined via the use of correlation and regression analysis. This study used the following regression analysis model:

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

Where;

Y = Completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency.

X<sub>1</sub> = Community's Participation in Needs Analysis.

X<sub>2</sub> = Community's Participation in Project Identification.

X<sub>3</sub> = Community's Participation in Project Implementation.

X<sub>4</sub> = Community's Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

$\epsilon$ = Error margin term.

The primary goal of applying the method of multiple regression to this research was to be able make a prediction about the degree to which the independent variable (the level of community involvement in activities such as needs analysis, project initiation, planning, execution, and monitoring and evaluation) had an impact on the extent to which projects financed by the NG-CDF in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya were completed.

**Table 3.3: Summary of Data Collection and Analysis Methods**

<b>Objective</b>	<b>Variables</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Tools of Analysis</b>	<b>Measurement Scale</b>	<b>Type of Analysis</b>
	Completion of National Governmental Constituency Development Funded Project	Signed off status report Completion within budget User satisfaction	Frequencies Means Std deviation Regression Analysis Pearson's Correlation	Nominal Ordinal	Descriptive Analysis
To examine the influence of community participation in needs analysis on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency.	Community participation in project identification	Stakeholders meeting attendance and attendance  Community need analysis  Selection and prioritization of projects	Frequencies Means Std deviation Regression Analysis Pearson's Correlation	Nominal Ordinal	Descriptive Analysis
To examine the influence of community participation in project planning on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet	Community participation in project planning	Budgeting and Allocation of funds Selecting of implementation team Developing work plan	Frequencies Means Std deviation Regression Analysis Pearson's Correlation	Nominal Ordinal	Descriptive Analysis

West Constituency.					
To assess the influence of community participation in implementation on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency.	Community participation in project implementation	Attendance of site meetings Resource utilization Management of project activities	Frequencies Means Std deviation Regression Analysis Pearson's Correlation	Nominal Ordinal	Descriptive Analysis
To analyze the influence of community participation in project monitoring and evaluation on the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency.	Community participation in project M&E	Review progress meetings Work plan reviews Assessment of Outcomes	Frequencies Means Std deviation Regression Analysis Pearson's Correlation	Nominal Ordinal	Descriptive Analysis

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

**CHAPTER FOUR**  
**DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**4.1 Introduction**

This chapter emphasizes the examination of data, presentation of findings, and subsequent debate of those findings. The study includes an examination of the questionnaire return rate and the demographic features of respondents, including their distribution by age, gender, and highest level of education.

**4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate**

A total of 189 questionnaires were administered to the Project Management Committee members of the seventy NG-CDF-funded projects and members of the NG-CDF committee of Marakwet West Constituency. In this study, 153 questionnaires were duly filled and returned with a response rate of 80.9% while 36 questionnaires were not returned despite elaborate efforts to have them completed and returned. The Table 4.1 displays instrument return rate.

**Table 4.1: Questionnaire Return Rate**

<b>Responses</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Responded	153	80.9
Non-response	36	19.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>100.00</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

The response rate was considered satisfactory and indicative of a representative sample, as it satisfies the requirements proposed by Mugenda & Mugenda (2003). Their recommendations

include that a response rate of 50% is enough for analysis and reporting, that a rate of 60% is satisfactory, and that a rate of 70% or more is extraordinary. Return on investment met expectations.

### 4.3 Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

In this section, the researcher was interested in learning the respondent's demographic information, such as age, gender, and level of education.

#### 4.3.1 Respondents Age Category in Years

In Table 4.2, we can see how the responses are broken down by age range.

**Table 4.2 Respondents Age Category in Years**

Age	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Less than 20	11	7.1
21-30 years	26	16.9
31-40 years	52	33.9
41-50 years	45	29.4
Above 50 years	19	13.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

The age bracket below 20 years were 11(7.1%), between 21 and 30 years were 26(16.9%), between 31 and 40 years were 52(33.9%), between 41 and 50 years were 45(29.4%) and finally those above 50 years were 19(13.4%). The results suggest that a significant proportion of the

participants involved in the administration of NG-CDF-funded projects and members of the NG-CDF committee in Marakwet West Constituency were aged between 31 and 40 years. Consequently, it may be inferred that a significant proportion of the participants were probably knowledgeable of the initiatives that had received funding from NG-CDF.

### 4.3.2 Gender of Respondents

In order to determine the gender of the participants, they were instructed to indicate their gender by marking the appropriate option in the provided brackets. The results are shown in Table 4.3.

**Table 4.3: Distribution of Respondents by Gender**

<b>Gender</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	97	63.3
Female	56	36.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

According to the findings, 97 (or 63.3% of the total) of the respondents were male, while just 56 (or 36.6% of the total) were female, suggesting that men make up the vast majority of those involved in project management. In the Marakwet West Constituency in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, this might imply that women are more likely to participate in and see through to completion of constituency development sponsored projects from the national government.

### 4.3.3 Highest Level of Education

Table 4.4 displays the responses broken down by respondents' educational background.



**Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Level of Education**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	7	4.6
Secondary	16	11.8
College	73	47.7
University	55	35.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

Out of 153 respondents, 73(47.7%) had achieved college's certificate level of education, 55(35.9%) had a university degree, 16(11.8%) had a secondary school certificate, whereas 7(4.6%) had a primary school certificate. Therefore, it may be inferred that a significant proportion of the participants had sufficient scholarly understanding about community involvement and the successful execution of government-funded projects in the Marakwet West Constituency, located in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

#### **4.4 Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

The objective of this section was to determine the level of consensus about several claims concerning community involvement and the successful implementation of projects financed by the NG-CDF in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The findings are shown in table 4.5.

**Table 4.5 Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD (1)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>N (3)</b>	<b>A (4)</b>	<b>SA (5)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
A Signed off status report was availed after completion of NG-CDF funded project	0(0%)	0(0%)	17(11.1%)	88(57.5%)	48(31.3%)	153	4.01	0.903
The NG-CDF funded project was completed within budget	3(1.9%)	8(5.2%)	19(12.4%)	62(40.5%)	61(39.8%)	153	3.87	1.687
NG-CDF funded projects were of good quality	1(0.6%)	5(3.2%)	20(13.0%)	71(46.4%)	56(36.6%)	153	3.79	0.997
NG-CDF funded projects met User satisfaction	3(1.9%)	7(4.5%)	18(11.7%)	66(43.1%)	59(38.5%)	153	3.90	1.892
<b>Composite Mean</b>							<b>3.89</b>	<b>1.369</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

The average composite score of 3.89 and the standard deviation of 1.369 suggest that the respondents highly agreed with the variables that indicate the effective execution of the supplied projects. The consensus about the provision of signed off status reports following the conclusion of NG-CDF supported projects was very positive, as shown by a mean score of 4.01 and a standard deviation of 0.903. The customer satisfaction with NG-CDF supported projects was very unanimous, as shown by a mean score of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 1.892. The successful execution of NG-CDF financed projects within the allocated budget was well supported, as shown by a mean score of 3.87 and a standard deviation of 1.687. Furthermore, there was a unanimous consensus on the exceptional quality of NG-CDF sponsored projects, as shown by a mean score of 3.79 and a standard deviation of 0.997.

#### **4.5 Community Participation in Need Analysis in National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

This section focused on the primary goal of the research, which was to investigate the impact of community involvement in needs assessments on the successful implementation of NG-CDF in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. The findings are shown in table 4.6.

**Table 4.6 Community Participation in Need Analysis in National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD (1)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>N (3)</b>	<b>A (4)</b>	<b>SA (5)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The community was called to attend a meeting meant to	3(1.9%)	1(0.6%)	10(6.5%)	77(50.3%)	62(40.5%)	153	3.67	1.743

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identify projects that NG-CDF should fund.								
The community was given a chance to propose projects they wanted to be funded by NG-CDF	0(0%)	0(0%)	17(11.1%)	67(43.7%)	69(45.9%)	153	3.88	0.852
The community was involved in planning work schedules of the projects they had identified	0(0%)	3(1.9%)	13(8.4%)	80(52.2%)	57(37.2%)	153	3.71	1.941
The community was involved in selection and prioritization of projects.	2(1.3%)	6(3.9%)	12(7.8%)	86(56.2%)	47(30.7%)	153	3.90	0.763
There were plans put in place to ensure that the projects would be sustainable while serving the community	0(0%)	3(1.9%)	15(9.8%)	71(46.4%)	64(41.8%)	153	3.79	1.580
<b>Composite Mean</b>							<b>3.79</b>	<b>1.375</b>

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**Source: Researcher (2023)**

Community involvement in the need analysis of NG-CDF financed projects received overwhelming support, as seen in Table 4.6. This is obvious from the composite mean score of 3.79. Furthermore, the community was highly engaged in the selection and prioritisation of initiatives, as demonstrated by a mean score of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.763. With a mean score of 3.88 and a standard deviation of 0.852, the community had plenty of opportunities to submit projects they wanted to see financed by NG-CDF; the projects' long-term viability was prioritised, and measures were taken to improve the local community as a whole. A mean score of 3.79 and a standard deviation of 1.580.0 demonstrate this. With a mean score of 3.71 and a standard deviation of 1.941, it's clear that community input was very influential in developing timetables for the prioritised projects. With a mean score of 3.67 and a standard deviation of 1.743, it's clear that the community was actively engaged in attending meetings to choose NG-CDF project proposals.

#### **4.6 Community Participation in Project Planning of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

The second goal was to learn how community involvement in project delivery affected the success of NG-CDF in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. In Table 4.7, you'll see the final findings.

**Table 4.7 Community Participation in Project Planning of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD (1)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>N (3)</b>	<b>A (4)</b>	<b>SA (5)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
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The community was called to attend a meeting meant to plan for projects that NG-CDF should fund.	3(1.9%)	7(4.5%)	18(11.7%)	66(43.1%)	59(38.5%)	153	3.89	0.809
Community ideas were considered in project planning	0(0%)	0(0%)	17(11.1%)	88(57.5%)	48(31.3%)	153	3.73	1.171
Community members were involved in the selection of implementation team of NG-CDF funded projects	1(0.6%)	5(3.2%)	20(13.0%)	71(46.4%)	56(36.6%)	153	4.02	0.917
Community was involved in the budgeting process	0(0%)	0(0%)	17(11.1%)	88(57.5%)	48(31.3%)	153	3.95	0.999
Community was involved in developing work plan for the NG-CDF	3(1.9%)	8(5.2%)	19(12.4%)	62(40.5%)	61(39.8%)	153	3.69	0.690

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funded projects

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**Composite**

**Mean** **3.85**    **0.917**

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**Source: Researcher (2023)**

The overall mean score of 3.85 shows that most of the people who answered strongly agreed with the statements about NG-CDF-funded projects involving community involvement in planning. This is backed by the fact that community members had a big say in choosing the execution team for NG-CDF funded projects, as shown by the mean score of 4.02 and standard deviation of 0.917. In the same way, the average number of 3.95 and the standard deviation of 0.999 show that the community was very involved in making the budget. The average score was 3.89, and the standard deviation was 0.809. This shows that the community was strongly invited to go to meetings where NG-CDF-funded projects were planned. The average score of 3.73 and the standard deviation of 1.171 also show that community ideas were given a lot of thought when the project was planned. Finally, the average score of 3.69 and the standard deviation of 0.690 show that the community had a big part in making the work plan for projects that were supported by the NG-CDF.

**4.7 Community Participation in Project Implementation of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

The third goal of the research was to determine how community involvement in NG-CDF project monitoring and assessment affected the success of those endeavors. The findings are reported in table 4.8.

**Table 4.8 Community Participation in Project Implementation of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD (1)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>N (3)</b>	<b>A (4)</b>	<b>SA (5)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The community was involved in allocating resources to the projects.	0(0%)	3(1.9%)	13(8.4%)	80(52.2%)	57(37.2%)	153	4.00	0.753
The community was involved in the utilization of resources needed for the projects.	0(0%)	3(1.9%)	15(9.8%)	71(46.4%)	64(41.8%)	153	3.81	0.673
Views of the community were sought out during decision making process	2(1.3%)	6(3.9%)	12(7.8%)	86(56.2%)	47(30.7%)	153	3.77	1.004
The community was involved in the management of activities of the projects.	3(1.9%)	1(0.6%)	10(6.5%)	77(50.3%)	62(40.5%)	153	3.69	0.694
The community participated in project implementation meetings	0(0%)	0(0%)	17(11.1%)	67(43.7%)	69(45.9%)	153	3.90	0.539
<b>Composite Mean</b>							<b>3.83</b>	<b>0.732</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**



Based on the data shown in Table 4.8, the community had a substantial influence in allocating financing to the projects, as indicated by a mean score of 4.00 and a standard deviation of 0.753. The community participation in project implementation meetings was strong, as shown by a mean score of 3.90 and a standard deviation of 0.539. The community demonstrated a high level of activity in deploying project resources, as shown by a mean score of 3.81 and a standard deviation of 0.673, which were both statistically significant. A mean score of 3.77 and a standard deviation of 1.004 means that the community's opinion was highly respected when decisions were being made. On the other hand, a mean score of 3.69 and a standard deviation of 0.694 means that the community was actively involved in managing the project's activities. The mean score for how much people agreed with comments about NG-CDF-funded projects involving community involvement was 3.83, with a standard deviation of 0.732.

#### **4.8 Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

Fourthly, the study aimed to examine how community involvement in the monitoring and assessment of national government constituency development financed programs can affect such projects' outcomes. Table 4.9 displays the outcomes.

**Table 4.9 Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>SD (1)</b>	<b>D (2)</b>	<b>N (3)</b>	<b>A (4)</b>	<b>SA (5)</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std. Deviation</b>
The community actively engaged in the	1(0.6%)	5(3.2%)	20(13.0%)	71(46.4%)	56(36.6%)	153	3.76	0.842

establishment of the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Team.								
The community is actively engaged in providing input on the development of the initiatives.	2(1.3%)	6(3.9%)	12(7.8%)	86(56.2%)	47(30.7%)	153	3.91	0.625
Site meetings were attended by members of the community.	0(0%)	0(0%)	17(11.1%)	88(57.5%)	48(31.3%)	153	4.00	0.908
M&E strategy was developed with community input.	0(0%)	3(1.9%)	15(9.8%)	71(46.4%)	64(41.8%)	153	3.86	0.694
The community was involved in implementing lessons learnt from M&E	4(2.6%)	2(1.3%)	16(10.4%)	63(41.1%)	68(44.4%)	153	3.67	1.083
<b>Composite Mean</b>							<b>3.84</b>	<b>0.8304</b>

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

Based on the data shown in Table 4.9, the respondents strongly agreed with statements about community involvement in monitoring and evaluating projects sponsored by the national

government constituency development. This is evident from the composite mean score of 3.84. The community actively participated in attending site meetings, as evidenced by a mean score of 4.00 and a standard deviation of 0.908. They also provided feedback on the progress of the projects to a significant extent, with a mean score of 3.91 and a standard deviation of 0.625. Furthermore, the community played a major role in the formation of the M&E plan, as indicated by a mean score of 3.86 and a standard deviation of 0.694. They also actively contributed to the formation of the M&E Team, with a mean score of 3.76 and a standard deviation of 0.842. Lastly, the community demonstrated a high level of involvement in implementing lessons learned from M&E, as shown by a mean score of 3.67 and a standard deviation of 1.083.

#### **4.9. Regression Analysis**

The study used multiple regression analysis to identify the parameters that were significantly associated with the successful conclusion of national government constituency development funded projects in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. After field data was cleaned and coded, SPSS version 24 was used to create regression statistics. The coefficient of determination was computed to quantify the extent to which changes in the independent variables may explain the variability in the dependent variable. The present study employed community involvement in needs assessment, project design, project execution, monitoring, and evaluation as independent factors to forecast the accomplishment of constituency development projects funded by the national government in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

#### 4.9.1. Model Summary

In Table 4.10, an outline of the model shows how the independent variables are related to the number of finished projects in the Marakwet West local of Elgeyo Marakwet County that were funded by the Kenyan government's local development programme.

**Table 4.10. Model Summary**

<b>Model</b>	<b>R</b>	<b>R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Adjusted R<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>Std. Error of the Estimate</b>
1	0.808	.652	.640	.17785

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

a. Predictors: Needs analysis, project planning, project implementation and project monitoring and evaluation.

b. Dependent Variable: Completion of national government constituency development funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya.

Table 4.10 shows that the independent variable accounts for 65.2% of the variance in the proportion of completed national government constituency development sponsored projects in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. There is a 34.8% gap between predicted and observed completion rates for national government constituency development supported projects, and this gap cannot be accounted for by the variables currently included in the regression model. The results of the research show that the model is reliable and may be used for forecasting.

#### 4.9.2 Analysis of Variance Results

The ANOVA results in Table 4.11 show the link between the predictor factors and the finishing of projects in Kenya's Marakwet West local that were paid for by the national government for local development. The projects are in Elgeyo Marakwet County.

**Table 4.11. ANOVA of the Regression**

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.484	4	1.621	51.265	.000 <sup>a</sup>
	Residual	2.848	89	.032		
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9.332</b>	<b>93</b>			

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

The p-value of 0.000 is significantly lower than the significance level of 0.05. Therefore, the model's predictions of variables' impacts are statistically significant (needs analysis, project planning, project implementation, and project monitoring and evaluation) on the end of projects in Kenya's Marakwet West Constituency that were paid for by the national government and aimed to improve the area. There was a 5% chance that the F number would be 3.123. Given that the estimated F value exceeds the crucial F value (51.265), it may be concluded that the entire model is statistically significant.

#### 4.9.3 Coefficient of Determination

Projects sponsored by the Kenyan national government's constituency development program in the Marakwet West Constituency in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, were 100%

complete, as shown in Table 4.12. The table also includes the coefficient of determination between the predictor variables and project completion.

**Table 4.12. Coefficient of Determination**

	Unstandardized		Standardized		
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
Model 1(Constant)	0.531	0.169		3.144	0.002
Needs analysis	0.383	0.083	0.457	4.613	0.000
Project Planning	0.232	0.072	0.255	3.237	0.002
Project implementation	0.196	0.077	0.231	2.561	0.012
Project monitoring and evaluation	0.172	0.082	0.219	2.346	0.002

**Source: Researcher (2023)**

The percentage of sponsored constituency development projects that were actually finished in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, was analyzed using a simple regression model. SPSS's table shows that the regression equation is:

$$(Y = \alpha + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon)$$

Became:

$$(Y = 0.531 + 0.383 + 0.232 + 0.196 + 0.172 + \epsilon)$$

With all other factors held constant (needs analysis, project planning, project implementation, and project monitoring and evaluation), the Marakwet West Constituency in Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, had a completion rate of 0.531 for projects funded by the national government's constituency development program. The data also showed that in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, with all other independent variables held

constant, an increase of one unit in needs analysis resulted in a 0.383 percentage point increase in the completion of national government constituency development funded projects. Similarly, an increase of one unit in project planning resulted in a 0.223 percentage point increase in the completion of national government constituency development funded projects, in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, a unit increase in project implementation resulted in a 0.196 percentage point increase in the completion of national government constituency development funded projects, and a unit increase in project monitoring and evaluation resulted in a 0.172 percentage point increase in completion. In Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, this suggests that requirements analysis contributed most to the completion of national government constituency development sponsored projects, followed by project planning. Project completion in the Marakwet West Constituency of Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya, was significantly impacted by needs analysis, project planning, project implementation, and project monitoring and evaluation at the 5% level of significance and the 95% level of confidence.

#### **4.10 Discussion**

Research conducted in the Marakwet West Constituency found that community involvement significantly influenced the success of NG-CDF-backed initiatives. These results are congruent with those of Ndirangu and Gichuhi (2019) who evaluated factors that impacted the completion of national government constituency development fund projects in Laikipia County. The results indicated that a higher proportion of completed CDF projects was associated with higher levels of timely finance, stakeholder participation, project management skills, and project monitoring.

Another study in Kilgoris Constituency by Lemain (2019) discovered that more community involvement correlated with more successful completion of Constituency Development Fund.

In addition, this research confirmed that the community had a role in the need analysis of NG-CDF supported projects by helping to choose and rank them; the community was given a chance to propose projects they wanted to be funded by NG-CDF; there were plans put in place to ensure that the projects would be sustainable while serving the community; the community was involved in planning work schedules of the projects they had identified and the community was called to attend meetings meant to identify projects that NG-CDF should fund. The findings are in line with Susiku (2020) who examined the use of Zambia's Constituency Development Fund (CDF) to public works in Kabwe District. According to the research findings, a project's success depends on careful preparation and the involvement of all relevant parties. Furthermore, the research discovered that the frequency and quantities of CDF granted to projects determine whether or not the projects are completed.

The study revealed that respondents strongly agreed with statements regarding community involvement in the planning of NG-CDF funded projects. Specifically, community members were actively engaged in selecting the implementation team, participating in the budgeting process, attending project planning meetings, contributing ideas to the planning process, and assisting in the development of work plans for NG-CDF funded projects. The results of this research support the findings of Jelili et al. (2020) from Nigeria, who investigated the role of community participation in ensuring the long-term sustainability of community and social development projects in Kwara state. The study revealed that community engagement was substantial in terms of organizing and attending meetings, as well as making financial



contributions. However, it was limited in terms of participating in decision-making processes related to the project itself, such as selecting a site, procuring necessary materials, and seeking additional funding. Researchers found that citizen engagement was crucial to ensuring democratic decision-making and equal access to resources. Moreover, Kimata (2021) conducted research in the Kinangop Constituency in Nyandarua County to better understand the barriers to carrying out projects funded by the constituency development fund. The research found that project execution was significantly impacted by funding levels, funding frequency, funding allocation, and funding adequacy. Stakeholders were engaged extensively throughout the study's four phases (project initiation, implementation, assessment, and closure).

Community engagement in the delivery of NG-CDF supported projects was also found to have high levels of agreement among respondents. The community had a hand in every stage of the project life cycle, from helping to decide how much money should be put toward each initiative to attending meetings where those funds were allocated, to having their input sought out during the decision making process, to even managing the day-to-day operations of the projects. These findings disagree with those of Chandago and Kisimbii (2020) who conducted research in Kwale County, Kenya, to identify the factors that encourage local residents to become involved in building their community. Community engagement in the execution of development projects was shown to be beneficial when communities were given the chance to contribute their resources, such as people and equipment, and were actively involved in the activities linked to the project.

The study revealed that the respondents strongly agreed with statements regarding community involvement in monitoring and evaluating government-funded projects. Specifically, the community actively participated in attending site meetings, providing feedback on project

progress, contributing to the development of monitoring and evaluation plans, forming monitoring and evaluation teams, and effectively implementing lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities. The standard deviation was calculated to be 0.842, indicating a high level of agreement among the respondents. The results align with the research conducted by Mbui and Wanjohi (2018), who said that the participation of the community in the Ruiru-Tharu water projects in Meru County was of utmost importance. The study revealed that the engagement of the community in budgeting and planning, governance, operations, and management, as well as assessment, had a beneficial influence on the success of the project. However, it was observed that operations and management had an adverse effect. In addition, a study done by Mati and Ongore (2020) investigated the impact of monitoring and evaluation on the efficacy of projects sponsored by the development fund in Tharaka Constituency, Kenya. The study findings indicate that the lack of a monitoring and evaluation framework has a substantial influence on the success of constituency development fund programs.

## CHAPTER FIVE

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a synopsis of the study's results, as well as its conclusions, ideas for further research, and recommendations.

#### 5.2 Summary of the Findings

The objective of this research was to examine the impact of community engagement on the successful implementation of projects supported by the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) in Marakwet West Constituency. The findings of this research indicate that community involvement has a beneficial impact on the successful implementation of projects supported by the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) in Marakwet West Constituency. This was represented by the average value of 3.89, calculated using a composite method.

The primary aim of this research was to investigate the impact of community involvement in conducting needs analysis on the successful implementation of NG-CDF financed projects in Marakwet West Constituency. The findings of this study indicate that a significant majority of participants, specifically 86.9%, agreed that the community played a role in the selection and prioritization of projects. Furthermore, 89.6% of participants agreed that the community had the opportunity to propose projects that they wished to be funded by NG-CDF. Additionally, 88.2% of participants agreed that there were established plans in place to ensure the sustainability of the projects while also benefiting the community. Moreover, 89.4% of participants agreed that the

community was involved in planning the work schedules for the identified projects. Lastly, 90.8% of participants agreed that the community was invited to attend meetings aimed at identifying projects that should be funded by NG-CDF.

The second goal was to find out how successfully NG-CDF-funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency were carried out when the community was involved in planning them. Participants in this study found that getting the community involved in the planning of NG-CDF-funded projects makes a big difference in how well those projects turn out. 83% of those who answered said that community people were involved in choosing the teams that would carry out NG-CDF-funded projects. Similarly, 88.8% agreed that the community had a role in the budgeting process. Furthermore, 81.6% acknowledged being invited to a meeting aimed at planning projects that should be funded by NG-CDF. Additionally, 88.8% stated that community ideas were taken into consideration during project planning, and 80.3% confirmed their involvement in developing the work plan for NG-CDF funded projects.

Finally, the study wanted to see how much impact community involvement had on the success of NG-CDF projects in the Marakwet West Constituency, which was our third overarching goal.

The study revealed that 89.4% of participants acknowledged the community's involvement in allocating resources to the projects. Similarly, 87.2% agreed that the projects required the utilization of resources. Additionally, 86.9% confirmed that their opinions were considered during the decision-making process. Lastly, 89.6% of respondents stated that the community played a role in managing the activities of the projects.

The fourth goal was to find out how community involvement in project tracking and review affects the success of NG-CDF-funded projects in the Marakwet West Constituency. A large

majority of the people who answered the survey agreed with the comments about community participation in tracking and reviewing government-funded projects at the national district development level. Eighty-eight percent of those who agreed said that the community actively took part in site meetings, eighty-two percent said that they gave feedback on the progress of the projects, eighty-two percent said that they helped make the monitoring and evaluation plan, and eighty-five percent said that they helped make the monitoring and evaluation team.

### **5.3 Conclusions**

According to the findings of this study, community participation greatly affects the completion of NG-CDF funded projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya. Community participation in the needs analysis process can empower individuals by providing opportunities for skill development, training, and knowledge transfer. This capacity building can lead to the creation of a more self-sufficient and resilient community capable of driving future development initiatives.

Moreover, community involvement in project planning fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among the residents. They are more likely to be committed to the successful completion of the project, which may lead to better project management and maintenance in the long term. Engaging the community in project planning promotes social cohesion by encouraging collaboration and cooperation among residents. This sense of unity can positively influence project implementation, leading to smoother processes and reduced conflicts.

In addition, community participation in project implementation allows local residents to monitor progress, provide feedback, and report any issues or concerns. This continuous feedback loop

can lead to prompt identification and resolution of challenges, potentially reducing delays in completing the projects. With the community engaged in the implementation phase, there is a higher likelihood of adhering to quality standards. Residents have a vested interest in the project's success, and their vigilance can help ensure that the projects meet the necessary standards.

The research ultimately determines that the involvement of the community in monitoring and evaluating projects allows local inhabitants to promptly recognize and address emerging difficulties and obstacles. With the community acting as "eyes on the ground," potential problems can be detected early, allowing for prompt action and timely resolutions. This can contribute to the smooth and timely completion of NG-CDF funded projects. Involving the community in project monitoring and evaluation fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility among residents. When people have a voice in the process, they are more likely to support the project's success, collaborate with project implementers, and actively contribute to addressing challenges that may arise. This social cohesion can lead to a more united effort towards project completion.

#### **5.4 Recommendations**

- i. The Project Management Committee of NG-CDF funded projects should involve the community from the early stages of needs analysis for NG-CDF funded projects. This should be done through meetings, focused group discussions, and surveys to identify the most pressing needs and priorities of the local population. Continuous engagement throughout the project cycle ensures that the projects remain aligned with community requirements.

- ii. The Project Management Committee should empower community members with knowledge and skills related to project planning. The committee should conduct workshops or training sessions to familiarize them with the planning process, budgeting, and other relevant aspects to ensure informed participation.
- iii. The Project Management Committee needs to establish community task forces or committees to actively participate in project implementation. These task forces can collaborate with project implementers, provide local insights, and help address challenges that arise during the execution.
- iv. The Project Management Committee should develop a clear framework that outlines the roles and responsibilities of the community, project implementers, and other stakeholders in the monitoring and evaluation process. They should also provide training and capacity-building programs to community members on project monitoring and evaluation techniques. This equips them with the necessary skills and knowledge to effectively contribute to the process.

### **5.5 Suggestions for Further Studies**

A similar study can be undertaken in other constituencies to establish whether their findings are similar to this study. Further investigation might be conducted to ascertain the extent to which community involvement facilitates the punctual accomplishment of projects sponsored by the National Government Constituency Development in Marakwet West Constituency. Further investigation is required to examine the implementation of requirements analysis, project planning, and monitoring and evaluation in projects sponsored by the National Government Constituency Development in Marakwet West Constituency.

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## APPENDICES

### APPENDIX I: INTRODUCTION LETTER

**Dear Sir/Madam**

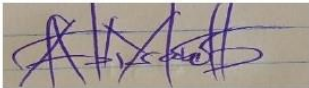
**RE: LETTER OF INTRODUCTION**

I'm a Masters in Project Planning and Management student from the University of Nairobi's School of Project Planning and Management Science. I'm conducting research on *Community Participation and Timely Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya*. I am kindly requesting you to take part in answering the questionnaire attached.

I will use the information you will give for academic reasons only. Kindly fill and return the questionnaire.

Thank you.

James Akoyo Abisai



University of Nairobi

**APPENDIX II: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE MEMBERS AND COMMITTEE MEMBERS OF MARAKWET WEST CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT**

This questionnaire is meant to collect information for an academic study entitled “*The Influence of Community Participation on The Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects in Marakwet West Constituency, Elgeyo Marakwet County, Kenya*”.

**SECTION A: Background Information**

Serial No.

**Tick appropriately.**

1. What is your age category in years?  Less than 20  21-30  31-40  41-50  
 Above 50
2. State your gender    a) Male     b) Female
3. Please indicate your highest level of education  None  Primary  Secondary  
 College     University

**SECTION B: Completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

With regard to completion of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects, what extent do the below factors indicate that a given project has been successfully implemented? kindly rate your agreement with the following statements. 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>1</b>	A Signed off status report was availed after completion of NG-CDF funded project					
<b>2</b>	The NG-CDF funded project was completed within budget					
<b>3</b>	NG-CDF funded projects were of good quality					
<b>4</b>	NG-CDF funded projects met User satisfaction					

**SECTION C: Community Participation in Need Analysis in National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

With regard to community participation in need analysis of NG-CDF funded projects, kindly rate your agreement with the following statements. 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	The community was called to attend a meeting meant to identify projects that NG-CDF should fund.					
2.	The community was given a chance to propose projects they wanted to be funded by NG-CDF.					
3.	The community was involved in planning work schedules of the projects they had identified.					
4.	The community was involved in selection and prioritization of projects.					
5.	There were plans put in place to ensure that the projects would be sustainable while serving the community.					

**SECTION D: Community Participation in Project Planning of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

With regard to community participation in project planning of NG-CDF funded projects, kindly rate your agreement with the following statements. 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	The community was called to attend a meeting meant to plan for projects that NG-CDF should fund.					
2.	Community ideas were considered in project planning					

3.	Community members were involved in the selection of implementation team of NG-CDF funded projects					
4.	Community was involved in the budgeting process					
5.	Community was involved in developing work plan for the NG-CDF funded projects					

**SECTION E: Community Participation in Project Implementation of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

With regard to community participation in project implementation of NG-CDF funded projects, kindly rate your agreement with the following statements. 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	The community was involved in allocating resources to the projects.					
2.	The community was involved in the utilization of resources needed for the projects.					
3.	Views of the community were sought out during decision making process					
4.	The community was involved in the management of activities of the projects.					
5.	The community participated in project implementation meetings					

**SECTION F: Community Participation in Project Monitoring and Evaluation of National Government Constituency Development Funded Projects**

With regard to community participation in project monitoring and evaluation of NG-CDF funded projects, kindly rate your agreement with the following statements. 1 = Strongly Disagree; 2 = Disagree; 3= Neutral; 4 = Agree 5 = Strongly Agree.

	<b>Statement</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
1.	The community participated in the formation of M&E Team					
2.	The community participating in giving feedback on progress of the projects					
3.	The community participated in attending site meetings					
4.	The community participated in the formation of M&E plan					
5.	The community was involved in implementing lessons learnt from M&E					



## APPENDIX III: PLAGIARISM REPORT

### COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMPLETION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS IN MARAKWET WEST CONSTITUENCY, ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA


#### ORIGINALITY REPORT


<b>14%</b> SIMILARITY INDEX	<b>19%</b> INTERNET SOURCES	<b>1%</b> PUBLICATIONS	<b>10%</b> STUDENT PAPERS
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**APPENDIX IV: RESEARCH PERMIT**

  
REPUBLIC OF KENYA  
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation

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

Ref No: **567495** Date of Issue: **17/June/2023**


**RESEARCH LICENSE**




**This is to Certify that Mr. JAMES Akoyo ABISAI of University of Nairobi, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Elgeyo-Marakwet on the topic: COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION AND COMPLETION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS IN MARAKWET WEST CONSTITUENCY, ELGEYO MARAKWET COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 17/June/2024.**

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