

**INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION ON
PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND
PROJECTS IN NAKURU TOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY, KENYA**

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DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL

I, Mwangi Zachary do hereby declare that this is my original work and has not been presented to any other university for the award of a degree.

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DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my wife Ann Wamani and children Dennis, Florence, and Precious, who have been patient and supportive.



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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND APPROVAL	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	vii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ix
ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS	x
ABSTRACT	xi
CHAPTER ONE.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	5
1.3 Purpose of the Study.....	7
1.4 Objectives of the Study	7
1.5 Research Questions	8
1.6 Significance of the Study.....	8
1.7 Scope of the Study.....	9
1.8 Delimitation of the Study	9
1.9 Study Limitations	9
1.10 Assumptions of the Study.....	10
1.11 Definition of Operational Key Terms.....	11
CHAPTER TWO.....	12
LITERATURE REVIEW	12
2.1 Introduction	12
2.2 CDF Projects	15
2.4 Stakeholders participation on CDF Projects Performance	17
2.5 Conceptual Framework	22
2.6 Recap of Literature Review And Research Gap.....	23
CHAPTER THREE.....	26
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	26
3.1 Introduction	26

3.2 Research Design	26
3.3 Target Population	26
3.4 Sampling Design	27
3.5 Data Collection Techniques	27
3.6 Pilot Test Results	28
3.7 Data Collection Procedure.....	29
3.8 Data Analysis Techniques	29
3.9 Ethical Considerations	30
CHAPTER FOUR	31
RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	31
4.1 Introduction	31
4.1 Response Rate	31
4.4 Demographic Information	31
4.5 Descriptive Statistics	45
4.6 Diagnostic Test.....	56
4.7 Inferential Statistics	63
CHAPTER FIVE	69
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	69
5.1 Introduction	69
5.2 Summary of Major Findings	69
5.3 Conclusions	73
5.4 Recommendations	74
5.5 Suggestion for further Studies	74
REFERENCES	76
APPENDICES.....	78
Appendix I: Informed Consent Form.....	78
Appendix II: Questionnaire for Representatives of Projects and Members of the CDF Committee	80
Appendix III: ERC Clearance.....	86
Appendix IV: NACOSTI Authorization Letter	87
Appendix V: Turnitin Report	89

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Shows the allocation of CDF Funds between 2013 to 2023	3
Table 2: Show the disbursement of CDF in Nakuru town East Constituency between 2022 and 2023.....	3
Table 3: Target Population	26
Table 4: Sampling Frame	27
Table 5: Reliability Test Results	28
Table 6: Response Rate	31
Table 7: Respondents Gender.....	31
Table 8: Respondents Age.....	32
Table 9: Academic Credentials.....	33
Table 10: Length of Residency in Nakuru East Constituency.....	34
Table 11: CDF projects awareness in Nakuru East constituency	34
Table 12: CDF Projects involved in Nakuru East constituency	35
Table 13: Direct Involvement in Decision Making on Projects Funded by CDF	36
Table 14: Kind of CDF Project committee recommend for funding.....	36
Table 15: Extent of completion of CDF projects CDF.....	37
Table 16: The utility of finished CDF projects.....	38
Table 17: Factors Influencing the completion of the CDF projects	38
Table 18: Amount spent in undertaking the CDF project	39
Table 19: Sufficiency of CDF funds.....	40
Table 20: Selection of CDFC Mechanism.....	40
Table 21: Involvement of Government technicians at all levels in in CDF projects	41
Table 22: Phases the Government Technicians are they involved CDF project	42
Table 23: Quality of CDF Projects	43
Table 24: The performance of the CDF projects is analyzed using performance Evaluation Factors.	44
Table 25: Stakeholder Involvement in CDF project performance	45
Table 26: Project Identification.....	46
Table 27: Project Implementation	48
Table 28: Monitoring and Evaluation.....	50
Table 29: The degree to which the CDF, PMC, and government representatives impact the CDF project performance in the Nakuru East Constituency .	52

Table 30: Autocorrelation Assumption Test Results.....	57
Table 31: Normality Assumption Test Results.....	58
Table 32: Multicollinearity Assumption Test Results	59
Table 33: Homoscedasticity Test Results.....	60
Table 34: Linearity between identification of project and CDF project performance	61
Table 35: Linearity between planning of project and CDF project performance.....	61
Table 36: Linearity between project implementation and performance of CDF project	62
Table 37: Linearity between Linearity between monitoring and evaluation of project and CDF project Performance	62
Table 38: Identification of Project and CDF project performance	63
Table 39: Project Planning of project and CDF project performance	64
Table 40: Implementation Project and CDF project performance	65
Table 41: Project monitoring and evaluation on CDF project performance	65
Table 42: Model Summary	66
Table 43: ANOVA.....	67
Table 44: Regression Coefficients.....	67

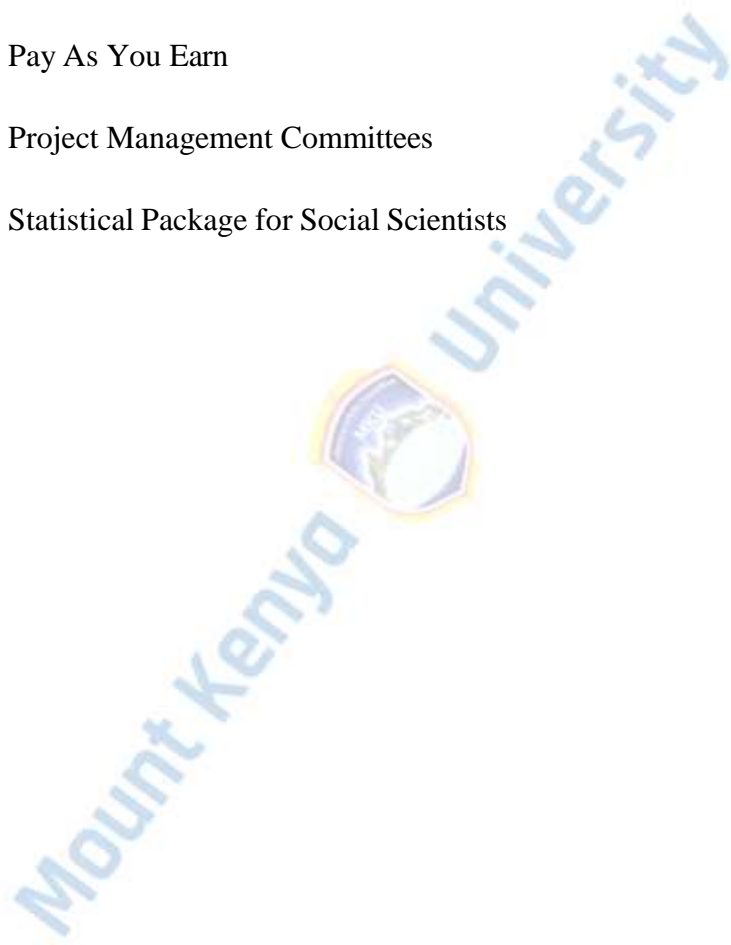
LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework.....23



ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

BF	Bursary Fund
CDF	Constituencies development fund
CDFC	Constituency Development Fund Committee
CFC	Constituency Fund Committee
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
PAYE	Pay As You Earn
PMC's	Project Management Committees
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Scientists



ABSTRACT

The Kenyan government established the Constituency Development Fund (also known as the CDF), a decentralized fund, on the grounds that local governments are better able to comprehend the needs of their communities. The management of the CDF has had many difficulties since its establishment in 2003, one of which has been low stakeholder participation. The goal of this study was to determine how stakeholder participation affected the CDFs' performance in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency. The purpose of this study was to ascertain whether or not stakeholder participation in the selection of CDF projects had an effect on CDF management. This study aims to ascertain the impact of stakeholders' involvement in project planning on CDF project performance, explore the impact of stakeholders' involvement in project implementation on CDF project performance, and evaluate the role of stakeholders in CDF project monitoring and assessment in Kenya's CDF Nakuru town East Constituency. The study's target population comprised of 160 respondents who were from the Nakuru town East constituency, who were representatives of CDF programs. Both quantitative and qualitative data were evaluated using descriptive statistics. The Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20 was used to code and enter the data gathered from the questionnaires into a computer system for descriptive statistical analysis. Multiple regression analysis was employed in the study to examine the association between the variables. Presenting inferential statistics was done using Karl Pearson's coefficient of determination. In conclusion The study found that in the Nakuru East Constituency, project identification and CDF project performance had a moderately favorable and statistically significant connection ($r = 0.527$; $p < 0.05$). This indicates that through involving stakeholders and clearly defining the projects that are prioritized in Kenya's Nakuru City East Constituency, good project identification would increase the effectiveness of CDF programs. In addition, the study discovered that project planning and CDF project performance in Nakuru East Constituency had a moderately positive and statistically significant association ($r = 0.663$; $p < 0.05$). Project planning is an action plan that addresses the project process and offers the instruments required to plan out tasks and activities while accounting for all the demands, problems, and deliverables required to successfully engage stakeholders in the process and produce desired outcomes. The CDF project in the Nakuru East Constituency will be more effective because to this project's implicit design. Stakeholder participation, according to the researcher, is essential for project identification and for providing priority initiatives with clear guidance. As a course of action for the project process, the study suggested promoting stakeholder participation in project planning in order to give tools for organizing tasks and activities that will lead to good outcomes for CDF projects. The report also recommended encouraging stakeholders to be involved in project execution in order to ensure proper coordination of personnel and resources and project activities carried out in line with the project management plan. This will contribute to making CDF projects in Kenya successful.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The Free Primary Education, or FPE, funds were one of the lasting legacies of Kenya's former third president, H.E. Hon. Emilio Mwai Kibaki, and were widely successful. In the 2003–2004 fiscal year, the Narc government (2003–2007) budgeted, disbursed, and used devolved funds in Kenya for the first time.

The Rural Electrification Programme Levy Fund, the Local Authority Transfer Fund (LATF), the Roads Maintenance Levy Fund (RMLF), and the HIV/AIDS Fund were among the other funds that were to be distributed using the same methodology. It is common to refer to the National Fund for Disabled Persons (NFfPwDs) and more recently the Older People's Fund (aged 65 and over) as "older people". In Kariu (2018).

Although the total impact of CDF at the national level has not been documented, the CDF website states that more than KES 203 billion in CDF has already been disbursed in Kenya between 2003 and 2022. Some constituencies, including as Gatanga, Butere, Galoleni, Baringo Central, Kibwezi, Kipkelion, and Kaiti, are said to have used CDF well, despite 28 other constituencies allegedly abusing 555 million CDF in 2020–2022.

Allegations of CDF theft of KES 35.6 million in the Malava, Ganze, and Rongo Constituencies, respectively, are detailed in the EACC Annual Report, 2021–2022, highlighting the severe issues with CDF implementation across the nation. (Kairu, 2018). The fact that the dam project of the Yikivumbu Water Catchment Self Help Group was successfully completed after NTA assistance, among other interventions, shows that CDF has a great deal of potential for future success. (April 1, 2011;

March 31, 2012, NTA Year 4 Annual Report) . Still up for contention, though, is whether or not counties should have influence over the CDF and how MPs fit into the administration structure at the federal level. April 2013 (TISA) and May 2018 (Mzalendo). Kenyan constituency known as Nakuru Town East. In Nakuru County, it is one of eleven constituencies. It was established in 2010 following the division of the Nakuru Town East Town Constituency into Nakuru Town West and Nakuru Town East. The current Member of Parliament is David Gikaria who is has secured a third term since 2013. It has five wards namely biashara, menengai, Kivumbini, Flamingo and Nakuru east ward. Nakuru town East constituency has eight NGCDFC members. According to 2019 census it has a population of 194,926 people.

The CDF office in Nakuru Town East Constituency estimates that over 880 Million Kenya Shillings to have received in Nakuru Town East Constituency between 2012 and 2022, However, little is known about how such a big sum of money has affected Kenyans' quality of life in Nakuru Town East Constituency. To date, CDF financing has been administered with varying degrees of success by one MP and their own CDF Committees, along with unrecorded issues and opportunities (Mochiemo 2017). The CDF committee for the Nakuru Town East Constituency was formed in 2013 in accordance with the CDF Act and the directives handed down by the CDF National Management Committee (later renamed the National Management Fund Board). Table 1 outlines the allocation of CDF funds between 2013 and 2023.

Table 1: Shows the allocation of CDF Funds between 2013 to 2023

Amount in KSH	Financial Year
175,361,810.00	2023/2024
145,087,603.00	2022/2023
137,088,879.00	2021/2022
137,088,879.31	2020/2021
137,367,724.14	2019/2020
109,040,875.50	2018/2019
98,189,655.17	2017/2018
81,896,551.72	2016/2017
95,787,883.00	2015/2016
90,524,311.00	2014/2015
63,680,666.00	2013/2014

Source: Nakuru Town-East ,ngcdf.go.ke

Table 2: Show the disbursement of CDF in Nakuru town East Constituency between 2022 and 2023

Date	Amount Ksh	Financial Year
Nov 6, 2023	11,575,385.00	2022/2023
Sep 27, 2023	1,935,032.00	2022/2023
Aug 4, 2023	42,577,185.07	2022/2023
Jun 21, 2023	16,000,000.00	2022/2023
Jun 15, 2023	16,000,000.00	2022/2023
Jun 4, 2023	12,000,000.00	2022/2023
Aug 4, 2023	7,885,000.00	2019/2020
Mar 1, 2023	12,000,000.00	2022/2023
Feb 15, 2023	5,000,000.00	2022/2023
Jan 27, 2023	2,600,000.00	2021/2022
Jan 27, 2023	6,000,000.00	2022/2023
Jan 27, 2023	15,000,000.00	2022/2023
Dec 24, 2022	7,000,000.00	2022/2023
May 6, 2022	15,088,879.00	2021/2022
Apr 7, 2022	18,000,000.00	2021/2022
Mar 14, 2022	15,000,000.00	2021/2022
Feb 23, 2022	14,000,000.00	2021/2022
Feb 14, 2022	17,000,000.00	2021/2022
Oct 28, 2021	34,000,000.00	2021/2022

Source: Nakuru town-east ,ngcdf.go.ke

This study targeted mainly Nakuru town east stakeholders involved in the management of CDF. To enhance the quality of their lives and raise the living conditions of the constituents.

1.1.1 Constituency Development Fund

The Constituency Development Fund, or CDF as it is commonly known, was created in 2003 by an Act of Parliament that was published in The Kenya Gazette Appendix No. 107 (Act No. 11) on January 9, 2004. The CDF (Amendment) Act of 2007 revised the Act. Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 112 of October 22, 2007 (Act No.16). The aim of the foundation is to tackle the disparities in regional development that arise from political party and sectarian affiliations. In order to fight poverty and advance equitable growth and development across the nation, the State District Development Fund (also known as CDF) was established. This program was eventually created to help realize Vision 2030. It focuses on all constituency-level development projects, especially the grassroots fight against poverty.

The fund is composed of a yearly budgetary allotment equivalent to 2.5 percent of the state's average revenue. A recent proposal to raise the allotment to 7.5% of government revenue was accepted by parliament. All 210 of the present districts will receive an equal share of the funding, 75 percent of them. The remaining 25% is allocated in accordance with the district's level of poverty. Additional projects may be funded with the following percentages of each constituency's annual allocation: 5% for emergency funds, 15% for education funding, 2% for project monitoring and evaluation, 3% for recurrent expenses, 2% for sports, 2% for the environment, and 3% for administration.

Transparency, accountability, equitable resource distribution, and an open and friendly relationship with all stakeholders are among CDF's basic ideals. As per the CDF Law, the operational costs.

All proposals for CDF projects are sent to parliamentarians, who then pass them to the Riigikogu office for approval. The national CDF commission processes lists of authorized projects and then submits a final proposal to the Minister of Finance (Kairu, 2018). Additional funds, such as the Regional HIV/AIDS Fund, Endowment Fund (BF), Poverty Eradication Fund (PEF), Local Government Transfer Fund (LATF), and Road .

Fund for Upkeep. All of these tools are intended to reduce poverty, address regional disparities in resource allocation, enhance living standards, and raise overall economic development. The CDF is funded by regular government revenue that is gathered through the VAT collection on commodities including clothing, food, and books; statutory deductions like pay as earned (PAYE); withholding tax; taxes on manufactured products; and the customs and excise fees associated with the import and export of goods. Every Kenyan contributes to the CDF in this way, and as a result, it is everyone's duty to see to it that the CDF is properly utilized.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In Art.174(c) of the Kenyan Constitution, Stipulates the main component of devolution that give people self-governance, powers and promotes public participation by exercising state powers and making decision that affects them directly. Only in Part 6 (at 6.9) of the CDF Act (2003) is there a reference to

community interests, with the statement that " Upon request, a community will have the ability to designate representatives to act on their behalf in any local project." This suggests that if they decide not to make the request, they will most likely be without a representation to advance their project-related objectives. Surprisingly, "the New CDF Act (2013)" upholds a complex, opaque, and bureaucratic framework that limits community participation to occasional meetings with the aim of indirectly electing CDFC members and establishing project priorities, which will still be subject to the CDFC's "ranking in order of priority". (4).

The purpose of the 2019 CIPAC study, according to Ogolo (2019), was "to determine public participation in CDF among other devolved funds." The study found that a large number of people were not aware of the existence of the devolved funds, let alone the different ways in which they could exercise their right to take part in civic engagements, political and economic development, project monitoring and evaluation, and local democratic structures.

In Art.174(c) of the Kenyan Constitution, stipulates the main component of devolution that give people self-governance, powers and promotes public participation by exercising state powers and making decision that affects them directly. Citizens can now engage in project identification, management, monitoring, and assessment through mechanisms established under the CDF Act of 2003. Along with project prioritization and selection, it also outlines the processes for accounting and fund disbursement, government department and ministry participation, committee duties, auditing, and monitoring. One possible explanation for these efforts' high failure rate is that key stakeholders were left out of project operations.

Despite extensive project planning and management knowledge, project failures continue to be recorded (Standish, 2021). The primary objective of this research is to address the fundamental question of how to promote stakeholder participation in CDF administration in Kenya's Nakuru town East constituency while taking the aforementioned concerns into consideration.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

In the Kenyan constituency of Nakuru Town East, the study's main goal was to investigate how stakeholder participation affected the CDF project's performance.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

- i. Determine the impact of stakeholder involvement in project identification on the success of CDF initiatives in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency.
- ii. To ascertain how the performance of CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency is affected by stakeholders' involvement in project planning.
- iii. To examine the impact of stakeholders' involvement in project implementation on the effectiveness of CDF initiatives in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency.
- iv. To evaluate the impact of stakeholders' involvement in performance CDF initiatives in Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency on monitoring and evaluation.

1.5 Research Questions

The research questions that the study aimed to address were listed below.

- i. In what way does the performance of the CDF project in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency depend on the involvement of stakeholders in project identification?
- ii. How does project planning for CDF initiatives in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency affect stakeholder participation?
- iii. What effect does stakeholder participation have on the administration of CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency?
- iv. How does the CDF project performance in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency depend on stakeholder participation in monitoring and evaluation?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The following would be affected by the study's findings.

Board of CDF In addition to offering suggestions for the future, it will provide light on how the success of the fund is impacted by the participation of various stakeholders.

Government:- The government can implement policies that improve the effectiveness of CDF projects with the support of documentation proof provided by the study.

Nakuru town East constituents: - The performance of CDF projects across the county would be enhanced by the investigation of stakeholders' involvement in the projects within the constituency.

Researchers:- They will get both academic and practical experience with the role

of stakeholders in CDF project execution. Allowing the researcher to make recommendations on how to improve CDF project performance.

1.7 Scope of the Study

The study examined the impact of stakeholder involvement on CDF project success in Nakuru town East Constituency, Kenya. The primary stakeholders participating in CDF management comprised N CDFC members, CDF managers, existing Area MPs, or their representatives. Government Department Heads, Officials and Officers,. Local leaders in the fields of politics, religion, and administration, as well as PMCs, NGOs, CBOs, SHGs, and clubs for women and youth. January and July of 2024 were the study's conducting months.

1.8 Delimitation of the Study

The Nakuru Town East Constituency served as the study's location. The purpose of the study was to examine how CDF project performance in the Nakuru Town East Constituency was impacted by stakeholder participation in devolved fund management. Although there are various stakeholders, The CDFC, PMC, and government representatives engaged in the CDF program were the main subjects of this study. Most of the CDF projects implemented in the constituency are health, education, news feeds, road, security, and water research projects, as well as initiatives funded by bursary funds.

1.9 Study Limitations

A conflict of interest caused some of the material supplied to be incomplete. . To get around this, the researcher made it clear to the participants that the study is being

done exclusively for scholarly objectives. The study focused solely on the key stakeholders, excluding constituents who are also stakeholders.

1.10 Assumptions of the Study

It was assumed by the researcher that the sample population actively chose to participate and that there was no bias in the sampling process. Furthermore, the investigator relied on the availability of up-to-date data. The investigator made the assumption that the participants were aware of the questions and willing to respond to the intended research questions in order to achieve the objectives of the study. Due to the consistent conditions that supported the investigation's completion, the study was finished by the researcher within the allotted time.

1.11 Definition of Operational Key Terms

Evaluation: evaluation is the process of looking at a project and giving it a grade based on the most significant aspects of it. The evaluation of the project's worth or merit is thorough and comprehensive.

Fund: Total amount of funds reserved and designated for a particular use.

Performance The accomplishment of a task in relation to predefined benchmarks for time, cost, accuracy, and thoroughness.

Project: A project is a transitory activity with a clear beginning and end (typically limited by time).

Stakeholder: Individuals, persons, or organizations that stand to benefit or lose as a result of a specific development action or policy are referred to as stakeholders. In this situation, The main parties involved in the project are the government, PMC, and CDFC.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

The research on how stakeholder participation affects CDF project effectiveness is critically examined in this chapter, with an emphasis on a theoretical evaluation, a synopsis of the literature review, and the key gaps that need to be filled.

2.1.1 Stakeholder Theory

The stakeholder idea served as the foundation for this research. A theory of organizational management and corporate ethics that emphasizes morality and values in organizational management is called the stakeholder theory. The document defines and models the many parties involved in the project, and provides guidance on how to manage these groups' interests. From the viewpoint of this company, stakeholders in a CDF project are determined by identifying their specific demands and examining the situations in which they should be recognized as such.

According to Ackermann and Eden (2019), stakeholders are commonly acknowledged as being crucial in the development of strategies and service planning. But not much emphasis has been paid to the stakeholders' involvement in performance measurement. In the public sector, especially in CDF programs, the issue of who is perceived as the final consumer of the performance assessment information created has received minimal attention despite its importance.

Stakeholder theory includes ways for identifying and managing stakeholders. Furthermore, extensive research has been conducted to determine the relative influence of various stakeholders (Antill, 2018). This theory is applicable to the

current investigation since it made it possible for the researcher to pinpoint the stakeholders who either have an impact on or can influence the organization's decisions. This is crucial since it allowed the researcher gain a view of what problems individuals have in their engagement and how such challenges may be handled to encourage their active participation.

2.1.2 Stakeholder Engagement Theory

2.1.3 Theory of Constraints

A constraint is anything that keeps a system from accomplishing its objectives, according to Lawther et al. (2020). This management approach views any controlled system as being able to accomplish a small number of objectives within a very narrow set of restrictions. Constrained elements including available time, budget, scope, and data considerations affect a project's efficacy and success from a project management standpoint. Lawther et al (2020) state that in order to guarantee that the project's primary goal is accomplished, a number of procedures need to be taken. These involve locating the limits, looking into the limits, allocating resources there, and then implementing adjustments to raise the limits' capacity. Every stakeholder must be involved in the operation. In this instance, the goal of stakeholder participation is to get past the CDF's shortcomings.

2.1.4 Agency Theory

The development of agent theory has been significantly influenced by a number of human assumptions that form its foundation (Davis et al. 2017). Most people agree that the human economic model serves as the foundation for agency theory (Shapiro, 2015). The practical and empirical character of positive agency theory and its impact on stakeholders are of major importance in current study, despite the fact

that the influence of main agency theory cannot be disregarded (Freeman, 2019). Also known as the theory of the household, this idea is extensively applied in the fields of business and economics. Theoretically, the trustees of the assets that are still under their control—in this case, the CDF fund—are supposed to behave in the best interests of their appointers or electors.

They are agents acting as principals. This means that the entire CDF project must be implemented in such a way that it benefits the constituents. In theory, the beneficiaries of the project are leaders and members of parliament and CDF board members. Therefore, agents, because they have authority on behalf of the principal, are expected to exercise control for the benefit of the principal, ensuring adequate performance. According to (Bing et. to 2019) Agency theory identifies mechanisms that reduce losses and increase returns to the principal (wealth creation). Therefore, the CDF Director, the CDF Committee and the Director-elect must always act in the best interests of the appellants. This theory is important in CDF project management and indeed emphasizes the need to consider stakeholders in all CDF project management decisions.

2.1.5 Concept of Devolved Funds

By increasing decentralized funds by a proportion of annual revenue, the government hopes to enhance the impact of these funds on the community. To achieve this goal, more decentralized financing will be available, and it will also be more effective and efficient. Additionally, the poorest members of the community will have a greater voice and public participation, which will help to direct public policy toward development issues that are important to them (CEDGG, 2017). Chaffey (2017) claims that the goal of decentralization is to shrink the size and

power of the federal government by shifting many federal duties to the states, cutting back on federal spending and taxes, and increasing taxation. States are compelled to take on considerable additional duties with significantly less resources to finance since one part of decentralization involves a sharp fall in federal aid.

Kimenyi (2015) claims that Kenya has continued to shift its development strategy over the past 10 years from a top-down to a more bottom-up, people-centered approach. The greatest examples of this are probably the rise in decentralized financial projects and the resources of certain decentralized funds. Actually, more than Kshs 58 billion was allocated in the 2007–2008 budget for decentralized structures. Dennis, (2017) states that the monitoring and evaluation department is designed to provide basic monitoring and evaluation skills to community members. Its purpose is to encourage communities to participate more actively in the implementation of projects as well as to demand accountability from managers, fund managers and implementers in general.

2.2 CDF Projects

The notion of development projects as the sequential production of tangible assets paved the way for the concept of the project cycle and the subsequent identification of the project process's phases (Rosalio, 2020). The completion of one or more outputs signifies the end of a project cycle. Deliverables, according to Duncan (2016), are concrete, verifiable work products like a detailed design, working prototype, or feasibility study. Phases, according to Morsman (2019), are a part of a typically sequential logic that tries to guarantee the accuracy of the project's descriptions of its products or services. At the same time, an evaluation of the project's performance and significant deliverables marks the end of a phase in order

to identify problems and decide whether to move on to the next one efficiently and economically.

2.3.1 The involvement of stakeholders in the CDF initiative

A development effort or policy's stakeholders are individuals, organizations, or other entities with vested interests in its results. The Constituency Fund Act of 2003 established the creation of January 9, 2004, in Kenya, according to The Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 107 (Act No. 11). The Constituency Fund Act of 2003 established the creation of January 9, 2004, in Kenya, according to The Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 107 (Act No. 11). The Constituency Development Fund (CDF) is one of the most important achievements made in Kenya under the National Rainbow Coalition (NARC) administration. The fund's constituents make the majority of the choices regarding the distribution of funds, notwithstanding the CDF Act, 2003 and other laws regulating the fund's use in an attempt to promote accountability and transparency.

Government department heads from the relevant ministries, the project manager, contractors, PMC, CDFC, NGOs, and the CDF board are among the important parties involved in the CDF project. Since the constituents are the ones who will benefit from the projects and are aware of their benefits, they ought to play a major role in decision making. These initiatives ought to be community-based and beneficial to them. Stakeholders should therefore be involved from the beginning of the project through all phases of planning, execution, monitoring, and assessment. Harvey (2018).

2.4 Stakeholders participation on CDF Projects Performance

There are six phases in the CDF Project cycle: Government representatives, PMC, and CDFC were among the stakeholders present. Identification, arrangement, carrying out, and overseeing. It is significant to stress that the effective execution of CDF projects depends on equal representation, irrespective of political, gender, tribal, or ethnic affiliation. Gender balance must be considered at every stage of a project to guarantee that the perspectives and experiences of both men and women are taken into consideration in the creation, execution, monitoring, and assessment of policies and programs. This guarantees that the gains of men and women are equal and that inequity is not sustained.

Kinyoda (2019) carried out research in Kenya regarding the extent of involvement of stakeholders in the identification and selection of projects within the Makadara CDF instance. In order to support public awareness campaigns, the research suggested that the government and civic society collaborate. In addition, rules pertaining to public involvement ought to be developed.

Mochiemo (2017) investigated how the community in Kitutu Chache constituency, Kisii Central District, contributes to the success of CDF projects in order to guarantee their effective completion and sustainability. According to the study's conclusions, government agencies, non-governmental organizations, CDF, and any other group looking to start a project in a community should involve the community and promote community contributions all the way through the project's duration. Kairu (2018) has conducted an examination of the factors that determine CDF management success. The Gatanga constituency case was examined, and it was advised that appropriate transportation be provided at the constituency level to allow

for effective monitoring and assessment of initiatives. To reduce challenges in the implementation of CDF projects, the provisions of the CDF Act must be strictly enforced in CDC formation.

2.4.1 Participation of Stakeholders identification of CDF Projects

As per the CDF Act, the elected member of parliament for each constituency is required to organize locational meetings to deliberate on development concerns in the location, constituency, and district. These meetings must take place during the first year of the upcoming parliament and then twice a year thereafter. In order for project ideas from all locations within the constituency to be reviewed by the Constituency Development Fund Committee, each site needs to assemble a list of critical projects. Initiatives need to be grounded in the community in order to ensure that a wide range of the local populace can benefit from them. Any financing must cover the full project or a particular stage, component, or aspect of a project; it may also cover the cost of purchasing real estate and building materials. PMCs evaluate the need before submitting a financing proposal. In 2019 Ntuala.

The PMC might be of numerous sorts, including an existing institution committee or a recognized development organization. Alternatively, it may be founded purely for the sake of the project. For instance, the heads of relevant government departments. District Water Engineers, District A.O.s, and D.E.O.s all take part in project identification in their respective domains. During the start phase, the most commonly used tools or approaches are the project charter, plan, framework, justification, and milestone reviews. In 2017, James and Lewis planning resources, obtaining approvals and feedback, resettling people, and developing infrastructure are all components of project preparation. Establishing procedures for project

selection that guarantee objectivity and avoid conflicts of interest is essential. Otieno (2019).

The project's scope and nature are established by the identification procedures. It's doubtful that the project will satisfy community needs if this stage is not successfully finished (Ackermann & Eden, 2019). Comprehending the project environment and making sure all relevant controls are in place are the two fundamental project controls that are needed here. Any defects ought to be reported and suggestions for fixing them ought to be given, according to Albert (2018). A plan that encompasses the following elements should be included in the initiate stage: Evaluate the requirements and goals in terms of quantifiable targets, examining the ongoing activities, a budget along with a financial analysis of the benefits and costs. Users and project support personnel are included in the stakeholder analysis. A schedule, tasks, deliverables, and expenses are all included in the project charter.

2.4.2 Stakeholders Participation in CDF Project Planning

The project is carefully planned once the initial phase is over. Assigning sufficient time, funds, and resources is essential for project implementation in order to accurately assess the amount of work needed and effectively handle hazards. According to Ackermann and Eden (2019), The project's chances of success are greatly diminished by poor preparation. Initiative process groups are likewise covered by this.

Throughout the planning phase, the two most often used tools or processes are the project plan and milestone evaluation. Government officials, P.M.C., and C.D.F.C. are all actively involved in the planning phase. As of right now, the ERK is

responsible for creating the project budget, work schedule, and bank account used to route project funds. A public person who helps with project estimates is the district labor officer.

The District Water Engineer, the D.E.O., and the D.A.O. are among the other department heads who must approve the work plan and budget for projects in their domains. Wee (2020). Information management, forecasting, planning, coordination, and control are among the objectives of planning. A participatory and responsive planning process similar to LATF/LASDAP is used by CDFC for CDF projects. Additionally, the CDFC has an organized calendar of public meetings. There could be two of them a year, annual gatherings for the constituency, or quarterly meetings. Following that, CDF planning, status reports, and progress tracking at the local and constituency levels would be built upon these sessions. The CDFC ought to create inclusive strategic plans and work closely with the public and civil society. An illustration of MRF/PIP is this. The revenue of the council increased by 100% as a consequence of a well-thought-out strategic plan and close cooperation between the council and resident groups. This includes weekly revenue meetings, a liaison office, and improvements to the accounting and reporting processes. Strategic planning requires the identification of the district's relative advantages and resource potential. (Rao, 2020).

2.4.3 Stakeholder Involvement in the CDF Project's Implementation

The implementation phase includes the completion of all scheduled actions. Under the guidance of the project committee or CEO, the implementers must assess their own internal strengths and weaknesses as well as external opportunities and risks prior to starting the project's implementation stage (Wee, 2020).

It is important to use strength and competence as positive forces to ensure project

implementation is effective. Weaknesses and risks might impede project management and implementation. At this stage, monitoring is critical to ensuring that the project is completed on time and within budget. This continuing procedure must be created before the project begins. As a result, follow-up activities should be included in the work plan, and all stakeholders should be engaged. If the operation does not go well, steps must be taken to discover the problem so that it can be repaired. This is the phase in which facilities are established and built. This is the phase in which the majority of the project money are distributed. For instance, purchasing the supplies and tools needed for a water project's construction in addition to the work itself. Now that the project is underway, it is being managed in compliance with the CDF Law, which stipulates that Project Management Committees (PMCs) oversee projects with the support of the CDFC and the necessary technical supervision.

For CDF efforts to be implemented successfully, local democratic ideas and ethos need to be fostered. The establishment of effective channels for involvement and information exchange can help achieve them. It should be acceptable for community members to express their opinions without worrying about reprisals or other negative consequences. Thus, in order to guarantee that legitimate offices are given the authority to govern CDF, officials of grassroots institutions of the CDF should hold a free and fair election process. Rosenau and Habermann (2020).

2.4.4 Involvement of stakeholders in project monitoring and evaluation

In order to make sure that jobs are completed on time, monitoring is also important. Project managers can evaluate their level of success in achieving their goals as a result of this. Based on the understanding that a project's management approach

affects its use, operation, and maintenance in multiple ways, it was established (Albert, 2018). The monitoring and assessment team might develop an evaluation checklist based on the data in order to rate each project they visit. The assessment tools feature a standard pre-configured questionnaire.

According to Kairu (2018), several techniques were used, such as taking pictures, interviewing those in attendance, examining project files, and, if feasible, direct observation. Monitoring and assessing the project should involve teams taking into consideration project work plans, activity progress reports, financing, procurement, and general management. Participatory monitoring is a crucial initiative that should engage the community, project management committee, CDFC Development Fund Committee, DPC, relevant ministries, and the relevant communities. To oversee community projects, the following prerequisites must be met: Community involvement is required for monitoring. Utilizing work schedules and budget projections, gauge success. Record-keeping of supplies, machinery, and received and expended cash must be taught to all ERKs. Progress reports on the implementation of projects are required from all ERKs. All PMCs must be kept informed of any problems or bottlenecks that have been identified. (Follin, 2019).

2.5 Conceptual Framework

The CDF project performance levels are the dependent variable in this study, whereas stakeholder participation, project initiation, planning, implementation, monitoring, and assessment are the independent factors.

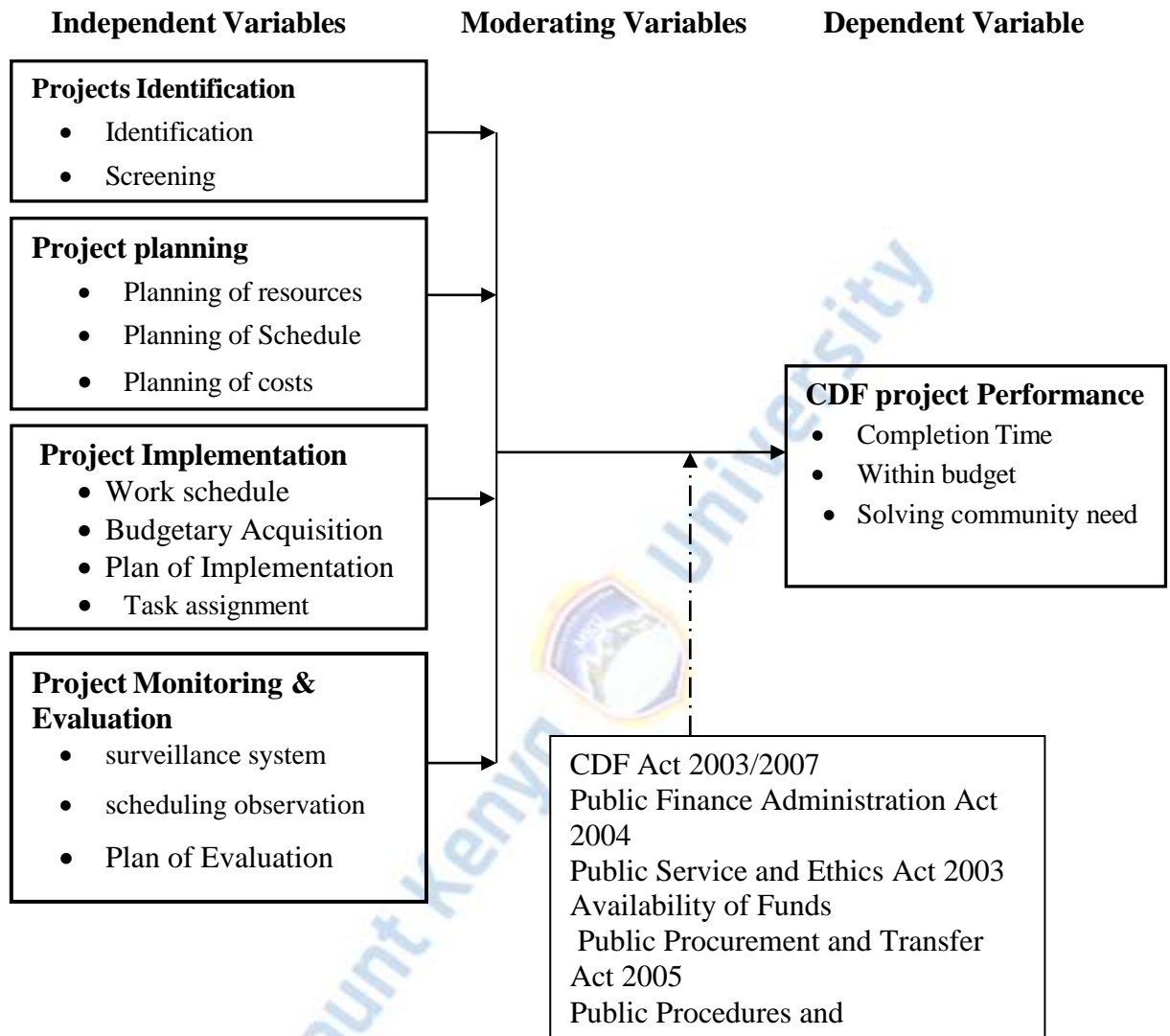


Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher (2023)

2.6 Recap of Literature Review And Research Gap

Stakeholder engagement theory and concern theory have both been studied in the literature. This theory states that in order for organizations to make decisions and achieve their objectives, they must take into account the interests of people and groups who have the potential to affect or be affected by their actions. Because they

are accountable to more stakeholders than simply shareholders, organizations should take this action.

According to stakeholder engagement theory, organizations engage with stakeholders in order to build trust, transparency, and accountability, as well as better communication about their operations and impact. The goal of stakeholder communication is to improve mutual understanding and alignment between companies and their stakeholders (Chan 2018). The chapter goes on to present empirical evidence on the decentralized foundation concept. Given that the CDF is a relatively novel idea for project financing in Kenya, the residents of Nakuru City East Constituency may be resistant to change, as most projects are viewed as a tool to enrich commissioners. This could be because most stakeholders are unaware of their roles in initiatives, which decreases their viability. Commissions are rife with malpractice, which has caused several projects to fall behind schedule. (Kerzer, 2019).

Although the federal government has delivered funds to the Nakuru City East Constituency, CDF project performance remains below average, with several stalled and others falling short of expectations. A lot of studies have been carried out on CDF assets. Otieno (2019). Evaluating the Variables Impacting the Results of CDF-Funded Initiatives in the Isiolo North Constituency Chan (2017) The study Factors Affecting Food Security in Central District: The Case of Isiolo was carried out by Cabain (2018). None of them investigated stakeholder participation in decentralized finance during CDF project execution in Nakuru City East Constituency. The study sought to determine the influence of stakeholder involvement on the identification,

planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation of CDF programs. Most research studies included in the literature were conducted on initiatives in developing nations or other places with different strategic orientations and economic foundations in the eastern part of Nakuru City, Kenya. Thus, there is a gap in the literature about how the performance of the CDF project in Nakuru City East is affected by stakeholder involvement in the management of decentralized funds. This study's goal is to close this gap by enlisting more stakeholders in the execution of CDF projects in Kenya's eastern section of Nakuru City.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Population target, sample strategies, and methods for gathering data , validity and reliability, ethical issues, and recommended data processing are all covered in this chapter along with the research design.

3.2 Research Design

For this investigation, a cross-sectional survey was utilized due to time restrictions and the case study methodology employed in the study. This meant using surveys to collect information from a larger number of cases. To achieve maximum realism in the study, individuals are observed in their natural settings.

3.3 Target Population

Three members from each of the 150 CDF projects (155) in the Nakuru town East Constituency made up the target demography for this study, for a total of 465 eligible respondents. Five (5) government representatives and fifteen (15) members of the CDF committee provided information.

Table 3: Target Population

Sector	Complete	Population	Percentage
Basic and tertiary education	47	140	30
Bridges and roads	47	140	30
Environment	19	65	14
Healthcare	16	45	9.8
Social services	16	45	9.8
Security	02	4	0.7
Water and sewerage	10	28	5.9
	155	465	100.0

Source: Nakuru town East CDF Office (2023)

3.4 Sampling Design

The sample was selected from the representatives of the project by means of stratified random sampling. As a result, in order to assess how many projects to include in the study, this study chose 30% of the CDF projects in the Nakuru City East Constituency, resulting in a sample size of 140 CDF project surveyors. Additionally, a total of 140 respondents were chosen from the survey by using the census approach to pick all fifteen (15) members of the CDF committee and five (5) board representatives.

Table 4: Sampling Frame

Sector	Frequency	Percentage	Sample size
Basic and tertiary education	47	30	41
Bridges and roads	47	30	41
Environment	19	30	21
Healthcare	16	30	15
Social services	16	30	15
Security	02	30	2
Water and sewerage	10	30	7
projects representatives	465	30	140
committee members of CDF	15	100	15
Heads of department	5	100	5
Total			160

3.5 Data Collection Techniques

Both original and secondary data were used in the study. Quantitative and qualitative data were also present. Questionnaires were used in order to collect general data. To facilitate coding and analysis, questions were closed and semi-structured, while open-ended questions prompted respondents to provide more details. Books, newspapers, and the internet were the sources of secondary data.

3.6 Pilot Test Results

This chapter includes an explanation, analysis, and outcomes from the pilot project. The Nakuru West constituency in Nakuru County provided sixteen volunteers for a pilot research. This accounted for ten percent of the sample size. The data was examined using SPSS, or the statistical software for social sciences. The instrument's reliability was evaluated using Cronbach Alpha. Table 5 presents the results.

Table 5: Reliability Test Results

Variable	N	Cronbach's Alpha Value
Stakeholder participation in the identification of projects	16	.714
Involvement of interested parties in project planning	16	.793
Involvement of stakeholders in the project's implementation.	16	.756
Participation of stakeholders in observation and evaluation	16	.795
CDF projects performance	16	.768

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The surveys were coded, and Cronbach's Alpha Test was subsequently performed. Table 5 shows that all five variables had Cronbach's Alpha threshold values that were larger than 0.7. Cronbach Alpha values from the pilot study were 0.714, 0.793, 0.756, 0.795, and 0.768 for the involvement of stakeholders in the selection, planning, execution, monitoring, assessment, and performance of CDF projects in the Nakuru town East Constituency , Kenya, respectively. A Cronbach alpha value of more than 0.7 was found for each variable. This seems to indicate that the tools

were trustworthy.

3.6.2 Validity of Instruments

Mugenda (2018) states that research tools must be legitimate and dependable in order to produce quality results. During the pilot study, expert opinion was used to assess the validity of the study's research instrument. Before taking the questionnaire to the data collection field, any ambiguities in it were clarified.

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

Prior to beginning the study, the researcher applied to NACOSTI National Councils of Mount Kenya University Graduate School for a letter and a research permit. for science and technology). All parties participating in the study were told about it and given two weeks to complete the questionnaire.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Following collection, they were edited and coded according to the study variables.

The coded data was categorized and summarized for analysis. To comprehend and interpret the variables, descriptive analysis in percentages was performed, and mean values were calculated. Qualitative data were integrated, content was examined, and respondents' thoughts on a certain issue were described using a coefficient report.

The link between the variables was determined using ANOVA and the Karl Pearson product moment correlation. The data that was evaluated was presented using percentages and frequency tables. A multivariate regression model was used in this investigation.

The regression model was as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \varepsilon$$

Where: Y = participation of stakeholders in decentralized fund CDF projects;

β_0 = constant term; β_1 , β_2 and β_3 = beta coefficients;

X1 = project identifier

X2 = project;

X3 = realization of a project

; X4 = project monitoring and evaluation and ε = error period.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher guarantees that all involvement is voluntary and has gained informed consent from the participants. To ensure confidentiality, the respondents did not want their names included in the survey. The study also received a letter of approval from NACOST ethical review and ethical approval from Mount Kenya University.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The primary subjects of this chapter are data analysis, results presentation, and discussion of the findings. The primary goal of the study was to ascertain how stakeholder participation affected the efficacy of CDF programs in Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency.

4.1 Response Rate

The field data received 92% of the respondents as shown in table 6

Table 6: Response Rate

Number of respondents in the sample	Number of completed surveys returned	Rate of Response (%)
160	147	92

Source: Field Data (2024)

4.4 Demographic Information

4.4.1 Respondents Gender

The gender distribution of the survey respondents was a question the researcher wanted to know. Table 7 displays the results.

Table 7: Respondents Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	63	43
Female	84	57
Total	324	100

Source: Field Data,(2024)

In accordance with the results, 84 (57%) and 63 (43%) of the responders were women. It is implied by this that men made up the majority of responders. In the Nakuru Town East constituency, the gender diversity of stakeholders' participation indicated that women made up the majority of the population.

4.4.2 Respondents Age

The age distribution of the study participants was a goal for the researcher. The results are displayed in Table 8.

Table 8: Respondents Age

Age in years	Frequency	Percentage (%)
18-25	28	19
26-35	32	22
36-45	23	16
46-55	44	30
Above 55	20	14
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2024)

In accordance with the findings, 19% of participants were in the 18 to 25 age range, 22% were in the 26 to 35 age range, 16% were in the 36 to 45 age range, and 30% were in the 46 to 55 age range and 14% were over the age of 55. This suggests that the majority of respondents to the study on stakeholder participation in Nakuru East constituency were between the ages of 46 and 55, and 26 and 35. The age composition suggested that the majority of these respondents had a wide awareness of stakeholders' participation.

4.4.3 Academic Credentials

The level of education attained by the respondents in the Nakuru East constituency piqued the researcher's curiosity. Table 9 presents the outcomes.

Table 9: Academic Credentials

Proficiency in education	Occurrence	Amount as a percentage (%)
KCPE level	17	12
KCSE level	21	14
Certificate level	29	20
Diploma	34	23
Bachelor	33	22
Post graduate	13	9
Total	147	100.0

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The study findings showed that 12% of the respondents had attained KCPE (Kenya certificate of primary Education) level. Those who had KCSE (Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education) level qualification comprised 14% while those who were certificate holders comprised 20%. Those who had attained diploma were 23% and those with bachelor degree comprised of 22%. Those who had attained post graduate degree comprised the minority of 9%. Based on their responses to the questionnaire, the majority of the respondents appeared to have a strong education, which helped them understand and complete it satisfactorily.

4.4.4 Length of residency in Nakuru East constituency

The researcher was looking for information on the length of residency in the Nakuru East Constituency. The findings are presented in Table 10.

Table 10: Length of Residency in Nakuru East Constituency

Period in years	Period in years	Frequency
1-5	27	18
6-10	28	19
11-15	35	24
Above 15	57	39
Total	147	100.0

(Source: Field Data (2024))

The results showed that 18% of respondents had been residents of the constituency for one to five years, 19% for six to ten years, 24% for eleven to fifteen years, and 39% for more than fifteen years. . This suggests that the majority of the respondents to the study on stakeholder participation in the Nakuru East Constituency had lived in the constituency for more than 15 years. These showed that the vast majority of respondents had a great deal of experience and understanding with stakeholder participation in CDF projects carried out in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency.

4.4.5 The CDF raises awareness in the constituency of Nakuru East.

If respondents knew of any CDF projects in the Nakuru East Constituency, that question was posed to them. Table 11 displays the results.

Table 11: CDF projects awareness in Nakuru East constituency

Resident	Time(n) of occurrence	%
Yes	147	100
No	0	6
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The results revealed that 100% of respondents were aware of CDF initiatives in Nakuru East constituency, Nakuru county. This implied that the respondents were fully informed on CDF initiatives in Nakuru East constituency, Nakuru County. The fact that the responders were government representatives acting as department heads and members of the CDF committee may account for this.

4.4.6 CDF Project involved in Nakuru East constituency

Respondents were to respond on the list the projects in which they are involved in Nakuru East Constituency, Nakuru County. Table 12 displays the results.

Table 12: CDF Projects involved in Nakuru East constituency

CDF Project	Frequency(N)	Percentage %
Education	51	35
Health	22	15
Electricity	13	8
Roads	17	12
Water	44	30
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The research findings showed that majority of the respondents were involved in education project comprising of $n = 51$ (35 %). This was followed by water projects $n=44(30\%)$. Health comprised of $n=22(15\%)$ and roads comprised of $n=17(12\%)$ while the minority were involved in electricity $=13(8.5\%)$. This revealed that the education, water and health projects were given much attention in CDF projects Nakuru East constituency in Nakuru County, Kenya.

4.4.7 CDF projects Performance in Nakuru East constituency

4.4.7.1 Direct involvement in decisions making on project funded by CDF

Table 13: Direct Involvement in Decision Making on Projects Funded by CDF

Resident	Frequency(n)	%
Yes	140	95
No	7	5
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The results showed that in Nakuru East constituency, Nakuru County, 95% of respondents participated in the decision-making process for CDF projects. Accordingly, it may be inferred that the participants were actively involved in CDF initiatives within Nakuru County's East constituency. The responders' status as government representatives holding departmental heads and members of the CDF committee may be the reason behind this.

4.4.8 Kind of CDF Project Committee Recommend for Funding Nakuru East Constituency

The responders were asked to identify the projects that the committee recommended for funding in Nakuru East constituency, Nakuru County. Table 14 shows the outcomes.

Table 14: Kind of CDF Project committee recommend for funding

CDF project	Frequency(n)	Percentage %
Education	49	33
Health	35	24
Electricity	10	7
Roads	17	12
Water	24	16
Security	10	7
Others	2	1
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The study found that the majority of respondents recommended education project comprising of n= 49 (33 %) . This was followed by health projects n=35(24%). water project comprised of n=24(16%) , roads comprised of n=17(12%), electricity project comprised of n=10(7%) and security comprised of n=10(7%), while the minority recommended other projects n =2(1%). This revealed that the education, water and health CDF projects were recommended more by the committee for Nakuru East constituency in Nakuru County , Kenya.

4.4.9 Degree of completion of CDF projects

The respondents were asked to rank the degree of CDF project completion for the Nakuru East constituency in Nakuru County. . Table 15 displays the findings.

Table 15: Extent of completion of CDF projects CDF

Extent of completion	Frequency(n)	%
Fully	68	46
Partial	79	54
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The results showed that 46% of respondents said that CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency were fully completed, while the majority of respondents, at 54%, said that the projects were only partially completed. This implied that the most CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency in Nakuru County were incomplete . This could be contributed by delay in disbursement of CDF funds on time.

4.4.10 Usefulness of completed CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency

Using completed CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency was requested of the respondents. Table 16 displays the outcomes.

Table 16: The utility of finished CDF projects

Usefulness	Frequency(n)	%
Very much	34	23
Useful	97	66
Not useful	16	11
Total	147	100

(Source: Field Data, (2024))

The results revealed that majority of respondents comprising of 66 % reported that CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency were useful, 23 % reported that they were very useful while the minority 11% of the respondents reported that CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency were not very useful. This implied that the most CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency were useful . This could be contributed by the fact that a committee was involved in making decisions on the CDF projects to be undertaken thus enhancing public participation.

4.4.11 Factors influencing completion of Nakuru East constituency CDF projects

A list of the factors impacting the completion of CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency was asked from the respondents. The results are displayed in Table 17.

Table 17: Elements that affect how quickly the CDF projects are completed

Factors	Frequency(n)	%
Lack of enough money	108	73
Technical skills insufficiency	18	12
priority changes	21	14
Total	147	100

(Source: Field Data, (2024))

The findings found that the majority of respondents, 73%, reported that insufficient finances influenced the failure of CDF initiatives in the Nakuru East constituency. This was followed by 14% who claimed that a shift in priorities caused the incompleteness of CDF projects, while 12% of respondents reported that insufficient technical skills influenced the incompleteness of CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency. This meant that the completion of the majority of CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency was heavily reliant on funding availability.

4.4.12 Amount spent in undertaking Nakuru East constituency CDF project

The respondents were asked to reveal how much money they had spent on the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency of Nakuru County. The outcomes are shown in Table 18.

Table 18: Amount spent in undertaking the CDF project

Amount (ksh)	Frequency(N)	Percentage %
1-500000	56	38
500001-1000000	37	25
1000001-2000000	29	20
Over 2000000	25	17
Total	147	100

(Source: Field Data, (2024))

According to the research findings, the vast majority of respondents were involved in CDF projects amounting to ksh 1-500000 comprising of n= 56 (38 %). This was followed by those who spent between ksh 500001-1000000 comprising of n=37(25%). Those who spent between ksh 1000001 – 2000000 comprised of n=29(20%), while the minority spent above ksh 2000000 comprising of =25(17%). This revealed that most of the CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency amounted below ksh 500000.

4.4.13 Sufficiency of CDF projects funds in Nakuru East constituency

Respondents were to identify whether the monies disbursed for the CDF project in Nakuru East constituency were adequate. Table 19 contains the results.

Table 19: Sufficiency of CDF funds

Sufficiency of Funds disbursed	Frequency(n)	%
Yes	25	17
No	122	83
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The results revealed that majority of the respondents reported that CDF projects funds are insufficient at n=122(83%) while those who reported that the CDF project funds were sufficient comprised of n=25(17%) in Nakuru East constituency. This implied that the amount disbursed for CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency were insufficient and this could be the main cause of delayed and incomplete CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency.

4.4.14 Selection of CDFC mechanism in Nakuru East constituency

Respondents were asked to describe the procedure utilized to choose CDFCs in the Nakuru East constituency. Table 20 shows the outcomes.

Table 20: Selection of CDFC Mechanism

Mechanism	Frequency(n)	%
Interviews	58	39
Election	76	52
Nomination	13	9
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The results revealed that majority of respondents comprising of 52 % reported that the selection of CDFC mainly done through interviews, followed by Elections comprising of 39 % and the minority were selected through nomination with 9 % in Nakuru East constituency. This implied that the most CDFC members were selected through election in Nakuru East constituency.

4.4.15 Government Technicians Participation at all levels in Nakuru East constituency CDF projects

Respondents were asked to indicate whether government technicians are participating at all levels in CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency. Table 22 shows the outcomes.

Table 21: Involvement of Government technicians at all levels in in CDF projects

government technicians involvement	Frequency(n)	%
Yes	107	73
No	40	27
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data,(2024)

Data analysis revealed that while n = 40 respondents (27%) said that government technicians are not involved in CDF projects at all levels in the CDF project in Nakuru East constituency, the majority of respondents (n = 107) said that government technicians are involved in CDF projects at all levels in the CDF project in Nakuru East constituency. It was recommended that government technicians be involved in CDF projects at all levels to ensure that the technical criteria for a range of projects were satisfied in the Nakuru East constituency.

4.4.16 Phases Government Technicians are involved in CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency

In Nakuru East constituency in Nakuru County, the respondents were asked to list the stages at which the government technicians were involved in the CDF project. A Table 22 displays the results.

Table 22: Phases the Government Technicians are they involved CDF project

Phases	Frequency(N)	Percentage %
Initiation	52	35
Planning	65	45
Implementation	30	20
None	0	0
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The research findings showed that majority of the respondents indicated that government technicians were involved in planning phase of CDF project comprising of n= 65 (45 %). This was followed by those who were involved in initiation phase comprising of n=52(35%) .The minority reported that government technicians were involved in implementation phase of CDF project comprising of n =30(20%) and none reported that government technicians were not involved in planning phase of CDF project the none respondent in Nakuru East constituency. This implied that government technicians were involved in all phases in CDF projects to ensure technical skills required for various CDF projects are met in Nakuru East constituency.

4.4.17 Quality of Nakuru East constituency CDF Projects

A survey regarding the quality of the CDF project was conducted among respondents in the Nakuru East constituency of Nakuru County. A Table 23 displays the results.

Table 23: Quality of CDF Projects

Quality	Frequency(N)	Percentage %
High quality	31	21
Normal quality	67	46
Low quality	49	33
Total	147	100

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The study's conclusions demonstrated that most of the participants indicated that the quality of CDF project was normal comprising of $n=67$ (46 %). This was followed by those who indicated that the quality of CDF projects was low comprising of $n=49$ (33%). The minority reported that quality of CDF projects was of high quality comprising of $n=31$ (21%) in Nakuru East constituency. This implied that CDF projects in Nakuru East constituency met the required standards.

4.4.18 Dimensions of Performance Evaluation that are utilized to evaluate the CDF projects'

On a scale of 1 to 5, where 2 is for large, 3 is for moderate, and 4 is for little extent, respondents were asked to grade the components of the contract performance evaluation that were used to evaluate the performance of CDF projects. and 5 denotes not at all. Table 24 presents the results.

Table 24: The performance of the CDF projects is analyzed using performance Evaluation Factors.

	1	2	3	4	5	Mean	Std
Evaluation Dimension	%	%	%	%	%		
Time	42	49	5	4	0	4.21	0.56
Cost	47	31	17	15	0	3.37	1.53
Quality	44	30	16	10	0	4.07	0.52

Source: Field Data, (2024)

The study's findings on the performance evaluation criteria used to assess the effectiveness of the CDF projects led to the following conclusions. Most respondents (49%) agreed to a large extent, with 42% agreeing to a very great amount. The CDF project's success was assessed using the time evaluation dimensions, which have a mean of 4.21 and a standard deviation of 1.53. Those who agreed to a minimum extent were at 4%, while those who agreed to a moderate amount were at 5%.

Additionally, the results indicated that 47% of respondents agreed to a very large extent and 37% agreed to a moderate level. Survey participants who agreed to a limited extent were 15%, but those who agreed to a substantial degree were 17%. With a mean of 3.37 and a standard deviation of 1.53, the cost evaluation dimensions were used to assess the success of the CDF project. Additionally, the results showed that 44% of respondents agreed at a very significant level and 30% of respondents agreed to a considerable amount. The performance of the CDF project is assessed using the quality evaluation dimensions, which have a mean of 4.07 and a standard deviation of 0.52. 10% of respondents agreed to a minimal degree, compared to 16% who agreed to a significant amount.

4.5 Descriptive Statistics

Participants in the study were asked to discuss how they felt stakeholder participation statements influenced the performance of CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency. To evaluate the results, the mean and standard deviation were utilized. The degree of agreement was expressed by the mean's value range: There are two respondents who disagree, three who agree somewhat, five who strongly agree, four who agree, and one who firmly disagrees.

4.5.1 The effect on CDF project performance in Nakuru East Constituency of stakeholder participation in project identification

Respondents were asked to rank their level of agreement with the CDF project's performance in the Kenyan constituency of Nakuru town East. Table 25 presents a compilation of the results.

Table 25: Stakeholder Involvement in CDF project performance

	S A	A	MA	D	SD	Mean	Std
Identification of Project							
Awareness when projects are undertaken	52	39	9	0	0	4.40	0.63
When starting new CDF projects, all stakeholders must be involved.	37	31	19	13	0	3.84	1.71
Initially, managers identify problem areas that need improvement.	44	40	6	10	0	4.12	0.91
Immediate feedback on whether the quality of CDF projects has improved in the early stages, before investing in success.	37	39	10	14	0	3.82	1.52

Source: Field Data (2024)

The respondents in the Kenyan constituency of Nakuru town East were asked to rate their level of agreement with the CDF project's performance. In Table 25, the results are summarized. The study's findings show that managers can pinpoint the exact areas that require improvement by using initiation. 40% of respondents disagreed with this, while 44% of respondents agreed. The standard deviation was 0.91 and the mean score was 4.17 for this outcome. The results, which had a mean score of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 1.52, revealed that 39% of respondents agreed, 10% strongly agreed, 10% disagreed, and 14% objected that initiation provides immediate, brief feedback on the effectiveness of quality improvement initiatives.

Table 26: Project Identification

	S	A	MA	D	SD	Mean	Std
Planning of Project	%	%	%	%	%		
When implementing the project, the project team takes its time to carefully prepare the necessary resources, finances, and time.	42	49	9	0	0	4.41	0.66
The project team estimates the amount of work required and effectively manages risks during project execution.	37	41	19	3	0	3.87	0.73
There is tackling of process as project planning roadmap where it provides project tools required to plan definite tasks and roles putting into consideration necessary requirements, issues and deliverables required to give successful results	34	40	16	10	0	4.37	0.92
Lack of adequate planning leads to reduction of CDF project's successful accomplishment of its goals	54	39	11	10	0	4.51	0.86

(Source: Field Data, (2024)

The study's conclusions show that most respondents (49%) strongly agreed, 42% agreed, and 9% agreed somewhat that the project team takes its time and carefully plans how to execute the project in terms of money, time, and resources. with a 0.66 standard deviation and a mean of 4.41. The results, which had a mean of 3.87 and a standard deviation of 1.73, also showed how the project team determines how much labor is required to successfully manage risk during project execution. Of those surveyed, 41% agreed, 19% agreed, 3% disagreed, and 37% strongly agreed.

As per the study's results, 40% of participants concurred that the project planning roadmap encompasses that procedure, with 34% strongly agreeing, 16% agreeing, and 10% disagreeing. With a mean of 4.37 and a standard deviation of 0.92, it offers the resources required to set up definition tasks and activities while taking into consideration all the conditions, problems, and deliverables required to yield successful outcomes.

With a mean score of 4.51 and a standard deviation of 0.82, the findings indicated that the majority of respondents (39%) agreed, 40% strongly agreed, 11% slightly agreed, and 10% disagreed that there is a significant danger to the project's success associated with inadequate preparation. Results indicated that 31% of respondents agreed, 27% strongly agreed, 19% slightly agreed, and 23% disagreed that planning new projects is a shared responsibility among all stakeholders, based on a mean score of 3.87 and a standard deviation of 1.83.

Table 27: Project Implementation

Project Implementation	S A	A	MA	D	SD	Mean	Std
	%	%	%	%	%		
When new CDF projects are implemented, all stakeholders should be involved.	37	40	12	13	0	3.74	1.23
Project implementation process should involve coordination of human resources and capital resources, in performing CDF project activities according to the management project plan	42	30	20	8	0	4.19	0.84
Responsibility should be given individuals and groups in order to drive to CDF project successful implementation							
Deadlines should set and met during project implementation in order to ensure that the project is within the time schedule and within the budget in order to maintain its credibility	30	46	10	14	0	3.57	1.34
There should be a coordinated discipline and active involvement of human resource in project implementation	32	45	10	13	0	4.19	0.84

Source: Field Data (2024)

Findings from the study indicate that 37% of respondents strongly agreed, 40% agreed, and 13% agreed moderately that it is the responsibility of all stakeholders to implement new projects. 3.74 was the average score, and 1.23 was the standard deviation. Furthermore, the results showed that while 31% of respondents agreed, 42% strongly agreed. The implementation phase involved staffing up and allocating resources, as well as executing project operations in compliance with the project

management plan, according to 20% of respondents who moderately agreed and 8% of respondents who disagreed. The standard deviation of this technique is 0.85, with a mean score of 4.19.

Findings from the study also showed that 46% of respondents agreed, 30% strongly agreed, 10% agreed, and 14% disagreed that someone or a group of people should be given responsibility for ensuring project execution occurs successfully. These findings are indicated by the 3.87 mean and the 1.34 standard deviation. The findings indicated that in order to preserve trust and keep within the allocated budget and timetable, deadlines must be met during implementation. Notably, 32% strongly agreed, 10% agreed, 13% disagreed, and the plurality of respondents (45%) agreed. According to the data, the mean was 4.19 and the standard deviation was 0.84.

A disciplined approach to project implementation should be taken, along with active engagement from human resources, as demonstrated by the results, which had a mean of 3.65 and a standard deviation of 1.26. Of those surveyed, 50% agreed, followed by 13% who disagreed, 17% who agreed somewhat, and 21% who agreed strongly. According to these findings, CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency are impacted by project delivery.

Table 28: Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring and Evaluation	S	A	MA	D	SD	Mean	Std
	%	%	%	%	%		
There should be a collective responsibility involving all stakeholders during project monitoring and evaluation projects of CDF projects	22	39	31	8	0	4.34	0.69
Project monitoring and evaluation ensures that ensure that there is implementation of CDF project activities as planned that the managers of projects ability to measure how well to achieving the set targets	26	35	26	13	0	4.14	0.64
Conducting the project audit by outside facilitator ensures that there is confidentiality which allows team members of the project team as well as the stakeholders candididity	47	39	10	14	0	3.71	1.82
There should be more investigations on the effects and reviewing of the CDF completed as well as ongoing CDF projects to evaluate whether the they are beneficial as planned and whether the project goals have been realized as planned in the initial stage.	32	42	20	16	0	4.12	0.78
Sustainability of the CDF project is recommended at this phase and any change in the CDF project is recommended project to achieve the objectives of the project	32	30	29	19	0	4.23	0.72

Source: Field Data (2024)

The study's conclusions show that most respondents (22%) strongly agreed, 39% agreed, and 31% moderately agreed that monitoring and evaluating projects is a shared responsibility including all stakeholders. The mean score for the agreement was 4.34, with a standard deviation of 0.69. After conducting more research, it was

discovered that 26% of respondents strongly agreed and 35% agreed overall. The percentage of respondents who agreed (moderately) and disapproved (13%) that monitoring is also necessary was found to have a mean of 4.14 and a standard deviation of 0.64. This helps project managers assess their level of success in meeting goals and guarantees that activities are completed on time.

According to the research findings, which had a mean of 3.71 and a standard deviation of 1.82, the majority of respondents (39%) agreed, 47% strongly agreed, 10% agreed, and 14% disagreed. The outcomes also showed that performing the project audit with the assistance of an external facilitator ensures confidentiality, allowing the team and other stakeholders to be honest.

Based on the results, the majority of respondents (42%) agreed, 32% strongly agreed, 20% agreed moderately, and 16% disagreed that regular research and evaluation of the outcomes of finished or ongoing projects is necessary to determine whether the projected benefits have been achieved. A standard deviation of 0.78 and a mean of 4.12 were found in the data. As per the findings, the majority of participants (30%) agreed, 32% strongly agreed, 29% agreed, and 19% disagreed that this phase guarantees the project's longevity or suggests adjustments to guarantee the achievement of its goals. With a standard deviation of 0.72, the replies had a mean of 4.23. The CDF initiatives in the Nakuru East constituency appear to be impacted by monitoring and evaluation, according to these findings.

4.5.2 The extent to which government officials, PMC, and the CDF affect the CDF project's performance in the Nakuru East Constituency

In the Kenyan constituency of Nakuru town east, respondents were asked to assess the effect of PMC, CDFC, and government personnel on the success of CDF initiatives. The extent was assessed using a 5-point grading system: 1 represents an extremely large extent, 2 a large extent, 3 a moderate degree, 4 a limited extent, and 5 not at all. The conclusions are shown in Table 30.

Table 29: The degree to which the CDF, PMC, and government representatives impact the CDF project performance in the Nakuru East Constituency

		1	2	3	4	5		
	N	%	%	%	%	%	Mean	Std
Participation Project Initiation								
Measuring goals and analyses of goals	147	31	47	22	7	0	4.40	.95
current operations review	147	25	47	15	13	0	4.11	.69
Analyzing of Financial statements and budgets	147	41	40	13	7	0	4.62	.91
Analyzing of shareholders and supporting personnel	147	39	42	13	6	0	3.04	1.30
Participation Project Planning								
Identification of activities required to for deliverables completion	147	37	29	14	0	0	4.47	.72
Estimation of resource needed for the project activities	147	40	46	13	6	0	4.60	.68
Planning of risk	147	35	38	24	3	0	4.12	.73
Identification of responsibilities and functions	147	31	52	11	7	0	4.60	.96
Participation In Project Implementation								
Procuring of required materials	147	47	29	24	0	0	4.45	.79
Coordination of human resources and capital resources	147	40	40	13	12	0	4.61	.98
Performance of project activities according to project t plan	147	35	44	18	3	0	4.12	.77
Updating of analysis of risk	147	30	43	21	7	0	4.58	.91
Participation in Monitoring and Evaluation								
Measurement of activities ongoing	147	43	34	24	0	0	4.47	.71
project cost and scope monitoring in comparison with the project plan and performance set	147	30	40	23	12	0	4.60	.91

project cost and scope monitoring in comparison with the project plan and performance set	147	55	38	14	13	0	4.12	.68
Influence the factors that affect control of change	147	50	43	19	3	0	4.60	.84

Source: Field Data (2024)

The research on the start of participation projects led to the following findings. The majority of respondents (47%) agreed to a considerable extent, while 31% agreed to a very great extent. Following the analysis of the needs in quantifiable goals, which had a mean of 4.40 and a standard deviation of 0.95, 22% of respondents agreed to a moderate extent, and 7% agreed to a minimum level. The findings also showed that 25% of the participants agreed to a major extent, while 47% of the participants expressed agreement to a very large level. The mean and standard deviation for the analysis of current activities were 4.11 and 0.69, respectively. The percentage of those who agreed somewhat was 13%, but the percentage of those who agreed somewhat was 15%.

40 percent of respondents agreed to a considerable extent, and 41 percent agreed at a very significant level, according to the data. A financial examination of the costs and advantages, which included budgets with a mean of 4.62 and a standard deviation of 0.91, showed that those who agreed to a moderate extent were at 13%, and those who agreed to a minimum level were at 7%.

. As per the findings, 39% of participants expressed strong agreement, while 42% expressed agreement to a considerable degree. Budgets with a mean of 3.04 and a standard deviation of 1.30 were included in the financial assessment of the costs and benefits, which included those who agreed strongly (i.e., 10%) and somewhat (i.e., 9%). The CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency operate differently based on

the involvement of the CDFC, PMC, and government representatives at the outset of the project, these data indicate.

These findings are the result of research on project planning involvement. The majority of respondents, or 37%, agreed to a very large extent and 37% to a significant extent. The actions required to fulfill the deliverables had a mean of 4.47 and a standard deviation of 0.72, indicating that they might be split into two groups: those who agreed to a minimum extent at 0% and those who agreed to a moderate level at 14%. Further examination of the data showed that 46% of respondents agreed in a moderate amount and 40% agreed to a very big level.

After calculating the resource requirements for the activities, a mean of 4.12 and a standard deviation of 0.68 were found. Six percent of respondents agreed to a lesser extent, compared to 13% who agreed to a substantial amount. The results also showed that 38% of respondents agreed to a very high degree, while 38% of participants agreed to a large degree. According to the study, risk planning had a standard deviation of 0.73 and a mean of 4.12. Of the participants, 24% agreed to a considerable degree, and 3% agreed to a lesser amount.

Furthermore, the figures showed that 52% of respondents agreed to a significant extent and 31% of respondents agreed to a very large level. Regarding the identification of duties and responsibilities, the corresponding means and standard deviations were 4.60 and 0.96. A moderate degree was agreed upon by 11% of respondents, and a minimal degree was agreed upon by 7%. These findings revealed that the effectiveness of CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency is influenced by the involvement of the PMC, CDFC, and government representatives in project

design. The project implementation engagement research produced the following conclusions. 29% of respondents agreed to a big extent, and 47% agreed to a very great extent. These respondents made up the majority of respondents. The mean and standard deviation of the material and equipment acquisitions were 4.45 and 0.79, respectively. Twenty-four percent of respondents agreed to a significant degree, compared to zero percent who agreed to a small degree. Based on the information provided, 40% of the respondents agreed very lot and 40% agreed somewhat. The standard deviation was 0.98 and the mean was 4.61 for resource and human management, respectively. Twelve percent of respondents agreed somewhat, and thirteen percent agreed widely.

Not only that, but 35% of participants agreed to a very huge extent, and 44% of people agreed to a substantial level. The information reveals that when conducting project operations, those who agreed to a large extent (18%) and those who agreed to a little extent (3%), respectively, were adhering to the project management plan. The 4.12 average and 0.77 standard deviation point to this.

Moreover, the findings showed that 43% of participants agreed to a large extent, but just 31% fully agreed. The risk analysis update had a mean of 4.58 and a standard deviation of 0.91. There were 21% of respondents who agreed somewhat, compared to 7% who agreed somewhat. The aforementioned research indicates that the involvement of government officials, the PMC, and the CDFC in project execution has an impact on the effectiveness of CDF initiatives in the Nakuru East constituency.

The investigation on the involvement of project monitoring and assessment produced the following conclusions. 43% and 34% of the respondents, respectively, agreed to a very great and moderate extent. To gauge the ongoing operations, a

mean of 4.47 and a standard deviation of 0.71 were employed. The percentage of respondents who agreed to a moderate degree was 24%, compared to 0% of those who agreed to a minimum extent. Additionally, the results showed that 40% of respondents agreed to a big extent and 30% agreed to a very large level.

There were 23% of respondents who agreed to a moderate degree and 12% who agreed to a slight level. The mean response was 4.60, and the standard deviation was 0.91. The project management plan and the project performance baseline served as reference points for monitoring project variables like cost, scope, and effort.

Furthermore, 38% and 55% of respondents, respectively, agreed to a large and very great amount, according to the findings. Fourteen percent of respondents agreed to a significant degree, and thirteen percent agreed to a limited level. The mean score for determining appropriate remedial steps to address concerns and dangers was 4.12, with a standard deviation of 0.68. Additionally, 43% of participants agreed to a large degree, and 50% agreed to a very high degree, according to the data.

The statistics showed that 3% of respondents agreed to a little extent and 19% of respondents agreed to a great extent. With a standard deviation of 0.84, the data had a mean of 4.60. These results could get in the way of integrated change control. Based on these findings, the effectiveness of CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency is impacted by the involvement of the CDFC, PMC, and government representatives in project monitoring and assessment.

4.6 Diagnostic Test

4.6.1 Autocorrelation Assumption Test

Autocorrelation refers to the correlation of a variable with itself over time. When autocorrelation is present it implies that the current value of the variable is related

to its past values. This can lead to biased estimates of the regression coefficients, as the effect of the independent variables may be attributed to the auto correlated error term rather than the true relationship between the variables. The results of the test of autocorrelation assumption are presented in Table 30.

Table 30: Autocorrelation Assumption Test Results

Variable	Durbin-Watson
Identification of project	1.332
Planning the project	2.135
Implementations of project	2.248
Monitor and evaluate the project.	1.239
CDF projects performance	1.688

(Source, field 2024)

Table 30 shows that the Durbin-Watson statistic value of project identification was 1.332. Additionally, the Durbin-Watson statistic for project planning was 2.135. Furthermore, the results showed that the Durbin-Watson statistic value for project implementation was 2.248 and for public donations was 1.239, whereas CDF project performance was 1.688 in Kenya's Nakuru East constituency. This suggests that the study variables were independent of mistakes because they met the Durbin-Watson threshold of 0-4.. A test statistic with a value between 0 and 4 is produced by the Durbin-Watson test; a score of 0-2.5 denotes no autocorrelation. . To summarize, the data collecting instruments were confirmed to be valid and reliable, and hence can be used for data collection in the study.

4.6.2 Normality Assumptions Test

The data was examined using a normality test to determine whether it was normally distributed. The results of the normality test are displayed in Table 31.

Table 31: Normality Assumption Test Results

Variable	Kolmogorov-Smirnov	Sig
Identification of project	.324	.546
Planning the project	.329	.764
Implementations of project	.264	.835
Monitor and evaluate the project.	.217	.646
CDF projects performance	.343	.721

Source, field (2024)

The results of the normality assumption test in Table 32 indicated that the data was normally distributed because the Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance values were greater than 0.05. According to the study's findings, Project Identification has a Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value of $p=.546 >0.05$. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value for project planning was $p=.764 >0.05$. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value for the project implementation was $p=.836 >0.05$. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value for project monitoring and evaluation was $p=.646 >0.05$. The Kolmogorov-Smirnov significance value for the CDF project performance in the Nakuru East constituency was $p=.721 >0.05$. Given that the p-values above the significance level of 0.05, it is highly probable that the data were regularly distributed.

4.6.3 Multicollinearity Test

When there is a strong correlation between two or more independent variables, this phenomenon is known as multicollinearity. When a regression model exhibits

multicollinearity, it might be challenging to pinpoint the distinct role that every independent variable plays in the results. Table 32 presents the study findings.

Table 32: Multicollinearity Assumption Test Results

Variables	Tolerance	VIF
Identification of project	.523	1.767
Planning the project	.516	1.794
Implementations of project	.608	1.595
Monitor and evaluate project	.717	1.420
CDF projects performance	.547	1.517

Source: Field , 2024)

The tolerance and variance inflation factor were found to be: tolerance = 0.523 and VIF = 1.767 for project identification; tolerance = 0.516 and VIF = 1.794 for project planning; tolerance = 0.608 and VIF= 1.595 for project implementation; tolerance = 0.717 and VIF = 1.420 for project monitoring and evaluation; and tolerance = 0.547 and VIF = 1.517 for CDF project performance in Nakuru East constituency. The study's findings indicate that there was no multicollinearity in the obtained data, as all tolerance values for the four variables under consideration were greater than 0.10 and all VIF values were less than 10.

4.6.4 Homoscedasticity Test Results

The consistency of disruption between independent and dependent variables across independent variable values is known as homoscedasticity. The constant residual terms across observations are expressed. Unequal errors, on the other hand, lead to heteroscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity causes inaccurate confidence intervals and poor parameter estimates. The error term should not change significantly when the

dependent variable's value changes. The p-value for homoscedastic data is greater than 0.05. Table 34 shows the outcomes of the homoscedasticity test.

Table 33: Homoscedasticity Test Results

Model	Unstandardized		Standardized	t	Sig.
	Coefficients		Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.034	.207		.151	.869
Identification of project	.018	.052	.046	-.167	.855
1 Planning of project	.054	.055	.270	1.011	.348
Implementations of project	.037	.032	.071	.218	.851
Monitoring and evaluation project	.028	.043	.095	-.368	.742

a. Dependent Variable: project performance of CDF

Table 33 presents the results, which indicate that the p-values for project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation were 0.855, 0.348, 0.851, and 0.851, respectively. Because every single one of these values is higher than 0.05, it can be concluded that there was no heteroscedasticity issue and that the data was homoscedastic. The findings supported the researcher's validation of the linear regression analysis's suitability.

4.6.5 Results of the Linearity Test

To determine the linear relationship between project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, linearity tests were conducted. The findings are shown in Tables 34, 35, 36 and 37.

Table 34: Linearity between identification of project and CDF project performance

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Performance CDF Project identification of project	Between Groups	(Combined)	3.657	88	.347	3.431	.014
		Linearity	2.042	9	2.012	19.316	.001
		Deviation from Linearity	1.6026	80	.181	1.710	.162
		Within Groups	1.525	88	.106		
		Total	5.232	147			

(Source, field 2024)

The p-value for the departure from linearity was 0.162, according to the results. The divergence from linearity needs to be more than 0.05 in order for a linear relationship to exist. The relationship between the CDF project's performance and identification is implied to be linear by $0.162 > 0.05$. In specifically, this linear association helped establish the causal relationship between project identification and CDF project success in the Nakuru East constituency, supporting inferential statistical analysis.

Table 35: Linearity between planning of project and CDF project performance

			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
CDF performance planning of project	Between Groups	(Combined)	2.010	88	.202	.910	.518
		Linearity	1.186	9	1.156	5.389	.037
		Deviation from Linearity	.806	80	.091	.407	.842
		Within Groups	3.231	88	.215		
		Total	5.253	147			

(Source, field 2024)

The findings in Table 35 demonstrate that there was a 0.842 divergence from linearity in the CDF project's performance and project planning. Given that 0.842 is more than the 0.05 level of significance, It can be presumed that there was a linear link between project planning and CDF project performance.. Consequently, the CDF project's performance and project planning in the Nakuru East constituency had a linear relationship.

Table 36: Linearity between project implementation and performance of CDF project

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Performance of CDF * Implementation of project	(Combined)	2.626	88	.2379	1.236	.349
	Between Groups	1.545	9	1.540	8.253	.015
	Deviation from Linearity	1.083	80	.106	.560	.875
	Within Groups	2.627	88	.154		
	Total	5.252	147			

Table 36 results indicate that the p-value for the difference in linearity between was 0.875. $0.875 > 0.05$ indicates that the departure from linearity was more than 0.05. As a result, the CDF project's performance and project execution in the Nakuru East constituency had a linear connection.

Table 37: Linearity between monitoring and evaluation of project and CDF project Performance

		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
CDF Project	Between (Combined) Groups	3.747	88	.385	4.104	.005
	Linearity	2.745	9	2.776	30.367	.000

Performance of *	Deviation					
monitoring and	from	1.001	80	.116	1.188	.364
evaluation of	Linearity					
project	Within Groups	1.305	88	.074		
	Total	5.152	147			

(Source, field 2024)

Table 37 results indicate that there was a 0.364 variation from linearity between the CDF project's performance and project monitoring and assessment. Given that 0.364 is greater than the 0.05 level of significance, it may be assumed that there was a linear relationship between project monitoring and evaluation and CDF project performance. As a result, the CDF project's performance in the Nakuru East constituency was linearly correlated with project monitoring and evaluation.

4.7 Inferential Statistics

4.7.1 Analysis of Correlation

4.7.1.1 Identification Project and CDF project performance

The study's goal was to ascertain whether project identification and CDF project performance in the Nakuru East constituency were associated. The results of the inquiry are shown in Table 38.

Table 38: Identification of Project and CDF project performance

		CDF project Performance
Identification of project	Correlation of Pearson	.527**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	147

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

The analysis's findings are shown in Table 38 and show that project identification and CDF project success in the Nakuru East constituency had a moderately positive and statistically significant relationship ($r = 0.527$; $p < 0.05$). As a result of providing a clear direction for the projects that are prioritized in the Kenyan

constituency of Nakuru Town East, this suggests that good project identification improves CDF project performance through stakeholder participation.

4.7.1.2 Planning of Project and CDF project performance

The goal of the study was to determine how project planning and CDF project performance related to each other in the Nakuru East constituency. Table 39 displays the findings of the inquiry.

Table 39: Project Planning of project and CDF project performance

		CDF project Performance
planning of project	Pearson Correlation	.663**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	147

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

The study findings indicate that, in the Nakuru East constituency, there was a statistically significant and somewhat positive correlation between project planning and CDF project success, as indicated in Table 40.

($r = 0.663$; $p < 0.05$). This suggests that project planning improves the CDF project's success in the Nakuru East constituency. Project planning is a road map that addresses the project process and gives one the instruments required to plan tasks and activities for definition while taking into account all the conditions, problems, and deliverables required to generate effective outcomes that may be attained with the involvement of stakeholders.

4.7.1.3 Project implementation of project and CDF projects performance

Finding out if there was a connection between the CDF project's implementation and the constituency of Nakuru East's performance was the goal of the study. Table 40 presents the investigation's findings.

Table 40: Implementation Project and CDF project performance

		CDF project Performance
Implementations of Project	Pearson Correlation	.454**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	147

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

Results of the study: $r = 0.454$; $p < 0.05$) indicates a fairly favorable and statistically significant relationship between the CDF project's execution and performance in the Nakuru East constituency. Data are shown in Table 41. By soliciting the assistance of all pertinent stakeholders, it appears that the project's implementation enhances the CDF project's performance in the Nakuru East constituency.

4.7.1.4 Project and CDF project performance monitoring and evaluation

With regard to the CDF project's performance in the Nakuru East constituency, the study aimed to develop correlation project monitoring and assessment. As may be seen in Table 41, the research findings.

Table 41: Project monitoring and evaluation on CDF project performance

		CDF project performance
monitoring and evaluation of project	Pearson Correlation	.675**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000
	N	147

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

Project monitoring and assessment on the success of the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency showed a statistically significant and fairly beneficial connection ($r = 0.675$; $p < 0.05$), according to the analysis, as shown in Table 41. This implies

that monitoring and evaluation of the CDF initiative have an effect on how well it performs in the Nakuru East constituency.

4.7.2 Regression Analysis

The performance of the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency was investigated through the use of regression analysis, which looked into the combined effects of project identification, project planning, project implementation, project monitoring, and project assessment. Table 42 displayed an overview of the model.

Table 42: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Sig. F Change
1	.856 ^a	.789	.749	.3773	.000

One way to indicate the percentage of the dependent variable's volatility that the independent variables can account for in mathematics is the R-Squared. The study finds that the CDF project performance in Kenya's Nakuru East constituency can be attributed to four independent variables: project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation, which together account for 74.9% of the performance. Other factors only contribute 25.1%. R-squared for the study is 0.749, which suggests this.

Table 43: ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	28.54	4	7.143	100.348	.000 ^b
	Residual	8.441	143	.1005		
	Total	37.095	147			

a. Dependent Variable CDF project performance in Nakuru East constituency

b. Predictors: (Constant), project identification, project planning , project implementation, and Project monitoring and evaluation.

Analysis of variance was used to evaluate how well the model fit the investigation's data. The four independent variables that determine how well the CDF project succeeds in the Nakuru East constituency are project identification, project planning, project implementation, and project monitoring and evaluation. The p-value of 0.000, which is less than 0.05, based on the results, shows that the model is good at forecasting. Furthermore, the model was fit to predict how the independent factors will affect the dependent variable, as indicated by the F-value of (100.349).

Table 44: Regression Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			
	(Constant)	.047	.133			
1	Identification of project	.341	.137	.583	5.560	.012
	Planning of project	.236	.085	.253	2.867	.008
	Implementations of project	.253	.174	.196	2.256	.063
	Monitoring and evaluation project	.208	.136	.213	3.037	.006

The overall significant test findings for the proposed study model are displayed in Table 45. The following regression model is used to interpret the reported findings.

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

Therefore,

$$Y = 0.047 + 0.341X_1 + 0.236X_2 + 0.253X_3 + 0.208X_4$$

Upon holding constant all four independent variables, the CDF project in Nakuru East constituency performed at a rate of 0.047, as indicated by the intercept (β_0). Furthermore, the performance of the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency will improve by 0.341 with a unit increase in project identification, providing that all other independent variables stay unchanged. Furthermore, the performance of the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency will improve by 0.236 with a one unit increase in project planning, providing all other independent variables stay constant.

Moreover, a 0.253 improvement in the CDF project's performance in the Nakuru East constituency would follow a one-unit increase in project implementation, assuming no additional adjustments. All other variables being equal, a unit increase in project monitoring and evaluation will result in a final improvement of 0.208 in the CDF project's performance in the Nakuru East constituency. These findings indicate that the most significant influence on project performance for the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency was related to project identification. Following in that order were project implementation, planning, monitoring, and evaluation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The major findings of the study are thoroughly summarized in this chapter, which is then followed by conclusions and a discussion of the ramifications that flow from them. Finally, it concludes with some recommendations and proposals for future study directions. In Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency, the study set out to evaluate and determine the impact of stakeholder involvement on the execution of CDF projects.

5.2 Summary of Major Findings

Creating a synopsis of the key findings was the study's objective. The summary was organized around specific goals.

5.2.1 Identification Project and CDF project performance in Nakuru East constituency

The results of the study's analysis showed that the constituency's projects were completely known to the stakeholders. All parties involved have a collective obligation when new projects are started. The outcomes additionally demonstrated that the start of a project assisted managers in pinpointing the exact areas that need improvement. The start of the project offered quick, short-term feedback on the effectiveness of quality improvement initiatives. These results revealed that project identification statements had an impact on the CDF project performance in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency.

5.2.2 Planning of Project and CDF project performance in Nakuru East constituency

The project team needs time to properly allocate time, cash, and resources before starting work on the project, according to the study's conclusions on project planning. The project team makes an estimate of the amount of work that will be required and manages risk during project execution. The process is addressed by the project planning roadmap, which offers the instruments required to schedule definition tasks and activities while taking into account all the conditions, problems, and deliverables necessary to yield fruitful outcomes. The results additionally indicated that poor planning dramatically reduces the possibility that a project would accomplish its goals, and that, lastly, developing new initiatives is a shared duty among all parties involved. Overall, the results demonstrated that the CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency performed differently due to project planning.

5.2.3 Implementation of Project and CDF projects performance in Nakur East Constituency

The results of the analysis on project implementation showed that all stakeholders have a shared responsibility for the implementation of new projects. Coordination of personnel and resources is necessary for the implementation process, and project activities must be carried out in compliance with the project management plan. The results of the study also showed that responsibility for ensuring project implementation success should be placed on a particular person or group of people. In order to retain credibility and keep within the budget and schedule, deadlines must be met during implementation. Lastly, disciplined project implementation with active and coordinated human resource involvement is necessary. Overall, the

findings showed that CDF initiatives in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency performed differently depending on how the projects were implemented.

5.2.4 Monitoring and Evaluation of Project and CDF projects performance in Nakuru East constituency

The results of the study on monitoring and evaluation showed that all stakeholders have a collaborative responsibility for monitoring and assessment projects. In addition to helping the project managers gauge how successfully they are accomplishing their goals, monitoring was crucial in ensuring that activities are carried out as scheduled. The findings indicated that the project audit was carried out by an independent facilitator who guaranteed confidentiality, enabling the team members and other stakeholders to be open and honest. To ascertain whether the anticipated benefits of the project had, in fact, materialized, there were regular investigations and evaluations conducted on the outcomes of completed or ongoing initiatives. The phase of monitoring and assessment guaranteed the project's sustainability or suggested modifications to guarantee the accomplishment of the project's aims and objectives. The overall findings showed that the performance of CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency was impacted by project monitoring and evaluation.

5.2.5 To what level do government representatives, the PMC, and the CDFC participated in the Nakuru East constituency project

The results of the study demonstrated that the CDFC, PMC, and government representatives took part in the start of the project by evaluating the ongoing operations and assessing the needs in quantifiable targets. Along with taking part in budgetary and stakeholder analyses, they also contributed to the financial analysis

of the costs and benefits, which affected the way CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru town East Constituency performed. They also included users and support staff in the project commencement process. The research results demonstrated that by determining the tasks required to finish the deliverables, the CDFC, PMC, and government representatives took part in project planning. In addition, they assisted with risk assessment, role and responsibility identification, and the estimation of resource requirements for the operations. These demonstrated the impact that project planning participation has on the effectiveness of CDF initiatives in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency.

The study's conclusions demonstrated that by acquiring supplies and machinery, the CDFC, PMC, and government representatives took part in the project's execution. They also took part in organizing personnel and resources and carrying out project tasks in compliance with the project management plan. Additionally, they worked on improving the risk analysis, which affected how well CDF projects performed in Kenya's Nakuru Town East Constituency. It was also disclosed that the committee for the Kenyan constituency of Nakuru East made several recommendations for the CDF projects related to health, water, and education.

According to the research findings, project variables (cost, scope, and effort) were monitored and measured against the project management plan and project performance baseline by the CDFC, PMC, and government officials as part of their participation in project monitoring and assessment. Additionally, they took part in determining the best course of action to handle problems and dangers that could improperly influence the variables that could evade integrated change control. This affected how well CDF projects performed in Kenya's Nakuru Town East

Constituency. Time, money, and quality were the performance evaluation parameters utilized to evaluate the CDF programs' performance.

5.3 Conclusions

Data-driven analysis led the study's conclusion that the success of the CDF project in the Nakuru East constituency and project identification had a statistically significant and generally positive association ($r = 0.527$; $p < 0.05$). By providing a clear direction for the projects that are prioritized in the Kenyan constituency of Nakuru Town East, this demonstrates how good project identification promotes CDF project performance through stakeholder participation.

Moreover, the study found a statistically significant and generally positive correlation ($r = 0.663$; $p < 0.05$) between project planning and CDF project success in the Nakuru East constituency. Project planning, which serves as a road map for the project procedure, offers the instruments required to specify tasks and activities while taking into consideration all the conditions, problems, and deliverables required to produce results that may be attained with the assistance of stakeholders. This demonstrates how a more successful project design raises the likelihood that the CDF project will be implemented in the Nakuru East constituency.

The study's findings indicate a somewhat positive association ($r = 0.454$; $p < 0.05$) between the performance of the Nakuru East constituency and the implementation of the CDF initiative. Evidence suggests that project implementation, which encourages stakeholder participation on all fronts, contributes to the success of CDF projects in the Nakuru East constituency.

According to the results of the current study, the CDF project in Kenya's Nakuru East constituency has performed better overall when compared to the project management plan and project performance baseline. This is because the project has identified, planned, implemented, monitored, and evaluated project variables, such as cost, scope, and effort.

5.4 Recommendations

Drawing from the study results, the researcher recommended that stakeholders play a crucial role in project selection by clearly outlining the activities that the Kenyan community in Nakuru town East deems important. In order to address the project process and provide tools for arranging tasks and activities while taking into account all the conditions, issues, and deliverables necessary to result in successful CDF projects, the study also recommended that stakeholders' involvement in project planning be promoted.

The study also recommended that stakeholders' participation in project implementation be encouraged in order to guarantee efficient resource and staff coordination and project activity completion in accordance with the project management plan. This will make it more likely that CDF projects in Kenya's Nakuru East constituency would be completed effectively.

5.5 Suggestion for further Studies

It is recommended that further research be done to provide methods for identifying CDF projects according to this study. In order to improve the performance of CDF projects, it is also necessary to assess the way project planning is carried out to make sure it stays within the allocated budget and schedules. The study suggests

that in order to guarantee the successful completion of CDF projects for all Kenyan constituencies, project implementation should be closely coordinated with project monitoring and assessment.



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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Informed Consent Form

Dear sir/madam,

RE: REQUEST FOR YOUR CONSENT TO PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH

I kindly write to request for you to participation in a research project. The study title is: **INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION ON PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN NAKURU TOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY, KENYA**

The potential risks and discomforts of the study are minimal. This is because you will only be expected to participate in the questionnaire. Before filling the questionnaire, all respondents will be reminded and requested to keep what is discussed to be confidential. There are no potential benefits for you as a person for participating in this study. I am requesting you to volunteer and share your opinions. No payments will be made for the information that you give or for the time that you will spend with us. Confidentiality of any information that you provide will be maintained. Data collected will only be used for the purpose of this study and will be destroyed when the findings are published.

A COMPLETELY VOLUNTARY PARTICIPATION IN THIS STUDY..YOU MAY REFUSE TO FILL THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND YOU MAY WITHDRAW AT ANY STAGE IF YOU SO WISH.

If you accept to participate in this study, please append your signature below:

Signature of participant..... Date:

If you have any query, please contact the following:

Mobile phone: +254720762417 or by email zacharynjeru73@gmail.com

Sincerely,

**MWANGI ZACHARY
RESEARCHER
CONSENT**

I have carefully reviewed the provided details, comprehended the information, and had the chance to seek clarification. I understand that I am completely free to choose not to participate in this study at any time, and I without the need to provide a justification and without incurring any expenses. I am aware that I will receive a copy of this consent form. With full understanding, I willingly consent to participate in this study.

Participant's signature _____ **Date** _____

Investigator's signature _____ **Date** _____



2. How much do you think the following evaluation dimensions play a role in determining how well CDF initiatives perform? On a scale of 1 to 5, select 1 for very big extent, 2 for great extent, 3 for moderate extent, 4 for minimal extent, and 5 for not at all.

	1	2	3	4	5
Duration					
charges					
Standard					

3. i) State the type of CDF projects recommended for funding by the committee.

Education Security

Health Roads

Water others (specify).....

ii. State the extent CDF Projects are completed

Fully Partial

iii. State the usefulness of CDF projects completed

Very beneficial moderately beneficial Not beneficial

iv. Indicate determinants hindering CDF project completion

Lack of enough fund

Lack of competent technical skills priorities change

4(i) Indicate the approximate amount spent in CDF projects you are engaged in.

1 - 500,000

500,001 - 1000,000

100,001 - 2000,000

Over - 2000,000

ii. Are the CDF funds given enough for the projects.

Yes No

5. Indicate how members of CDFC are selected

(a) Interviewing (b) Election (c) Nomination

6. i) Government technicians involved at all levels in CDF projects levels?

Yes No

ii) State the CDF projects phases government technicians involvement

Project Initiation Project Planning

Project Implementation

iii) In your opinion how do you rate the quality of the CDF projects

High Quality Moderate Quality Low Quality

Section C: Stakeholders Participation In Management of CDF Projects

Mark the relevant box next to Stakeholder Participation in CDF Projects to indicate your level of agreement with project identification, planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. Disagree Strongly (SD) (5) The letters D, N, and (3) stand for disagree, A for consent, and (2) for strongly agree (SA) (1)

Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	N (3)	D (4)	SD(5)
Project Identification					
a. Awareness when projects are undertaken					
b. During project initiation of new CDF projects all stakeholders should be involved					
c. Problem areas that need to be improved are identified by managers during the initiation					
d. Immediate feedback are provided on whether there is improvement of quality of CDF projects during the initial stage before putting efforts of succeeding					
Planning					
a) The project team takes its time to thoroughly schedule the money, time, and other resources that will be required for the project's implementation.					

b) The project team calculates the quantity of work needed and chooses the most effective risk management strategy for carrying out the project.					
The process is approached as a project planning roadmap, which offers the project tools needed to plan specific activities and roles while taking into account the requirements, problems, and deliverables needed to produce successful outcomes.					
d) Lack of adequate planning leads to reduction of CDF project's successful accomplishment of its goals					
Implementation					
a) New CDF projects should involve all relevant parties in their implementation.					
b) Project implementation process should involve coordination of human resources and capital resources, in performing CDF project activities according to the management project plan					
c) Responsibility should be given individuals and groups in order to drive to CDF project successful implementation					
d) Deadlines should set and met during project implementation in order to ensure that the project is within the time schedule and within the budget in order to maintain its credibility					
e) There should be a coordinated discipline and active involvement of human resource in project implementation					
Monitoring & Evaluation					
a) There should be a collective responsibility involving all stakeholders during project monitoring and evaluation projects of CDF projects					
b) Project monitoring and evaluation ensures that ensure that there is implementation of CDF project activities					

as planned that the managers of projects ability to measure how well to achieving the set targets					
c) Conducting the project audit by outside facilitator ensures that there is confidentiality which allows team members of the project team as well as the stakeholders candididity					
d) There should be more investigations on the effects and reviewing of the CDF completed as well as ongoing CDF projects to evaluate whether the they are beneficial as planned and whether the project goals have been realized as planned in the initial stage.					
e) Sustainability of the CDF project is recommended at this phase and any change in the CDF project is recommended project to achieve the objectives of the project.					


4. What role does the CDF project play in the execution of government officials, PMC, and CDFC? Utilize a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 denotes an extraordinarily high degree, 2 a great degree, 3 a moderate degree, 4 a low degree, and 5 not at all.

	1	2	3	4	5
Project Initiation: CDFC, PMC, And Government Official Participation					
Measuring goals and analyses of goals					
current operations review					
Analyzing of Financial statements and budgets					
Analyzing of shareholders and supporting personnel					
Participation Of Government Officials, PMC, CDFC, And Planning Of Projects					
Identification of activities required to for deliverables completion					
Estimation of resource needed for the project activities					
Planning of risk					
Identification of responsibilities and functions					

Project Implementation Involved The Participation Of Government Officials, PMC, CDFC.					
Procuring of required materials					
Coordination of human resources and capital resources					
Performance of project activities according to project plan					
Updating of analysis of risk					
Monitoring and evaluation are the responsibilities of PMC and CDFC.					
Measurement of activities ongoing					
project charges and scope monitoring in comparison with the project plan and performance set					
Identification of corrective actions to be undertaken in order to tackle variances correctly.					
Influence the factors that affect control of change					

I am very grateful for your cooperation

Appendix III: ERC Clearance



Mount Kenya University

REF: MKU/ISERC/3532 Date: 14 March 2024
TO: NJERU ZACHARY MWANGI REG: MPAM/2021/86480

Dear Sir/Madam,

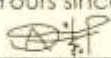
RE: INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION ON PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN NAKURU TOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY, KENYA

This is to inform you that **Mount Kenya University** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **2576**. The approval period is **14/03/2024 - 13/03/2025**.

This approval is subject to compliance with the following requirements;

- i. Only approved documents including informed consents, study instruments, MTA will be used
- ii. All changes including amendments, deviations and violations are submitted for review and approval by **Mount Kenya University**
- iii. Death and life-threatening problems and serious adverse events or unexpected adverse events whether related or unrelated to the study must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affect the safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **Mount Kenya University** within 72 hours
- v. Clearance for export of biological specimens must be obtained from relevant institutions
- vi. Submission of a request for renewal of approval at least 60 days prior to expiry of the approval period. Attach a comprehensive progress report to support the renewal
- vii. Submission of an executive summary report within 90 days upon completion of the study to **Mount Kenya University**

Prior to commencing your study, you will be expected to obtain a research license from National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation (NACOSTI) <https://research-portal.nacosti.go.ke> and also obtain other clearances needed.

Yours sincerely,  **The Chairman**
Mount Kenya University
Ethics Review Committee
342-0100, Thika

Dr. Alfred Owino, PhD
Chairman, Mount Kenya University ISERC

Main Campus, General Kago Road, P.O. Box 342-01000 Thika.
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Appendix IV: NACOSTI Authorization Letter

REPUBLIC OF KENYA

Ref No: 362099

RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Mr. ZACHARY NJERU MWANGI of Mount Kenya University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev 2014) in Nakuru on the topic: **INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION ON PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN NAKURU TOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY, KENYA** for the period ending : 03/April/2025.

License No: NACOSTI/P/24/34255

Applicant Identification Number: 362099

Director General
NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY &
INNOVATION

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See overleaf for conditions

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation, hereafter referred to as the Commission, was established under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act 2013 (Revised 2014) herein after referred to as the Act. The objective of the Commission shall be to regulate and assure quality in the science, technology and innovation sector and advise the Government in matters related thereto.

CONDITIONS OF THE RESEARCH LICENSE

1. The License is granted subject to provisions of the Constitution of Kenya, the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, and other relevant laws, policies and regulations. Accordingly, the licensee shall adhere to such procedures, standards, code of ethics and guidelines as may be prescribed by regulations made under the Act, or prescribed by provisions of International treaties of which Kenya is a signatory to
2. The research and its related activities as well as outcomes shall be beneficial to the country and shall not in any way:
 - i. Endanger national security
 - ii. Adversely affect the lives of Kenyans
 - iii. Be in contravention of Kenya's international obligations including Biological Weapons Convention (BWC), Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty Organization (CTBTO), Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear (CBRN).
 - iv. Result in exploitation of intellectual property rights of communities in Kenya
 - v. Adversely affect the environment
 - vi. Adversely affect the rights of communities
 - vii. Endanger public safety and national cohesion
 - viii. Plagiarize someone else's work
3. The License is valid for the proposed research, location and specified period.
4. The license any rights thereunder are non-transferable
5. The Commission reserves the right to cancel the research at any time during the research period if in the opinion of the Commission the research is not implemented in conformity with the provisions of the Act or any other written law.
6. The Licensee shall inform the relevant County Director of Education, County Commissioner and County Governor before commencement of the research.
7. Excavation, filming, movement, and collection of specimens are subject to further necessary clearance from relevant Government Agencies.
8. The License does not give authority to transfer research materials.
9. The Commission may monitor and evaluate the licensed research project for the purpose of assessing and evaluating compliance with the conditions of the License.
10. The Licensee shall submit one hard copy, and upload a soft copy of their final report (thesis) onto a platform designated by the Commission within one year of completion of the research.
11. The Commission reserves the right to modify the conditions of the License including cancellation without prior notice.
12. Research, findings and information regarding research systems shall be stored or disseminated, utilized or applied in such a manner as may be prescribed by the Commission from time to time.
13. The Licensee shall disclose to the Commission, the relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee, and the relevant national agencies any inventions and discoveries that are of National strategic importance.
14. The Commission shall have powers to acquire from any person the right in, or to, any scientific innovation, invention or patent of strategic importance to the country.
15. Relevant Institutional Scientific and Ethical Review Committee shall monitor and evaluate the research periodically, and make a report of its findings to the Commission for necessary action.

National Commission for Science, Technology and
Innovation(NACOSTI),
Off Waiyaki Way, Upper Kabete,
P. O. Box 30623 - 00100 Nairobi, KENYA
Telephone: 020-4007000, 0713788787, 0735404245
E-mail: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website: www.nacosti.go.ke

Appendix V: Turnitin Report

**INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS
PARTICIPATION ON
PERFORMANCE OF
CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT
FUND PROJECTS IN NAKURU
TOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY,
KENYA**

by Zack Njeru

Submission date: 04-Jul-2024 12:56PM (UTC+0300)

Submission ID: 2405231418

File name: ZACHARY_CORRECTED_NEW_PROJECT_1.doc (3.96M)

Word count: 20026

Character count: 109589

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INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDERS PARTICIPATION ON PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENCIES DEVELOPMENT FUNDPROJECTS IN NAKURU TOWN EAST CONSTITUENCY, KENYA

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