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## **An Assessment on Factors Influencing Completion of National Constituency Development Fund, Projects: A Case of Public Secondary Schools in Mombasa County- Kenya**

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# **An Assessment on Factors Influencing Completion of National Constituency Development Fund, Projects: A Case of Public Secondary Schools in Mombasa County- Kenya**

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## **Abstract**

The aim of this research project was to determine factors influencing completion of Constituency Development Fund, projects, a case of public secondary schools in Mvita constituency Mombasa County. The research was guided by four objectives; to assess local community participation, timely availability of funds, political affiliation, and how monitoring and evaluation influence completion of National Constituency Development fund, sponsored projects. To attain its goal, the study adapted descriptive survey with target population of 180 members of which 36 respondents participated. Data was collected through use of questionnaires and use of interviews. Data analysis was done using averages, frequencies and SPSS. The Findings indicated, a unit increase in community participation will lead to improvement on completion of the project by 0.06 whereas a unit increase in timely funding would result to improved completion of projects by 0.300 this being second highest contributing factor to the rate of completion of the projects. The political influence had the highest impact on completion of the projects with 0.386 when a unit of it increased. Lastly, unit increase in monitoring and evaluation would lead to improved completion of national constituency funded projects by 0.231. The regression equation further established that in the absence of the four factors there would be completion of the project by 0.114 this is as a result of factors not considered in this model. Conclusions were; Political affiliation greatly influences completion of constituency development fund funded school project, community involvement also plays role in the completion of sponsored projects. Monitoring and evaluation was found to be a determinant on successful completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects. Study findings also concluded, there is a strong relationship between timely availability of funds and project completion. The research recommended; Timely Availability of funds, proper monitoring and evaluation systems ought to be in place for transparency. Lastly, Community involvement through public participation, community empowerment should be enhanced so as to ensure successful completion of the funded project.

**Key Words:** *Local Community Participation, Timely availability of Funds, political Affiliation, monitoring and evaluation and completion of NG-CDF sponsored project*

### **1.1 Background of the study**

In the United States of America, according to Cleland 2010 research findings; school projects completion requires the execution of planned activities by converting financial, human and physical resources into valuable product or service to involved students, schools and all stakeholders. Clear operational systems are essential otherwise completion will be hindered and the project's intended goals might fail to be achieved. Ways of tailoring a project has a significant impact on it being successful to completion or not. Multiple variables influencing completion rate include; participation of stakeholders, financial resources, system operation, culture of organization and leadership of organization making project completion to be complex.

According to Chikati (2009) study report in Russia, school developmental projects follow a cycle where they are designed, planned and implemented in order to enhance completion rate. Log frame matrix is used as specific planning tool to design, appraise, manage, monitor and evaluate the project life cycle from policy formulation to evaluation and finally completion. The log frame adopted presents project design objectives-related activities assumptions and pre-conditions at different hierarchical level matrix format often initiated in the context of unpredictable dynamic environment. Therefore, in Russia, many schools have been able to reduce challenges, risks constraints in the course of their execution through completion.

Kikwasi 2012, stated that in African developing countries school development projects, despite significant inputs in terms of human and financial resources, many fall short of expectation, failed to meet priority needs of students and other education stakeholders, costs escalated, planned outputs not achieved or if achieved were not sustained, projects progressive dates not met or adverse outcomes were not anticipated. Batten, 2011 study in Africa, revealed multiple factors both external and internal influencing schools' development projects which include poor project management, potential beneficiaries lacking opportunities to participate in project identification and design, poor linkages of project activities to project purpose and not paying attention to external environment during project design. Socio-economic environment should be considered in order of schools' projects to succeed.

Ali 2012 in Kenya noted that, developmental meetings with all the stakeholders are not carried out in order to avoid paying allowances since it is assumed that nothing can be done without money. As a result of not having developmental meetings, project activities eventually decline and completion rate lowered due to lack of ownership of the school's projects. Addressing ownership of the school's projects is mandatory so as to enhance and achieve sustainable school development. School development projects have a direct role to play and should be used properly in order to bring many benefits to schools and to the community at large. (Manduku, Kosgey & Sang, 2010).

Constituency Development Fund was changed to National Government Constituency Development Fund NG-CDF after the new constitution in Kenya 2010. It has been useful and brought tremendous impact on educational programmes. Economy, politics, social, and management are other factors that have affected the completion rates of NG-CDF Sponsored projects. Kibebe and Mwirigi 2014 study concluded that there are social matters influencing the implementation of NG-CDF projects, they include; religion, teachers' behaviour, corruption, misappropriation of funds, and community's lack of cooperation.

In Mvita constituency, public schools have been engaging in developments projects involving construction of student dormitories, construction of modern classrooms, laboratories and libraries funded through NG-CDF. School's development committees have demonstrated school politics due to differences in opinions and attitudes. In addition, the project's completion rate is challenged where some have dragged themselves in a single project while others have completed multiple projects at once. The Project's completion in a constituency will vary according to the support and hostility aspect considered and managed. (Gwaya, MAs & Wanyona, 2014).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

National government constituency development funds have many important roles with more of it being to give support in institution of learning. It is responsible in creating the right atmosphere for learning to learners and other stakeholders. They also facilitate various infrastructure construction ranging from modern classrooms, dormitories, laboratories and school libraries. Majority of public development projects sponsored by NG-CDF have delayed in time, incurring cost overruns while not achieving their aspired objectives. Furthermore, this has brought allot of friction, unsatisfied school board members, parents and other key actors, on management and implementation of school development projects.

According to transparency international (2014), there are raised doubts on whether allocated funds for development projects in secondary schools have met their stated objectives. There has been minimal transparency in development project's allocated funds, decision making as to what development projects to be implemented, project committee formation not been clear and decision making being characterized by politics of the organization. Questions are normally asked concerning why public secondary school development projects take too long to complete.

Kikwasi was concerned with relevancy of initiated projects in schools to the students once project will not be completed in time, resulting inevitable cost over-runs, idling of resources, and inconveniences to the targeted project beneficiaries. (Kikwasi, 2012). This is due to the fact that incomplete or unsuccessfully completed construction school projects cannot be used by students and teachers. Unsuccessfully completed school projects will have a negative effect to the school community concerned, thus compromising the purpose for which the NG-CDF was created. In summary, the purpose of the project was to find out or assess the determinants influencing successful completion of CDF public high school projects, in Mvita constituency Mombasa County.

## **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

This study was guided by the following set of objectives:

- i.** Assessing local community participation influence on completion of constituency development fund projects.
- ii.** To determine influence of timely availability of funds on completion of school sponsored projects.
- iii.** To establish how political affiliation influence completion of sponsored school projects.
- iv.** To examine monitoring and evaluation influence on completion of sponsored projects.

## **2.0 Literature Review**

### **2.1 Empirical Review**

#### **2.1.1 Local community participation and completion of project concern**

A project team should ensure and maintain participation on an ongoing basis in order to come up with collective solutions that will work best in the local situations through strategy formulation and evaluating effectiveness of each since local community is the project main beneficiary and should be allowed to participate in decision making process.

Ownership should be a principle to which organizations and individuals work in development with the local people just like the concept of sustainable development. Though sustainable development is imperfectly realized, it is through this that practical efforts used be measured against. Community participation should be achieved through empowering local people by making them be in control of their lives and making them able in mobilizing sufficient development resources. Anderson and McFarlane, 2010 stated in their report that, for desired outcomes to be achieved community participation should always be practiced, which requires a do it with people attitude; meaning doing things collectively with the local community and not doing for them. Anderson and McFarlane argued that, when community are not involved to participate in decision making concerning their lives, emotional commitment for locals will be limited which is an importance to participatory development.

Boyes and Melvin, 2010 listed factors determining community participation to include; economic level of community which is dependent on scarcity of resources and their unlimited wants. This argument concluded that, when the community is poor, they will be more willing to participate in donor funded projects due to personal interest hence high ownership level to projects.

World Bank, 2010 study was in argument that community's level of participation is determined by community's geographical location irrespective of whether they lived in urban or rural area. Since urban population are more exposed, it will make them learn very fast. However, the rural being slow learners, will participate less since they are suspicious at development projects. Socio-cultural and political context of the community will determine effective leadership and culture that is open and ready to embrace development. A community having good leadership and governance will always look out for transparency and honesty bringing about a sense of ownership and community will demand democracy through empowerment (Stanfield, 2009). Lemeshow (2011) in his study concluded that, how integrated the community is, will determine community participation. Management of the project should ensure a well laid down strategy when the population coverage grows beyond or is below the expected figure.

#### **2.1.2 Timely availability of funds and completion of projects concern**

According to the study conducted by Sullivan and Mayer 2010, timely implementation of construction projects is constrained by the budgetary limitation. They later argued that lack of money cannot be compensated as much as lack of technical capacity could be done through training and outsourcing. Each stage of the Project process suffers budgetary constraints although implementation process does not have a stage called funding.

Gwadoya (2012) observed that planning phase of construction projects should realistically estimate financial resources. Each stage of project cycle should have separate resources for project execution. Two separate budget lines should exist for project implementation and for monitoring and evaluation agreed prior with the stakeholders. Expenses associated with

projects monitoring and evaluation identified should be charged to the respective assignment budgets. Another challenge is in sourcing and securing of financial. Moenga (2015) was in argument that it is important to allocate required funds for each construction project. In order to ensure timely completion of projects, it is important for partners to consider needed resources and agree on arrangement to finance activities. Proper arrangements should be made at project inception phase in order to allow stakeholders to transfer cash needed as timely implementation and completion of projects requires enough resources and human assets. In order to highly execute a construction project, an excellent tool should be available for learning and to improve the project.

Essentially, projects success is determined by availability of funds at each particular activity in the critical path of a project life cycle. Moenga (2015) study agrees that timely completion of construction projects in Kenya is the main concern to project's stakeholders. Timely completion of construction projects in Kenya is mainly influenced by design change by the owner, paying contractors late and not fully utilizing professional management. Delays and timely completion of projects has been also argued to be as a result of approvals of shop drawings.

### **2.1.3 Political affiliation and completion of projects concern**

It was argued by Murray (2011) that all legislators will be interested on how CDF cash is spent in their constituencies so that they can be reassured to win their next election. This was an illegitimate interest since the work of legislatives is to come up with sustainable decisions concerning the welfare of their constituencies which will favor their reelection and earn votes from the people they serve. An MP decides on how and where to spend money of the public in his constituency therefore conflict of interest arises. The legislators' personal interest to provide their constituencies with benefits will be determined by the regular legislative process; as a result, the legislators compete with each other. In the case of NG- CDFs, removing mediating collective approval process, it will restrain legislators to use public resources to serve their own personal interests. Legislators have the freedom to use NG-CDF funds to give their supporters and to ignore those who are not in support of them. According to Keefer and Khemani (2009) in their study, MPs in India put minimal efforts to disburse funds to their stronghold party and ignore those who have less seats.

MPs fail to follow principles for disbursing fund according to the study by Kenya National Statistics Bureau reports of un accounted NG-CDF Projects (2017). A similar report in Tanzania stated that, Tanzania Social Action Fund (TASAF) funded projects are governmental gifts and are not through loans by World Bank. However, TASAF is one of the largest social funds designed and funded by the World Bank in sub-Saharan Africa. Due to parliamentary pressure, TASAF was expanded to all Tanzania's districts. The performance of TASAF projects has, however, been critical. Local leadership has been pledged to influence the selection and allocation of TASAF projects. It was explained that in a district there was only one project operating per ward and the council chairperson's village was the only one to have two projects operating. The council chairperson was known to be part of the district steering committee of TASAF projects.

NG-CDF has been argued to have brought lot of benefits and have met the development needs of the constituents due to increased awareness and interest of the public. However, it was observed that where MP did not interfere with the committee's decisions and activities, the fund was seen to be successful. Since MPs are known to enact NG-CDF legislation, they have been accorded powers to govern the fund. Implementation of the NG-CDF is known to

be the responsibility of parliamentary committee in charge of finance and also enjoys power of allocating cash, policy development and has the final word in regard to the fund. According to the same study, committee members are appointed by MPs who manage the fund in constituencies and act as chairpersons to the MP. In certain instances, an MP can influence their associates in regard to the fund to make all critical decisions involving appointment of NG-CDF committee members. This duplicity of roles makes the CDF fund to be MPs political weapon to use it any time at their own self-interest. Thus, resulting to incompetency in appointment, planning development and enough checks to prevent abuse of the fund. It has also been argued by Murray 2011 that, removing MPs from the administration of projects and programs, is the best solution to NG-CDF problems of conflict and accountability. He added that, through established structures, funds on projects are sent to constituencies by members of constituencies.

#### **2.1.4 Monitoring and evaluation and completion of project concern**

Monitoring and evaluation of projects ensures quality improvement of projects and also ensures value for investment in NG-CDF funded projects. According to KIPPRA 2007 in his report stated that inadequate systematic procedures and practices of monitoring and evaluation has been blamed on loss of project resources and corruption.

The listed challenges facing constituency development fund according to national government constituency development fund board of Kenya include; insufficient beneficiary's participation, prioritizing project, projects done without clear indicators and monitoring and evaluation, hence affects completion of projects. ([www.cdf.go.ke](http://www.cdf.go.ke)).

A key feature of the process of monitoring and evaluation is the identifying of the key participants who have a vested interest in the process (Patton, 2008). Those with a direct or indirect interest in the program implementation are essential in ensuring the success of a monitoring and evaluation system (Phillips, 2009). Through engaging project team members and more with focus to all key stakeholders, there will be acceptability and reliance in the results of the monitoring and evaluation process. The entire process of monitoring and evaluation relies on the analysis of those who are particularly interested in the results of the process; thus it would be prudent to work in tandem with the beneficiaries (Bamberger, 2009).

A study by Askari (2014) established that stakeholders' involvement in M&E is very crucial but too much involvement could lead to undue influence on the process. Stakeholders will be more concerned with the monitoring and evaluation process if they are involved from the beginning (Njoki, 2008). Thus through the involvement of stakeholders, there will be unanimous support for the process. The information that is collected by the monitoring and evaluation exercise can only be credible and reliable if it will in the end meet both the needs of the program and those of the stakeholders (Otieno, 2012). Thus, it is highly important to work with those in need of the monitoring and evaluation information to ensure its relevance. Furthermore, the involvement of the management in the operations of a monitoring and evaluation system impedes the effectiveness of the system (Wanjiru, 2013). This occurs mostly where the management involvement is widely low or highly suppressive. Excessive pressure by stakeholders will make it hard for the monitoring and evaluation systems to meet their objectives (Oluoch, 2012).

Study by Nyonje, Kyalo & Mulwa, 2015 stated that communication of information is the responsibility of the senior management with the support of project managers. The M&E

process should be committed to improving the lateral linkages among project and programme staff, including feedback processes, for learning purposes. Analysis of the existing or possible linkages across programmes and projects should be as critical, objective and exhaustive as possible. Managers, including at the senior level, must be involved in the entire process (Hunter, 2009).

Study by Hanik (2011) from UNDP and Shah (2007) from World Bank argue that Indonesia has continued to undertake major reforms since the 1998 economic crisis. These reforms have taken place in a highly challenging environment, where the number and type of stakeholders have become more complex triggered particularly by Indonesia's newly decentralized government structure. Reforms in planning, budgeting, financial management and reporting systems of the central and local governments include issue of the state finance, treasury and audit laws.

An effective M&E system should be able to provide information for short and long term decisions and planning (CARE 2012). Results from M&E should be used to improve the project strategy and operations. Project progress and problems must be shared with all relevant stakeholders to enable learn and find solutions together. In her study, Wanjiru (2013) observed that the role of leaders in M&E is very important in ensuring the process is effective and successful. The management should utilize information from M&E in decision making. They should act promptly to project demands and improvements. Reports to funding agencies need to balance the success and mistakes, and above all, be analytical and action-oriented

### **3.1 Research Methodology**

The study was carried out by using descriptive survey design model. The study targeted population from 10 public secondary school head teachers in Mvita constituency, 20 NG-CDF Officials (Also representing the MP) 30 project implementers (Construction Companies owners, Managers, Engineers and monitoring and evaluation Experts), 100 project beneficiaries (Teachers and Students) and 20 board of members from the schools (Hence representing the community). Based on Mugenda and Mugenda (2013) study report, a sample size of between 10% and 30% may be good representative of the target population when the population is less than 10,000. Therefore, the study adapted to 20 % of 180 which worked out to sample size of 36 respondents.

## **4.0 Research Findings and Discussion**

### **4.1.1 Descriptive statistics of local community participation on completion of constituency development fund projects.**

Several dimension and tabulation in relation to community participation influence were explored and examined. They included asking questions through the statements on community participation objective presented in Table 1



**Table 1: Descriptive statistics on Community Participation**

<b>Statement</b>	<b>No/Wise</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>Std Deviation</b>
Decision making influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.45	0.34
Continuous communication influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.85	0.28
Formulation of projects influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.75	0.22
Community control influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored project.	36	4.65	0.3
<b>Average Mean and Std Deviation</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.675</b>	<b>0.285</b>

Table 1 indicated that continuous communication of the community had the highest influence on completion of national constituency development fund sponsored project with a mean of 4.85, while the least influence was from decision making in community participation having a mean of 4.45. Respondents strongly agreed that community participation influences national constituency development fund school projects with an average mean of 4.675. This is further affirmed by a 0.285 standard deviation which indicated that, most of the response was clustered around mean of 4.7

**4.1.2 Inferential statistics of local community participation and completion of constituency development fund project.**

The test for the first hypothesis results as guided by objective one of the study was tested. The hypothesis below was formulated for testing:

**H<sub>1</sub>**: There is significant relationship between local community participation and completion of school funded projects. Effects of community participation on funded projects completion was proven by chi-square test with the outcomes tabulated in Table 2.

**Table 2: Chi-Square Test**

	value	df	asymp. sig. (2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	48.073 <sup>a</sup>	25	.004
likelihood ratio	46.137	25	.006
linear-by-linear association	15.689	1	.000
<b>No of valid cases</b>	<b>36</b>		

36 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.03. The findings from Table 2 shows chi-square statistic value of 48.073 while the p-value in the asymptotic significance column is 0.004. The result will be significant, if p value is equal to or less than the designated alpha level of 0.05 thus the variables are most likely to be related and have an association. The P-value being smaller than the standard value, the study accepts the alternative hypothesis. Hence in summary a strong association exists between community participation and completion of national constituency fund projects.

**4.2 Analysis of timely availability of funds and completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects.** Measurement scale comprised of five elements calculated on Likert scale ranging from (1) strongly disagree to (5) strongly agree. Participants were requested to give their views on timely availability of funds influencing completion of sponsored projects. The analysis of the responses was presented as follows;

**4.2.1 Descriptive statistics on timely availability of funds influencing completion of sponsored projects.**

This researcher aimed at determining degree in which the responder agrees with statements assessing how timely availability of the funds influence completion of projects thereafter make conclusions on the study as reported in Table 3

**Table 3: Descriptive statistics on Timely Availability of funds**

Statement	N/ Wise	Mean	Std Deviation
Annual budget allocation influence completion of sponsored projects.	36	4.38	0.18
Timely resource planning influence Completion of Projects sponsored by national constituency development fund.	36	4.45	0.28
Sources of funding influence completion of projects sponsored by national constituency development fund.	36	4.558	0.197
External auditors influence completion of Projects sponsored by national constituency development fund	36	4.84	0.24
<b>Composite Mean and Std Deviation</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.557</b>	<b>0.224</b>

The findings as described in Table 3 indicated that external auditors had the highest influence on completion of national constituency development fund sponsored project with a mean of 4.84, while the least influence was from annual budget allocation of 4.45 as mean. Respondents are in agreement with timely availability of funds influencing national constituency development fund school projects with an average mean of 4.557. This is supported by a standard deviation of 0.224 suggesting that most responses made were clustered around the strongly agree response on the Likert scale.

**4.2.2 Inferential statistics on timely availability of funds Influence completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects**

Test for second hypothesis results as guided by the objective two of the study was done. Below is hypothesis devised for testing. **H1<sub>2</sub>**: Significant relationship exists on availability of funds with Projects completion sponsored by national constituency development fund.

**Table 4: Chi-Square Test**

	value	df	asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	59.708 <sup>a</sup>	15	.000
likelihood ratio	48.122	15	.000
linear-by-linear association	20.539	1	.000
no of valid cases	36		

23 cells (95.8%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.08.

Study findings as presented in Table 4 showed that, value of the chi-square statistic is 59.708 while the p-value is 0.000. The result shows that, the two variables have highly significant influence on the other if the value is equal to or less than the designated alpha level of 0.05 and thus have an association. The p-value being smaller than the standard value, therefore the study accepts the alternative hypothesis. Hence in summary a strong association exists between timely availability of funds and completion of national constituency fund projects.

**4.3 Analysis of political affiliation and project completion sponsored by National Constituency Development Fund.** The independent variable was assessed using four statements which were evaluated on Likert scale ranging from (1) =strongly disagree to (5) = strongly agree. The researcher wanted to determine whether political affiliation influences completion of sponsored projects funded by constituency development fund. An analysis of responses was presented using mean, standard deviation and chi-square tests.

**4.3.1 Descriptive Statistics on Political affiliation and projects completion sponsored by national constituency development fund.** The Researcher wanted to establish degree in which the respondents agree with political affiliation influencing completion of projects then make conclusions on the study as prescribed in Table 5

**Table 5: Descriptive statistics of Political affiliation with completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects**

STATEMENTS	no/wise	mean	Std deviation
Right connection influences completion of national constituency development fund sponsored Project.	36	4.79	0.323
Favours from the MP influence completion of national constituency development Fund sponsored project.	36	4.81	0.301
Nepotism influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored project.	36	4.59	0.467
Corruption influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored project.	36	4.77	0.321
<b>Composite Mean and Std Deviation</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.74</b>	<b>0.353</b>

Findings as reported in Table 5 indicated that, majority of respondents strongly agree on political affiliation influencing completion of sponsored projects. Favours from the MP had the highest mean of 4.81 while nepotism had the least mean of 4.59 all representing strongly agree responses from the respondents. Thus the conclusion on political affiliation is supported by a high composite mean of 4.74. This is supported by a standard deviation of 0.353 suggesting that most responses made were clustered around the strongly agree response on the Likert scale.

#### **4.3.2 Inferential statistics on political affiliation with completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects.**

Third hypothesis was tested. The hypothesis below was devised for testing: **H1<sub>3</sub>**: Significant relationship exist between political affiliation and funded projects completion. Findings were presented in Table 6.

**Table 6: Chi-Square Test**

	value	df	asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	83.195 <sup>a</sup>	30	.000
likelihood ratio	45.253	30	.037
linear-by-linear association	23.197	1	.000
no of valid cases	36		

42 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.03.

As reported in Table 6, the findings prescribed that, the value of chi-square statistic was 83.195 while the p-value in the asymptotic significance column was 0.000. The result to be significant, p value should be equal or less than the designated alpha level of 0.05 thus the variables are most likely to be related and have a strong association. Since p-value is smaller than the standard value, the study accepts the alternative hypothesis. Hence in summary a strong association exists between political affiliation and completion of national constituency fund projects.

**4.4 Analysis of monitoring and evaluation with completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.** The Researcher using five likert scale on a set of questions relating to monitoring and evaluation and National Development fund sponsored projects completion was able to determine impacts of variables and make conclusions about the findings. The results were presented as from 4.4.1

**4.4.1 Descriptive statistics on monitoring and evaluation influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.**

Research wanted to find out degree in which monitoring and evaluation influences project’s completion as shown in Table 7

**Table 7: Descriptive statistics on Monitoring and evaluation influence completion of National Constituency development fund sponsored projects**

<b>STATEMENTS</b>	<b>no/Wise</b>	<b>mean</b>	<b>Std deviation</b>
Accomplishment of goals influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.38	0.271
Right material influence completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.76	0.191
System of monitoring/evaluation influences completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.35	0.22
Monitoring and evaluation influences completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects.	36	4.83	0.203
<b>Composite Mean and Std Deviation</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>0.221</b>

The findings as in Table7 indicated that, having a framework for monitoring/evaluation highly influences completion of national constituency development fund sponsored projects having mean of 4.83, while the least influence was from having a system of monitoring and evaluation having a mean of 4.35. Respondents strongly agreed that monitoring and evaluation influencing national constituency development fund with an average mean of 4.58. This is further affirmed by 0.221 standard deviation indicating that. most of the Reponses are clustered around 4.58 mean thus concluding that most respondents strongly agreed on monitoring and evaluation influence to project completion of national constituency funded projects.

**4.4.2 Inferential statistics of Monitoring and evaluation on completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects.** Researcher used chi square to determine if an association existed between monitoring and evaluation with completion of constituency development fund sponsored school projects. This was the test of the fourth hypothesis as guided by the objective four of the study. The following hypothesis was formulated for testing:

**H1<sub>4</sub>:** Significant relationship exists between monitoring and evaluation with completion of national constituency development fund projects.

**Table 8: Chi-Square Test**

	value	df	asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson chi-square	52.145 <sup>a</sup>	25	.001
likelihood ratio	41.321	25	.021
linear-by-linear association	20.080	1	.000
no of valid cases	36		

36 cells (100.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 0.03.

Findings from Table 8, indicated chi-square test result measurement being 52.145 and the p value of the asymptotic significance 0.001. P value is less than alpha level of significance of 0.05. These findings indicated significant relationship between monitoring/evaluation and completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects. The results accepted the alternative hypothesis.

#### 4.4 Regression Analysis

The findings of the descriptive statistics on the study revealed existence of statistically significant relationships, thus a further statistical test done to determine the relationship extent on all the four variables/ factors to evaluate the magnitude of each to completion of sponsored school projects. The analysis was done by multiple regression analysis technique. Findings were later presented in table 9 and 10

**Table 9: Model summary**

model	r	r square	adjstd r square	std. error of the estimate	change statistics				
					r square change	f change	df1	df2	sig. f Change
1	.860 <sup>a</sup>	.739	.705	.16660	.739	21.947	4	31	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), monitoring and evaluation, political affiliation, timely funding, community participation.

The findings of Table 9 indicated that, adjusted R<sup>2</sup> is 0.705 which means that 70.5% of the completion of national constituency sponsored projects could be explained by factors discussed on this study namely; X<sub>1</sub>= Community Participation, X<sub>2</sub>= Timely funding, X<sub>3</sub>= Political affiliation, and X<sub>4</sub>= Monitoring and evaluation. The level of significance was at 0.000 which was less than 0.05 implying that, significant relationship exists between dependent variable and all independent variables.

**Table 10: Regression of coefficients**

model	unstandardized coefficients		standardized coefficients	t	sig.
	b	std. error	beta		
(constant)	.114	.606		.188	.852
X <sub>1</sub>	.066	.149	.063	.443	.661
X <sub>2</sub>	.300	.240	.217	1.250	.221
X <sub>3</sub>	.386	.133	.448	2.908	.007
X <sub>4</sub>	.231	.167	.218	1.385	.176

**a. dependent variable: Y**

Table 10 represented the regression coefficients which also showed the beta coefficients of constructs which was made of four independent variables that predicted completion of sponsored school project. The regression model equation derived was;

$$y = b_0 + b_1x_1 + b_2x_2 + b_3x_3 + b_4x_4 + \varepsilon$$

$$y = 0.114 + 0.066(x_1) + 0.300(x_2) + 0.386(x_3) + 0.231(x_4)$$

The equation showed all factors having positive significant influence on funded projects completion. Regression equation showed unit increase on community participation will bring an improvement in completion of the projects by 0.06 while a unit increase of timely funding leads to improved completion of projects by 0.300 this being the second highest contributing factor to the rate of completion of the projects. The political influence had the highest impact on completion of the projects with 0.386 when a unit of it is increased. Lastly a unit increase on monitoring and evaluation would lead to improved projects completion by 0.231. The regression equation further established that in the absence of the four factors there would be completion of the project of 0.114 this is as a result of factors not considered in this model.

**5.1 Conclusion**

The outcomes of the study revealed that, successful completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects is influenced by a number of factors which included political affiliation, availability of adequate funds, monitoring and evaluation and community participation.

Political affiliation had greater influence on successful completion of constituency development fund funded school project which concluded that for a project to be successfully implemented and completed, it must have a political backing since it will ensure that the project receives maximum resources and attention for its successful completion. The study also revealed that community involvement also plays a great role in the completion of the sponsored projects. The respondents agreed that, community should be empowered in order to improve the efficiency of the projects since they will only be willing to participate on the project if they are involved and will have feeling of ownership and trust towards the project as they are the main beneficiaries of the project.

The research also revealed monitoring and evaluation as a major determinant of successful completion of constituency development fund sponsored projects. Setting achievable goals should be done collectively involving all parties in order to ensure transparency; also there should be a proper way of communication to ensure relying of information and good

feedback mechanism. Monitoring and evaluation can act as a tool for quality assurance, transparency and accountability that will enhance effectiveness of the projects.

Lastly the study findings also concluded, a strong relationship existed between timely availability of funds and successful completion of constituency development fund funded projects. Resources should be available when the project is to be implemented. Funds should be allocated efficiently towards right channels that will be useful to the society. Without enough funds, projects cannot be implemented and completed successfully. Finally, the set hypothesis regarding all independent variables and the completion of sponsored projects have been tested and proven to have a strong positive relationship amongst them.

### **6.1 Recommendations**

Based on research findings, the researcher made the following recommendations; Political affiliation being the most influential determinant for the successful completion of funded school projects, should be factored and put into consideration whenever constituency development fund sponsors a school project. Secondly, timely availability of funds should be practiced at all times whenever a school project is funded by constituency development fund, as time is a factor to be considered at all times in order not to over spend on the project as the project has to be completed during a given time span.

Thirdly, proper monitoring and evaluation systems should be put in place for transparency and quality assurance for the successful completion of funded projects. Monitoring and evaluation systems should be put in place which will keep track of project's progress hence successfully completed and achieving its objectives effectively and efficiently. Lastly, community involvement through public participation, community empowerment should also be enhanced so as to ensure successful completion of the funded project as the community will be more willing to participate in a project in which they have a feeling of ownership.

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