

**KENYA INTER-COUNTY GAMES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS
FACILITIES IN KERICHO AND KISII COUNTIES, KENYA**

MARGARET GATI WAMBURA

H108/OL/CTY/26782/2014

**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE AWARD OF DEGREE OF MASTER OF
SCIENCE IN RECREATION AND SPORTS MANAGEMENT IN THE
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS, ECONOMICS AND TOURISM, KENYATTA
UNIVERSITY**

MAY 2025

DECLARATION

I declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other University.

Signature: _____ Date _____

Margaret Gati Wambura

H108/OL/CTY/26782/2014

Declaration by Supervisors

This thesis has been submitted for review with our approval as university supervisors.

Signature _____ Date _____

Dr. Florence Gitau

Department of Recreation and Sports Management

Kenyatta University

Signature _____ Date _____

Dr. David Muigai

Department of Recreation and Sports Management

Kenyatta University

DEDICATION

I offer this thesis to God, expressing gratitude for His grace, favor, and blessings that have guided me to reach this point. Additionally, I dedicate this work to my family, specifically my three sons, Daniel, Jeremy, and Jayden, acknowledging their constant love and support during the course of this research.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

I extend my deep appreciation to my two supervisors, Dr. Florence Gitau and Dr. David Muigai, for their invaluable support during the course of this research. I would also like to express my thanks to the lecturers in the Department of Recreation and Sports Management, Physical Education, Exercise & Sports Science, who provided essential guidance and mentorship for the successful completion of this study. Special gratitude goes to Dr. Nkatha Muthoni for her unwavering support and encouragement throughout the research process. Lastly, I want to acknowledge and express sincere gratitude to my late father, Bishop Jackson Wambura, and my late mother, Sabina Wambura, for their sacrifices during my studies. I am also grateful to all my siblings for their consistent encouragement, prayers, and support that contributed to the successful completion of this study.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS.....	xi
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS.....	xii
ABSTRACT.....	xiv
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background to the Study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	6
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	7
1.4 Objectives of study	8
1.5 Hypothesis.....	8
1.6 Significance of the study.....	8
1.7 Scope/Delimitation	10
1.8 Limitations	10
1.9 Assumption	11
1.10 Conceptual framework.....	11
1.11 Theoretical Framework.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	17
2.1 Introduction.....	17
2.2 Development of Sports Facilities.....	17
2.3 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities.....	20
2.4 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities	23
2.5 Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities.....	26
2.6 Summary of Knowledge Gaps	29
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	31
3.1 Research Design.....	31
3.2 Measurement of Variables	32
3.3 Area of study.....	33

3.4 Target Population.....	33
3.5 Inclusion Criteria	34
3.6 Exclusion Criteria	34
3.7 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques	35
3.8 Research Instrument.....	35
3.9 Pre testing.....	36
3.9.1 Validity	36
3.9.2 Reliability.....	37
3.10 Data Collection Procedures.....	38
3.11 Data analysis and presentation.....	39
3.12 Logistical and ethical Considerations	40
CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS	42
4.1 Introduction.....	42
4.2 Questionnaires’ Response Rate.....	42
4.3 Descriptive Statistics on the Respondents’ General Information	43
4.3.1 Respondents’ Duration of Work	43
4.3.2 Distribution of the Respondents.....	45
4.4 Descriptive Statistics.....	47
4.4.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities.....	47
4.4.1.1 Number of Teams	47
4.4.1.2 Number of Teams Participating.....	47
4.4.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities	49
4.4.2.1 Budget and Financial Resources Generated	49
4.4.2.2 Allocation of the Funds in Different Institutions.....	49
4.4.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities	51
4.4.3.1 Number of Sports Disciplines.....	51
4.4.3.2 Distribution of the Disciplines in Different Institutions	53
4.4.4 Development of Sports Facilities.....	55
4.4.4.1 Number of Accessible Sport Facilities	55
4.4.4.2 Seating Capacity	55
4.5 Inferential Statistics	57
4.5.1 Diagnostic Tests.....	57
4.5.1.1 Heteroskedasticity Test.....	58
4.5.1.2 Test for Normality.....	58

4.5.1.3 Multicollinearity Test.....	59
4.5.2 Correlation Analysis	60
4.5.2.1 Number of Teams	60
4.5.2.2 Resource Mobilization	61
4.5.2.3 Number of Sports Disciplines	62
CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS	64
5.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities.....	64
5.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities	65
5.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities	66
CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS	69
6.1 Summary	69
6.1.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities.....	69
6.1.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities	70
6.1.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities	70
6.2 Conclusions.....	71
6.2 Recommendations.....	72
6.2.1 Recommendations for Practice	72
6.2.1.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities.....	72
6.2.1.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities	73
6.2.1.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities	74
6.2.2 Recommendations for Policy.....	75
6.3 Areas for Future Research	76
6.4 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge.....	77
REFERENCES.....	78
APPENDICES	85
APPENDIX A: INFORMED CONSENT	85
APPENDIX B: INTRODUCTION LETTER.....	87
APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NEC MEMBERS	88
APPENDIX D: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF IN SPORTS' DEPARTMENTS	
.....	89
APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS	
.....	91
APPENDIX F: DATA COLLECTION CHECKLIST	93

APPENDIX G: LOCATION OF THE STUDY	96
APPENDIX H: RESEARCH APPROVAL LETTER.....	97
APPENDIX I: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION.....	98
APPENDIX J: ETHICAL REVIEW (RESEARCH APPROVAL).....	99
APPENDIX K: NACOSTI PERMIT	101

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1: Target Population.....	35
Table 3.2: Reliability Results.....	38
Table 4.1: Questionnaires' Response Rate	42
Table 4.2: Respondents' Duration of Work.....	44
Table 4.3: Respondents' participation	46
Table 4.4: Number of Counties Represented.....	47
Table 4.5: Number of Teams Participating.....	48
Table 4.6: Total Budget and Amount of Funds Mobilized.....	49
Table 4.7: Allocation of the Funds in Different Institutions.....	50
Table 4.8: Number of Sports Disciplines per County.....	52
Table 4.9: Distribution of the Disciplines in the Counties.....	54
Table 4.10: Number of Accessible Sport Facilities	55
Table 4.11: Seating Capacity	56
Table 4.12: Breusch-Pagan test for Heteroscedasticity	58
Table 4.13: Test for Normality	59
Table 4.14: Collinearity Statistics.....	60
Table 4.15: Number of Teams and Development of sports facilities	61
Table 4.16: Resource mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities.....	62
Table 4.17: Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of sports Facilities.....	63

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework	12
--	----

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CBD:	Central Business District
KICOSCA:	Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association
KUERC:	Kenyatta University Ethical Review Committee
NACOSTI:	National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NEC:	National Executive Committee
SHS:	Senior High School
SPSS:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Development of sports facilities: This refers to the increase in the capacity of physical infrastructure and amenities to support and enhance sports activities, including accommodating more participants and spectators.

Host Counties: This refers to the Counties facilitating activities and events of the KICOSCA games. In this study, the host counties refer to Kisii and Kericho Counties.

Inter-County Games: This refers to competitions or matches between counties in various sports activities. In this study, inter-County games refer to matches between Counties in Kenya.

Number of sports disciplines: This is the total number of sports activities in one KICOSCA games event, which include but not limited to athletics, football, netball, volleyball, pool, scrabble, badminton, table tennis, draughts, chess, tug of war and cultural dance. In this study, the number of sports disciplines refer to athletics, football, netball and volleyball, pool and scrabble as well as badminton and table tennis.

Number of Teams: This refers to the total count of groups, including those from participating counties and public institutions, organized for a specific activity, competition, or initiative. In this study, the number of teams refers to the number of County governments participating in KICOSCA games.

Resource mobilization: This refers to all activities involved in securing resources such as human resource, financial resource and equipment for KICOSCA games. In this study, resource mobilization refers to County government funding, donations and volunteers.

Sporting Events: These are organized competitions or gatherings where individuals or teams participate in sports or athletic activities, often observed by an audience and governed by specific rules and regulations.

Sports Activity: This refers to any physical exercise or game involving skill, competition, or recreation, performed individually or in groups, to improve fitness, enjoyment, or achievement.

Sports Facility: This refers to a facility or venue designated for sports or various events, featuring a field or stage enclosed, either partially or entirely, by tiered structures that accommodate spectators for viewing. In the context of this study, sports facilities pertain to the infrastructure utilized in sports activities, particularly during KICOSCA games.

Volunteer: This is an individual who willingly offers their time, skills, or services to support a cause, activity, or organization without expecting financial compensation.

ABSTRACT

Sporting events have the potential to drive significant social and economic benefits, particularly in emerging nations facing social, economic, and environmental challenges. The development and refurbishment of sports facilities to accommodate such events often result in long-term infrastructural improvements. The Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games, an annual event initiated in 2013, rotates across different counties, with interested counties bidding for hosting rights. The event brings together all 47 counties for a week-long program featuring diverse sporting and cultural activities, primarily involving county government employees. This study specifically investigated the impact of the KICOSCA Games on the development of sports facilities in host counties, focusing on the 2022 and 2023 editions held in Kericho and Kisii, respectively. The study examined three key objectives: the association between the number of participating teams, resource mobilization, the diversity of sports disciplines and sports facility development. The study employed a descriptive research design with a census approach due to the relatively small population of respondents. It targeted 17 members of the National Executive Council, 22 staff from the Department of Sports in Kisii County, 18 staff from the Department of Sports in Kericho County, and 26 and 28 representatives from institutions involved in the Kisii and Kericho editions, respectively. These institutions included universities, teacher training colleges, high schools, and technical institutes, all of which played a crucial role in hosting and supporting the KICOSCA Games. Given the small population, a census approach was employed. The study collected primary data through structured questionnaires, with pre-testing conducted to ensure validity and reliability. Data analysis, performed using SPSS version 22, generated descriptive and inferential statistics, presented through tables, figures, bar charts, and pie charts. The study found a strong positive association between the number of teams participating and the development of sports facilities ($r = 0.869$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000$). The study also found a strong positive association between financial resources mobilized and the development of sports facilities ($r = 0.896$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000$). The study established a strong positive association between the number of sports disciplines and the development of sports facilities ($r = 0.884$, $p\text{-value} = 0.000$). County governments should expand grassroots sports programs to boost team participation, driving long-term infrastructure growth. Sustainable resource mobilization through dedicated sports development funds, corporate sponsorships, and facility rentals will ensure continuous investment. Expanding sports disciplines with multipurpose complexes and educational partnerships will enhance inclusivity and talent development. In addition, policymakers should mandate fixed budget allocations and introduce tax incentives for private sector investments, ensuring equitable resource distribution and sustainable sports infrastructure, aligning with the Theory of Change for long-term development.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Worldwide, the expansion of sports activities across different levels, from recreational to professional, has significantly prompted the development of contemporary sporting facilities (Davidson & Singer, 2024). As the demand for diverse sports disciplines increases, governments, organizations, and communities are investing in state-of-the-art infrastructure to meet the needs of athletes and sports enthusiasts (Keeler & Humphreys, 2021). These facilities are designed to support various activities, including stadiums for football, basketball courts, swimming pools, running tracks, and multi-purpose venues for community events (Wang, Li & Cheng, 2024). As sports continue to gain global popularity, the push for better, more inclusive, and accessible sports infrastructure remains a priority, reflecting the broader societal benefits of physical activity and sports participation (Wilson & Harrison, 2022; Williams & Thompson, 2021).

As observed by Jones (2021), hosting major sporting events plays a crucial role in the development of sports facilities by driving significant investments in infrastructure upgrades and construction. Counties and cities hosting these events are often required to build or improve sports complexes to accommodate the needs of various sports disciplines and large numbers of participants and spectators (Baker & Rojek, 2019). These improvements, which can include state-of-the-art stadiums, multipurpose arenas, and training facilities, leave a lasting legacy by providing venues for ongoing activities, local tournaments, and youth development programs (Smith, 2020).

In parts of Northern England, sports have been portraying multi-dimensional influence on modern facilities development, social life as well as economic life.

Different countries throughout the world use their distinct sports traditions in touristic offers that create jobs, generate local income, produce authentic experiences, and value-added stages for tourists (Herbold, Thees & Philipp, 2020). In Shanghai, Liu (2016) observed that social impacts of key sports events recognized by residents of host city include international exchange and corporation, economic development, tourism development as well as infrastructure development.

In Malaysia, Maassoumeh, Omar, and Aman (2009) found that hosting sports events has gained popularity in various cities, leading to an increased need for the construction of sports facilities. The development of such facilities is influenced by the number of sports disciplines and the expected number of participants (Razak & Muhamad, 2022). These events, encompassing a wide range of disciplines, resource mobilization, and numerous teams, highlight the significance of infrastructure development. Investments by regional and local governments in the sports sector have the potential to deliver substantial economic and social benefits. Sayyd and Nahary (2022) observed that hosting mega sports events have demonstrated long-term advantages in improving and expanding sports infrastructure, particularly as more individuals and disciplines engage in the games, driving higher expectations for facility establishment.

Yusuf (2017) found that Nigerian Universities' Games in the host counties led to the promotion of local entrepreneurship, growth of opportunities to showcase the host counties' culture, improvement and maintenance of social infrastructures, creation of jobs, increased turnover for businesses, improvement in standards of living, and development of sports facilities. Nigerian universities' sports facilities are upgraded annually to handle the growing number of sports and participants.

(Okafor & Nwosu, 2020). These events not only elevate the quality of sports infrastructure but also foster long-term economic benefits by stimulating investment and encouraging social participation in sporting activities.

Likewise, the hosting of regional and international sports events in Ethiopia, has been instrumental in improving the country's sports infrastructure. The Ethiopian government has made significant steps in improving sports facilities, particularly in major cities like Addis Ababa, where various sports disciplines are promoted (Tadesse & Mohammed, 2022; Tesfaye, 2020). The great strides have also been noted by Gebremariam and Berhanu (2021) who attributed the improved involvement of Ethiopian community in sports activities as well as enhanced nurturing of athletic talents in the country to greater number of local tournaments and international games as well as youth programs that have been facilitated by the development of new stadiums and sports arenas.

Increase in the types of sports and number of teams participating in various sports activities have also been noted by Tesfaye (2020) who attributed such developments to the substantial resources that sports events attract in Ethiopia. He was supported by Gebremariam and Berhanu (2021) in emphasizing that the focus on developing sports infrastructure forms part of the country's national pride in addition to spurring economic growth while strengthening the sports sector.

In Kenyan context some positive developments with regard to enhancement sports facilities in different sections of the country due to hosting of major sporting events. Some of the events with notable impacts includes the hosting of the Nairobi International Marathon as well as the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA). Odhiambo et al. (2020) revealed a close relationship

between expansion and improvement of sports facilities and the increase in both the number of sports disciplines and the scale of participation in these events. They noted that the need to host such sports events have necessitated building or renovation of training facilities and stadiums as well as recreational facilities by both private investors and local governments. The investors and local authorities are often prompted to take the development initiatives by the need to meet the growing demands for sports activities in the Country. Such improvements not only enhance the capacity to host large-scale events but also create opportunities for local communities to engage in sports, promoting physical fitness and social cohesion (Mwangi & Wanjiru, 2021). Furthermore, they serve as a catalyst for economic growth through job creation and business development related to sports tourism and local commerce (Kimani & Mwai, 2022).

In Machakos County, Njoroge, Atieno and Vieira (2017) observe that sports tourism, in terms of Inter-County games, led to urban and infrastructure development, community consolidation, economic benefits, social-cultural exchange as well as image enhancement and community visibility. In addition, Gitari (2016) observed that sporting activities led to economic benefits due to transport and accommodation services utilization. It also leads to infrastructure development, social development and creation of jobs. This is due to the high number of people attending and the increasing number of sports disciplines.

The Kenya Inter-Counties Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) games, established in 2013, serve as an annual event aimed at promoting unity, physical fitness, and cultural exchange among county employees (Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports, 2019). Designed to foster teamwork and inter-county collaboration, the games bring together participants from all 47 counties to compete in

a variety of sports disciplines. The event not only showcases talent but also encourages wellness among county staff and officials. Importantly, the KICOSCA games have rotated through different counties, with each county hosting an edition to ensure inclusivity and regional representation. Notable hosts include Kisumu (2013, 2023), Nakuru (2014), Uasin Gishu (2015), Kiambu (2016), Machakos (2017), Kisii (2018), Kericho (2019), Embu (2021), and Kakamega (2024) (Kenya Inter-Counties Sports and Cultural Association, 2021). The hosting of these games has always resulted in significant improvements to sports facilities in counties as they make substantial efforts to upgrade infrastructure to meet the demands of these games, therefore significantly contributing to the development of local sports facilities.

This study, therefore, focuses on the association between KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kisii and Kericho counties, specifically during the 6th edition in Kisii County (2018) and the 7th edition in Kericho County (2019), prior to the COVID-19 pandemic. These two editions of the games provide valuable understanding into how hosting the KICOSCA games may have impacted the development and utilization of sports infrastructure in these counties. The process of preparing for these games in the counties, involves crucial areas such as facility upgrades, improvements of sports fields, running tracks, and sports halls, are common outcomes that provide a long-term benefit to the local community in the long run (Public Service Commission, 2020).

The study aimed at assessing the extent to which development of regional sports facilities have benefited from the KICOSCA initiative. This objective was pursued through examination of its socio-economic effects and the specific measures that are being taken in improving sports facilities in the regions. The two counties, Kisii and Kericho were selected due to their strategic hosting of the sports events. They

provided the researcher with invaluable opportunity for practical understanding of the sporting dynamics in the local context.

It is notable that multiple knowledge gaps still exist despite the growing recognition and appreciation of sports events as enhancers of sports infrastructure development. For instance, the viability of developing local communities in long-term aspects through hosting of regional and international sports events is yet to be explored through a systematic study. Davidson and Singer (2024) also noted the need to undertake comprehensive studies on tracking the sustainability of these investments in sports infrastructure alongside their ongoing benefits to the local communities. Moreover, Baker and Rojek (2019) decried the unexplored relationships between various sports disciplines and development of sports infrastructure with regard to specific aspects such as mobilization of resource, patterns of such investments, and the extent facilities requirement. An effort to address these gaps provides better and wholesome appreciation of sports as a vehicle of facilitating local and national developments.

1.2 Statement of the problem

There is a general understanding that development of talents and sports facilities usually comes from organizing and hosting of local and international sports events, such as the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) games. However, despite the significance and the potentiality of these events, numerous counties continue to face challenges related to underdevelopment and poor state of sports infrastructure. Mwangi and Wanjiru (2022) observed that many counties in the country possess underdeveloped or dilapidated sports facilities. This has in turn hindered these counties' ability to effectively host high-profile sports events in the long run. Although County governments are tasked with mobilizing resources to

improve their facilities in preparation for the KICOSCA games, several limitations persist, they include low capacity to accommodate a wide range of sports disciplines, inadequate amenities, and poor-quality infrastructure (Rosenzweig & Zhou, 2019). In Kericho County for example, certain sports, such as pool tables and badminton, lacked the necessary facilities to fully allow the games run smoothly, while Machakos County faced challenges in hosting sports like archery and baseball.

The issue becomes particularly urgent considering that the devolution of sports governance in Kenya, post-2013, has created a framework where County governments are expected to take greater responsibility for the development of local sports infrastructure. While the KICOSCA games contribute to some improvements, there is a need to question whether these developments are sustainable and whether they are driven solely by KICOSCA or could be enhanced by other larger events that might demand higher standards. Research on how devolution impacts sports infrastructure development remains sparse, and the relationship between the decentralization of sports services and the actual improvement of sports facilities in Kenya requires further scrutiny. This study aims to fill this gap by investigating the association between KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in the host counties, focusing on the long-term effects, sustainability, and how county governments' efforts to improve infrastructure can be extended to other events.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The study aimed to examine how the Kenya Inter-County Games associate with the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya

1.4 Objectives of study

1. To evaluate the association between number of teams in KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya.
2. To establish the association between resource mobilization during KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya.
3. To examine the association between number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya.

1.5 Hypothesis

The study sought to test the following null hypothesis;

H₀₁. The number of teams in KICOSCA games has no significant association with the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya

H₀₂. Resource mobilization during KICOSCA games does not significantly associate with the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya

H₀₃. The number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA games has no significant association with development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya

1.6 Significance of the study

The findings of this study will provide valuable insights to both county governments' policy makers and local authorities in Kenya. It will allow them make informed decisions about resource mobilization prioritization of investments in sports infrastructure in their counties. Upon understanding the relationship between hosting

KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities, policy makers and local governments can develop targeted policies and strategies that encourage the improvement of sports infrastructure at the grassroots level. Better equipment of local authorities for future organization and facilitation sporting events like KICOSCA is a likely benefit that may spring from the positive findings of this study while encouraging development of talents and community engagement in sporting activities at all levels.

Both local and non local managers of sports facilities are also potential beneficiaries of this study's findings, especially reports on ways through which hosting of KICOSCA games may have boosted the development and improvement of sports facilities in the sampled regions. Recommendations of the study are potential guides for the facility managers in better realignment of their operations for impactful engagements in future sports events. This, in turn, may encourage greater participation and improved talent development nurturing within local communities.

The study also contributes to academic knowledge on sports development, in particular is the context of devolution and inter-county sporting events. Researchers and scholars studying sports infrastructure, event hosting, and government roles in sports development may find valuable data and understanding that can be used to address research gaps in these areas. In addition, while studies on the development of sports infrastructure in Kenya exist, there has been limited research specifically that has focused on the association between hosting of KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities at the county levels. This study contributes a unique dimension by providing empirical evidence on the relationship between KICOSCA events and local sports infrastructure. The study will therefore, contribute to the

existing body of knowledge on sports infrastructure and event hosting in Kenya, particularly in the county level of administration.

1.7 Scope/Delimitation

This study aimed to examine the association between Kenya Inter-County Games and development of sports facilities in the host counties. The study used three components of Kenya Inter-County Games, which included number of teams, resource mobilization and number of sports activities. This study involved all public and private institutions within 10km radius that were used as venues during the last 2 editions of KICOSCA games (in Kisii and Kericho Counties). The games were held in Kisii (6th edition) in 2018 and Kericho (7th edition) Counties in 2019. The selection of Kisii and Kericho Counties for this study is justified due to the timing of these events just before the COVID-19 pandemic. This period is significant as it represents a time when counties were actively investing in sports infrastructure for such events, offering a relevant context to examine the impact of hosting KICOSCA on sports facility development. The study used both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports and primary data was collected by use of questionnaires from members of National Executive Council (NEC), Staff working in the departments of Sports in Kisii and Kericho counties as well as the Management of institutions involved in both Kisii and Kericho editions.

1.8 Limitations

The study focuses on the experiences of only two counties in Kenya, Kisii and Kericho which hosted the KICOSCA games in 2018 and 2019. This geographical limitation may not be directly applicable to all counties in the country as each county may have different contexts, resources, and priorities when it comes to sports

infrastructure development. Therefore, this may limit the generalization of the findings to all other counties in the country. Furthermore, the unavailability of information from certain members of the NEC, staff in the departments of Sports, and management of the institutions involved may limit the depth of data collected, potentially impacting the study's conclusions.

Additionally, the potential discrepancy between the officials involved in the 2018 and 2019 KICOSCA games and those in position during the time of the event and the time of data collection may differ significantly given that some of the key stakeholders, including members of the NEC, staff in the departments of Sports, and institutional managers, may have changed roles or left their positions. This could have implications in the accuracy of the findings, as the perspectives of the current officials may differ from those who were in charge during the actual KICOSCA games.

1.9 Assumption

The study was carried out with the assumption that all participants would provide accurate information voluntarily. The study also assumed that the respondents could read, interpret, and provide their honest responses to the questionnaire.

1.10 Conceptual framework

KICOSCA games has three main components, which include a number of teams, resource mobilization and the number of sports activities to be competed (Eime, Harvey & Payne, 2017). The number of Teams was measured using number of Counties and public institutions participating. Resource mobilization was measured in terms of County government funding, donations and volunteers involved. The number of sports activities included athletics, football, netball and volleyball, pool and scrabble as well as badminton and table tennis. The study looked at how number of

teams, resource mobilization and the number of sports activities associate with development of sports facilities. It was measured in terms of the increase in capacity, state of facilities and amenities and availability of sports facilities.

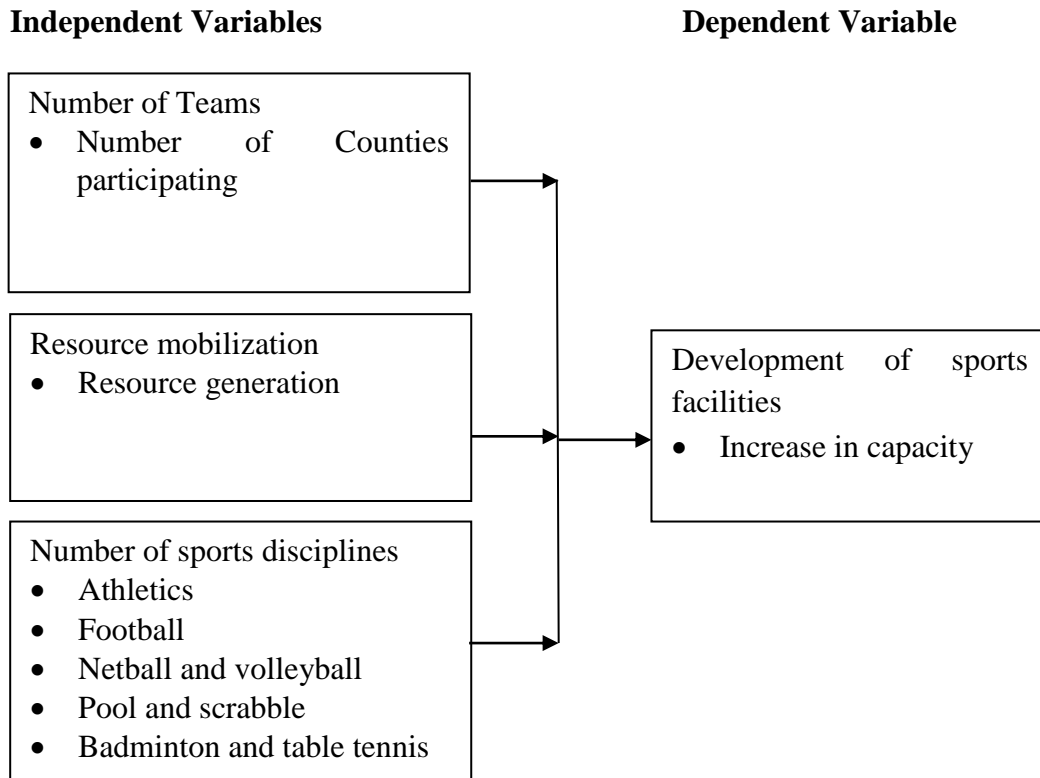


Figure 1.1: Conceptual Framework

The number of teams participating in KICOSCA games is a critical factor in the development of sports facilities. A higher number of teams generally leads to an increase in the demand for quality infrastructure as well as the need for adequate space for training, competition, and recreational activities. More teams may necessitate the construction of additional sports courts, playing fields, and spectator seating (Duxbury & Campbell, 2019).

Resource mobilization plays a critical role in the development of sports facilities (Moral & Lee, 2020), followed by resource generation and securing financial and material resources (Hassan & Okumus, 2022). This can include fundraising, grants, or

partnerships with both public and private sectors to gather the necessary funds (Chirwa, 2021). Effective resource mobilization creates the foundation for successful facility development, ensuring that both short-term needs (e.g., urgent repairs) and long-term goals (e.g., constructing new facilities) are addressed.

The number of sports disciplines offered at a sports facility is a significant determinant of facility development. Sports like athletics, football, netball, and volleyball require specific facilities, such as tracks, football pitches, and courts, respectively, which influence the kind of infrastructure that needs to be developed (Mwatelah & Omwenga, 2019). Pool and scrabble, though requiring less space, also necessitate specialized equipment and quieter environments, and badminton and table tennis call for indoor courts with specific flooring and lighting requirements (Chikere, 2022). As the number of disciplines increases, there is a need to invest in diverse sports facilities, making it a major factor influencing the scope of development. Multi-sport facilities will also require higher levels of funding and resource mobilization to meet the demands of a broader set of athletes and community members.

The development of sports facilities is a dynamic process that can be measured across several dimensions (Maina & Gachoka, 2022). Increase in capacity refers to the ability of sports venues to accommodate more players, teams, and spectators. This may include expanding the number of playing fields, seating capacity, and the available area for different sports (Mugo & Mitei, 2021).

The theory of change (ToC) provides a framework for understanding how the inputs that include the number of teams, the number of disciplines, and the mobilization of resources can lead to the desired outcomes on sports development and sports facilities. According to this theory, the engagement of a greater number of teams, the

diversification of sports disciplines and the mobilization of resources are key drivers that directly contribute to the expansion and improvement of sports facilities. It posits that through a well-planned resource generation, active participation from local, national stakeholders, and a focus on a variety of sports disciplines, positive changes such as increased facility capacity, improved quality, and greater accessibility can be achieved (Weiss, 2020). By focusing on these independent variables, the study reflects the broader aim of achieving sustainable development in sports infrastructure.

1.11 Theoretical Framework

The study is founded on the precepts underpinned by Theory of Change, popularly referred to as ToC framework. The framework was developed in the 1990s and popularized by multiple scholars including Carol Weiss, Michael Quinn Patton, Peter Rossi and Huey Chen (Kessy, 2020). Vermaak and Caluwé (2018) indicates that the ToC framework is an approach that is mostly used in planning, participation, and evaluation processes, like when seeking to bring about social, political, or infrastructural change. This approach provides a robust understanding of how change occurs, not only emphasizing on whether a program is effective but also how it works, why certain strategies are used, and also the expected outcomes (Laing & Todd, 2022). The theory builds on the management by objectives concept. It encourages organizations to define clear goals and measure the actions taken to achieve them. The TOC approach is based on causal pathways, where the goal is to identify how specific actions and interventions can lead to desired results. This process should be transparent and clearly outline assumptions and expected results, which is essential for the effectiveness of a program or intervention.

According to Reinholz and Andrews (2020) the ToC works on the key principles including the establishment of causal pathways exemplifying situations in which an

action or intervention is expected to bring about a specific outcome. The theory also emphasizes the importance of context which recognizes that each intervention or program operates within a particular setting with distinct challenges and resources. Weiss (2020) emphasized that the strength of ToC framework lies in its acknowledgement of the underpinning presuppositions about the interventions to ensure realistic actualization of the study. It focuses on long-term goals and outcomes, ensuring clarity of the end objectives from the onset of a project.

In the context of this study, the TOC framework facilitates explanation of the causal relationship between hosting of KICOSCA games and improvement of sports facilities in the sampled region. As such, hosting of KICOSCA games, forms part of the interventions that are expected to bring about opportunities for prompt mobilization of resources for the development and improvement of sports facilities. Variables of this study are therefore operationalized through the ToC principles such as the concepts of inputs (number of sports disciplines and participating teams) and the resultant outcome (improved sports infrastructure) and the casual pathway (mobilization of resources). According to the ToC, these inputs directly influence the activities that will occur, such as preparing the sports facilities, organizing the games, and engaging in resource allocation.

The activities, such as the preparation for hosting KICOSCA games, including upgrading and maintaining sports facilities, are the steps taken to achieve the desired outcomes. The ToC posits that these activities are central to realizing the objectives of the program. By hosting the games, counties are encouraged to make tangible improvements to their sports infrastructure, thereby directly contributing to the development of sports facilities. In addition, the outcomes of the interventions are measured in terms of increased capacity (i.e., the ability to host large number of

spectators and larger events), the state of the facilities and amenities (whether they meet the required standards for hosting competitive sports events), and the availability of sports facilities (i.e., the number and quality of facilities available to the public). These outcomes represent the transformation or change that the ToC predicts will result from the inputs and activities.

In terms of a practical framework for understanding how the variables in this study interact, the ToC suggests a model that links inputs, activities, and outcomes. For example, the number of teams, disciplines, and resource mobilization can be seen as inputs that, through activities such as the hosting of KICOSCA games, lead to the development of sports infrastructure. By using this model, the study highlights how various factors work together to improve sports facilities in counties that host KICOSCA games. This model demonstrates the causal relationship between inputs, activities, and outcomes, consistent with the ToC framework.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a comprehensive review of existing literature on the development of sports facilities, focusing on the key factors influencing this process. It examines the impact of variables such as the number of sports teams, resource mobilization, and sports disciplines on facility development. The chapter synthesizes global and regional perspectives, identifying patterns and insights that inform the planning and expansion of sports infrastructure. It also covers summary of knowledge gaps, setting the foundation for the research questions addressed in this study.

2.2 Development of Sports Facilities

In the last two decades, there has been an increase in the development of sports facilities in various parts of the world. However, one significant issue facing the development of sports facilities and their funding is the justification for investment (Maassoumeh, Omar & Aman, 2009). Sports facilities have been scrutinized due to their high development costs, ongoing maintenance expenses, and ancillary needs, all of which are often associated with significant public expenditure. To assess the effectiveness of such investments, indicators such as the increase in capacity (expansion of sports venues and the number of participants they can accommodate), the state of facilities and amenities (the quality and upkeep of these venues), and the availability of sports facilities (the distribution and accessibility of sports facilities across regions) become crucial for measuring the success of facility development.

In a study examining the role of sports facilities in the process of Brownfields revitalization, Karolina and Lucyna (2017) found that substantial projects involving extensive landscaping and the construction of sports and entertainment facilities prove

to be among the most effective approaches for rejuvenating extensive, run-down brownfield areas. The magnitude of such projects often requires additional enhancements to transportation and infrastructure. Moreover, the unique characteristics of these facilities, normally extend beyond sports, they are also render an appeal for tourist attractions. The researchers emphasized the significance of the architectural design in ensuring their distinctiveness. This highlights how facility design and infrastructure development are very essential components in increasing the capacity of sports infrastructure and facilities. The quality of the amenities and how they cater to diverse sports plays a significant role in ensuring that these spaces remain attractive and functional for various uses.

Barghchi, Omar, and Aman (2016) examined the role played by the development of sports facilities on urban advancement in Malaysia Kuala Lumpur's federal territory. Their findings indicated that the development of sports and sports infrastructure has expanded. Furthermore, the study discovered that contemporary sports facility construction was not primarily intended to engage the local population in sports, but rather to encourage urban growth, image change, and economic redevelopment. These outcomes suggest that sports facilities contribute to the enhancement of both the state of facilities and the surrounding amenities, making them integral to urban regeneration. Key indicators here would be the increase in capacity of sports venues as urban growth occurs and the quality of surrounding amenities that contribute to the overall experience of the facilities. However, there were also facilities built to hold mega-events, which impacted the immediate surroundings and the entire city.

In a research paper examining the potential for private-sector involvement in sports facility development in New Zealand, Tapper (2016) found that strategically providing sports facilities, considering factors such as location, cost, and quantity,

both within New Zealand and globally, is an efficient strategy for enhancing and boosting sports participation levels. This approach speaks directly to the importance of the availability and accessibility of sports facilities. The availability indicator can be measured by the number of facilities distributed across various regions and their accessibility to different segments of the population. Moreover, evaluating how well these facilities support an increased number of participants reflects on the increase in capacity that contributes to the overall growth of sports participation. This approach has the potential to yield positive results for communities by ensuring that sports facilities are both accessible and properly utilized.

In a study conducted in Nigeria on equipment/facilities as sports development predictors in Edo State, Awoma, Okakah, and Arainwu (2015) observed that sports in Edo state were characterized by inadequate equipment and facilities, as well as the absence of proper maintenance habits for the few available resources. The equipment and facilities that were already there, with the exception of a few that the government had just renovated, were not regularly maintained. This emphasizes the significance of the condition of the amenities and facilities, demonstrating that upkeep of the current infrastructure is essential to the continued operation of sporting facilities.

A thorough assessment of facilities would include routinely checking the physical status of sports venues and the equipment to make sure they are still in ideal operating shape. The researchers recommended that the government support private citizens who are engaged in Edo State's sports development, emphasizing the construction of new facilities and improved upkeep of existing ones.

Ng'ang'a and Auma (2016) investigated unsustainable facility management techniques among major sports stadia in Kenya. Among them were Safaricom Sports

Complex and Nyayo National Stadium within Nairobi City County. The results showed that sports have an intrinsic capacity to attract people from all walks of life through a non-threatening platform that provides venues for bridging cultural, economic, racial, and religious divides. This study suggests to the critical need for adequate equipment and facilities to accommodate various sports, including those less commonly supported, such as pool. The availability and capacity of such facilities can be measured by assessing how well they cater to a wide range of sports, and the state of these facilities should be assessed based on the adequacy of resources to host different types of events. The study further highlights the important need for upholding the quality of equipment and facilities that ensure a sustained level of service.

2.3 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities

There is a strong association between the development of sports infrastructure and the demand and effect of sports facilities like competition arenas and training grounds. As the number of sports outfits increase, the demand for infrastructure that satisfies professional and recreational requirements also increases. This dynamic is shaped by multiple variables, such as financial capabilities, local sociocultural factors, and governance. The multidimensionality of sports infrastructure development calls for quantitative analyses and qualitative examination of social, political and economic factors. Earlier studies have probed this relationship and revealed a positive link between sports infrastructure development and the number of outfits. Nonetheless, these findings have also emphasized various complexities in fully grasping the wider implications, hinting that future studies should combine qualitative and quantitative techniques for more elaborate analyses.

Eime, Harvey, and Payne (2017) investigated the impact of the number of sports outfits, sports involvement, and sports infrastructure development in Australia. The study employed regression and correlation to probe the association between sports infrastructure development, team involvement rates, and facility provision. The results indicated that an increase in the number of sports outfits prompts an improvement in sports infrastructure and increased sports activity. Nevertheless, this deduction assumes a linear dynamic, ignoring the potential effect of moderating variables like regional economic factors and the type of sport, which could affect the extent to which the number of outfits can stimulate infrastructural development. On top of this, the study's dependence on statistical techniques constrains its capacity to dissect qualitative elements like cultural perceptions of sports or the influence of local governance systems – which could considerably shape sports infrastructure development. Gallucci and Petersen (2017) also investigated the effect of staffing levels and team size on the development of sports infrastructure in the United States, emphasizing intercollegiate athletics. The objective was to establish if inequalities abound in facility size and number, staffing levels, and number of teams based on the degree of competition. The researchers employed a cross-sectional study design and issue 1,235 questionnaires to respondents involved in overseeing athletic training activities. The findings showed that a significant proportion of athletic outfits required more personnel and the betterment of their training facilities. Still, the study was held back by its preoccupation with its cross-sectional makeup and intercollegiate events; for instance, the former does not support a longitudinal interpretation of how facility requirements and outfit numbers change over time. Additionally, it ignored aspects like gaps in funding and institutional goals, which could considerably affect the dynamic between infrastructure development and team size.

On the other hand, Barghchi, Omar, and Azyyati Marzukhi (2011) reviewed sports infrastructure development in Malaysia and underscored the influence of political contexts and funding trends on sports facilities. The study exposed an evolution in sports investment trends from the mid-1990s. This change concentrated on boosting the country's reputation through hosting events and cultivating a sports culture at grassroots level, consistent with the National Sports Policy. The results suggested that the number of outfits involved in sporting events are influential in sports infrastructure development. This approach provides an expansive comprehension of the sociocultural dimensions affecting sports infrastructure, but it is bereft of a comprehensive scrutiny of the quantitative link between facility development and outfit numbers. This chasm constrains the study's capacity to fully evaluate how the number of outfits directly affects facility investments. In the same vein, Ibrahim, Gharbawi, and Salam (2020) probed the effect of service quality and outfit numbers on the use of sports infrastructure in Egypt's Maritime Transport Academy. The study employed a descriptive analytical method and sourced data from 384 participants spanning students, employees, and clubs in the academy. The findings revealed a positive association between the availability of sports infrastructure and the number of clubs, which implied that more clubs can stimulate greater utilization of facilities. Despite its valuable insights on facility usage, the study did not go deeper into the latent causes of a positive association. For instance, it does not examine whether the existing facilities are sufficient in satisfying the rising demand or whether management practices and infrastructure quality are also significant.

Mwangi (2017) carried out an inquiry in Kenya to establish the impact of team numbers on sports facility development. The study involved 16 managers and coaches from football teams in the Kenyan Premier League (KPL) and employed an analytical

method. The findings revealed a positive link between sports infrastructure development and the number of outfits, and implied that when the number of clubs increase, facility development in the league also picks up pace. Still, the small sample size and concentration on one league limited the universalizability of the findings to other regions and sports in Kenya. Also, the study did not discuss potential hindrances like political forces and financial limitations, which could impede sports infrastructure development despite rising demand from more clubs.

Altogether, these studies imply that an increase in clubs is often linked to a growing demand for sports infrastructure, which could fuel facility development. In spite of this, the dynamic is not always cut and dry. Variables like financial capabilities, local sociocultural factors, and governance can affect the degree to which the number of clubs accelerate sports infrastructure development. Quantitative studies present valuable deductions on the link between facility development and team numbers; however, they often ignore the wider political, economic, and social variables that affect sports facilities. Future research could merge quantitative and qualitative techniques to better understand the underlying dynamics and facilitate an analysis of the numerical link between infrastructure and clubs as well as the situational factors fueling sports infrastructure development.

2.4 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities

Sports funding is critical to sports infrastructure development, which in turn includes the performance of sports entities. Still, while current studies emphasize the positive influence of funding on sports performance, the effect of resource mobilization and sports infrastructure remains constrained. Needs identification is important in this respect as it entails understanding the particular demands for sports facilities, such as the scale and nature of infrastructure required for various sports disciplines. Resource

mobilization includes strategic resource management to ensure that the disbursed monies and other resources employed effectively in developing sustainable sports facilities – instead of simply securing monies. As part of the examination of the effect of funds sports facility development, it is necessary to consider contextual elements and the resource generation component that affect resource allocation. For example, Sorin (2020) examined the impact of basic and prolonged sports financing on thirty-two (32) European nations, most of which are EU member states. The findings demonstrated the effect of resource mobilization on sports results because of better infrastructure. Resource generation is a core component of this process because it secures funding from various sources. Still, the study's results suggested that funding positively affects sports performance worldwide, but it ignores the needs identification unique to each nation and region. Factors like economic stability, governance systems, and political terrain can affect how effectively funds are used to solve specific challenges in sports infrastructure development; this necessitates considering how various governance and funding models can affect resource allocation and use for infrastructure development.

Ivašković and Čater (2018) investigated how organizational performance and the strategic decisions of non-profit clubs are affected by private funding. The findings imply that public financing promotes long-term strategic objectives like community-based goals and risk reduction, which are crucial for sports infrastructure development. Nevertheless, the study does not explain how funding set aside for sports infrastructure is effectively managed, despite examining strategic utilization of funds. The resource planning component is vital in bridging this gap as it needs a more elaborate scrutiny of the acquisition and efficient allocation of funds for building, maintaining and improving sports facilities. Understanding this relationship

is central to maximizing the effect of resource mobilization on sports infrastructure development.

Babatunde (2016) researched the relationship between funding and successful execution of biannual sports competitions in Nigerian unity schools. The study underscored the profundity of financing for event management; however, it overlooked the broader dimension of sports infrastructure development. Needs identification is critical in understanding that schools need ongoing investment in improving and maintaining their sports infrastructure, instead of just hosting events. Funding is important for successful hosting of events and the development of sustainable sports facilities that support long-term sports performance and athlete development. Resource planning for such infrastructure should be continuous to keep all facilities in good condition in the long-term. This illustrates the necessity of perceiving sports infrastructure development as a strategic, long-term investment usually missing in short-term, event-based approaches.

Nwankwo and Ekechukwu (2017) explored whether substandard infrastructure and inadequate resources threaten Nigerian football leagues. They reported that infrastructural and funding issues impede the advancement of sports leagues and stressed the importance of resource generation to secure sufficient financing for sports infrastructure. Nonetheless, the study does not examine how resource mobilization can resolve these issues via long-term resource management. A more effective method would consider allocating monetary and non-monetary resources like community engagement and volunteer input, to establish and maintain football and other sports facilities. This disparity in the literature underscores the importance of an elaborate comprehension of how resources are pooled and managed to ensure successful development and maintenance of sports infrastructure in various regions.

Resource mobilization normally entails pooling monetary and non-monetary resources. In the realm of sports infrastructure development, needs identification ensures development of the right facilities, thus satisfying the specific needs of different sports disciplines. When other needs are determined, resource generation enables securing of monies and other resources that can then be strategically disbursed via resource planning to construct, maintain and improve sports infrastructure. In general, the literature emphasizes the profound influence of resource mobilization in enabling sports infrastructure performance and development. Still, the literature reviewed does not examine the intricacy of resource mobilization in various settings, especially in smaller sports entities and developing nations where resource constraints can considerably limit infrastructure development measures. Additionally, while funding is critical, non-monetary resources like partnerships, sponsorships and community engagement are influential in strengthening infrastructure development efforts, emphasizing the variegated makeup of resource mobilization.

2.5 Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities

Okyere, Abieraba, and Osman (2019) probed the link between sports infrastructure development and sports disciplines and focused on evaluating the state of various sports disciplines and their effect on sports development in Ghana's Tano North and South Districts in the Brong Ahafo enclave. It employed simple random and stratified sampling techniques, with a total population comprising 13 physical education instructors, 1,000 students, and 300 final-year students in six senior secondary schools. It also used a descriptive survey method, supported by questionnaires, interviews and observation to collect data. The findings showed that the diversity of sports disciplines and events require the development of more sports facilities to satisfy the individualized needs of all disciplines. This deduction emphasizes the

intricacy of sports infrastructure planning, because it shows that managers and sports policymakers should account for the unique needs of various sports. Nonetheless, the study could be improved by exploring how the availability of finances in these areas affects the capacity to satisfy those distinct needs, despite the study stressing the significance of diverse infrastructure.

Zipporah (2016) built on this perspective of infrastructure development by examining the determinants of development of and participation in sports events in hearing-impaired high school students in Kenyan high schools for the deaf. The study's core concentration was 88 instructors and 574 learners in seven such public schools. The study employed a descriptive methodology and questionnaires to source data from the respondents. The researcher surmised that the accessibility of sports infrastructure for diverse disciplines influenced sports development and involvement in hearing-impaired students. The study stressed the necessity of inclusivity in the development of sports infrastructure, especially for marginalized demographics. Nonetheless, it is important to critically examine whether the results can be universalized to wider settings or if the unique needs of hearing-impaired students demand a more multifaceted strategy for sports infrastructure development. The incorporation of the encounters of learners in general education contexts and other impairments would further strengthen this study and cultivate a more elaborate viewpoint.

Sayyd, Zainuddin, and Ghabban (2021) also explored the effect of sports initiatives and activities on physical activity involvement among students in Saudi Arabia. The researchers administered questionnaires to 643 undergraduates in 25 Saudi Arabian universities. The results showed that university sports infrastructure spanning different sports disciplines and activities positively affect student involvement. The study emphasized that diverse sports infrastructure motivated students to participate in

sports activities. While the results offer valuable revelations into the association between participation and infrastructure, it could benefit from more examination of the influence of university regulations like financing for sports initiatives and backing for student athletes, which could affect the effective use of these infrastructure. Also, further analysis of how these infrastructures satisfy the demands of various disciplines, from personal pursuits to team sports, is important in ensuring a balanced grasp of infrastructure development.

Eime, Harvey, and Charity (2017) surveyed the relationship between involvement in sports activities and sports infrastructure development to widen the locus of infrastructure impact. The researchers employed membership information supplied by entities governing elite team sports at state level, and surmised that a positive link existed between the rate of infrastructure provision and the number of available sports disciplines and activities, which consequently affected rates of involvement. The provision of infrastructure for various disciplines was demonstrated to heighten participation rates, thus strengthening the notion that access to sufficient infrastructure can fuel involvement in sports. Still, the study does not fully discuss the maintenance and quality of these infrastructure – which can also affect their usage – while highlighting the importance of infrastructure provision. On top of this, the study could contemplate the sociocultural variables that could affect participation rates in various sports, since these variables could further contextualize sports infrastructure development for unique community requirements.

Mohamed, Mehdi, and Amar (2018) examined the importance of sports infrastructure in increasing performance levels in science and technology institutions specializing in sports and physical activities in Algeria. The study, carried out in Algeria's Eastern Institutes, employed a descriptive research method. It deduced that sports and

physical activities affected the type of sports infrastructure development needed in these institutions. This result illustrates the significance of aligning infrastructure development with the distinct nature and type of sports provided at learning institutions. Nevertheless, a wider investigation of whether these results are relevant to institutions with less tailored syllabuses or smaller diverse learning settings affect sports infrastructure development. For this reason, the link between sports infrastructure development and sports disciplines is multidimensional. As shown by these literatures, the unique demands of each sport, spanning the demand for specialized gadgets to bigger and more diverse infrastructure, influence resource allocation for sports infrastructure development. Still, it is vital to acknowledge that sports infrastructure development is not strictly powered by the diversity of sports disciplines; instead, it is also affected by extrinsic factors like public policies, community engagement, and financing. A region supporting diverse sports like basketball, swimming, football, and tennis will logically need a wide range of infrastructure for those disciplines. Still, these studies stress the need for sports infrastructure development to complement the unique demands of different sports.

2.6 Summary of Knowledge Gaps

The reviewed literature demonstrated the multiple research disparities in sports infrastructure development. A massive gap is the inadequate examination of the direct influence of resource mobilization on the effectiveness and sustainability of sports infrastructure development. Existing literature may acknowledge the significance of funding, but they normally fail to dive deeper into the aspects of strategic resource allocation and planning that are required for long-term maintenance and sustainability of infrastructure. On top of this, the dynamic between sports infrastructure

development and the number of clubs is less grasped. While studies have indicated that a rise in the number of clubs can propel sports infrastructure development, they typically overlook the likely moderating variables like the type of sport and regional economic factors, which can affect the degree of this development.

Another concerning disparity is the limited scrutiny of how particular sports disciplines affect sports infrastructure development. The reviewed literature has demonstrated the demand for customized infrastructure to support various sports; however, there is a dearth of studies depicting how differences in regional financing and resource availability can influence the development of sport-centric sports infrastructure and facilities. Additionally, while some literatures have examined the influence of sports disciplines in infrastructure planning, they have ignored the influence of local policies and governance that can considerably affect how infrastructure satisfies the demands of different sports and how resources are distributed. These gaps stress the need for more detailed inquiries leading to accounting for the intricacies that create governance, sports discipline-based, and resource mobilization needs in infrastructure development.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The study employed a descriptive research design, in which respondents answered questions posed in interviews and questionnaires. The research design is meant to source rich details about the prevailing status of a phenomenon, providing an elaborate interpretation of the existing conditions in terms of applicable factors and contexts under study. According to Caine and Mill (2016), it underlines the collection of data without changing the variables. It is also suitable as it creates room for assessment of the feasibility of the results. Creswell (2014) contends that a descriptive survey intends to rationalize the prevailing status of the subject matter under study. One of its biggest strengths is that it accurately explains value, attitude, behavior, and personal traits. This research deployed this design because it described all the independent constructs and the dependent construct, which manifest without any amendments. The design complemented the study by capturing the prevailing behaviors and views of respondents, as well as the existing circumstances. The study concentrated on evaluating how the KICOSCA Games are linked to sports infrastructure development by collecting data on the present condition of sports infrastructure, any changes linked to the games, and how sports infrastructure are being used. The study also employed a quantitative method to scrutinize trends and patterns. The survey supported sourcing of numerical data from participants, who comprised infrastructure managers and local sports entities to identify associations between the games and the development of sports infrastructure.

The personnel in the sports departments in Kericho and Kisii Counties were instrumental in supervising the planning, implementation, and monitoring of the KICOSCA Games in their counties. They oversaw logistics, ensured infrastructures

were available, set up teams, and worked with local entities by making them important stakeholders in evaluating the impact of the games on sports infrastructure development. In the same breath, the management of learning institutions like high schools and colleges were influential in organizing and enabling involvement in games. The management of these institutions ensured the necessary resources, such as infrastructure, coaches, athletes, and their leadership were instrumental in collaborating with local sports entities to stimulate sports facility development. The suitability of participants in the research was premised on their direct contribution and obligations in supervising the hosting of the games.

3.2 Measurement of Variables

The number of teams, resource mobilization, and the number of sports disciplines formed the independent variables in the study. The number of teams was quantified using the total number of teams participating in various sports activities across the counties in the study. Data for this variable was collected through registration records or event participation data, providing quantitative data on a ratio scale. The resource mobilization variable examined the efforts taken to generate resources for sports development, which was measured using revenue generation. This variable yielded quantitative data at interval level.

The number of sports disciplines was another independent variable, which captured the diversity of sports played in the region. It was measured by counting the various sports offered, such as athletics, football, netball, volleyball, pool, scrabble, badminton, and table tennis. The data was continuous covering number of each sport discipline. The dependent variable was the development of sports facilities, which was measured using three indicators: increase in capacity (physical and operational

capacity of facilities). Quantitative data was collected for these indicators, with ratio or interval levels of measurement.

3.3 Area of study

The study was conducted in Kisii and Kericho Counties in the Republic of Kenya. It was informed by their significant role in hosting and participating in the KICOSCA games and the state of their established sports infrastructure and active involvement in regional sports events. It also focused on the Department of Sports in both counties which are the bodies responsible for managing sports activities and events at county levels of governance. The major sports facilities and venues in these two counties include Gusii Stadium in Kisii and Kericho Green Stadium in Kericho, both of which host major sports events, including KICOSCA competitions. The study specifically examined the 6th edition in Kisii County (2018) and the 7th edition in Kericho County (2019) of the KICOSCA games, as these provided valuable insights into the development of sports facilities in relation to increased team participation, showcasing the demand for infrastructure and its impact on facility development during these events.

3.4 Target Population

The study population consisted of 17 members of the NEC, all the 22 staff in the department of sports in Kisii County, 18 staff in the department of sports in Kericho County, 26 head teachers and teachers in charge of games in colleges and secondary schools in the Kisii county edition of the games, and 28 management members from institutions involved in the Kericho county edition.

The staff in the departments of sports in Kisii and Kericho counties played a crucial role in overseeing the planning, execution, and monitoring of the Kenya Inter-County

Games within their counties. They managed logistics, organized teams, ensured facilities were available, and coordinated with local authorities, making them key stakeholders in assessing the games' impact on sports facility development. Similarly, the management of educational institutions, such as colleges and secondary schools, played an essential role in organizing and facilitating participation in the games. These individuals ensured their institutions had the necessary resources, including athletes, coaches, and facilities, and their leadership was vital in coordinating with local sports authorities to drive sports infrastructure development.

The suitability of the respondents in the study was informed by their direct involvement and responsibilities in managing and overseeing the organization of the games.

3.5 Inclusion Criteria

Individuals who were directly involved in planning, implementing, and coordinating the games in Kericho and Kisii, and those involved in overseeing institutions involved in the games were included in the study. Employees holding their respective positions in the 2018 and 2019 installments of the games were also looked at for inclusion.

3.6 Exclusion Criteria

The researcher employed exclusion criteria to persons whose contribution to the games were not direct or who were not participating in infrastructure development or sports management, ensuring that the participants had the necessary experience to offer insights into sports infrastructure development.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Target Population	Target Population
National Executive Council	17
Staff in the department of Sports Kisii County	22
Staff in the department of Sports, Kericho County	18
Management of institutions involved in Kisii edition	26
Management of institutions involved in Kericho edition	28
Total	111

3.7 Sample Size and Sampling Techniques

Because of the limited size of the study population, the researcher opted for a census approach, encompassing the whole population in the inquiry. The census method was employed for these specific categories due to the small population size. The term "census" denotes a quantitative research method where the entire population is taken into account. It involves a comprehensive count of the entire population, ensuring the inclusion of every unit within the study population in the data collection process.

3.8 Research Instrument

The study made use of both primary and secondary data. Secondary data was obtained from the Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports and primary data was collected by use of questionnaires from members of the NEC, Staff working in the departments of Sports in Kisii and Kericho counties as well as the Management of institutions involved in both Kisii and Kericho editions using 3 different questionnaires. All the three questionnaires comprised of questions that were in nominal scale and others that collected numerical data. The questions in this questionnaire were derived from existing literature on sports facility development and resource mobilization.

The questionnaires were designed to gather detailed insights into the impact of the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games on the development of sports facilities in Kisii and Kericho Counties. The NEC Members questionnaire included 10 questions that focused on resource mobilization, methods used for identifying sports facility needs, and evaluating the condition and safety standards of facilities during the games. The Staff in Sports Departments questionnaire contained 13 questions, investigating whether a needs assessment was conducted, the methods employed, the identified needs, and challenges in mobilizing resources for facility development. The Management of Institutions questionnaire included 7 questions that captured data on the hosting capacity, the number and types of facilities available before and after the games, and assessed changes in infrastructure. The aim of the questionnaires was to provide a clear and comprehensive understanding of how the KICOSCA games influenced sports facility development across the counties involved.

3.9 Pre testing

A pre-test of the study instruments was conducted in Thika town, Kiambu County which was the host of the fourth edition of the KICOSCA games. This was to identify issues of ambiguity and repetitive questions, appropriateness of the statements to the study and the ability of the questionnaires to address the study objectives effectively. The pre-test group constituted 10 percent of the total sample size as per Stokes and Wall (2017) which requires that a pilot group should constitute 10% of the sample.

3.9.1 Validity

The researcher assessed both face validity and content validity of the study. Face validity involves the risk of a research question being misunderstood or

misinterpreted. Greenfield and Greener (2016) propose that pre-testing is a valuable method to enhance the likelihood of face validity. To improve the face validity of the study instrument, a pilot test was conducted, and any unclear or ambiguous questions were refined. On the other hand, validity of the content assesses the effectiveness of a measurement encompasses all aspects of the social construct being studied. To bolster content validity, input from professionals in the relevant field of study, with inclusion of the supervisor and other lecturers in the department of recreation and sports management, was sought.

3.9.2 Reliability

"Reliability" pertains to whether an assessment tool consistently produces comparable results under similar conditions and among various subject categories. In this examination, internal consistency was utilized as the measure of reliability (Metsamuuronen, 2017). Internal consistency evaluates the reliability of measurement by assuming that items assessing similar constructs should exhibit correlation. Cronbach's alpha, a widely used measure for assessing internal consistency, was employed in this analysis. The reliability of the method improves when the alpha values fall between 0 and 1. A coefficient ranging from 0.6 to 0.7 is considered satisfactory reliability, while a coefficient of 0.8 or higher is deemed good reliability (Kara, 2015). In this research, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.7 was deemed acceptable.

Table 3.2: Reliability Results

Constructs	Cronbach's alpha
Development of Sports Facilities	0.873
Number of Teams	0.798
Resource Mobilization	0.801
Sports Disciplines	0.832

The Cronbach's alpha values for the constructs in the study demonstrate good to excellent internal consistency. The development of sports facilities construct has a high reliability of 0.873, indicating excellent consistency. The number of teams (0.798), resource mobilization (0.801), and sports disciplines (0.832) constructs all show good reliability, with values above 0.7, which is considered acceptable for social science research. These results suggest that the measurement scales used to assess these constructs are reliable, ensuring that the data collected reflects the intended concepts accurately.

3.10 Data Collection Procedures

Before commencing data collection, the researcher sought a letter of authorization from the School of Tourism and Leisure Studies at Kenyatta University. Additionally, the researcher obtained a research permit from NACOSTI. The researcher started by collecting data from the staff in the department of sports in Kisii County, followed by the staff in the department of sports in Kericho County. This was followed by collecting data from the management of institutions (head teacher/teachers in charge of games) involved in both the Kisii and Kericho editions. Data was then collected from the members of NEC. Later secondary data was collected from the Ministry of

Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports. The data collection phase spanned a period of one month and one week.

3.11 Data analysis and presentation

The first objective of the study was to evaluate the association between number of teams in KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya. The study employed descriptive statistics, including percentages and frequencies, to analyze secondary data using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS), version 22. The study also employed correlation analysis to evaluate how the number of teams is linked to sports infrastructure development. Correlation analysis scrutinized the dynamic between the number of teams and sports infrastructure development, enabling the quantification and identification of the trajectory and strength of the relationship between the two constructs. Additionally, it was useful in understanding how a shift in the effect of the number of teams is linked to a change sports infrastructure development. The researcher used tables to present the findings.

The study's second objective was to determine the link between fundraising during KICOSCA Games and sports infrastructure development in Kisii and Kericho Counties of Kenya. Using descriptive statistics like standard deviation, percentages, mean and frequencies, the researcher analyzed primary and secondary data. The researcher also used correlation analysis to investigate the link between fundraising efforts and sports infrastructure development because it facilitates estimation of how fundraising is associated with sports infrastructure development. This creates a statistical premise on which to determine if the availability of more funds directly

affects sports infrastructure development. The researcher presented the findings using tables.

The third objective of the study was to examine the association between number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya. The study used descriptive statistics in analyzing secondary data with the help of statistical software known as Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) version 22. Correlation analysis was used to assess the relationship between the number of sports disciplines and the development of sports facilities because it helps identify whether the diversity of sports offered influences the expansion of sports infrastructure. By applying correlation analysis, the study sought to determine if an increase in the number of disciplines played in the KICOSCA games is associated with a greater investment in or improvement of sports facilities. The results were presented by use of tables.

3.12 Logistical and ethical Considerations

The researcher obtained a research permit from the National Commission for Science, Technology, and Innovation (NACOSTI) and a letter of ethical clearance from the Kenyatta University Ethical Review Board (KUERB). Ethical principles of human dignity, beneficence, and justice were strictly observed throughout the study. Participants were informed about the study's purpose and were asked if they were willing to participate, adhering to the sensitivity principle. Only respondents who provided informed consent completed the questionnaires.

To ensure confidentiality, participants were assured that all information provided would be securely stored and accessible only to authorized personnel. The researcher instructed participants not to include any personal identifiers or names in their

responses. Clarifications regarding the questionnaire were provided upon request, ensuring participants fully understood the study process. Data was stored in a secure location to prevent unauthorized access. In alignment with KUERB guidelines, plans were made for community sharing of findings. A summary of the study's outcomes will be shared with the respondents and key stakeholders in Kisii and Kericho counties. This feedback will be delivered in a manner that is accessible and beneficial to the community, highlighting practical implications for the development of sports facilities.

CHAPTER FOUR: RESEARCH FINDINGS

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research findings in relation to the study's objectives. The primary aim of the study was to examine how the Kenya Inter-County Games impact the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya. The data from the questionnaires and data extraction tool was analyzed using descriptive statistics and inferential statistics, specifically correlation analysis. The findings are presented in tables.

4.2 Questionnaires' Response Rate

The study's sample size comprised 17 members of the NEC, 22 personnel from the Sports Department in Kisii County, 18 staff members from the Sports Department in Kericho County, 26 individuals from the management of institutions involved in the Kisii edition, and 28 individuals from the management of institutions involved in the Kericho edition.

Table 4.1: Questionnaires' Response Rate

Category	Sample Size	Response	Percent
National Executive Council	17	15	88.24
Staff in the department of Sports Kisii County	22	27	95.45
Staff in the department of Sports, Kericho County	18	16	88.89
Management of institutions involved in Kisii edition	26	25	96.15
Management of institutions involved in Kericho edition	28	27	96.43
Total	111	104	93.69

From the results, out of the 17 questionnaires issued to the NEC by the researcher, 15 were dully filled and returned giving a response rate of 88.24%. In addition, 40 questionnaires were issued to the staff members from the Sports Department in both

Kisii and Kericho County, from which 38 questionnaires were collected yielding a response rate of 95%. Further, the researcher issued 54 questionnaires to the management of institutions involved in Kisii and Kericho counties. Out of the distributed questionnaires, 52 were dully completed and returned giving a response rate of 96.30%.

Overall, out of the 111 questionnaires distributed, 104 were completed and returned, yielding a response rate of 93.69%. According to Babbie (2017), a response rate of 60% is considered acceptable, while a rate above 70% is regarded as good. Therefore, the 93.69% response rate in this study was deemed more than sufficient for analysis, drawing conclusions, and reporting.

4.3 Descriptive Statistics on the Respondents' General Information

The demographic data of the participants included information on the duration of time they had been working in their current positions and their participation in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii and Kericho Counties.

4.3.1 Respondents' Duration of Work

The respondents were requested to indicate the number of the years they have been working in their current positions. The results were as displayed in Table 4.2

Table 4.2: Respondents' Duration of Work

Categories	Number of years	Frequency	Percent
National Executive Council	5-6 years	4	26.7
	7-8 years	6	40.0
	9-10 years	3	20.0
	11-12years	2	13.3
	Total	15	100
Staff in the department of Sports Kisii and Kericho County	5-6 years	12	31.6
	7-8 years	14	36.8
	9-10 years	6	15.8
	11-12years	6	15.8
	Total	38	100
Management of institutions involved in Kericho edition and Kisii County	5-6 years	11	21.2
	7-8 years	21	40.4
	9-10 years	14	26.9
	11-12years	6	11.5
	Total	52	100

In regard to the NEC, 40% of the participants indicated that they have been working in their current position for between 7 and 8 years, 26.7% indicated they have been in their position for between 5 and 6 years while 20% indicated that they have been in their position for between 9 and 10 years. In addition, 13.3% of the participants indicated that they have been working in their current position for between 11 and 12 years.

In regard to the staff department of sports in Kisii and Kericho county, 36.8% of the respondents indicated that they have been working in their current position for between 7 and 8 years, 31.6% indicated they have been in their position for between 5 and 6 years and 15.8% indicated that they have been in their position for between 9 and 10 years and between 11 and 12 years respectively.

As per the management institutions involved in Kericho edition and Kisii County, 40.4% of the participants indicated that they have been working in their current position for between 7 and 8 years, 26.9% indicated they have been in their position

for between 9 and 10 years while 21.2% indicated that they have been in their position for between 5 and 6 years. In addition, 11.5% of the participants indicated that they have been working in their current position within a period between 11 and 12 years.

The findings also indicate that a significant proportion of respondents, particularly in the NEC (40%), sports departments (36.8%), and institutional management (40.4%), have been in their roles for 7–8 years. This suggests a well-established leadership and administrative experience, which is vital for policy implementation, strategic decision-making, and the sustainable development of sports facilities. Additionally, the presence of staff with over a decade of experience highlights continuity and the ability to leverage past knowledge for effective sports management.

4.3.2 Distribution of the Respondents

The respondents were also requested to indicate whether they participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii and Kericho. The results were as displayed in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Respondents' participation

Categories	County	Frequency	Percent
National Executive Council	Kisii	10	66.7
	Kericho	5	33.3
	Total	15	100
Staff in the department of Sports and Kericho County	Kisii	22	57.9
	Kericho	16	42.1
	Total	38	100
Management of institutions involved in Kericho and Kisii County	Kisii	29	55.8
	Kericho	23	44.2
	Total	52	100

In regard to the NEC, 66.7% of the participants indicated that they had participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii while 33.3% indicated that they had participants indicated that they had participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kericho county.

Regarding staff in the department of Sports in Kisii and Kericho County, 57.9% indicated that they had participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii while 42.1% indicated that they had participants indicated that they had participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kericho county.

With regard to the management of institutions involved in Kericho and Kisii county, 55.8% indicated that they had participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii while 44.2% indicated that they had participants indicated that they had participated in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kericho county.

4.4 Descriptive Statistics

4.4.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities

The first objective of the study was to evaluate the association between number of teams in KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya.

4.4.1.1 Number of Teams

Table 4.4 presents the number and percentage of counties represented in the KICOSCA Games in Kericho and Kisii counties out of Kenya's 47 counties.

Table 4.4: Number of Counties Represented

	Kericho County	Kisii County
Number of counties represented in the games	37	30
Percentage of the Total Number of Counties	78.72	63.83

The results, as shown in Table 4.4, indicate that Kericho County attracted a higher representation, with 37 counties participating (78.72%), compared to Kisii County, which had 30 counties (63.83%), suggesting that Kericho may have had a more extensive outreach, better facilities, or greater appeal for county participation.

4.4.1.2 Number of Teams Participating

Table 4.5 presents the number of teams per institution that participated in the KICOSCA Games in Kericho and Kisii counties. It highlights the contribution of various universities, high schools, teachers' training colleges, and stadiums, with Kericho County.

Table 4.5: Number of Teams Participating

County	Name of the Institution	Number of Teams participating	Percent
Kericho	Kabianga University	140	23.65
	Teachers Training College	101	17.06
	Kericho high school	46	7.77
	Tea secondary school	15	2.53
	Kipchichuna secondary school	15	2.53
	Kericho day secondary school	10	1.69
	Kericho Green Stadium	250	42.23
	Teachers Training College	15	2.53
	Total	592	100.00
Kisii	Kisii University	103	24.24
	Kisii High School	35	8.24
	Keroga High school	18	4.24
	Gusii Stadium	215	50.59
	Teachers Training College	54	12.71
		Total	425

Kericho County had a total of 592 teams participating in the KICOSCA Games, with the largest contribution in Kericho Green Stadium, which accounted for 250 teams (42.23%). Kapkatet University followed with 140 teams (23.65%), while the Teachers Training College hosted 101 teams (17.06%). Other institutions, including Kericho High School (7.77%), Tea Secondary School (2.53%), Kipchichuna Secondary School (2.53%), Kericho Day Secondary School (1.69%), and an additional Teachers Training College entry (2.53%), played a role in the overall participation.

Kisii County recorded a total of 425 teams, with Gusii Stadium hosting the highest number at 215 teams (50.59%), indicating its central role in sporting activities within the county. Kisii University had the second-highest participation with 103 teams (24.24%), followed by the Teachers Training College with 54 teams (12.71%). High

schools, including Kisii High School (8.24%) and Keroga High School (4.24%), also contributed to the event.

4.4.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities

The second objective of the study was to establish the association between resource mobilization during KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya.

4.4.2.1 Budget and Financial Resources Generated

Table 4.6 presents the total budget and the amount of funds mobilized for the KICOSCA Games in Kericho and Kisii counties.

Table 4.6: Total Budget and Amount of Funds Mobilized

	Kericho County	Kisii County
Total budget	5920000	4250000
Total amount of funds mobilized	6105000	4950000

The results indicate that both counties successfully mobilized more funds than their initial budgets, with Kericho County raising Ksh. 6,105,000 against a budget of Ksh. 5,920,000 and Kisii County securing Ksh. 4,950,000 against a budget of Ksh. 4,250,000, demonstrating effective fundraising efforts in both regions. This suggests commitment to the KICOSCA Games, and possibly a high level of interest and investment in sports and community engagement.

4.4.2.2 Allocation of the Funds in Different Institutions

Table 4.7 presents the distribution of funds allocated to various institutions in Kericho and Kisii Counties for the development and improvement of sports facilities. The table highlights the financial investments made in universities, secondary schools,

teacher training colleges, and major stadiums, reflecting the counties' commitment to enhancing sports infrastructure.

Table 4.7: Allocation of the Funds in Different Institutions

County	Institution	Distribution of the Funds (Ksh.)
Kericho County	Kabianga University	1,400,000.00
	Teachers Training College	800,000.00
	Kericho high school	180,000.00
	Tea secondary school	150,000.00
	Kipchichuna secondary school	160,000.00
	Kericho day secondary school	550,000.00
	Kericho Green Stadium	2,315,000.00
	Kericho Technical Institute	550,000.00
	Total	6,105,000.00
Kisii County	Kisii University	1,200,000.00
	Kisii High School	500,000.00
	Keroga High school	300,000.00
	Gusii Stadium	2,450,000.00
	Teachers Training College	500,000.00
		Total

The allocation of funds for sports facilities in Kericho County totaled Ksh. 6,105,000, with the largest share (Ksh. 2,315,000) directed to Kericho Green Stadium (37.9% of the total), emphasizing its role as a key sports venue. Kabianga University received Ksh. 1,400,000 (22.9%), while Teachers Training College and Kericho Technical Institute each received Ksh. 800,000 and Ksh. 550,000, respectively, supporting the development of sports within academic institutions. Other secondary schools received smaller amounts, ranging from Ksh. 150,000 to Ksh. 550,000, indicating a focus on infrastructure improvements at various education levels.

In Kisii County, the total fund allocation amounted to Ksh. 4,950,000, with the highest portion (Ksh. 2,450,000 or 49.5%) allocated to Gusii Stadium, reinforcing its importance in hosting major sporting events. Kisii University received Ksh. 1,200,000 (24.2%), while Teachers Training College and Kisii High School each received Ksh.

500,000. Keroga High School, a smaller institution, received Ksh. 300,000, reflecting a relatively lower investment.

4.4.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities

The third objective of the study was to examine the association between number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA games and the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, Kenya.

4.4.3.1 Number of Sports Disciplines

Table 4.12 presents the number of sports disciplines in Kericho and Kisii counties before and after the KICOSCA Games, along with the percentage change. It highlights the impact of the games on sports infrastructure development and participation in various disciplines.

Table 4.8: Number of Sports Disciplines per County

County	Indicators	Before KICOSCA Games	After KICOSCA Games	%Change
Kericho County	Athletics field events	60	150	150
	Football fields	2	15	650
	Netball fields	3	16	433
	Volleyball fields	4	12	200
	Pool table	1	8	700
	Scrabble table	1	4	300
	Badminton fields	1	4	300
	Table Tennis	1	6	500
	Total	73	215	195
Kisii County	Athletics field events	40	100	150
	Football fields	2	18	800
	Netball fields	4	12	200
	Volleyball fields	8	18	125
	Pool table	5	16	220
	Scrabble table	2	6	200
	Badminton fields	1	4	300
	Table Tennis	2	8	300
	Total	64	177	177

Kericho County experienced significant growth in sports disciplines following the KICOSCA Games, with the total number of sporting facilities and activities increasing from 73 to 215, marking a 195% overall rise. The most notable expansion was in pool tables, which grew from 1 to 8 (700%), followed by football fields increasing from 2 to 15 (650%). Table tennis facilities also saw a remarkable rise from 1 to 6 (500%), while netball fields (433%) and badminton fields (300%) also experienced significant improvements. Athletics activities more than doubled, growing from 60 to 150 (150%), reflecting increased engagement in track and field events. The substantial expansion of sports infrastructure indicates a strong commitment to sports development in Kericho, likely due to heightened awareness and investment following the KICOSCA Games.

Kisii County also recorded considerable growth in sports disciplines, with total facilities increasing from 64 to 177, reflecting a 177% rise. Football fields saw the highest expansion, growing from 2 to 18 (800%), highlighting a strong focus on football development. Other notable increases included table tennis tables (300%), scrabble tables (200%), and pool tables (220%), reflecting a diversification of sports activities. Athletics activities also increased from 40 to 100 (150%), indicating growing participation in track and field events. The overall increase in sports infrastructure and activities suggests that the KICOSCA Games had a lasting impact on sports development in Kisii, encouraging greater participation and investment in various sporting disciplines.

4.4.3.2 Distribution of the Disciplines in Different Institutions

Table 4.13 presents the distribution of sports disciplines across various institutions in Kericho and Kisii Counties during the KICOSCA games. It highlights the number of disciplines available in each institution and their respective percentages relative to the county totals.

Table 4.9: Distribution of the Disciplines in the Counties

County	Institution	Number of Disciplines	Percent
Kericho County	Kabianga University	58	26.98
	Teachers Training College	25	11.63
	Kericho high school	18	8.37
	Tea secondary school	6	2.79
	Kipchichuna secondary school	5	2.33
	Kericho day secondary school	15	6.98
	Kericho Green Stadium	73	33.95
	Kericho Technical Institute	15	6.98
	Total	215	100.00
Kisii County	Kisii University	40	22.60
	Kisii High School	24	13.56
	Keroga High school	20	11.30
	Gusii Stadium	77	43.50
	Teachers Training College	16	9.04
		Total	177

In Kericho County, Kericho Green Stadium had the highest number of disciplines (73, 33.95%), followed by Kabianga University (58, 26.98%) and Teachers Training College (25, 11.63%). Other institutions, such as Kericho High School (18, 8.37%) and Kericho Technical Institute (15, 6.98%), also contributed significantly to the county's sporting diversity.

In Kisii County, Gusii Stadium hosted the highest number of disciplines (77, 43.50%), followed by Kisii University (40, 22.60%) and Kisii High School (24, 13.56%). Other notable institutions include Keroga High School (20, 11.30%) and Teachers Training College (16, 9.04%). The results suggest that stadiums and universities play a central role in hosting and supporting a wide range of sports disciplines, highlighting their importance in sports development and facility planning within the counties.

4.4.4 Development of Sports Facilities

This section examines the development of sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii Counties, focusing on key aspects that contribute to improved sports infrastructure.

The analysis covers number of accessible sport facilities and increases in capacity.

4.4.4.1 Number of Accessible Sport Facilities

Table 4.14 presents the number of accessible sports facilities in Kericho and Kisii counties before and after the KICOSCA Games. It highlights the improvement in sports infrastructure, showcasing the impact of the games on facility expansion in both counties.

Table 4.10: Number of Accessible Sport Facilities

County	Before Games	KICOSCA	After Games	KICOSCA	% Change
Kericho	13		64		392.31
Kisii	24		79		229.17

The number of accessible sports facilities significantly increased in both Kericho and Kisii counties following the KICOSCA Games, demonstrating a substantial investment in sports infrastructure. Kericho County experienced a remarkable 392.31% growth, with facilities increasing from 13 to 64 (+51), indicating a strong commitment to expanding sports accessibility. Kisii County also saw significant progress, with facilities rising from 24 to 79 (+55), marking a 229.17% increase. This expansion suggests that the KICOSCA Games played a crucial role in promoting sports development, encouraging better infrastructure, and enhancing opportunities for community participation in various sporting activities.

4.4.4.2 Seating Capacity

Table 4.15 illustrates the seating capacity of various institutions in Kericho and Kisii counties before and after the KICOSCA Games. It provides detailed figures on the

number of seats available and the percentage change, highlighting the impact of the games on infrastructure improvements.

Table 4.11: Seating Capacity

County	Name of the Institution	Before KICOSCA Games	After KICOSCA Games	% Change
Kericho	Kabianga University	1000	1500	50.00
	Teachers Training College	500	820	64.00
	Kericho high school	300	480	60.00
	Tea secondary school	200	300	50.00
	Kipchichuna secondary school	200	400	100.00
	Kericho day secondary school	300	500	66.67
	Kericho Green Stadium	4000	5,500	37.50
	Teachers Training College	500	500	0.00
	Total	7000	10000	42.86
Kisii	Kisii University	2000	3000	50.00
	Kisii High School	1000	1500	50.00
	Keroga High school	800	1000	25.00
	Gusii Stadium	5200	8,000	53.85
	Teachers Training College	1000	1500	50.00
		Total	10000	15000

The findings presented in Table 4.2.5 reveal a considerable enhancement in seating capacity in both Kericho and Kisii counties, underscoring significant investments in sports and institutional facilities following the KICOSCA Games. In Kericho County, the total seating capacity during the KICOSCA events rose by 42.86%, increasing from 7,000 to 10,000 seats, which illustrates efforts to provide for a larger audience. Kipchichuna Secondary School recorded the most substantial percentage growth, as it doubled its capacity from 200 to 400 seats (100%). Other institutions, including the Teachers Training College (from 500 to 820 seats; 64%) and Kericho High School

(from 300 to 480 seats; 60%), also saw remarkable increases. Kericho Green Stadium, the county's largest venue, increased its seating from 4,000 to 5,500 (37.5%), ensuring better facilities for large sporting events. The expansion across multiple institutions suggests a growing emphasis on sports infrastructure to support increased participation and audience engagement.

In Kisii County, the total seating capacity rose from 10,000 to 15,000 seats, marking a 50% increase, indicating a higher overall improvement than in Kericho. Gusii Stadium, the county's main sports venue, expanded significantly from 5,200 to 8,000 seats (53.85%), while Kisii University, Kisii High School, and the Teachers Training College each recorded a 50% increase in capacity. Keroga High School saw a smaller increase (800 to 1,000 seats; 25%), suggesting a more gradual expansion. The substantial rise in seating capacity across the county reflects a strong commitment to enhancing sports infrastructure, likely driven by increased demand and the need to accommodate larger crowds during and after the KICOSCA Games.

4.5 Inferential Statistics

In this segment, inferential statistics, specifically correlation analysis, was utilized to explore the impact of the number of teams, resource mobilization, and the number of sports disciplines on the development of sports facilities in host counties.

4.5.1 Diagnostic Tests

The diagnostic tests section includes key statistical tests to ensure the reliability and accuracy of the data analysis. These tests assess heteroskedasticity, normality, and multicollinearity to verify that the data meets essential assumptions for valid statistical modeling.

4.5.1.1 Heteroskedasticity Test

Homoscedasticity violations can hinder the accurate assessment of forecast error standard deviations, leading to confidence intervals that are either overly narrow or excessively wide. In this research, the presence of heteroscedasticity was assessed using the Breusch-Pagan test. The null hypothesis for this test posited that the error variances were equal and a function of multiple variables. Homoscedasticity is typically assumed when the p-value surpasses the significance level (0.05).

Table 4.12: Breusch-Pagan test for Heteroscedasticity

Ho: Constant variance	
Variables: Fitted with values of Development of Sports Facilities	
Chi2 (1)	0.432
Prob>chi2	0.4221

As shown in Table 4.18, the p-value was 0.4221, which exceeded the significance level of 0.05. This means that the regression model exhibited homoscedasticity.

4.5.1.2 Test for Normality

The normality of the data was assessed using the Shapiro-Wilk test. The null hypothesis in the Shapiro-Wilk test posits that the variable data originates from a normally distributed population. To consider data as normally distributed, the p-value must exceed the 0.05 level of significance.

Table 4.13: Test for Normality

	Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.
Development of Sports Facilities	.938	13	.293
Number of Teams	.894	13	.093
Resource Mobilization	.886	13	.070
Number of Sports Disciplines	.940	13	.423

From the findings, as illustrated in Table 4.9, the results for all the variables were normally distributed, as the p-values were greater than the level of significance (0.05). These variables include: Development of Sports Facilities (p-value=0.293), Number of Teams (p-value=0.093), Resource Mobilization (p-value=0.070) and Number of Sports Disciplines (p-value=0.423). These results imply that the data was normally distributed for all the independent variables and the dependent variable.

4.5.1.3 Multicollinearity Test

Multicollinearity is the phenomenon where multiple independent variables in a multivariate regression model exhibit substantial or significant correlation, indicating that one variable can be predicted from the other. Strong correlations between independent variables lead to an increase in the standard error of the coefficients, reducing the precision of estimated coefficients and diminishing the statistical power of the regression model. The study utilized the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) to assess the degree of correlation between variables. Typically, a VIF exceeding ten (10) suggests the presence of multicollinearity.

Table 4.14: Collinearity Statistics

Variables	Tolerance	VIF
Number of Teams	.178	5.631
Resource Mobilization	.358	3.312
Number of Sports Disciplines	.462	2.163

The Variance Inflation Factors (VIF) for the various independent variables, as illustrated in Table 4.20, indicate the absence of multicollinearity among the independent variables, as the VIF values for each variable were below 2.0. Specifically, the Number of Teams exhibited a VIF of 5.631, Resource Mobilization had a VIF of 3.312, and number of sports disciplines had a VIF of 2.163. All these variables had VIF values below 10. This implies that the predictive power of each independent variable on the dependent variable would not be adversely affected or diminished by the presence of other independent variables. This is crucial as multicollinearity tends to diminish the statistical significance of independent variables.

4.5.2 Correlation Analysis

Correlation analysis was used to test the hypotheses by examining the relationship between key variables related to sports facility development in Kericho and Kisii Counties. Specifically, the analysis assessed whether the number of teams in KICOSCA games, resource mobilization during KICOSCA, and the number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA are statistically associated with development of sports facilities.

4.5.2.1 Number of Teams

To determine whether the number of teams in KICOSCA games is significantly associated with the development of sports facilities (increase in capacity) in Kericho

and Kisii Counties, a correlation analysis was conducted. The results were as shown in Table 4.21.

Table 4.15: Number of Teams and Development of sports facilities

		Development of Sports Facilities	Number of Teams participating
Development of Sports Facilities	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	13	13
Number of Teams participating	Pearson Correlation	.869**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	13	13

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results indicate a strong positive association between the number of teams participating and the development of sports facilities ($r = 0.869$, $p = 0.000$). Since the p-value (0.000) is less than the significance level (0.01), the correlation is statistically significant. Therefore, the null hypothesis (H01) stating that the number of teams in KICOSCA games has no statistically significant association with the development of sports facilities is rejected. This finding suggests that as the number of participating teams increases, there is a corresponding improvement in sports facility development within the counties.

4.5.2.2 Resource Mobilization

This study also examines whether the resource mobilization during KICOSCA games is significantly associated with the development of sports facilities (increase in capacity) in Kericho and Kisii Counties. To test this, a Correlation Analysis was conducted to determine the strength and significance of the association between these two variables. The results were as shown in Table 4.22.

Table 4.16: Resource mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities

		Development of Sports Facilities	Financial Resources Mobilized
Development of Sports Facilities	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	13	13
Financial Resources Mobilized	Pearson Correlation	.896**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	13	13

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results show a strong positive association between financial resources mobilized and the development of sports facilities ($r = 0.896$). The p-value (0.000) is less than the 0.01 significance level, indicating that the correlation is statistically significant. Since the relationship is significant, the null hypothesis (H02), which states that resource mobilization during KICOSCA has no significant association with the development of sports facilities, is rejected. This finding suggests that increased financial resource mobilization is associated with enhanced development of sports facilities in the counties.

4.5.2.3 Number of Sports Disciplines

This study further investigates whether the number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA games is significantly associated with the development of sports facilities (increase in capacity) in Kericho and Kisii Counties. A Correlation Analysis was conducted to assess the strength and significance of the association between these two variables. The results were as shown in Table 4.23.

Table 4.17: Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of sports Facilities

		Development of Sports Facilities	Number of Sports Disciplines
Development of Sports Facilities	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	13	13
Number of Sports Disciplines	Pearson Correlation	.884**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.000	
	N	13	13

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The results indicate a strong positive association between the number of sports disciplines and the development of sports facilities ($r = 0.884$). In addition, the p-value (0.000) is less than the 0.01 significance level, confirming that the association is statistically significant. Since the relationship is significant, the null hypothesis (H03), which states that the number of sports disciplines in KICOSCA has no statistically significant association with sports facility development, is rejected. This indicates that a rise in the variety of sports disciplines correlates with enhanced progress in the development of sports facilities within the counties.

CHAPTER FIVE: DISCUSSIONS

5.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities

The research investigated the association between the number of teams involved in KICOSCA Games and the betterment of sports infrastructure in Kericho and Kisii Counties, suggesting a strong positive correlation between team participation and development of facilities. These findings are consistent with those obtained by Ibrahim, Gharbawi, and Salam (2020), who reported that a rise in team participation creates a need for bigger and better sports infrastructure, encouraging stakeholders and local governments to invest. Similarly, Mwangi (2017) asserts that sporting events involving multiple teams catalyze infrastructure upgrades because hosting many teams demands modern facilities, more amenities, and ideal playing conditions. The refutation of the null hypothesis aligns with the views of Barghchi et al. (2011), who argued that an increase in team involvement in sporting events attracts direct and indirect investments in infrastructure, which have positive impacts on long-term sports development, tourism, and local economies. Additionally, variations in participation levels in Kisii and Kericho Counties suggest that variables like event management, infrastructure accessibility, and marketing are crucial in luring teams, a perspective backed by Maassoumeh et al. (2009), who posit that areas with strategically positioned and well-maintained sports infrastructure are more inclined to attract more events and teams.

Further analysis showed that Kericho County has more teams than Kisii, with its Kericho Green Stadium having a huge hand in hosting sports fetes. These findings are consistent with the results reported by Andersson, Getz, and Mykletun (2020), who emphasize that the quality of stadium facilities is influential in team involvement as well-maintained venues provide better playing conditions and lure more competitors.

In the same context, Dolles and Söderman (2021) stress the significance of good stadiums in sports infrastructure development, demonstrating that expansive venues act as centers for regional sports development. The increased levels of involvement at Kisii County's Gusii Stadium also reinforce the results obtained by Naraine and Parent (2022), who argue that access to government backing and stadiums are vital in attracting high levels of sports involvement. Further, the role of high schools, teacher training colleges and universities in fostering sports development aligns with the deductions of Misener and Mason (2020), who insist that educational institutions are influential in developing sporting talent and ensuring quality infrastructure is available for communities and students.

5.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities

Analysis of the impact of resource mobilization and development of sports facilities established strong and positive association between the two variables. It indicated notable development of the facilities within Kericho and Kisii Counties in the preparation and undertaking of KICOSCA Games. The findings agree with another study undertaken by Ivašković and Čater (2018). The latter reported that responsible and fair distribution of financial resources through fundraising often led to enhancement of sports facilities.

Additionally, the study reviewed resource generation and determined that county governments' budgetary allocations were the primary source of funding, with more support from sports entities, corporate sponsorships, and national government grants. These findings support those reported by Anagnostopoulos, Byers, and Shilbury (2021), who observed that governments across the world mainly fund sports facilities while also pursuing support from the private sector to ensure sustainability. As well, Girginov and Webb (2019) stress that national grants and corporate sponsorships are

key components of sports funding – particularly in countries seeking to strengthen their competitive sports initiatives. The findings also show that a significant percentage of the funding was used for educational institutions and prominent stadiums, highlighting their influence in furthering sports participation. This is consistent with the findings of Bason and Anagnostopoulos (2022), who observed that investing in multipurpose university and sports infrastructure improves participation in and access to opportunities in sports. Naraine and Parent (2023) also exhibit the critical influence of educational institutions in the development of sports because they provide accessible venues for competitions and training.

5.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities

The study investigated the link between the diversity of sporting events in the KICOSCA Games and the improvement of sports infrastructure in Kericho and Kisii Counties, indicating a strong positive and statistically consequential correlation. These findings are consistent with those yielded by Okyere et al. (2019), who argue that a wide range of sports disciplines catalyzes the upgrading and expansion of sports facilities because of the rise in demand for heterogeneous infrastructure. Also, Zipporah (2016) emphasizes that diverse sporting choices stimulate investments in facilities because they attract different stakeholders, such as educational, private sector, and government players. The rejection of the null hypothesis aligns with the observations of Sayyd et al. (2021), who argue that cities providing a wide range of sports are better positioned to acquire more funding for facilities due to the social and economic gains linked to multisporting events. Eime et al. (2017) also contend that more sports involvement supports community development by fostering inclusivity and more utilization of sports infrastructure.

Kisii and Kericho Counties recorded considerable improvements in sports facilities and disciplines after they hosted the KICOSCA Games; this illustrates the impact of multi-sport tournaments on sports infrastructure development. These insights are in agreement with the study conducted by Humphreys and Zhou (2021), which shows that hosting different sporting fetes inspires local governments to improve or develop new infrastructure to meet growing demand. The unmistakable proliferation of table tennis, football, and pool facilities and grounds in Kericho, together with scrabble, football, and table tennis amenities in Kisii, supports the deductions of van der Gratton and Preuss (2020), who surmised that the existence of facilities directly impacts rates of participation in various sports. Additionally, the study emphasizes the profound influence of big universities and stadiums in promoting different sports; this supports the observations of Preuss and Schnitzer (2021), who argue that such institutions are important in the continuous development of sports as they provide well-maintained and accessible infrastructure.

Distributing sports events among various institutions, especially with Kericho Green and Gusii stadiums holding the biggest range of disciplines, underscores the influence of stadiums in promoting multi-sport development. This is in line with the observations of Bason and Anagnostopoulos (2022), who established that strategically located stadiums are catchment areas for community sports events and attract high participation rates. Similarly, the involvement of educational institutions such as Kisii and Kabianga universities in promoting sports diversity strengthens the contentions of Anagnostopoulos et al. (2021), who stress the major function of schools and universities in developing organized contexts for sports and facility improvement and engagement. These findings also strengthen the argument made by Sobry and Wicker

(2020) that academic institutions are key cogs in sports infrastructure because they guarantee continuous access to many disciplines apart from important competitions.

CHAPTER SIX: SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities

The study investigated the association between the number of outfits participating in the KICOSCA Games and sports infrastructure development in Kisii and Kericho Counties. Correlation analysis suggested a strong positive association, implying that as team involvement increases, the quality of sports facilities also rises. This hints that an increase in the number of teams pushes up the demand for improved infrastructure, leading to more improvements and investments. The results culminated in the refutation of the null hypothesis, certifying that team involvement is influential in sports infrastructure development. Additionally, Kericho County witnessed a higher participation of counties than Kisii, showing that the quality of event management and facilities and other factors like outreach efforts could have affected participation levels. In analyzing team participation, the results indicated that more teams participated in Kericho County than Kisii County, with the former's Kericho Green Stadium being the main venue for activities. In the same breath, Gusii Stadium in Kisii played host to the most teams, emphasizing its importance in the county's sports sector. Also noteworthy were contributions by high schools, universities and teacher training institutions, indicating the effect of educational institutions in furthering sports infrastructure development. The results suggest that counties with advanced sports infrastructure and high participation by institutions are better-placed to lure a large number of outfits, underscoring the importance of continuous investment in sports facilities to sustain a rise in participation and drive general sports development.

6.1.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities

The research examined how resource mobilization affects sports infrastructure development during the KICOSCA Games in Kericho and Kisii Counties. Analysis of correlations revealed a strong positive link, suggesting that a rise in funding mobilization considerably increases the quality of sports infrastructure. Both counties mobilized more funds than their initial budgets, indicating effective fundraising tactics and a commitment to sports development. Most of the funds were used for leading educational institutions and stadiums, emphasizing the significance of these venues in fostering sporting activities. The findings culminated in the refutation of the null hypothesis, affirming the profundity of resource mobilization in enhancing sports infrastructure.

6.1.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities

The study investigated the association between the diversity of sports disciplines in the KICOSCA Games and sports infrastructure development in Kericho and Kisii Counties. Correlation analysis showed a strong positive and statistically significant link, demonstrating that an expansion in the diversity of sports disciplines increases and improves sports infrastructure. For this reason, the null hypothesis implying no significant relationship was refuted. The results hint that more diversity in sporting events stimulates infrastructural investments, resulting in better and expanded sports infrastructure at county level. This underlines the significance of supporting diverse sports disciplines to accelerate general sports infrastructure development.

Both counties recorded considerable increments in the diversity of sports disciplines and infrastructure following the KICOSCA Games. In Kericho County, there was a marked growth in pool tables, table tennis facilities, and football grounds, while Kisii County posted a substantial expansion in scrabble tables, football grounds, and table

tennis tables. The diffusion of sports disciplines in institutions emphasized the considerable influence of leading universities and stadiums in hosting various sporting events. Kericho Green Stadium and Gusii Stadium recorded the largest number of sports disciplines in their corresponding counties, followed by major educational institutions like Kisii and Kabianga Universities. These findings underscore the influence of institutional backing in promoting sports development and the importance of ongoing investment in various sports infrastructure.

6.2 Conclusions

The results suggest a strong positive link between the number of outfits involved in the KICOSCA Games and sports infrastructure development in Kericho and Kisii Counties. The strong correlation illustrates that as more teams participate, sports infrastructure development also increases. The takeaway is that more teams can increase demand for better facilities, triggering improvements and investment in sports infrastructure. The ToC rationalizes this dynamic by showing how more involvement in sports fuels the demand for improved infrastructure, resulting in strategic interventions and resource distribution to enable sports development. Therefore, it is logical to reject the null hypothesis (H01), confirming that the number of outfits in KICOSCA Games is strongly linked to sports infrastructure development in the counties.

The findings also show a strong and statistically consequential positive link between mobilization of financial resources and sports infrastructure development. This outcome emphasizes the critical influence of effective fundraising in improving sports facilities. More monetary investment supports the building, refurbishment, and modernization of sports infrastructure, eventually enhancing the quality of the sporting ecosystem. The ToC backs this association by showing how more funding

improves facilities, enabling long-term sports infrastructure development and improved service provision. Considering the profundity of this association, it is necessary to refute the null hypothesis (H02), affirming that fundraising during KICOSCA is strongly linked to sports infrastructure development in Kisii and Kericho Counties.

The study reveals a strong positive link between the diversity of sports disciplines in KICOSCA and sports infrastructure development. The statistically consequential association implies that more diverse sports disciplines inspire more investment in sports facilities to support diverse sporting requirements. It also suggests that diversifying sports disciplines can further improvements and development of sports infrastructure. According to the ToC, this dynamic is powered by the notion that diversifying sports disciplines increases the need for specialized facilities, triggering strategic investments that culminate in sustainable sports infrastructure development. Consequently, the null hypothesis (H03) must also be refuted, affirming that the diversity of sporting events in KICOSCA has a strong link to sports infrastructure development in Kericho and Kisii Counties.

6.2 Recommendations

6.2.1 Recommendations for Practice

6.2.1.1 Number of Teams and Development of Sports Facilities

The sports departments of county governments ought to proactively raise team involvement by undertaking systematic initiatives that foster local talent. The ToC posits that higher participation drives demand for improved facilities, resulting in strategic investments. Organizing tournaments at grassroots level, holding county-wide sports events, and creating school-based leagues will increase involvement and

strengthen the need for infrastructural improvements. Creating sports training hubs and academies will equip athletes with gear and organized training and coaching while augmenting the talent assembly line. Also, creating multi-sport infrastructure will support diverse disciplines and ensure sustainability and inclusivity. Greater participation will validate more sport infrastructure developments, since higher involvement will prompt the modernization and expansion of infrastructure. This systematic approach is consistent with the ToC, ensuring impactful and progressive advancement towards long-term sports infrastructure development objectives.

County sports departments should also collaborate with colleges, grassroots organizations and schools to sustain sports infrastructure development. The ToC stresses collaboration as critical to effective mobilization and use of resources. Common infrastructure use frameworks, funding programs, and coaching exchanges will maximize resources, giving athletes more opportunities. Counties should improve resource accessibility for marginalized populations, including persons with disabilities and youth by building inclusive sports infrastructure. Executing monitoring systems will promote data-oriented investments and align sports infrastructure development with higher participation rates. These efforts are consistent with the ToC because they convert participation into actual sports infrastructure improvements, promoting a sustainable sports habitat that always adapts to satisfy community needs.

6.2.1.2 Resource Mobilization and Development of Sports Facilities

The ToC hints that sustainable sports infrastructure development demands strategic and equitable resource mobilization and investment. County governments and the National Executive Council should explore financing beyond government disbursements by collaborating with corporate sponsors, global sports entities, and

private sector players. Tax incentives for enterprises investing in sports facilities can inspire private sector involvement and increase technical and financial backing. Organized investment policies must ensure fair fund allocation across various regions and disciplines, giving all athletes equal access to quality infrastructure. Honest budgetary practices and regular audits will improve accountability and deter resource misappropriation. By aligning funding mechanisms with the ToC, counties can methodically improve sports facilities, culminating in long-term enhancements in sustainability, accessibility and quality of facilities.

County governments ought to create distinct sports infrastructure development kitties to offer consistent financial backing for sports infrastructure maintenance and improvements. The ToC demonstrates the significance of self-sustaining fiscal frameworks in promoting the long-term growth of facilities. These kitties could be boosted by income from ticket sales, facility rentals and hosting sporting events, thus upholding sustainability. Other initiatives, including collaborations with educational entities and licensing and branding deals will generate more revenue. Enforcing organized fiscal policies and maintaining consistent fund disbursement will foster a vibrant sports habitat. By aligning sports infrastructure investments with the ToC, county governments and the National Executive Council can fuel talent development, fast-track the general development of Kenya's sports industry, and foster youth engagement.

6.2.1.3 Number of Sports Disciplines and Development of Sports Facilities

The ToC stresses that diversifying sports disciplines increases involvement, long-term sports infrastructure development, and more demand for infrastructure. County governments and the National Executive Council must diversify KICOSCA's sports disciplines to ensure infrastructure serves a wide variety of activities. Building

multipurpose sports infrastructure will leverage use and cultivate inclusive settings for diverse sporting demands. Expanding disciplines stimulates talent development, athlete competitiveness, and participation. Partnering with educational institutions, community entities and sports organizations will establish and facilitate emerging sports disciplines, ensuring infrastructure adapts to satisfy evolving demands. This is consistent with the ToC as higher sports involvement propels facility expansion, strategic investments in sports development, and policy changes.

To maintain sports infrastructure development, county governments and the National Executive Council must forge strategic alliances with national and global sports federations for financial and technical support. The ToC illustrates the influence of resource mobilization in fueling sports infrastructure improvements and maintaining long-term sustainability. More funding will enable construction and modernization of sports infrastructure to satisfy national and global benchmarks. Counties should also adopt organized sports programs, such as training for facility managers, referees, and coaches to sustain high-quality habitats. By aligning investments with the ToC, counties can create sustainable sports infrastructure, promoting economic development, higher participation in various sporting activities, and social cohesion across populations.

6.2.2 Recommendations for Policy

Policymakers must emphasize sports infrastructure development by incorporating sports infrastructure improvement into county and national development blueprints. Considering the strong link between the number of teams in KICOSCA and sports infrastructure development, policies must be formulated to foster team development at the grassroots level. This can be realized via more funding for community- and school-based sports initiatives, ensuring that more outfits engage in organized

tournaments. On top of this, policies should compel county governments to set aside a fixed proportion of their yearly budgets to sports infrastructure development, ensuring consistent funding of sports infrastructure improvements.

To improve resource mobilization for sports infrastructure, policymakers must implement regulatory blueprints that promote sponsorships, public-private partnerships (PPPs), and grant financing for sports infrastructure development. Legislative interventions must be adopted to augment private sector investments in sports infrastructure; these can encompass tax breaks for businesses that back sports infrastructure initiatives. Additionally, transparent financial accountability policies should be implemented to uphold clarity in fund disbursement and utilization. Finally, expanding KICOSCA's sports disciplines should be strengthened via policy changes and supporting counties to invest in various sporting endeavors. This will ensure the development of sports infrastructure to accommodate diverse disciplines and foster long-term sustainability and inclusivity in sports infrastructure development.

6.3 Areas for Future Research

The core aim of this study was to examine the effect of the Kenya Inter-County Games on sports infrastructure development in host counties, specifically Kericho and Kisii Counties. Consequently, it is advised that further research should be done to probe how the Kenya Inter-County Games affect sports infrastructure development in other counties. Also, the study showed that resource mobilization, the diversity of sports disciplines, and the number of teams were linked to sports infrastructure development. This implies that there could be other constructs affecting sports infrastructure development that were not discussed in this research. For this reason, future research efforts should go deeper into the additional factors contributing to sports infrastructure development.

6.4 Contribution to the Body of Knowledge

Having taken unique examination in the development of sports facilities in Kenya through the lenses of inter-county games, this study has made insightful contributions to the knowledge of sports management. It has introduced innovative interventions and strategies that can be optimized to address systematic challenges in the sports industry where sports facilities can be enhanced to the required standards in a progressive manner, from one county to the other. The specific demonstrations of how the inter-county games can spur resources mobilization and development of different sports facilities to meet the diverse demands of various sports disciplines are major examples of the rich local knowledge that has been added by this study.

REFERENCES

- Anagnostopoulos, C., Byers, T., & Shilbury, D. (2021). Corporate Social Responsibility and Sport Facility Development: A Global Perspective. *Sport Management Review*, 24(2), 187-202.
- Andersson, T. D., Getz, D., & Mykletun, R. J. (2020). Sports Events and Regional Development: The Role of Infrastructure and Community Involvement. *Journal of Sport & Tourism*, 24(2), 113-130.
- Awoma, C., Okakah, R. O. & Arainwu, G. (2015). Facilities/Equipment as Predictor of Sport Development in Edo State, Nigeria. *European Journal of Research in Social Sciences*, 3(3), 67-79.
- Babbie, E.R. (2017). *The Basics of Social Research*. Boston: Cengage Learning.
- Baker, S., & Rojek, C. (2019). *The social impact of sports events: Hosting the Olympics and World Cup*. Routledge.
- Barghchi, M., Omar D. B. & Aman, M. S. (2016). The impacts of sports facilities development on the urban growth of Kuala Lumpur federal territory, Malaysia. *International Conference on Science and Social Research*, 23, 1315-1319.
- Barghchi, M., Omar, D. B. & AzyyatiMarzukhi, M. (2011). *Sports Facilities Development: A Case Study of Malaysia*. Retrieved from <https://www.academia.edu>
- Bason, T., & Anagnostopoulos, C. (2022). Funding and Financing Models for Sports Infrastructure: Lessons from European Cities. *Journal of Sport Economics*, 23(3), 402-421.
- Caine, V., & Mill, J. (2016). *Essentials of community-based research*. Walnut Creek, CA: Left Coast Press.
- Chikere, P. (2022). *The impact of diversified sports disciplines on the development of sports infrastructure*. *African Journal of Sports Management*, 4(1), 26-35.
- Chirwa, G. (2021). *The role of resource mobilization in sports infrastructure development in Sub-Saharan Africa*. *Journal of Sports Development*, 5(2), 47-59.
- Creswell, J. W. (2014). *Research Design. Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage.

- Davidson, G. N., & Singer, C. E. (2024). Sports Facilities and Sports Development In Secondary Schools in Delta North Senatorial District. *Social Science & Medicine*, 220, 120-128.
- Dolles, H., & Söderman, S. (2021). Mega-Events and Sports Infrastructure Development: Lessons from Global Case Studies. *Sport in Society*, 24(6), 789-807.
- Duxbury, L., & Campbell, L. (2019). *Enhancing sports facility development through community engagement*. *International Journal of Sports Science*, 7(3), 112-119.
- Eime, R. M., Harvey, J. & Payne, W. R. (2017). The relationship of sport participation to provision of sports facilities and socioeconomic status: a geographical analysis. *Aust NZ J Public Health*, 41(3) 248-55.
- Gallucci, A. R. & Petersen, J. C. (2017). The Size and Scope of Collegiate Athletic Training Facilities and Staffing. *Journal of Athletic Training*, 52(8) 785–794.
- Gebremariam, K., & Berhanu, T. (2021). The influence of sports events on the development of sports facilities in Ethiopia. *Journal of Ethiopian Sports and Development*, 7(1), 55-70.
- Girginov, V., & Webb, T. (2019). Sport Policy and Governance: Local and International Perspectives on Infrastructure Development. *European Sport Management Quarterly*, 19(4), 468-487.
- Gitari, J. G. (2016). *Role of Sporting Activities in Tourism Development in Nairobi County*. Retrieved from <http://ir.mu.ac.ke>
- Gratton, C., & Preuss, H. (2020). Mega Events and Sports Infrastructure Legacy: Evaluating the Impact of Investment in Sports Facilities. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 12(2), 214-233.
- Greenfield, T. & Greener, S. (2016). *Research Methods for Postgraduates*. London: John Wiley Sons Limited.
- Hassan, R., & Okumus, F. (2022). *Strategic resource planning for sustainable sports facility development*. *Journal of Sport Policy and Management*, 8(4), 210-225.
- Herbold, V., Thees, H. & Philipp, J. (2020). The Host Community and Its Role in Sports Tourism—Exploring an Emerging Research Field. *Sustainability*, 12, 10488.
- Humphreys, B. R., & Zhou, L. (2021). The Impact of Sports Infrastructure on Economic and Social Development: Evidence from Multi-Sport Events. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 22(4), 519-538.

- Ibrahim, A. M, Gharbawi, A. E. & Salam, E. A. (2020). The Effect of the Quality of Services for Sports Facilities on the Intention to Use: Applying to Sports Facilities in the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport—Egypt. *Open Access Library Journal*, 7(11), 67-79.
- Jones, S. (2021). Sport infrastructure development and community benefits. *Journal of Sports Management*, 45(2), 134-148.
- Kamau, P., & Juma, F. (2020). *The state of sports facilities in urban Kenya: Challenges and solutions*. *Journal of Urban Development*, 9(2), 115-129.
- Kara, H. (2015). *Creative research methods in the social sciences: A practical guide*. Bristol: Policy Press.
- Karolina, T. & Lucyna, N. (2017). Role of Sports Facilities in the Process of Revitalization of Brownfields. *Materials Science and Engineering*, 245, 042063
- Keeler, Z. T. & Humphreys, B. R. (2021). The amenity value of sports facilities: evidence from the Staples Center in Los Angeles. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 22(7), 799-822.
- Kenya Inter-Counties Sports and Cultural Association. (2021). *KICOSCA Annual Report*. Nairobi: Government Press.
- Kessy, N. (2020). *The effectiveness of Monitoring and Evaluation of poverty reduction projects: A case study of TASAF in Kinondoni Municipal Council, Dar es Salaam* (Doctoral dissertation, The Open University of Tanzania).
- KICOSCA (2019). *Report on the 7th Edition Kenya Inter-counties Sports & Cultural Association (Kicosca) Games at Kericho County 2019*. Retrieved from <https://amazonkingi.co.ke>
- Kimani, J., & Mwai, P. (2022). The socio-economic impact of sports events in Kenya: A case study of the Nairobi International Marathon and KICOSCA games. *Journal of Sports Economics and Development*, 18(2), 105-118.
- Laing, K. & Todd, L. (2022). "Case Study 9 – Using a Collaborative Theory of Change Approach for Evaluating Out of School Learning. *Repositioning Out-of-School Learning*, 23, 109-120.
- Liu, D. (2016). Social Impact of Major Sports Events Perceived by Host Community. *International Journal of Sports Marketing and Sponsorship*, 17, 78-91.
- Maassoumeh, B., Omar, D. & Aman, M. S. (2009). Sports Facilities Development and Urban Generation. *Journal of Social Sciences*, 5, 10-28.

- Maina, L., & Gachoka, H. (2022). *Availability of sports facilities and community engagement in Kenya*. *Sports and Recreation Studies*, 6(1), 78-85.
- Metsamuuronen, J. (2017). *Essentials of Research Methods in Human Sciences*. London: SAGE Publications.
- Ministry of Youth Affairs, Creative Economy and Sports (2019). *Impact of Sports Events on Local Infrastructure*. Nairobi: Government Press.
- Misener, L., & Darcy, S. (2022). Inclusive Sports Infrastructure and Accessibility: A Global Review of Best Practices. *Journal of Sport for Development*, 10(3), 112-126.
- Misener, L., & Mason, D. S. (2020). Sport and Community Development: Examining the Link Between Team Participation and Infrastructure Investment. *Journal of Sport & Social Issues*, 44(2), 123-145.
- Mugo, M., & Mitei, M. (2021). *Expanding sports infrastructure in rural Kenya: A case study of football fields and community participation*. *Rural Sports Journal*, 3(2), 90-102.
- Mwangi, F., & Wanjiru, R. (2021). Improving sports facilities in Kenya through hosting sports events: Opportunities and challenges. *African Journal of Sports Infrastructure*, 19(1), 45-60.
- Mwangi, G., & Wanjiru, E. (2022). Sports facilities improvement in Kenyan counties: A case study of the impact of KICOSCA games on infrastructure. *African Journal of Sports and Development*, 19(4), 222-240.
- Mwangi, P. K. (2017). *Evaluation of Available Football Resources and Their Influence on Performance of Kenya Football Premier League Teams*. Retrieved from <https://ir-library.ku.ac.ke/bitstream>.
- Mwatelah, R., & Omwenga, F. (2019). *The need for diversified sports disciplines in Kenya: Expanding sports infrastructure*. *Journal of Sports Policy*, 2(4), 99-104.
- Naraine, M. L., & Parent, M. M. (2023). Sport Event Legacy and Infrastructure Development: A Global Analysis. *International Journal of Sport Policy and Politics*, 15(2), 220-237.
- Ng'ang'a, K. & Auma, S. (2016). A Case Study Of The Unsustainable Facilities Management Practices In Major Sports Stadia In Kenya; The Case Study Of Safaricom Sports Complex And Nyayo National Stadium In Nairobi City County *African Real Estate Society*, 130, 67-89.

- Njoroge, J. M., Atieno, L. & Vieira D. (2017). Sports Tourism and Perceived Socioeconomic Impact in Kenya: The Case of Machakos County. *Tourism and Hospitality Management*, 23(2), 195-217.
- Odhiambo, T., Ngugi, W., & Mutua, L. (2020). Sports events as a catalyst for infrastructural development in Kenya. *International Journal of Sports Management and Development*, 12(4), 210-223.
- Okafor, S., & Nwosu, O. (2020). The impact of sports events on economic development and infrastructure improvement in Nigeria. *Journal of African Sports Development*, 14(3), 150-162.
- Okyere, T., Abieraba, R. S. & Osman, A. (2019). An Assessment of Sport Facilities in Senior High Schools and Their Effects on Sports Development in the Tano North and South Districts of Ghana. *British Journal of Education*, 7(2), 121-139.
- Parker, M., & Tomlinson, A. (2023). Sport Facility Management: Challenges and Opportunities in the 21st Century. *Journal of Facility Management*, 19(1), 85-102.
- Preuss, H., & Schnitzer, M. (2021). Public-Private Partnerships in Sport Infrastructure Development: Lessons from International Case Studies. *Sport in Society*, 24(5), 678-695.
- Public Service Commission. (2020). *Promoting Sports and Cultural Exchange among County Employees*. Nairobi: Government Press.
- Razak, S. N., & Muhamad, T. A. (2022). Strategic sports planning in Malaysia and Qatar. *Malaysian Journal of Sport Science and Recreation (MJSSR)*, 18(1), 49-65.
- Reinholz, D. & Andrews, T. (2020). Change theory and theory of change: what's the difference anyway? *International Journal of STEM Education*, 7, 11-26.
- Rosenzweig, L., & Zhou, Y. Y. (2019). *Team and nation? How sports affect national and Pan-African identification in Kenya and Tanzania*. Working paper.
- Sayyd, S. M. & Nahary, A. M. (2022). Management of sports facilities and equipment in physical activities according to Saudi vision 2030. *Jurnal MensSana*, 7(2), 118-125.
- Smith, L. (2020). Legacy and sustainability in sports event hosting. *International Journal of Sports Development*, 29(4), 301-317.

- Sobry, C. & Wicker, P. (2020). The Economics of Sport Facilities: Financing Models and Their Impact on Participation. *European Journal of Sport Science*, 20(3), 377-390.
- Stokes, P. & Wall, T. (2017). *Research Methods*. New York: Macmillan International.
- Tadesse, D., & Mohammed, S. (2022). Sports events and resource mobilization for infrastructure development in Ethiopia. *Ethiopian Sports Journal*, 12(4), 122-137.
- Tapper, J. (2016). *The Challenges and Opportunities of Sports Facility Development by the Private Sector in New Zealand*. Retrieved from <https://researcharchive.lincoln.ac>
- Tesfaye, M. (2020). The role of sports events in enhancing infrastructure and community engagement in Ethiopia. *East African Journal of Sports*, 9(2), 98-109.
- Vermaak, H. & Caluwé, L. (2018). The Colors of Change Revisited: Situating and Describing the Theory and its Practical Applications. *Research in Organizational Change and Development*, 26, 167-216.
- Wang, J., Li, J., & Cheng, J. (2024). Spatial disparity of sports infrastructure development and urbanization determinants in China: evidence from the sixth National Sports Venues Census. *Applied Spatial Analysis and Policy*, 17(2), 573-598.
- Ware, V., Spaaij, R., & Stevens, M. (2019). Sports Participation and Infrastructure for Persons with Disabilities: Policy and Practice in the UK and Australia. *Sport, Education and Society*, 24(4), 389-406.
- Weiss, C. (2020). *Theory of Change: A critical review of its application in sports infrastructure*. *Journal of Developmental Policy*, 10(3), 52-61.
- Wicker, P., & Breuer, C. (2022). The Economic and Social Impact of Sports Infrastructure Investment: Evidence from Longitudinal Studies. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 23(4), 512-530.
- Wicker, P., Sonnenschein, S., & Weimar, D. (2022). The Economic Impact of Sports Participation and Facility Development: An International Perspective. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 23(5), 732-750.
- Williams, A., & Thompson, R. (2021). The economic benefits of hosting major sporting events. *Journal of Sports Economics*, 23(3), 267-282.
- Wilson, P., & Harrison, J. (2022). Sports events and long-term infrastructure planning: A global perspective. *Sports Economics Review*, 8(1), 85-102.

Yusuf, T. G. (2017). Impact of Sport Tourism on the Host Community: A Case Study of Nigerian Universities' Games. *Review of Tourism Sciences*, 12, 67-79.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: INFORMED CONSENT

KENYA INTER-COUNTY GAMES AND DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE HOST COUNTIES

The Purpose

I am Margaret Gati Wambura, a Masters student at Kenyatta University pursuing a Degree of Master of Science in Recreation and Sports Management. The purpose of the study is to examine the association between Kenya Inter-County Games and development of sports facilities in the host counties. The focus is on the association between number of teams and the development of sports facilities in the host Counties; establish the association between resource mobilization and sports facilities' development in the host counties; and examine the association between number of sports disciplines and the development of sports facilities in the host counties.

Procedures

Answering questions about the Kenya Inter-County Games and the expansion of sporting facilities in the host counties will be required of study participants. You will be given one questionnaire to complete to the best of your ability. During the filling of the questionnaire, you are free to ask any questions about the study. You will not be penalized if, at your discretion, you opt not to answer any question.

Discomforts and risks

Your participation in this research will involve a very minor risk. You will not feel uncomfortable when answering the questions because they are not personal or sensitive. However, if it makes you uncomfortable, you could choose not to respond to the questions.

It will take you around 15 minutes to complete the questionnaire.

Benefits

Participants will not receive any money or other immediate benefits. However, the data presented will be used by administrators and stakeholders to design policies that can enhance the construction of sports facilities in county governments.

Voluntary Participation and Withdrawal

Your participation in current study is entirely optional, and you are free to withdraw at any time if you change your mind. Any participant who does not answer any or all of the questions will not be penalized.

Confidentiality

The researcher promises to protect the confidentiality and identity of every participant in this study. The data collected during the study will be kept in a locked cabinet, and any electronic data will have a password set for usage in the learning purposes only.

Contact information

If you have any questions about the research, please call Margaret Gati Wambura at 0725082932. You can get in touch with the Kenyatta University research review committee if you have any issues about your rights as a study participant.

I do ask you to give your authorization to take part in the study now that you are aware of it and understand what it will entail.

Participant signature..... Date

Researcher’s signature..... Date

APPENDIX B: INTRODUCTION LETTER

RE: PERMISSION TO COLLECT ACADEMIC RESEARCH DATA

I am pursuing a degree of Master of Science in recreation and sports management at Kenyatta University. As one of the requirements for me to be awarded my degree, I am supposed to conduct a study which intends to solve the emerging problems in my area of specialization. Therefore, I intend to conduct a study to examine the association between Kenya Inter-County Games and development of sports facilities in the host counties (Kisii and Kericho Counties).

I hereby request for permission to collect academic research data which will enable me to achieve academic goals in my area of jurisdiction.

Yours Faithfully,

Margaret Gati Wambura

APPENDIX C: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR NEC MEMBERS

The questionnaire is structured to collect information from the members of NEC. The purpose of the study is to examine the association between Kenya Inter-County Games and development of sports facilities. The data collected will be treated with academic professionalism and with confidentiality. Kindly fill in the questionnaire below as directed.

SECTION A: General Information

1. How many years have you worked in your position?

5-6 years []

7-8 years []

9-10 years []

11-12years []

2. Did you participate in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii or Kericho?

Kericho []

Kisii []

Both []

I did not participate []

SECTION B: Number of Sports Disciplines

3. What was the number of sports disciplines in Kisii and Kericho Counties during KICOSCA games?

Kisii

Kericho.....

APPENDIX D: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR STAFF IN SPORTS' DEPARTMENTS

The questionnaire is structured to collect data from staff in sports' departments in your department. The purpose of the study is to examine the effect of Kenya Inter-County Games on development of sports facilities. The data collected will be treated with academic professionalism and with confidentiality. Kindly fill in the questionnaire below as directed.

SECTION A: General Information

1. How many years have you worked in your position?
 - 5-6 years
 - 7-8 years
 - 9-10 years
 - 11-12years

2. Did you participate in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in your county?
 - Kericho
 - Kisii
 - Both
 - I did not participate

SECTION B: Resource Mobilization

SECTION B: Development of sports facilities

1. How many people could your institution host for games (spectators and participants) before and after KICOSCA games?

Before After.....

2. How many facilities (fields, courts, tables or arenas) did you have for the following sports disciplines before and after the KICOSCA games?

	Before	After
Athletics		
Football		
Netball		
Volleyball		

Pool table		
Badminton		
Table tennis		
Squash		
Basket ball		
Ajua		
Scrabble		
Para athletics		
Tug of war		

APPENDIX E: QUESTIONNAIRE FOR MANAGEMENT OF INSTITUTIONS

The questionnaire is structured to collect information from management of institutions involved in KICOSCA games held in Kisii and Kericho Counties. The purpose of the study is to examine the effect of Kenya Inter-County Games on development of sports facilities in the host counties. The collected will be treated with academic professionalism and with confidentiality. Kindly fill in the questionnaire below as directed.

SECTION A: General Information

1. How many years have you worked in your position?
5-6 years
7-8 years
9-10 years
11-12 years
2. Did you participate in the Kenya Inter-County Sports and Cultural Association (KICOSCA) Games in Kisii or Kericho?
Kericho
Kisii
Both
I did not participate

SECTION B: Development of sports facilities

3. How many people could your institution host for games (spectators and participants) before and after KICOSCA games?
Before After.....
4. How many facilities (fields, courts, tables or arenas) did you have for the following sports disciplines before and after the KICOSCA games?

	Before	After
Athletics		
Football		
Netball		
Volleyball		
Pool table		

Badminton		
Table tennis		
Squash		
Basket ball		
Ajua		
Scrabble		
Para athletics		
Tug of war		

APPENDIX F: DATA COLLECTION CHECKLIST

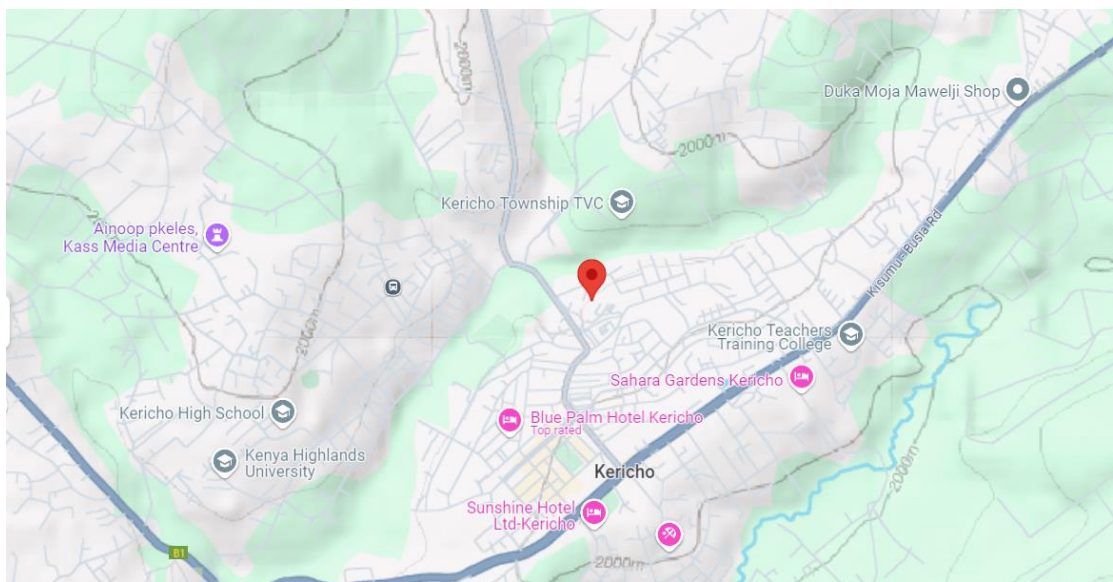
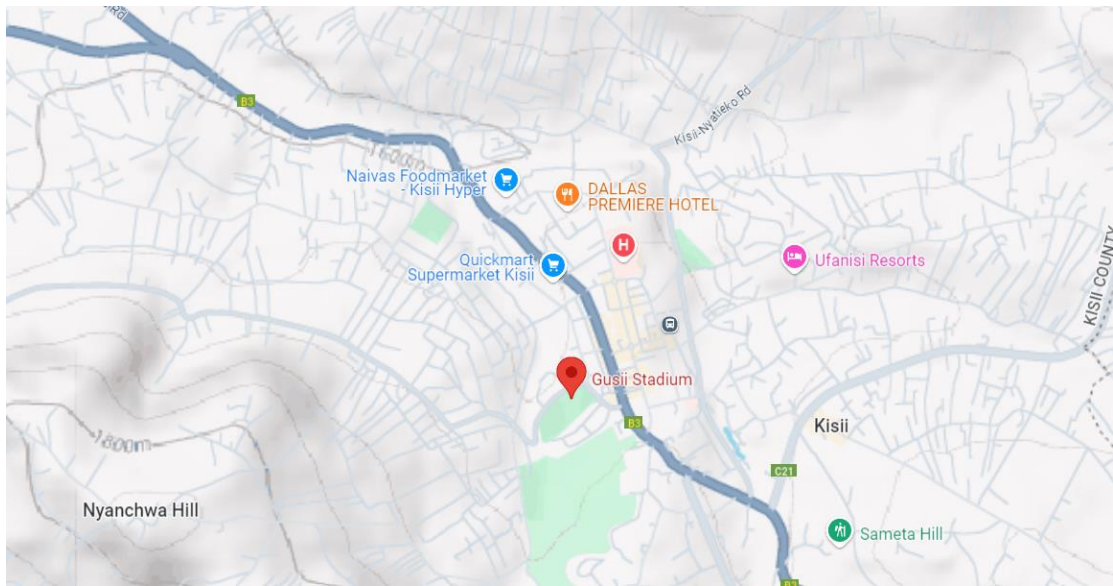
Kericho County		
Variable	Indicators	No.
Number of Teams	Number of counties represented in the games	
	Number of Teams Participating	
Resource Mobilization	Total budget	
	Total amount of funds mobilized	
Number of Sports Disciplines	Total number of disciplines featured	
	Athletics Before KICOSCA Games	
	Athletics After KICOSCA Games	
	Football fields Before KICOSCA Games	
	Football fields After KICOSCA Games	
	Netball fields Before KICOSCA Games	
	Netball fields After KICOSCA Games	
	Volleyball fields Before KICOSCA Games	
	Volleyball fields After KICOSCA Games	
	Pool table Before KICOSCA Games	
	Pool table After KICOSCA Games	
	Scrabble table Before KICOSCA Games	
	Scrabble table After KICOSCA Games	
	Badminton Before KICOSCA Games	
Badminton After KICOSCA Games		
Development of Sports Facilities	Table Tennis Before KICOSCA Games	
	Table Tennis After KICOSCA Games	
	Capacity (Seating capacity) Before KICOSCA Games	
	Capacity (Seating capacity) After KICOSCA Games	
	Number of accessible sports facilities Before KICOSCA Games	
	Number of accessible sports facilities After KICOSCA Games	
Kisii County		
Variable	Indicators	No.
Number of Teams	Number of counties represented in the games	
	Number of Teams Participating	
Resource Mobilization	Total budget	
	Total amount of funds mobilized	
Number of Sports Disciplines	Total number of disciplines featured	
	Athletics Before KICOSCA Games	
	Athletics After KICOSCA Games	
	Football fields Before KICOSCA Games	
	Football fields After KICOSCA Games	
	Netball fields Before KICOSCA Games	
	Netball fields After KICOSCA Games	

	Volleyball fields Before KICOSCA Games	
	Volleyball fields After KICOSCA Games	
	Pool table Before KICOSCA Games	
	Pool table After KICOSCA Games	
	Scrabble table Before KICOSCA Games	
	Scrabble table After KICOSCA Games	
	Badminton Before KICOSCA Games	
	Badminton After KICOSCA Games	
	Table Tennis Before KICOSCA Games	
	Table Tennis After KICOSCA Games	
Development of Sports Facilities	Capacity (Seating capacity) Before KICOSCA Games	
	Capacity (Seating capacity) After KICOSCA Games	
	Number of accessible sports facilities Before KICOSCA Games	
	Number of accessible sports facilities After KICOSCA Games	

County	Name of the Institution	Variable	No.
		Athletics Before KICOSCA Games	
		Athletics After KICOSCA Games	
		Football fields Before KICOSCA Games	
		Football fields After KICOSCA Games	
		Netball fields Before KICOSCA Games	
		Netball fields After KICOSCA Games	
		Volleyball fields Before KICOSCA Games	
		Volleyball fields After KICOSCA Games	
		Pool table Before KICOSCA Games	
		Pool table After KICOSCA Games	
		Scrabble table Before KICOSCA Games	
		Scrabble table After KICOSCA Games	
		Badminton Before KICOSCA Games	
		Badminton After KICOSCA Games	
		Table Tennis Before KICOSCA Games	
		Table Tennis After KICOSCA Games	

		Number of people that could be hosted Before KICOSCA Games	
		Number of people that could be hosted After KICOSCA Games	

APPENDIX G: LOCATION OF THE STUDY



APPENDIX H: RESEARCH APPROVAL LETTER



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 020-8704150

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

Internal Memo

FROM: Executive Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 8th December, 2022

TO: Ms. Margaret Gati Wambura
C/o Department of Recreation and
Sports Management

REF: H108/OI/CTY/26782/14

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROPOSAL

=====

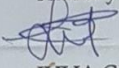
This is to inform you that Graduate School Board, at its meeting on **24th November, 2022**, approved your Research Proposal for the M.Sc. Degree entitled, **"Influence of Kenya Inter-County Games on Development of Sports Facilities in the Host Counties."**

You may now proceed with your Data collection, subject to clearance with the Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology & Innovation.

As you embark on your data collection, please note that you will be required to submit to Graduate School completed Supervision Tracking and Progress Report Forms per semester. The Forms are available at the University's Website under Graduate School webpage downloads.

Also, please ensure that you publish article(s) from your thesis before submitting it to Graduate School for examination as per the Commission for University Education and Kenyatta University guidelines.

Thank you.


JULIA GITU

FOR: EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL

CC. Chairman, Recreation and Sports Management Department
Supervisors:

1. Dr. Florence Gitau
C/o Department of Recreation & Sports Management
Kenyatta University
2. Dr. David Muigai
C/o Department of Recreation & Sports Management
Kenyatta University

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

E-mail: dean-graduate@ku.ac.ke

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 020-8704150

Our Ref: H108/OL/CTY/26782/2014

DATE: 8th December, 2022

Director General,
National Commission for Science, Technology
and Innovation
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI

Dear Sir/Madam,

**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR MS. MARGARET GATI WAMBURA –
REG. NO. H108/OL/CTY/26782/2014**

I write to introduce Ms. Margaret Gati Wambura who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. She is registered for M.Sc. degree programme in the Department of Recreation & Sports Management.

Ms. Wambura intends to conduct research for a M.Sc. thesis Proposal entitled, “Influence of Kenya Inter-County Games on Development of Sports Facilities in the Host Counties.”

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'E. Kimani', written over a horizontal line.

**PROF. ELISHIBA KIMANI
EXECUTIVE DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL**

APPENDIX J: ETHICAL REVIEW (RESEARCH APPROVAL)



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY CENTRE FOR RESEARCH ETHICS AND SAFETY

Fax: 8711242/8711575
Email: chairman.kuere@ku.ac.ke
Nairobi, 00100

P. O. Box 43844,

Tel: 8710901/12

Website: www.ku.ac.ke
Our Ref: KU/ERC/APPROVAL/VOL.1

Date: 23rd /01/2023

Margaret Gati Wambura
P.O Box 43844, 00100
Nairobi.

Dear Ms. Wambura,

APPLICATION NUMBER: PKU/2651/11775- INFLUENCE OF KENYA INTER-COUNTY GAMES ON DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE HOST COUNTIES

This is to inform you that **KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE** has reviewed and approved your above research proposal. Your application approval number is **PKU/2651/11775**. The approval period is **23rd /01/2023 to 23rd /01/2024**

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 **KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE**
- 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 **KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE** within 72 hours of notification
- iv. Any changes, anticipated or otherwise that may increase the risks or affected safety or welfare of study participants and others or affect the integrity of the research must be reported to **KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE** 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 **KENYATTA UNIVERSITY ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE**

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.

To serve you better, researchers are kindly requested to access and complete a customer feedback form and sent it back online as you continue with research and upon completion of data collection found on the following website link;
(https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1ytWefDwvyz5h1oz_VIn0xbxg3uGdIDzMXFWNDsMrRPO/edit?usp=sharing)


Yours sincerely




Prof. Judith Kimiywe

Director: Centre for Research Ethics and Safety

APPENDIX K: NACOSTI PERMIT



REPUBLIC OF KENYA




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

Ref No: **815244**

Date of Issue: **01/February/2023**


RESEARCH LICENSE



This is to Certify that Ms. MARGARET GATI WAMBURA of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research as per the provision of the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 (Rev.2014) in Kericho, Kisii on the topic: INFLUENCE OF KENYA INTER-COUNTY GAMES ON DEVELOPMENT OF SPORTS FACILITIES IN THE HOST COUNTIES for the period ending : 01/February/2024.


License No: **NACOSTI/P/23/23420**

Applicant Identification Number **815244**



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

Verification QR Code



NOTE: This is a computer generated License. To verify the authenticity of this document, Scan the QR Code using QR scanner application.

See overleaf for conditions

THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION ACT, 2013 (Rev. 2014)
Legal Notice No. 108: The Science, Technology and Innovation (Research Licensing) Regulations, 2014

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