

**DETERMINANTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTY FUNDED
HEALTHCARE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN MACHAKOS COUNTY,
KENYA**

HENRY NYORO MWANGI (*BSC*)

C153/CTY/PT/25812/2018

**A RESEARCH PROJECT SUBMITTED TO THE SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES
AND SOCIAL SCIENCES IN PARTIAL FULFILMESNT OF THE
REQUIREMENT FOR THE AWARD OF THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF
PUBLIC POLICY AND ADMINISTRATION, KENYATTA UNIVERSITY**

2022

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION PAGE

Declaration by Student

This is exclusively my project not submitted for the award of a degree at any higher institution of learning.

Signature:Date:

Henry Nyoro Mwangi
C153/CTY/PT/25812/2018

Declaration by Supervisor

This Project is presented for marking with my consensus as the Supervisor.

Signature:Date:

Dr. Jane Njoroge
The Department of Public Policy and Administration,
School of Humanities and Social Sciences
Kenyatta University.

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my partners Elizabeth Wangari and Lucy Kalondu for their support not forgetting my children Redempter, Robert, Josephat and Tiffany for being there for me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First and foremost, I thank the Almighty God for his grace throughout my entire study period. I give my earnest gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Jane NjorogeGakenia for the direction, encouragement and wise counsel throughout this period, your suggestions and corrections gave my proposal a course that led to it taking a professional form.

ABSTRACT

The government of Kenya has made exponential services to upscale the health sector in county through devotional seeded projects. However, project implementation in the 47 counties has never been successful at a rate of 55% due to a variety of prevalent barriers such as political influence of construction projects, terrible condition to foster infrastructure, weak technology, decreased citizen involvement and an unavailability of funds, among others. In Machakos County, there are many stalled health facilities construction projects which are stalled depriving the natives the much-needed health care services. The intentions aimed to point out determinants for implementation of county funded healthcare construction projects in Machakos County, Kenya. Specifically, objectives of the research were; First to evaluate the effect of project funding on the government funded construction implementation projects in Machakos County. Secondly, to determine the effect of procurement procedures on the government funded construction implementation projects in Machakos County. Thirdly, to investigate the effect of community engagement on the government funded construction implementation projects in Machakos County. The project implementation, agency and stakeholder's theories were applied. Descriptive research was considered and the target was 39 health projects initiated in 7 Machakos sub-counties. Purposive sampler gave opportunities to collect on the subject matter from participants aided by systematic random selection. The study adopted census whereby the whole target population was considered in data collection. Hence the sample size was 132. Questionnaires and interview schedules were deployed as research instruments. Descriptive and inferential interpreted data and formed inferences. The outcomes revealed a mixed array of responses is an indication of mismatch on proper monitoring of stalled projects in the county. The concerns of procurement were evident and critical to project success. Part of the depicted sentiments was on accountability of projects that was dimmed by poor monitoring and evaluation. Community participation or engagement has proven to spearhead success of projects through regular assessments and accountability by contractors. Many projects in local areas that tend to fail are majorly led by segregating the community role. Therefore, the study recommends that proper monitoring and evaluation to be done across all phases of implementation for the Machakos county funded projects. The tendering process should be open to promote adequate competitiveness of skilled personnel to execute contractual projects in county. All the stakeholder parties should play their roles in the procurement for the project management. Health funded projects should be decentralized to all regions rather being centralized to county management to involve various stakeholders.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION AND RECOMMENDATION PAGE	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
ABSTRACT	v
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vi
LIST OF TABLES	ix
LIST OF FIGURES	x
ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS	xi
OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS	xii
CHAPTER ONE	1
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the study.....	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	4
1.3 Objectives of the study	5
1.4 Research Questions	6
1.5 Justification and Significance of the study	6
1.6 Scope and limitation.....	7
1.7 Organization of the study	7
CHAPTER TWO	9
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
2.1 Introduction.....	9
2.2 Empirical Literature Review.....	9
2.2.1 Implementation of Funded Government Construction Projects.....	9
2.2.2 Funding and Implementation of Construction Projects by Government	10
2.2.3 Procurement Procedures and Implementation of Government Funded Construction Projects.....	11
2.2.4 Community Participation and Implementation on Government Construction Projects.....	12

2.3 Theoretical Framework	13
2.3.1 The Stakeholder theory	13
2.3.2 Theory of Project Implementation	14
2.3.3 Agency Theory	15
2.4 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps	17
2.5 Conceptual Framework	19
CHAPTER THREE.....	20
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	20
3.1 Introduction.....	20
3.2 Research Design.....	20
3.3 Target Population	20
3.6 Sample Techniques and sampling size	21
3.7 Research instruments.....	21
3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments	21
3.10 Data collection Procedures	22
3.11 Data Analysis	22
3.12 Logistical and Ethical considerations	23
CHAPTER FOUR	25
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION.....	25
4.1 Response rate	25
4.2 Gender and Education level of respondents	25
4.3 Work Title.....	26
4.4 Number of Years of Service	27
4.5 Project Funding	27
4.5.1 Project Funding Qualitative Analysis	27
4.5.2 Project Funding Descriptive Analysis	28
4.6 Procurement Procedures	30
4.6.1 Procurement Procedures Qualitative Analysis	30
4.6.2 Procurement Procedures Descriptive Analysis	30
4.7 Community Engagement	33

4.7.1 Community Engagement Qualitative Analysis	33
4.7.2 Community Engagement Descriptive Analysis.....	33
4.8 Implementation of Health Projects.....	35
4.8.1 Implementation of Health Projects Qualitative Analysis.....	35
4.8.2 Implementation of Health Projects Descriptive Analysis	35
4.9 Inferential Statistics.....	37
4.9.1 Regression Model Summary	37
4.9.2 Analysis of Variance Results Anova	37
4.9.3 Coefficients	38
4.10 Specific Objective One: Project Funding	39
4.11 Specific Objective Two: Procurement Procedures	40
4.12 Specific Objective Three: Community Engagement.....	41
CHAPTER FIVE	42
SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	42
5.1 Introduction	42
5.2 Summary	42
5.3 Conclusions	44
5.4 Recommendations for Policy Practice	45
5.5 Recommendations for Further Study.....	45
REFERENCES	47
APPENDICES	58
Appendix I: Letter of introduction.....	58
Appendix III: Research Questionnaire.....	59
Appendix IV: Research Interview schedule	66
Appendix V: Approval of Research Project Proposal from Kenyatta University Graduate School.....	69
Appendix VI: Research Authorization Letter from Kenyatta University Graduate School.....	70
Appendix VII: Research Authorization from County Commission Machakos.....	71
Appendix VIII: Research Permit	72

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Summary of Literature gaps	17
Table 3.1 Target population	20
Table 4.1: Education Levels of Respondents	26
Table 4.2: Work Title	26
Table 4.3: Project Funding Descriptive Analysis.....	28
Table 4.4: Procurement Procedures Descriptive Analysis.....	31
Table 4.5: Effect of procurement on project implementation and construction	32
Table 4.6 Community Engagement Descriptive Analysis	34
Table 4.7 Implementation of Health Projects Descriptive Analysis	35
Table 4.8 Regression Model Summary	37
Table 4.9: Anova Results	37
Table 4.10: Coefficients Table	39

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework	19
Figure 4.1: Number of Years of Service	27

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CDF	:	Constituency Development Funds
ESP	:	Economic stimulus Programme
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GOK	:	Government of Kenya
ICPAK	:	Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya
ICT	:	Information Communication and Technology
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
KPLS	:	Key Performing Indicators
KURA	:	Kenyan Urban Roads Authority,
LAPPSET	:	Lamu Port, South Sudan, Ethiopia Transport
NDDC	:	Niger Delta Development Commission Community
NUH	:	National University Hospital
ROK	:	Republic of Kenya
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
WASH	:	Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Communityengagement	Local initiatives where people identify their needs and desires, form and act to implement their solutions
Funding	Provision of resources for fully project executions
Implementation	Making the plans to become actions
Procurement	Is the process of locating, negotiating, and brand tracking, services, or works from a third parties
Procurement procedure	Guidelines directing the process of purchasing or suppling services or stuff
Project	Tasks to be undertaken to accomplish a target outcome
Project implementation	It entails the execution of a project

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Globally, delays are a constant feature of the construction industry, particularly in the public sector. Poor site management, skilled labor shortages, unworkable project schedules, employee absenteeism, adjustments in design due to construction errors, and accidents resulting from nonexistent site safety standards are all factors that contribute to project delays, according to (Nihan, 2012). Construction projects are deemed 'successful' when they are done in time, on budget, and to the quality standard (Ritz 1994). According to Enshassi (2009), delays are one of the variables impacting project outcomes. To date, the major factors affecting project performance in both developed and developing countries have been identified as shared building domain troubles and stretch (Sullivan, Harms 1986; Kaming et al. 1997; Ling et al. 2004; Sambasivan, 2007).

In Turkey, building industry has great impact on a robust macroeconomic. There stays critical effect of timely finishing projects within the plan. They also stated that the most frequent causes of deadline extensions are material changes, followed by payment delays and cash flow issues. Funding variables were discovered as being the most common problem in construction delays in Turkey, while environmental factors were discovered to be the least common (Kazaz, 2012).

In Malaysia price and period overruns on buildings are a major issue for locals. The key idea behind the construction industry's persistent timing problem is that it is primarily (in a significant manner, by and large) determined by the economic circumstances of owners

and contractors. The most significant factors were poor design and material changes, payment delays, cash flow issues, and contractor financing issues. Cost plus delays are minimal in infrastructure sector, mainly in most developing nations (Odeck, 2004).

A survey performed by Kaming et al. (1997) on the delay factors in 31 skyscrapers in Indonesia showed that poor labor productivity, redesigns, resource shortages, and poor planning are the most likely reasons of delays. According to a study conducted by (Sweis, 2008) on the causes of project disruptions in Jordanian residential projects, financial issues by the contractors and a huge portion of change orders by the customer are the foremost problem in construction delays. According to Sambivan and Soon (2007), project delays result in cost and time overruns, dispute civil lawsuits, and even construction alienation.

Hanson (2003) investigated the causes of customer discontent in the South African building industry and discovered, dispute, shoddy work not to leave contractor ineptness are among influences that had a negative impact on project success. The major factors limiting successful completion of the projects in South Africa are quality standards and the mindset towards service (Mbachu and Nkando 2007). Frimpong and Oluwoye (2003) aver that project funding, market circumstances, and supply of materials were the three major causes of delays and cost overruns in Ghana. Remon (2013) discovered that disruptions are in various building projects in Egypt, causing significant losses to the parties in the construction. Delays commonly result in the following outcomes: early project completion, additional expense and interruption of work, lost productivity, third-party claims, and contract abdication or cessation.

Kenya Vision 2030's primary goal for the construction industry is to boost its participation to the gross national product by 10% annually, propelling Kenya to become Africa's economic and industrial hub (ICPAK, 2018). The construction industry contributes significantly to Kenya's GDP and thus plays an important role in defining wealth creation. Kenya is currently experiencing a property boom, which can be attributed to previous worse infrastructure investment, combined with inhabitants expansion (ICPACK, 2013).

According to World Bank (2013), Just 21% new projects are executed effectively and successfully, 45 percent are failing or been neglected. Tribalism and clientelism in board hiring, a lack of potable water, poor planning and cultural beliefs, corruption and a lack of power stakeholder involvement are some of the variables influencing project delivery. This has consistently hampered the country's appropriate implementation of development projects.

Machakos County currently ranks third in the World Bank group's trading across borders in 2016 and banks on major impactful infrastructure development such as the Konza Technology City for the nation's progress and expansion. Other sited projects include the construction of academic institutions, such as the Machakos Youth Polytechnic, as well as tourist industry projects such as the Machakos People's Park. Road projects include the Junction Machakos Road, hospital construction, solid waste disposal, and a water supply system (GOK, 2013).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

GoK (2014) draws ever since the adoption of the new constitution in 2010, the country has made significant progress in infrastructure projects, learning water systems, public works, SME projects, and overall industrial growth. Kenya's 47 devolved governments have their own improvement outlines, they financially support a portion of the projects, and they frequently receive financial deficits from the national government of up to 35 percent of the overall government budget. However, a study by Devolution ministry (2013) revealed that counties made good advances in their projects, including the incorporation of ICT in project development. Even so, project execution in the 47 counties has never been successful at a rate of 55% due to a variety of prevalent barriers such as political influence of construction projects, terrible condition to foster infrastructure, weak technology, decreased citizen involvement and an unavailability of funds, among others (ROK, 2013).

As per Kagiri&Wainaina(2013), development projects for Kenyan county governments stagnates or requires longer time than anticipated owing to multiple determinants in the regions. According to the World Bank (2013), 52 percent of roads, water tanks, school facilities, and healthcare construction in TaitaTaveta, Garissa, Kilifi, Kwale, Kitui, Kisii, and Makueni counties failed due to insufficient financial means, decaying infrastructure, soaring insecurity cases, prevailing political disagreements, misappropriation of funds, and or malfeasance.

According to Onyango (2013), only 21% of county-initiated developments have been quickly and productively executed. However, 45 percent are on a shaky path, and the

remainder was either neglected or ceased. Favoritism, partisanship in county employment boards, low access to technology, traditional views, bad local law, gender inequality, corruption, worse infrastructure, and low educational attainment are one of the main derailers mentioned in such projects. As a result, successful implementation of building projects in the counties has been hampered.

Per the Auditor's General Report (2017), the Ministry of Health and Emergency Services in Machakos County launched several healthcare facilities initiatives valued at 418, 958, 650 in prior years. At the time of audit, the county had paid a total of Kshs. 140,129,207 towards those facilities, leaving a balance of Kshs. 278,829,443 unpaid. The projects had come to a halt, depriving the public of muchneeded health care. Due to the resurgence of problems in project failure rates 47 percent in entrusted units, the purpose was to probe successful implementation challenges in Machakos County of health sector projects.

1.3 Objectives of the study

- i. To evaluate the effect of project funding on the government funded construction implementation projects in Machakos County.
- ii. To determine the effect of procurement procedures on the government funded construction implementation projects in Machakos County.
- iii. To investigate the effect of community engagement on the government funded construction implementation projects in Machakos County.

1.4 Research Questions

- i. How does project funding affect government funded construction projects implementation in Machakos County?
- ii. To what degree does procurement procedures affect government funded construction projects implementation in Machakos County?
- iii. To what degree does community engagement affect government funded construction projects implementation in Machakos County?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the study

Majority of the health facilities construction projects in Machakos County are stalled and hence deprive the members of the public, the much-needed health services. Due to this, the researcher will therefore aim at examining constraints that limit the successful and complete implementation of construction developments projects in the health sector, Machakos County, Kenya.

The study report will be of great assistance to the county governments since it will enable them to establish the determinants of successful project implement. The assumption is that the study will be useful to the project management teams in other counties with regard to key issues to consider to facilitate the successful construction of projects in their respective counties. The study findings will also be of great assistance to policy makers in their process of policy formulation which is meant to be evidence grounded. Academicians will also use the findings in reviewing literature.

1.6 Scope and limitation

The study will be limited to the sub-counties with stalled health facilities construction projects in Machakos County, that is; Masinga, Yatta, Athi-river, Kathiani, Machakos town, Mwala and Matungulu sub counties. It will also be limited to the respondents with necessary information regarding the projects who include; sub-county administrators, ward administrators, village administrators, building consultants, project delivery, monitoring and evaluation officers Machakos County, procurement officer from the ministry of health Machakos County, county contractors and project managers.

It was difficult for the researcher to locate some respondents in the field because some of them moved to other counties after the projects stalled. As a result, the researcher set up an appointment with them to deliver the questionnaire forms. Some respondents were hesitant to provide truthful data because they suspected the researcher of having a nefarious motive in conducting the study. As a result, the researcher indicated the study's purpose and assured them that the information they provided would be kept private.

1.7 Organization of the study

The study will be structured in five distinct chapters. Chapter one will present background information on the status of construction projects in Machakos County. It will also highlight the research objectives, and the study's significance.

Chapter two will contain a detailed empirical review on previous studies done on construction projects with a biased in determinants of implementation of government funded construction process like funding, community engagement, and procurement procedures and staff competence.

Chapter three will highlight the research methodology used to accomplish the study while chapter four will include data presentation and the analysis of the study.

Chapter five will include a synopsis of the findings, limitations, recommendations and conclusion.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Introduction

Empirical framework, theoretic framework and conceptual outline are documented in this chapter.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

2.2.1 Implementation of Funded Government Construction Projects

Brown and Thyer (2010) define project delivery implementation as a balance of quality, time, and cost, a phenomenon called as the triple constraint. These components include an accurate representation of the performance pointers. To determine if such a project has been successfully, return to the initial planning quality (performance), time, and cost goals and assess how well each has been met independently.

Fernando, (2009) unearthed that there is a lopsided development among countries, states, and city governments in all of these nations in his comparative evaluation of the development production variables in Austria, India, Malaysia, and the United States. The primary reasons for the diverse development of counties, even though they operate from the same countries, are: financial resource availability, natural available resources, county/state bylaws, rates of imposed infrastructure, safety, politics, climatic factors, cultural issues, corruption, and educational factors.

Infrastructure projects in Africa is a critical driver of growth in relation to implementing countries' competitive edge and assisting in integrating the continent into the global

budget, thereby promoting sustainable development and social comprehensive economic growth. African leaders and government agencies used the program for infrastructure development in Africa like regional outline.

Throughout, Tanzania has initiated a series of development programs that have resulted in local development practices. As a result, significant development initiatives in mainland Tanzania and the Zanzibar Islands were recognized, sponsored, and executed. Government technically possesses infrastructure tasks in Kenya. Because large investments in building infrastructure are required for economic growth and agreement that counties involvement in the controls are critical (Tsekpo and Hudson, 2012).

2.2.2Funding and Implementation of Construction Projects by Government

Kogi (2013) investigated the effectiveness of the Economic Stimulus Programmeimplementation using a test case of a building project in Nairobi County. Variations in construction format, contractor picking, project financing, project controlling costs and planning, according to the study, affect construction tasks implementation. The gap is caused by both the context and the parameters under consideration.

Omara (2015) conducted research on the elements of execution of government-funded infrastructure projects in Lamu County, Kenya. Only six of 71 government-funded constructions were within timeframes. Adequate funding is critical for construction end. It was also revealed that project plans play captions roles in project promotion.

Construction project implementation is aided by good procurement procedures and governance.

Owuor (2016) interrogated factors that influence construction project completion in Kenya, and looked at state building projects in Nairobi. Results reveal that political interference has unappreciated control on accomplishment of construction projects. During the implementation phase, the majority of government-funded projects face financial constraints. Furthermore, modern management approaches in construction projects are required, and they recognize that construction procedure is required for administration of public building construction projects.

Wangui and Mbugua (2018) used Kiambu County to examine the variables on the execution of county development-funded projects. They determined how funding and politics affect the execution of county-funded development activities. One of the primary factors that affect strategy execution on development-funded projects in Kiambu County was discovered to be project funding and political concerns.

2.2.3 Procurement Procedures and Implementation of Government Funded Construction Projects

In Nigeria, Ogunsanmi (2013) initiated research on the procurement-related variables on the performance of construction projects. Structured survey picked data on procurement selection factors, to define effects or predictors of procurement choice on project performance. The snowball sampling strategy ascertained the sample size. Outcomes

were that public procurement impacts highly on project on goings with selective tendering coming in second and bargained tendering coming in third.

Khisa (2015) assessed procurement processes effects to successful delivery of road public construction projects, with a particular focus on Bungoma South Sub-County. The study's purpose was to assess how client selection process, control laws in selection criteria, procurement monitoring regulations, tender process procedure, and quality control impact road completion of the project in Bungoma South Sub County. The study's findings revealed that the tendering and client picking impacted the accomplishment of road construction projects.

Luka (2016) undertook research on the impact of government procurement procedures on road construction project delivery in Machakos County, with a focus on the Kenyan Urban Roads Authority (KURA). The study's findings revealed a causative link between implementation and valuation. Procuring negotiations were discovered to affect the achievement of road developments in Machakos. Furthermore, project delivery and procuring techniques were linked.

2.2.4 Community Participation and Implementation on Government Construction Projects

Havugimana (2013) engrossed communal execution in Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene project from start stage and saw it was slow. The achievements were because of mobilization of society to participate during implementation. The researchers also

concluded that during the selection of the project, the community had not taken part in decisions.

According to (Ofuoku 2011), many causes are depicted explaining why communities are left out in development decisions. They entail economy, professionalism and power granted to overseers and controllers. The challenge is met to offer communities opportunities to engage

Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) proved no involvement in the CDF project managing in Mwea, the results in 2013 were similar. The 2015 analysis by Adesida and Okunlola indicates that participants adequately knew effects of the contributions of the communal on rural infrastructure development in Nigeria and involved them in implementing the NDDC projects in the rural community. Citizens' immersion through projects ownership and membership lead to sustainability and overall improvement of community work

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 The Stakeholder theory

Portrays connections between firm owners and overseers who give their resources such as time to enhance collaboration. The Ideologies of the theory consider that company plus many stakeholders lead to specific decisions. Consistent groups connect with the firm in respective techniques. Parties linked proves of high value to such firms as they give the reason for existence. The pronouncements undertaken hovers across all who interact in any form with the company (Kirsi, 2010).

Use of the theory yield positive relationship hence nurturing expected returns to involved parties. Treating all stakeholders like sponsors and executors as valued contributors enhance realizations. Personnel will be stirred to meet projections. This contributes to satisfied contractors as well as the donors of the projects and eventually the general public rips more benefits of well accomplished projects. It is a tough call though to treat all stakeholders equitably hence some remain unsatisfied and raising concerns.(Cummings, L. and Patel, C. 2009).

The research views both internal and the external stakeholders of government-sponsored building projects. The first concerns the direct beneficiaries, who have successfully implemented the need identified by the government. Projects handicaps rob the community of their envisioned usage. Contractors plus specialists rescind or make their respect on how they demeanor their conferred project.The theory ropesvariables applied in the scenario.

2.3.2 Theory of Project Implementation

Project initiations calls for changes to be incurred and the theory presents prearranged ways to be undertaken and offers resources like good environs for the upcoming changes to thrive (Kaman &Muturi, 2015). Pinto and Slevin (1989) outline how difficult is can partake to bring to completion a development. Project schedule plan includes a clear overview of how the desired project objectives can be achieved. (NuH, 1996).

Drafting of disposition is made by use of experts then the sponsors come in at executions outlines.Anyanwu (2003) maintains that customer participation in the design stages

dictates the project's optimal levels (Mbavati, 2017). This theory states the values of the research as a factor that affects the country's implementation.

2.3.3 Agency Theory

The theory outlines the problem of the company's owners (heads) separate from managers (employees) and intends to minimize these issues. Structures to regulate the behavior of the agent in common companies are guided. The shares are called joint-partnership shares of persons or groups of persons (Alchian, 2012). However, if the manager has responsibility for these administrators, the shareholders (leaders) grant managers the power to manage the company for the principal's benefit (Jensen & Meckling, 1976; Ross, 1973).

Grossman and Hart (1983) claim effort level of the agent impacts the production of firms, although the principal needs the agents to make a higher level of effort (Agyei-Boapeah et al., 2019). However, managers mainly want their compensation to be maximized. This self-satisfactory argument of the agent's anchors on objectivity of human conduct, thus individual's acts inspired to optimize their closure (Sen, 1987; Williamson, 1985).

Due to various intents of agents and owners, the agents strive to max their paybacks while owners long for returns Jensen & Meckling (1976) has presented this theory mainly as a question of developing contracts that prefigure the performance of the agent in order to act according to the interests of the principal (Ramazzotti, 2020).. This theory tends to deal with the relationship between the county and local administrations expected to implement developments

2.4 Summary of Literature Review and Research Gaps

Gaps on literally reviews are recapitulated

Table 2.1 Summary of Literature gaps

Author	Title	Variables	Methodology	Research gap
Kogi (2013)	Factors influencing the effectiveness of implementation of economic stimulus Nairobi county	Selection process, Construction designs, Cost control mechanisms	Cross sectional design	The study was done in Nairobi county
Omara (2015)	Determinants of implementation of government funded construction projects in Kenya	Implementation policy, instruments and funding	Descriptive survey design	Government funded road constructions.
Owuor (2016)	Factors influencing completion of construction projects in Kenya	Political and economic dynamics, payments of contracts.	Descriptive design.	Conducted in Nairobi County.
Ogunsanmi (2013)	Effects of procurement related factors on construction projects performance in Nigeria.	Tendering ways	Snowballing sampling	Snowballing sampling
Khisa (2015)	Influence of procurement process on completion of road construction projects in Kenya with focus being on Bungoma South Sub-County.	Regulation in procurement, tendering ways and client picking approach	Descriptive design	Majored on procurement influence
Luka (2016)	Influence public procurement	Monitoring, Procurement and concession	Descriptive design	Procurement on Kenyan

	practices on road construction projects implementation with a focus on Kenyan Urban Roads Authority, (KURA) in Machakos County.			urbanroad
Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013)	Influence of community participation on successful implementation of constituency development funds (CDF) projects in Kenya, a case study of Mwea Constituency	Community engrossment on projects	Descriptive design	Majored on community participation in implementation of CDF
Adesida and Okunlola (2015)	Community participation on sustainability of rural infrastructure in Ondo State, Nigeria.	Projects Sustainability, ownership and citizensInput	Descriptive design	Conducted in Nigeria while the current study is in Kenya (Machakos County)

2.5 Conceptual Framework

Depicts the relation amongst variables. The predictor variables are the factors that impact the project's implementation success. They are as follows: project funding, procurement procedures, and community engagement. These ascertain whether or not the project's execution succeeds or fails, hence outcome variable.

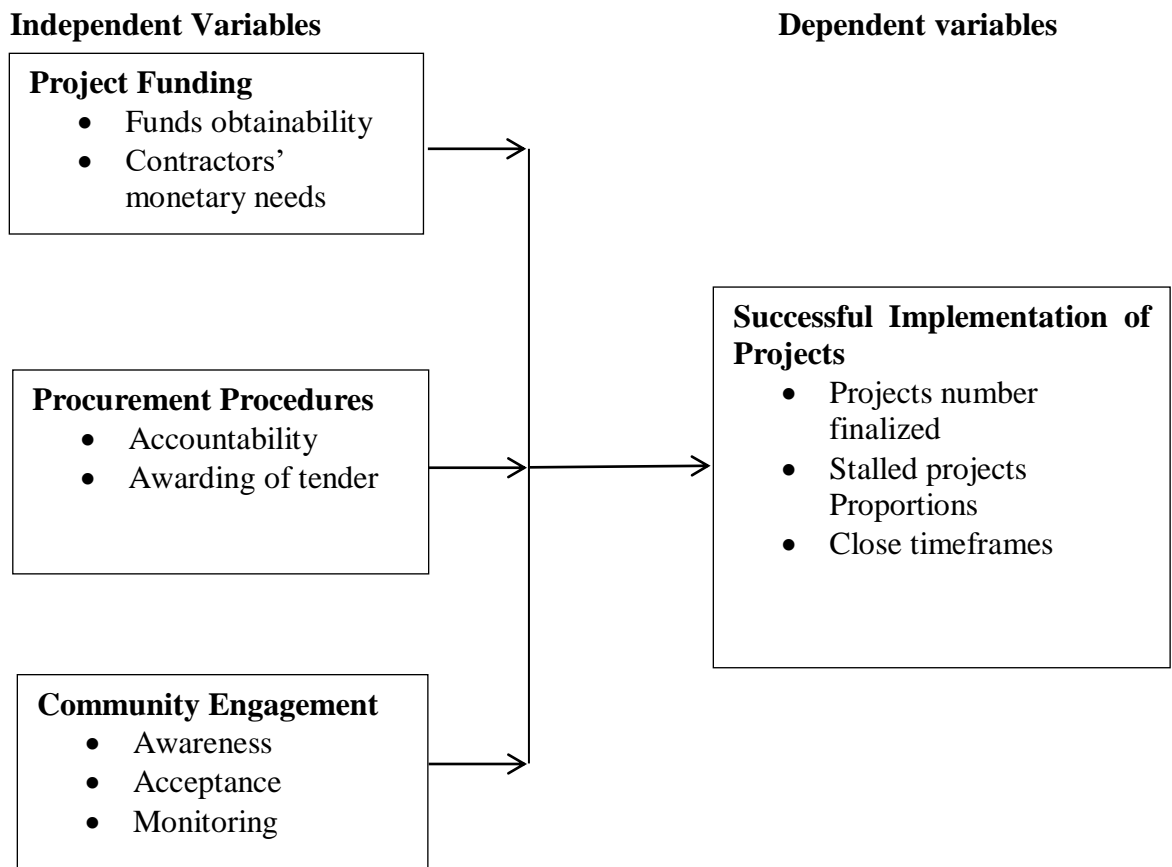


Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Description of methodologies and chosen research design are highlighted.

3.2 Research Design

It defines the study framework (Kothari, 2004). Design serves to link, data collection and analysis actions with research questions as the architectural blueprint for a research project. Researcher adopted the descriptive research design to gain reactions of queries of what, who also where (Pervez & Kjell, 2005).

3.3 Target Population

It comprises group of concern (Borg & Gall, 1989). 39 government funded health care facilities in Machakos County were aimed in 7 sub-counties (see Appendix VIII). Table shows the selected representatives

Table 3.1 Target population

Category	Target population
Village administrators	125
Building specialists	3
Project delivery evaluation officers	3
Procurement officer from health ministry	1
Total	132

Source: Machakos County, Kenya (2020)

3.6 Sample Techniques and sampling size

Since the target population was not large, the study adopted census whereby the whole target population was considered in data collection. Hence the sample size was 132.

3.7 Research instruments

Primary data came from questionnaires and interviews. Village overseers at the sub-counties were issued questionnaires where contractors and building specialists were issued interview schedules. Cooper and Schindler (2006), argue structured queries make room for uniform answers; but unstructured questions gave the interviewee the leeway to respond, which helped the scientist gauge the respondent's feelings. Likert scale determine respondents' opinions and experiences. Country contractors and building specialists were interviewed

3.8 Validity and Reliability of Research Instruments

This involves a tool to measure what is expected (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003). The respondent's delivered data via questionnaires and then was validated if it reflected the variables. Determination of the appropriateness and length of queries was adopted. Predictive validity specifies if a variable can foresee the consequence of the other variable then define the criterion validity.

Reliability is about outcomes steadiness. Sekaran and Bougie (2016) point the lack of faults as reliability assuring evenness of dimensions. Questionnaire internal evenness reliability check happened using Cronbach's alpha index. Coefficient cross-section evenness

by looking at instruments liablenessand different items perfection on a scale measure (Cronbach, 1951). As a cut-off of reliabilities, the commend value 0.7% is taken

3.10 Data collection Procedures

Approval letter of research permit from the Kenyatta University Graduate School was there. Also research authorization from NACOSTI was acquired. Machakos County office was entreated permission for researching. Forms were given to each person, the village administrators. The researchers were cautious that all the questionnaires provided were kept by the researcher to meet research goal. After the end, the researcher collected the completed questionnaires from the respondents.

3.11 Data Analysis

According to Kothari (2004), data analysis is the method that begins immediately after the completion of data gathering and continues until the data has been processed and interpreted. To give an overview of all the variables, descriptive statistics were used. Questionnaires were examined to see if they are comprehensive and if they have been filled out appropriately. This study summarized and related parameters from administered questionnaires using descriptive statistics such as percentages, means, and standard deviations. The SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Scientists) V22 software was used to conduct quantitative and qualitative data analysis. A multiple linear regression analysis was also utilized to refine data and show the association between the variable's variables. When a study aims to see if one variable (independent) predicts another (dependent), regression analysis is used (Saunders et al, 2009).

Whenever research attempts to see if one variable (independent) predicts another (dependent), regression analysis is used (Saunders et al, 2009). The model for this research is shown below.

$$\text{Where; } Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Y = Implementation of government funded healthcare construction projects

X_1 = Project funding

X_2 = Procurement procedures

X_3 = Community engagement

β_0 = Regression Constant or Intercept

$\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ = coefficients of various independent variables

ϵ = error term assumed to be normally distributed with a zero variance.

The analyzed data will be presented in form of tables, graphs and charts to enhance easier interpretation and understanding of the research findings.

3.12 Logistical and Ethical considerations

They represent key status of research, which entails not only meeting professionalism procedures, but also safeguarding and respecting people who willingly consent to be studied (Creswell, 2003). Throughout, the researcher observed guidelines hence avoided acts of delinquency. The researcher obtained go ahead sign from authorities applicable such as approval letter from graduate school, Kenyatta university, authorization letter

from NACOSTI and authorization letter from County Commission of Machakos.

Researcher explained to the respondents the intention of the research.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Response rate

Response rate was 121 which is 91.7% of the sample of 132 hand distributed questionnaires to the target respondents in Machakos County. The response was as per Mugenda and Mugenda (2010), recommendations of 70 percent minimum is sufficient for drawing conclusions.

4.2 Gender and Education level of respondents

Table 4.1 highlights total of 121 survey contributors where the female respondents were 56 and male were 65. The respondents' responses were categorized into four educational levels; Table 4.1 shows postgraduate degree, bachelors, secondary and primary. The results indicate that, among the respondents, the females with postgraduate degree were (n=5, 4.1%) against their male counterparts with (n=8, 6.6%) of the total respondents (N=121).

Respondents with a bachelors' degree during the study were (n=26, 21.5%) and (n=31, 25.6%) for the female and male respectively. This therefore shows that the male gender was slightly higher as bachelors holders compared to the females. The other educational level was secondary with female and male representation (n=19, 15.7%) and (n=21, 26.7%) respectively. Respondents with primary education were (n=6, 4.9%) as females and (n=5, 4.3%) as males.

From the general educational level results in table 4.1 the male gender slightly leads their female gender across all educational facets. The findings allude to Mustafa *et al.* (2020), where leadership tend to lean more on masculinity just like the case of village administrators and building constructors in Machakos County.

Table 4.1: Education Levels of Respondents

Gender	Response Rate	Postgraduate Degree		Bachelor's Degree		Secondary		Primary		Total	
		N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Female	56	5	4.1	26	21.5	19	15.7	6	4.9	56	46.3
Male	65	8	6.6	31	25.6	21	26.7	5	4.3	65	53.7
Total	121	13	10.7	57	47.1	40	9.1	11	33.1	121	100.0

Data Source: Field (2021)

4.3. Work Title

The study endeavored to establish the work titles of the respondents and the results are displayed in Table 4.2 below

Table 4.2: Work Title

Village administrator	Building consultants	Total
100	3	103

Source: Researcher (2021)

Out of 121 respondents in table 4.2, the majority of 100 were village administrators while 3 respondents were building Contractors.

4.4 Number of Years of Service

Figure 4.1 outline that many respondents had served seven to nine years as indicated by 45 percent. 25 percent had served for ten years. 20 percent had served for four to six years while the least percentage of 10 percent members had served for less than two years.

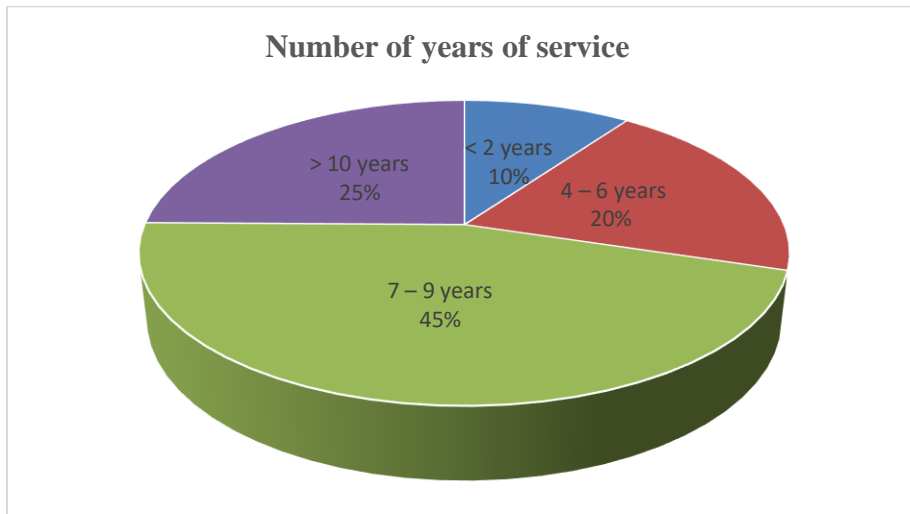


Figure 4.1: Number of Years of Service

Source: Field Data (2021)

4.5 Project Funding

The qualitative responses were described and descriptive statistics for quantitative data was also made.

4.5.1 Project Funding Qualitative Analysis

Other ways gathered about the availability of funding impact on execution for construction health facilities projects in Machakos County included the adequate provision of required resources, Proper planning, accountability in the management of

funds, Inclusivity of the local community, employment of competent team of expert for the purpose of implementation, Purchase of the needed materials and also proper funding creates jobs for the affected community and in turn complete the project in time and that all resources will be accessible at the right time hence no gaps.

4.5.2 Project Funding Descriptive Analysis

Agreement points on project funding the was analyzed and the output was displayed.

Table 4.3: Project Funding Descriptive Analysis

Statement	Number	Minimu	Maximu	m	Mean	Std. Dev.
County give health facilities constructions sufficient funding.	121	1	5		2.83	1.15
Scarce fundsdistresses construction of health facilities	121	1	5		2.51	1.27
Budgeted fundsmisappropriation affect construction of health facilities implementation	121	1	5		2.50	1.29
Late fundingharmfully affect project accomplishment	121	1	5		2.64	1.41
Its challenging to implement health facility constructions in the county,	121	1	5		2.64	1.33
There is financial experience of contractors constructing the health facilities.	121	1	5		2.96	1.25
Aggregate Score		1.00	5.00		2.68	1.28

Data Source: Field (2021)

Output in table 4.3 shows minimum and maximum values of 1 to 5. Average scores for mean were 2.68 and standard deviation average of 1.28. The average scores imply

agreement of tested determinants for execution of health construction projects in Machakos County.

The greatest mean value was 2.96 and the least is 2.51 while highest mean being 1.33 and the lowest was 1.15 and indication of close levels of feedback. There is financial experience of contractors constructing the health facilities had 2.96 high mean and 1.25 standard deviation showing that respondents supported this statement averagely. The case of insufficient funding effect on construction of health facilities in Machakos County got minimum 2.51 mean indicating high level of agreement to the argument. The second highest was 2.83 mean and 1.15 standard deviation was that health facilities construction projects get enough funding from the county which was averagely agreed on.

There are low standard deviation hence little respondent's deviations in their opinions. This narrow variability supports the steadiness of the mean sample hence can be relied upon and is applicable to make the generalization. There was prove that the cases considered for project funding are minimal perhaps due to the management of the project funds.

Therevelations support Omara (2015) study in Lamu County, Kenya on determinants of the execution of government-funded construction projects which discovered 71 government funded constructions, just 6 projects were within the timeframes

4.6 Procurement Procedures

The researcher focused on investigating what respondents' arguments on procurement procedures were, Qualitative data and quantitative data were collected, analyzed and presented.

4.6.1 Procurement Procedures Qualitative Analysis

Average effect of the chosen procurement procedures was highly indicted. Few respondents rated the effect as very high while many others agreed that the impact was high. Procurement procedures impact execution of health facilities construction projects in this scenario were indicated as resource allocation, tendering process, Project start up. Funds allocation, Project probability of completion, tendering process, resources allocation, monitoring and evaluation. Money allocation for the project, contractor's choice and monitoring and evaluation. Part of the challenges on procurement was highlighted by the respondent was awarding tenders and allocation of funds to health projects. Some contractors are not well skilled to execute projects and account for set funds for health projects (Starr, 2021). This stems the stalled project trend and mismanagement of project funds in Machakos County.

4.6.2 Procurement Procedures Descriptive Analysis

The study wanted to know how procurement procedure for healthcare construction projects in Machakos county. The respondents gave the following feedback regarding the various elements of procurement procedures.

Table 4.4: Procurement Procedures Descriptive Analysis

Statement	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
There is high maintenance of accountability during projects implementation	121	1	5	2.73	1.37
Board give out health facilities constructions tenders.	121	1	5	3.05	1.15
Contractor are chosen through open tendering	121	1	5	2.90	1.27
Contractorsare selected via strict tendering	121	1	5	3.20	1.36
Health facility constructions are subjective by procurement procedures	121	1	5	3.46	1.41
Three are variations during implementation of health facilities constructions	121	1	5	3.06	1.31
Cost determines the procurement method	121	1	5	3.25	1.36
Aggregate Score		1	5	3.09	1.32

Data Source: Field (2021)

Descriptive analysis output for 121 respondents on procurement procedures shown in table 4.4 had 1 has the minimum and 5 as the maximum. Average mean score was 3.09 and the aggregate standard deviation was 1.32proving respondent’s agreements to the procurement procedures. Procurement procedures statements had greatest mean of 3.46 and lowest mean of 2.73. Value of standard deviation for the same procedures were 1.15 to 1.41.Health facility constructions are subjective by procurement procedureshad most mean of 3.46 and 1.41 standard deviation. This is an argument that most respondents agreed to. They also agreed to more than moderate level that cost determines the procurement method. However, Majority argued against high maintenance of accountability during projects implementation by the least 2.73mean.Contract

are chosen through open tendering was also disagreed by 2.90 mean. Little variability attest procurement procedure undertakings considered for are viewed almost equally by the respondents. This imply reliability of aggregate sample mean as stable estimator of the population mean and is useful in conclusions.

Study findings support Ogunsanmi (2013) results of construction projects in Nigeria on impacts of procurement-related factors. Discoveries came out that firstly competitive tendering leads to project performance while tendering criterion ranked second and tender. In addition, Table 4.5 show procurement effect on project implementation in Machakos County. From the total respondents (N=121, 100%), they ranked their views as; no extent (n=11, 9.1%), little extent (n=22, 18.2%), moderate extent (n=35, 28.9%), great extent (n=35, 28.9%) and very great extent (n=18, 14.9%). From the respondents' tally, the results indicate that indeed direct procurement was a great factor for projects to be implemented or start of construction. This could be based on decision making and the appropriate contractor offered the construction assignment for health projects. The findings agree with (Ansah and Adinyira, 2021) on the need to have quality procurement specification among state departments or urgencies in project success and performance.

Table 4.5: Effect of procurement on project implementation and construction

	Frequency (n)	Percent (%)
No extent	11	9.1
Little extent	22	18.2
Moderate extent	35	28.9
Massive extent	35	28.9
Very Massive extent	18	14.9
Total	121	100.0

4.7 Community Engagement

The qualitative including as well quantitative data on community engagement impact in Machakos County government funded health facilities constructions was gathered and displayed for interpretation.

4.7.1 Community Engagement Qualitative Analysis

Ways that engagement of the community impact execution of health facilities construction projects in Machakos County were suggested as follows. It influences the quality of the projects due to delayed procedures that lead to overlapping of activities and also failure to conduct other stages necessary. There is delayed payment of workers, delayed actual implementation due to lack of the required resources and also delayed of arrival of the material for constructions. Also, some indicated poor allocation of resources, inadequate human resources due to late disbursement of funds. Poor performance hence quality of project.

4.7.2 Community Engagement Descriptive Analysis

The respondent's agreement to the community engagements statements were executed through descriptive analysis hereunder.

Table 4.5 Community Engagement Descriptive Analysis

Statement	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Dev.
Local communities are actively informed on allocated sub-county projects	121	1	5	2.58	1.28
Local community take part in project progress briefs	121	1	5	3.02	1.18
Monitoring of health facilities constructions is actively done by community	121	1	5	3.09	1.31
In public forums ,there is high community engagement	121	1	5	3.08	1.34
Community approves the undertaken health facilities constructions	121	1	5	3.01	1.44
Aggregate Score		1	5	2.96	1.31

Data Source: Field (2021)

Table 4.5 shows values of maximum and minimum of 1 and 5. The aggregate score 2.96 and 1.31. The greatest mean was 3.09 and least mean is 2.58. standard deviation highest was 1.44 and lowest was 1.18. These indicates levels of community engagement measures for this study are some of the variables that impact the execution of health facilities construction projects in Machakos County. Monitoring of health facilities constructions is actively done by community was highly disputed with 3.09 mean and 1.31 standard deviation, second to the rank of being disputed was that community engagement in public forums is high with 3.08 mean and 1.34 standard deviation. Local communities are actively informed on allocated sub-county projects was agreed moderately with 2.58 mean and 1.28 standard deviation.

Akinbilet al., 2006 & Ofuoku 2011 put forth many reasons that affirm non engagement of communities to contribute ideas at the start of development projects are politics,

absence of competence and above all the power owned by African governments. The scenario hinders any engagement by the society to offer any views on any

4.8 Implementation of Health Projects

The study focused on getting data by application of questionnaires to know the amount of projects that are finished involving the percentages of completion of stalled projects and the time of completion.

4.8.1 Implementation of Health Projects Qualitative Analysis

Targeted people gave the project numbers that have been concluded in the sub-counties they were conversant with of the 39 seeded Machakos county projects. Close to four people said about 30 percent were completed projects, Close to six said completed projected summed to 60 percent while 20 percent were not sure of approximation.

The factors that played a role to successful project, were ranked in order of the most agreed as follows: clearly defined goals, competent project team members, sufficient resource allocation, top management support and lastly adequate communication channels

4.8.2 Implementation of Health Projects Descriptive Analysis

On determinate factors that affect for execution of funded healthcare construction projects in Machakos County, Kenya data was picked and descriptive outputs were interpreted.

Table 4.6 Implementation of Health Projects Descriptive Analysis

Statement	Number	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	StdDev
Proper procurement and tendering process	121	1	5	2.90	1.31
Accountability of project resources	121	1	5	3.15	1.22
Monitoring & evaluation of Projects	121	1	5	3.17	1.31
Proper communication	121	1	5	3.12	1.22
Proper leadership and stakeholder inclusivity	121	1	5	3.27	1.34
Aggregate Score		1	5	3.12	1.28

Source: Field Data (2021)

Table 4.6 indicates 3.12 average mean was while 1.28 average standard deviation. Strong argument against proper leadership and stakeholder inclusivity is backed by 3.27 most mean and 1.34 standard deviation. Monitoring & evaluation of projects follows closely by 3.17 mean as well as 1.22 standard deviation where there were a lot of disagreements showing that indeed there were no evaluation of the projects. 2.90 was the least mean and 1.31 standard deviation as a prove of moderate response of proper procurement and tendering process.

Close variation between the mean and standard deviation is a pointer that opinions aired about execution of funded healthcare constructions in Machakos County, Kenya are closely to similar. Results here support Pinto and Slevin (1989) inventions that show complexity of fruitfully implementing a project

4.9 Inferential Statistics

Linear regression analysis was utilized to verify the hypothesis determinants for execution of funded healthcare construction projects in this case, project funding, procurement procedures and community engagement were regressed on implementation of health projects. Table 4.7 showcase results of direct relationship analysis.

4.9.1 Regression Model Summary

Table 4.7 Regression Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.837 ^a	.700	.692	.4573

A. Predictors: (Constant), Community Engagement, Project Funding, Procurement Procedures

Source: Field Data (2021)

Table 4.7 results show the multiple determinations coefficient as 0.692 indicating that all the three variables that is community engagement, project funding and procurement procedures explained 69.2 percent of execution of healthcare projects in Machakos County, Kenya.

4.9.2 Analysis of Variance Results Anova

Table 4.8 below shows the Anova results

Table 4.8: Anova Results

model		Sumof squares	Df	Mean square	F	sig.
1	Regression	56.170	3	18.723	89.527	.000 ^b
	Residual	24.051	115	.209		
	Total	80.221	118			

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Projects

b. Predictors: (Constant), Community Engagement, Project Funding, Procurement Procedures

Source: Field Data (2021)

The model tailored the witnessed data and statistically ascertained significant at $F(3,115) = 89.527$. The probability value was 0.000 being lower than the adopted limit of 0.05.

4.9.3 Coefficients

Table 4.7 indicate that determinants such as project funding, procurement procedures and community engagement have relationship with implementation of projects of funded healthcare construction projects in Machakos County, Kenya.

Table 4.9: Coefficients Table

Model		Unstandardized		Standardized		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
1	(Constant)	1.482	.164		2.945	.004
	Project funding	.140	.053	.135	2.645	.003
	Procurement procedures	.323	.061	.330	5.275	.000
	Community engagement	.655	.053	.590	2.309	.000

A. Dependent Variable: Implementation of Projects

Source: Field Data (2021)

When the three dimensions of project implementation determinants are applied in this study which are project funding, procurement procedures and community engagement are all held at zero constant, implementation of projects of funded healthcare construction projects in Machakos County, Kenya would be at 1.482

The model thus becomes;

Implementation of projects = 1.482+ 0.140 Project funding + 0.323 Procurement procedures + 0.655 Community Engagement

4.10 Specific Objective One: Project Funding

The researcher wanted to know how does the degree of funding determine implementation of government funded health facilities construction of projects in Machakos County

The regression analysis Table 4.11 established that project funding is significant at $\beta=0.135$; $t=2.645$ and $p=0.003$. It is also revealed that, a single unit surge of project funding will lead to 0.140 increases in implementation of projects. The p value was found at 0.001 hence $P < 0.05$ significance point. Therefore, project funding had a positive statistically significant impact on the implementation of government funded health facilities construction of projects in Machakos County.

The findings support Kogi (2013) aspects affecting the efficiency of the Economic Stimulus Program project implementation in Nairobi, Interventions were adjustments in building tactics, picking of contractors, cost minimalizing in line with funds and preparedness lead to execution of projects smoothly.

4.11 Specific Objective Two: Procurement Procedures

The study focused to find how do procurement procedures influence the construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County.

Table 4.11 regression outputs indicate that procurement funding is significant at $\beta=0.330$; $t= 5.275$; $p=0.000$. It is also evidenced that, an upward addition of one unit of procurement procedure will lead to 0.323 increases construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County. Therefore, at $P < 0.05$ level of significance. Hence, procurement procedures have a positive statistical and significant effect on construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County'

The study results buttressed Ogunsanmi (2013) who studied the results of construction projects in Nigeria on impacts of procurement-related factors. Reasonable tendering

results to project enactments. Picking ways and techniques for tendering were crucial and negotiation approaches also led to project enactments

4.12 Specific Objective Three: Community Engagement

This study aimed to evaluate the role of community engagement in the construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County, Kenya.

Table 4.11 established that community engagement is significant at $\beta = .590$; $t = 2.309$; $p = 0.000$. The results proved that construction of government funded health facilities increases by 0.655 when a single unit of community engagement is raised. Therefore, at $P < 0.05$ level of significance. Significant effect of community engagement is evidenced in the construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County, Kenya

Hence, in summation there is support to study by Havugimana (2013) proves on communal partaking's in projects processes from organizing which majored on Water Supply Sanitation and Hygiene. Community involvement findings were minimal

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

The chapter addresses three key areas from the study findings, the research summary, conclusion and recommendations of the variables affecting the execution of funded healthcare construction projects in Machakos County, Kenya.

5.2 Summary

Focus was on addressing three objectives that were project funding, procurement procedures and community engagement to the construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County, Kenya.

The results in objective one showed that, respondents had mixed views to county provision for adequate funding for healthfacilities constructions. The results showed that respondents in average agreement on the attributes of project funding on execution of projects, the results show that some respondents felt county funded projects were being implemented at a moderate extent as the case of insufficient funding effect on construction of health facilities in Machakos County got minimum 2.51 mean indicating high level of agreement to the argument that there is insufficient funding. The regression analysis Table 4.11 established that project funding is significant at $\beta = 0.135$; $t = 2.645$ and $p = 0.003$. It is also revealed that, a single unit surge of project funding will lead to 0.140 increases in implementation of projects. The p value was found at 0.001 hence P

<0.05 significance point. Therefore, project funding had a positive statistically significant impact on the implementation of government funded health facilities construction of projects in Machakos County.

Objective two viewed impact of procurement procedures. The results show that respondents disagree that accountability is upheld at execution of health facility constructions at a highest mean score of 2.73. On tendering and selection, the respondents disagreed on contractual open tenders though some respondents were neutral at a mean of 2.90. Regression outputs indicate that procurement funding is significant at $\beta = 0.330$; $t = 5.275$; $p = 0.000$. It is also evidenced that, an upward addition of one unit of procurement procedure will lead to 0.323 increases construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County. The results showed procurement as a significant factor on implementation of health projects in Machakos County.

Objective three was to evaluate the role of community engagement in the construction. There was extent of disagreement on the local communal engagement in health facilities constructions at a mean score of 3.09. Their responses indicate that others were neutral while others were content with the monitoring aspect on projects. The established that community engagement is significant at $\beta = .590$; $t = 2.309$; $p = 0.000$. The results proved that construction of government funded health facilities increases by 0.655 when a single unit of community engagement is raised. Therefore significant effect of community engagement is evidenced in the construction of government funded health facilities in Machakos County, Kenya

5.3 Conclusions

Project funding is viewed as a determinate factor of execution of funded projects in Machakos County. The mixed array of responses is an indication of mismatch on proper evaluation of stalled projects in the county. Seeded funding has not been fully spread across the county to create impact that can be felt by host communities on health projects. Another critical factor is that funds should be disbursed properly to all flagged healthy facility projects.

The concerns of procurement were evident and critical to project success in Machakos County. Part of the depicted sentiments was on accountability of projects that was dimmed by poor monitoring and evaluation. If indeed M&E is appropriately done, recurring implementation dynamics of health projects in Machakos will be addressed to curb stalling of 39 health projects. In addition, tendering is a major factor to limit probable occurrence of corruption and embezzlement of allocated resources to health projects. Open tendering should involve all stakeholders where the community takes part and have a voice through project implementation watch.

Finally, community participation or engagement has proven to spearhead success of projects through regular assessments and accountability by contractors. Many projects in local areas that tend to fail are majorly led by segregating the community role. Therefore, the community is a key stakeholder towards success and implementation of government and county government projects.

5.4 Recommendations for Policy Practice

The County Government of Machakos should do proper evaluation across all phases of project implementation for the Machakos County funded projects. This will limit stagnation and deviations of projects and as well curb waste of resources.

Project Delivery, Monitoring and Evaluation officers of Machakos County should open and promote adequate competitiveness of skilled personnel to execute contractual projects in county during tendering process. All the stakeholder parties should play their roles in the procurement for the project management. Decisions should be made based on merits rather individual vested interests on projects.

The County Government of Machakos should decentralize the health funded projects to all regions rather being centralized to county management to involve various stakeholders. This will aid curb resource mismanagement and proper service delivery through timely execution of health projects.

5.5 Recommendations for Further Study

Exploring determinants of project implementations is essential to all counties, other organizations and also to individual capacities. This study focused on projects implemented in Machakos County, Kenya hence comparable studies in other counties could be carried. The study also majored in government funded projects in Kenya. Researchers can carry research in other organizations globally

The study only considered the three determinants which are project funding, procurement procedures and community engagement. Other researchers focus to discover other determinants that affect implementation of projects.

REFERENCES

- Abukari, H., & Mwalyosi, R. B. (2020). Local communities' perceptions about the impact of protected areas on livelihoods and community development. *Global Ecology and Conservation*, 22, e00909.
- Adesida I.E., & Okunlola J.O. (2015). Effects of community participation on sustainability of Rural Infrastructure in Ondo State, Nigeria. *Asian Journal of Agricultural extension, economics and sociology: Science Domain International*, Vol. 13 (4), 76-89.
- Agyei-Boapeah, H., Ntim, C. G., & Fosu, S. (2019). Governance structures and the compensation of powerful corporate leaders in financial firms during M&As. *Journal of International Accounting, Auditing and Taxation*, 37, 100285.
- Ahmed, R., & Azmi bin Mohamad, N. (2016). Exploring the relationship between multi-dimensional top management support and project success: an international study. *Engineering Management Journal*, 28(1), 54-67.
- Akinbile, L.A., Oladoja, M.A., Awoniyi, F.M., & Adisa, B.O. (2006). Effects of community participation on perception of sustainability of rural water projects in Oyun local government area of Kwara State, Nigeria. *Journal of Food, Agriculture & Environment*, Vol.4 (3&4), 257-261.
- Albin, A.A., Odayinka, H.A. (2006) Construction delays and their causative factors in Nigeria. *Journal of construction engineering and management ASCE*, 132(7): 667-677.
- Alchian, A. A. & Demsetz, H. (1972). Production, information costs, and economic organization. *The American economic review*, 62(5), 777-795.

- Ansah, B. K., & Adinyira, E. (2021). *Exploring the causal relationship between procurement quality problems and specifications a study of procurement activities of Ministries, Departments and Agencies in the Greater Accra Region* (Doctoral dissertation).
- Anyanwu, C. I. (2003). Project cost control in the Nigerian construction industry. *International Journal of Engineering Science*, volume 2 Issue 12, 65-71.
- Babbie, E. (2010). *The Practice of Social Research*. Wadsworth Cengage Learning. International Edition.
- Bajjou, M. S., & Chafi, A. (2020). Empirical study of schedule delay in Moroccan construction projects. *International Journal of Construction Management*, 20(7), 783-800.
- Blomkvist, P., & Nilsson, D. (2017). On the Need for System Alignment in Large Water Infrastructure: Understanding Infrastructure Dynamics in Nairobi, Kenya. *Water Alternatives*, 10(2).
- Borg & Gall (1979). *Education Research*. Longman Publishing Group.
- Briceno, C., Estache, A. & Shafik, N. T. (2004). *Infrastructure services in developing countries: access, quality, costs, and policy reform*. The World Bank.
- Cohen, J. M. (1980). Participation's place in rural development: seeking clarity through specificity. *World development*, 8(3), 213-235.
- Cooper, D. R. and Schindler, P. S. (2006). *Business Research Methods*, 6th ed. Irwin McGraw-Hill: Boston.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). *Research Design: Qualitative and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Thousand Oaks: Sage Publications, Inc.

- Cronbach, L. J. (1951). Coefficient alpha and the internal structure of tests. *Psychometrika*, 16(3), 297-334.
- Cummings, L. and Patel, C. (2009). Chapter 2 Stakeholder literature review. *Managerial Attitudes toward a Stakeholder Prominence within a Southeast Asia Context (Studies in Managerial and Financial Accounting)*, Emerald Group Publishing Limited, Bingley, 19.17-51.
- Daily, C., Dalton D. & Rajagopalan N. (2003). Governance through ownership: Centuries of practice, decades of research. *Academy of Management Journal*, 46(2), 115–158.
- Di Maddaloni, F., & Davis, K. (2017). The influence of local community stakeholders in megaprojects: Rethinking their inclusiveness to improve project performance. *International journal of project management*, 35(8), 1537-1556.
- Dixit, S., Mandal, S. N., Thanikal, J. V., & Saurabh, K. (2019). Evolution of studies in construction productivity: A systematic literature review (2006–2017). *Ain Shams Engineering Journal*, 10(3), 555-564.
- Endut, R. I., Akintoye, A. & Kelly, J. (2005). Cost and time overruns of construction projects in Malaysia. *School of Build and Natural Environment*, Glasgow Caledonian University, 70 Cowcaddens Road, Glasgow, G4 OBA.
- Enshassi, A., Mohamed, S. & Abushaban, S. (2009). Factors affecting the performance of construction projects in the Gaza strip. *Journal of Civil engineering and Management*, 15(3), 269-280.
- Fagbadebo, O. (2019). An Overview of Legislative Oversight and Accountability Mechanisms in Nigeria and South Africa. In *Perspectives on the Legislature and the Prospects of Accountability in Nigeria and South Africa* (pp. 19-44). Springer, Cham.

- Faridi, A. S. & El-Sayegh, S. M. (2006). Significant factors causing delay in the UAE construction industry. *Construction Management and Economics*, 24(11), 1167-1176.
- Fernando, Y. (2009). Critical factors influencing the project success amongst manufacturing companies in Malaysia. *African Journal of Business Management*, Vol.3 (1), pp. 16-27.
- Frimpong, Y., & Oluwoye, J. (2003). Significant factors causing delay and cost overruns in construction of groundwater projects in Ghana. *Journal of Construction Research*, 4(02), 175-187.
- Government of Kenya (2013). *2013/14 Budget Policy Statement*. Nairobi: Ministry of Finance.
- Grossman, S. J. & Hart, O. D. (1983). Implicit contracts under asymmetric information. *The Quarterly Journal of Economics*, 123-156.
- Hanson, C. (2003). Representing climate and extreme weather events in integrated assessment models: a review of existing methods and options for development. *Integrated Assessment*, 4(3), 145-171.
- Havugimana, J.M.N. (2013). *Community involvement on Project Planning and Project Implementation: A case of water supply sanitation and hygiene project Karongi District of Rwanda* (Master Thesis, Mount Kenya University).
- Hirschman, A. O. (2014). *Development projects observed*. Brookings Institution Press.
- ICPAK (2018). *Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya*. Retrieved from icpak.com: <https://www.icpak.com/who-we-are/>

- Jensen, M. C. & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of financial economics*, 3(4), 305-360.
- Jensen, M. C. & Meckling, W. H. (1976). Theory of the firm: Managerial behavior, agency costs and ownership structure. *Journal of financial economics*, 3(4), 305-360.
- Kagiri, D. & Wainaina, G. (2013). Time and Cost Overruns in Power Projects in Kenya: A Case Study of Kenya Electricity Generating Company Limited. *ORSEA JOURNAL*, 3(2).
- Kamau, G. & Muturi, M (2015). *Factors affecting successful completion of a constituency development funded projects in Kenya: A case study Nyandarua County*, 111 (5), 499-516
- Kaming, P. F., Olomolaiye, P. O., Holt, G. D. and Harris, F. C. 1997. Factors influencing craftsmen's productivity in Indonesia. *International Journal of Project Management*, 5(1): 21–30.
- Kazaz, A., Ulubeyli, S. & Tuncbilekli, N. A. (2012). Causes of delays in construction projects in Turkey. *Journal of Civil Engineering and Management*, 18(3), 426-435.
- Khisa, N.R. (2015). *Influence of Procurement process on completion of road construction projects in Kenya: A case of Bungoma South Sub-County* (Master's Thesis, University of Nairobi).
- Kirsi, P. (2010). *Situation Aesthetics: The work of Michael Asher*. Cambridge, MA: MIT Press.

- Kogi, D. M. (2013). Factors Influencing The Effectiveness Of Implementation Of The Economic Stimulus Programme (ESP), The Case Of Construction Projects In Nairobi County, Kenya. *Masters of Arts in project planning and management of the UON*.
- Kombo, D.K. and Tromp, L.A. (2006). *Proposal and Thesis Writing : An Introduction*. Nairobi: Pauline Publications, Africa.
- Kothari, C. R. (2004). *Research Methodology: Methods and Techniques*, 2nd edition. New Delhi, India
- Ling, F., Chan, S., Chong, E. & El, P. (2004). Predicting Performance of Design-build and Design-bid-build Projects. *Journal of Construction Engineering and Management (ASCE)*, 130(1) (Jan/Feb): 10–20.
- Luka, R.N. (2016). *Influence of public procurement practices on Road Construction Projects implementation: A case of Kenya Urban roads Authenticity (KURA), Machakos County Kenya*. (Master Dissertation, University of Nairobi)
- Mbachu, J. and Nkando, R. (2007). Factors constraining successful building project implementation in South Africa. *Construction Management and Economics* 25(1): 39-54.
- Mleke, M., & Dida, M. (2020). A Survey of Monitoring and Evaluation Systems for Government Projects in Tanzania: A Case of Health Projects.
- Mugenda, A. & Mugenda, O. (2003). *Research Methods, Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches*. Nairobi: Act Press
- Mugenda, A. G. (2008). *Social science research: Theory and principles*. Nairobi: Applied.

- Mugenda, O. and Mugenda, A. (1999). *Research Methods, Quantitative and Qualitative Approaches*, Nairobi:
- Mustafa, G., &Almazrouei^o, H. S. (2020, October). What matters for gender stereotyping in leadership: masculinity, gender egalitarianism or cultural tightness?.In *16th European Conference on Management, Leadership and Governance* (pp. 181-187). Academic Conferences International limited.
- Mutiganda, J. C., Skoog, M., &Grossi, G. (2020). Investigating the implementation of and accountability in PPPs: a case study in public water management. *Journal of Accounting in Emerging Economies*.
- Nihan (2012).Causes of delays in construction projects in Turkey. *Journal of Civil Engineering and Management*, 18(3), 426-435.
- NuH, P.C. (1996). ‘Tactics of implementation approaches for planning. *Academy of management journal*, Vol. 8
- Nyaguthii, E. and Oyugi, A. (2013).*Influence of participation on successful implementation of constituency development fund projects in Kenya: A case study of Mwea*: International Journal of education and research: Vol 1. No.8
- Odeck, J. (2004). Cost overruns in road construction—what are their sizes and determinants? *Transport policy*, 11(1), 43-53.
- Ofuoku, A. (2011). Effect of community participation on sustainability of rural water projects in Delta Central Agricultural Zone of Delta State, Nigeria.*Journal of Agricultural Extension and Rural Development*, Vol.3 (7) , 130-136.
- Ogunsanmi, O. E. (2013). *Effects of procurement related factors on Construction Projects Performance in Nigeria*: Ethiopian Journal of environmental studies and management Vol. 6 No.2 2013

- Omara, G. O. (2015). Determinants of implementation of government funded construction projects in Lamu County, Kenya. *Unpublished MA Project, University of Nairobi*.
- Omran, A. & Abahre, A. (2017). Identifying the Competence Components of the Construction Project Managers in the Palestinian Construction Industry. *The Engineering Project Organization Journal*. 7. 10.25219/epoj.2017.00110.
- Ong'are, P. (2017). *Factors Influencing the Effectiveness of Monitoring and Evaluation of Government Projects in Kenya: a Case of the National Government Constituency Development Fund Projects in Dagoretti North Sub-county, Nairobi County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Onyango, A. F. (2013). Interaction between Lean Construction and BIM. *Practice*, 20(2), 189-195.
- Opdyke, A., Javernick-Will, A., & Koschmann, M. (2019). Assessing the impact of household participation on satisfaction and safe design in humanitarian shelter projects. *Disasters*, 43(4), 926-953.
- Ouru, R. S. (2019). *Project Management Best Practices Influencing Implementation Of Road Construction Projects A Case Of Reconstruction Of Kiambu-nairobi Intercounty Road* (Doctoral dissertation, University of Nairobi).
- Owuor, M. O. (2016). Influence of Stakeholder Participation On Completion Of Water Supply And Sanitation Projects in Informal Settlements in Nairobi City County, Kenya.
- Pervez, G. & Kjell, G. (2005). *Research Methods in Business Studies: A Practical Guide*. Manchester, UK: Prentice Hall.
- Pinto, J.K. (1989) Variations in Critical Success factors over the stages in project life cycle. *Journal of management* Vol. 14, No.1.

- Ramazzotti, P. (2020). Institutions and Economic Policy. In *Bridging Microeconomics and Macroeconomics and the Effects on Economic Development and Growth* (pp. 41-63). IGI Global.
- Remon, F. (2013). Factors influencing construction labor productivity in Egypt. *Journal of management in engineering*, 30(1), 1-9.
- Republic of Kenya (2013). *Constituency Development Guideline*. Government printer, Nairobi.
- Republic of Kenya (2018). Report of the Auditor-General on the Financial Statements of Machakos for the Year Ended 30 June 2017. Government Printer: Nairobi.
- Ritz, G. (1994). *Total Construction Project Management*. 1st Edition. New York: McGraw Hill Book Company.
- Ross, S. A. (1973). The economic theory of agency: The principal's problem. *The American economic review*, 63(2), 134-139.
- Sambasivan, M. & Soon, Y. W. (2007). Causes and effects of delays in Malaysian construction industry. *International Journal of project management*, 25(5), 517-526.
- Saunders, M. L. P. (2009). *Research method for business students*.
- Sen, A. (1987). *Gender and cooperative conflicts* (No. 1342). Helsinki: Wider.
- Shao, J. (1999). Inference with Survey Data Imputed by Hot Deck when Imputed Values are Nonidentifiable. *Statistical Sinica*, 9; 369-384.
- Shekharan, U. & Bougie, R. (2016). *Research Methods for Business: A Skill Building Approach* (5th Ed.). New Delhi: John Wiley.

- Sila, J. N., &Gakobo, J. (2021).Material management and project performance of construction companies in Nairobi city county, Kenya. *International Academic Journal of Information Sciences and Project Management*, 3(6), 368-391.
- Starr, S. J. (2021). *Identify and Assess Project Manager Skill Gaps to Develop and Retain Talent on Health Care Projects* (Doctoral dissertation, The College of St. Scholastica).
- Sweis, G.J. (2008). Factors Affecting Time Overruns in Public Construction Projects: The Case of Jordan. *International Journal of Business and Management*; Vol. 8, No. 23.
- Tsekpo and Hudson (2012).“Parliamentary Strengthening and the Paris Principles: TanzaniaCase Study” (Draft).Overseas Development Institute.
- Uwizeyimana, D. E. (2020).The logframe as a monitoring and evaluation tool for government interventions in a chaotic and complex environment. *Africa’s Public Service Delivery and Performance Review*, 8(1), 1-12.
- Vaishnavi, V., & Suresh, M. (2020).Modelling of readiness factors for the implementation of Lean Six Sigma in healthcare organizations. *International Journal of Lean Six Sigma*.
- Wangui, G.R.&Mbugua, D. (2018). Effects of Cost Leadership Strategy on Customer Loyalty among Pharmaceutical Companies in Nairobi County, Kenya.*European Journal of Social Sciences Studies*.
- Wasserman, N. (2006). Stewards, agents, and the founder discount: Executive compensation in new ventures. *Academy of Management Journal*, 49 (5), 960-976.
- Williamson, O. E. (1985). Contested exchange versus the governance of contractual relations. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 7(1), 103-108.

World Bank (2013). *Devolution Without Disruption—Pathways to a Successful New Kenya*. Nairobi: World Bank.

Yassaghi, H., & Hoque, S. (2019). An Overview of Climate Change and Building Energy: Performance, Responses and Uncertainties. *Buildings*, 9(7), 166.

APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of introduction

Henry NyoroMwangi

P.O. Box 13316-00400

Nairobi

RE: DATA COLLECTION

Dear Participant,

A Master of Public Policy and Administration student at Kenyatta University. In my research I am collecting data on the "determinants of the implementation of county-funded construction projects;The case of the Machakos County health facilities in Kenya". Please offer details on the report by completing and submitting the questionnaire. Any material you adduce will be exclusively for research, and your privacy will be respected to the fullest extent possible.

Thanks in advance.

Henry Nyoro.

AppendixIII: Research Questionnaire

Section A: Biodata

1. Respondent Gender: Male Female

2. Your worktitles?

Village administrator

Building consultants

3. Experience (Tick)

1 -5yrs - 9 yrs

10 – 12 yrs >15 years

4. Highest academic level? (Tick)

Primary

Secondary

Bachelor's Degree

Postgraduate Degree

Others _____

Section one: Project Funding

The scale is 1-5:1-Strongly disagree, 2-Disagree, 3-moderately agree, 4-Agree, 5-Strongly agree. Rate per statement.

STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
County give health facilities constructions sufficient funding.					
Scarce funds distresses construction of health facilities					
Budgeted funds misappropriation affect construction of health facilities implementation					
Late funding harmfully affect project accomplishment					
Its challenging to implement health facility constructions in the county,					
There is financial experience of contractors constructing the health facilities.					

7. Other means that funding addexecution to construction health facilities in Machakos County.

.....

8. Levels that funding accessibility impact execution of county funded constructions? (Kindly use the rank given).

- 1) Not at all
- 2) To a small extent
- 3) Moderate extent
- 4) Massive extent
- 5) Very massive extent

Section Two: Procurement Procedures

6b. Kindly rate the following statements on the provided scale of 1-5:1

STATEMENTS	1	2	3	4	5
There is high maintenance of accountability during projects implementation					
Board give out health facilities constructions tenders.					
Contractor are chosen through open tendering					
Contractors are selected via strict tendering					
Health facility constructions are subjective by procurement procedures					
There are variations during implementation of health facilities constructions					
Cost determines the procurement method					

8 Tick extent that a picked procurement procedures affect execution of health facility constructions in Machakos?

- a) No extent
- b) Slight extent
- c) Sensible extent
- d) Massive extent
- e) Very massive extent

9. Use of direct procurement.

- a) No extent
- b) Slight extent
- c) Sensible extent
- d) Massive extent
- e) Very massive extent

10. Other means does procurement procedures influence execution of health facilities constructions in Machakos?

.....

Section Three: Community engagement

9b. Rank the following provided statements as per the scale of 1-5

STATEMENT		1	2	3	4	5
1	Local communities are actively informed on allocated sub-county projects					
2	Local community take part in project progress briefs					
3	Monitoring of health facilities constructions is actively done by community					
4	In public forums ,there is high community engagement					
5	Community approves the undertaken health facilities constructions					

11. Other methods does community engagement influence execution of health facilities constructions in Machakos?

.....

.....

.....

Project Implementation

12. Kindly outline the number of projects that have been completed in the sub-counties you are conversant with of the 39 seeded Machakos county projects

- a. None 0%
- b. 1 to 3, 30%
- c. 4 to 6, 60%
- d. 7 to 9, 90%
- e. 10 to 12 100%

13. Which among strategies could be important for stalled project success?

- a) Proper procurement and tendering process
- b) Accountability of project resources
- c) Monitoring & evaluation of Projects
- d) Proper communication
- e) Proper leadership and stakeholder inclusivity

Kindly rate (13 above) project strategies on stalled projects with the current project execution state in Machakos? In the scale of 1-5

STATEMENT		1	2	3	4	5
1	Proper procurement and tendering process					
2	Accountability of project resources					
3	Monitoring & evaluation of Projects					

4	Proper communication					
5	Proper leadership and stakeholder inclusivity					

Thanks for participating

Appendix IV: Research Interview schedule

A Masters student for Kenyatta University conducting a study on “Determinants of implementation of county funded Health Care facilities construction projects in Machakos County, Kenya”. I kindly seek your help to participate to my interview for academic purposes. Thank you.

- a) Contractors
- b) Project Delivery Evaluation officers
- c) Procurements officers

Section A

General information

- 1. Gender a. Male b.Female
- 2. Age
30 – 35 36 – 41 42 – 47 48 – 53
Above 54
- 3. Highest level of education:
 - a. Primary Education
 - b. Secondary Education
 - c. College
 - d. University

4. Years served in your position

a. <2

b. 4 – 6

c. 7 – 9

d. >10

5. How many health facilities constructions in the county have taken part?

1-3, 4-7, 8-10

6. Are timeframes achieved in these projects?

7. yes no

If now kindly give at most four reasons

.....

8. What has stalled the complexion of some of the listed 39 projects? Explain

.....

9. What percentage of the 39 projects do thing has been achieved? Briefly explain.....

10. Enough funds are there for health facility constructions?

.....

11. Forms of county engagement to alertpublic on the projects?

Public Barazas

Seminars

Selected representatives

Any other, explain _____

12. your commendations for superior implemented health facilities in the
County?.....

Thanks for participating

Appendix V: Approval of Research Project Proposal from Kenyatta University Graduate School



KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL

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

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 810901 Ext. 4150

Internal Memo

FROM: Dean, Graduate School

DATE: 2nd July, 2020

TO: Henry Nyoro
C/o Public Policy & Administration Dept.

REF: C153/CTY/PT/25812/2018

SUBJECT: APPROVAL OF RESEARCH PROJECT PROPOSAL

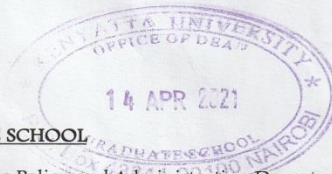
This is to inform you that Graduate School Board at its meeting of 1st July, 2020 approved your Research Project Proposal for the MPPA Degree Entitled, "Determinants of Implementation of County Funded Healthcare Facilities Construction Projects in Machakos County, Kenya".

You may now proceed with your Data Collection, Subject to Clearance with Director General, National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation.

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

Thank you.

ELIJAH MUTUA
FOR: DEAN, GRADUATE SCHOOL



c.c. Chairman, Public Policy and Administration Department.

Supervisors:

1. Dr. Jane Njoroge
C/o Department of Public Policy and Administration
Kenyatta University

EM/nn

Appendix VI: Research Authorization Letter from Kenyatta University Graduate School



**OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
MINISTRY OF INTERIOR AND COORDINATION OF NATIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Telephone: 21009 and 21983 - 90100
Email Address: countycommasaku@gmail.com
Fax No. 044-21999

OFFICE OF THE
County Commissioner
P.O. Box 1 - 90100
MACHAKOS.

When replying please quote:

REF NO.CC/ST/ADM5/9VOL.111/260

DATE: 27th November, 2020

All Deputy County Commissioners
MACHAKOS COUNTY

**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION-HENRY NYORO MWANGI REG.NO
C153/CTY/PT/25812/2018**

The National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation has authorized the above named person to carry out research on **Department of Public Policy and Administration** in Machakos County, Kenya for the period ending in 1st December 2020 to 12th August, 2021.

Please be notified and accord him the necessary assistance.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MACHAKOS**

ELIJAH OMOYO
For: COUNTY COMMISSIONER
MACHAKOS

Appendix VII: Research Authorization from County Commission Machakos



**KENYATTA UNIVERSITY
GRADUATE SCHOOL**

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

Website: www.ku.ac.ke

P.O. Box 43844, 00100
NAIROBI, KENYA
Tel. 8710901 Ext. 57530

Our Ref: C153/CTY/PT/25812/2018

DATE: 2nd July, 2020

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

Dear Sir/Madam,


**RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION FOR HENRY NYORO MWANGI – REG. NO. C153/
CTY/PT/25812/2018**

I write to introduce Mr. Henry Nyoro Mwangi who is a Postgraduate Student of this University. He is registered for MPPA degree programme in the Department of Public Policy and Administration.

Mr. Nyoro intends to conduct research for a MPPA Project Proposal entitled, “Determinants of Implementation of County Funded Healthcare Facilities Construction Projects in Machakos County, Kenya”.

Any assistance given will be highly appreciated.


Yours faithfully,



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



EK/nn


Appendix VIII: Research Permit


REPUBLIC OF KENYA


NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR
SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY & INNOVATION

Ref No: 893427 Date of Issue: 12/August/2020

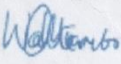
RESEARCH LICENSE




This is to Certify that Mr.. HENRY NYORO MWANGI of Kenyatta University, has been licensed to conduct research in Machakos on the topic: DETERMINANTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF COUNTY FUNDED HEALTHCARE FACILITIES CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN MACHAKOS COUNTY, KENYA for the period ending : 12/August/2021.

License No: NACOSTI/P/20/6157

893427
Applicant Identification Number


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.