

**DETERMINANTS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF THE NATIONAL
GOVERNMENT CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND PROJECTS IN
MALINDI CONSTITUENCY, KENYA**

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UNIVERSITY**

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DECLARATION

This project is my original and to the best of my knowledge has not been presented for a degree or any other award in any other University

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DEDICATION

I dedicate this research to my family whose sacrifices and encouragement have always inspired me to pursue knowledge and strive for excellence, I am forever grateful.

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I humbly acknowledge and express my deepest gratitude to the Almighty God, whose guidance, grace, and providence have been the cornerstone of my journey.

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

BQ	Bill of Quantity
CDF	Constituency Development Fund
GOK	Government of Kenya
KIPPRA	Kenya Institute of Public Policy Research and Analysis
LATF	Local Authorities Transfer Fund
MP	Member of Parliament
NGCDF	National Government Constituency Development Fund
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NTA	National Taxpayers Association

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF TERMS

Bill of Quantity: This is a document that gives the specification of a construction including a breakdown of all inputs item by item plus individual and total cost of all inputs

Central Government: This is a system of governance which operates from the center in handling issues that affect the whole nation.

Community: This is a group of people with similar characteristics, language and way of life who are living together in the same geographical area.

Competency of technical labour: Refers to the expertise, skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by individuals involved in the implementation of projects funded by the NG-CDF.

Decentralization: It is the process of removing central government power and handing that power to a lower level such as region or county.

Determinants of implementation of CDF projects: This refer to factors that influence the successful implementation of CDF projects. These factors play a crucial role in shaping the outcomes and impact of the projects. In this study, they include timeliness of the NGCDF projects, competency of technical labour used, Bills of Quantities specifications and quality of materials used.

Development: This is a process of bringing about changes in the life styles of people from good or better to best and where the people best use their human capacity to excel in life.

Devolution: This is the passing on of some of the statutory powers being held at the centre of a government to a lower unit.

Devolved Funds: These are resources that are taken down to the grassroots where locals therein determine for themselves which projects among many they would like to be done first.

Efficiency: This is the working on or functioning of a project with the minimum loss of time, labour and materials. In this research, efficiency is time taken in completing NGCDF projects, competency of labour used in NGCDF projects, compliancy with Bills of Quantity in NGCDF projects and utilization of materials in NGCDF projects.

Quality of materials used: Denotes the standard, durability, reliability, and performance characteristics of the materials, supplies, and resources utilized in NG-CDF projects.

Timeliness of NGCDF: Refers to the adherence to predetermined schedules, deadlines, and timelines during the execution of projects supported by the NG-CDF.

Specification with bill of quantities: Involves detailed descriptions, measurements, quantities, and specifications of materials, workmanship, and services required for NG-CDF projects, accompanied by corresponding cost estimates in the form of a bill of quantities.

ABSTRACT

The National Government-Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) in Kenya has assisted in developing otherwise forgotten areas of our society through building of schools, health centers, water projects, agriculture, bursaries and roads. Though many have lived up to their mandates, questions still arise of how efficiently the NGCDF projects have been done in serving their intended purposes to the society. This study therefore was meant to examine the determinants of implementing NG-CDF projects so that they become efficient. The study was done in Malindi constituency in Kilifi County, Kenya. The study was guided by Theory of Project Implementation, and Belassi and Tukel Theory of Success. Objectives of this study were: to establish the extent to which timeliness of the NGCDF projects determine their implementation in Kilifi County, to assess the extent to which competency of technical labour used determines the implementation of NGCDF projects in Kilifi County, to examine how specifications with Bills of Quantities determines the implementation of NGCDF projects in Kilifi County and to investigate how quality of materials used determines the implementation of NGCDF projects in Kilifi County. A target study population of 250 school parents were selected for use where the sample size was 78 parents who were identified from the target population. The study used descriptive approach in gathering the data which were primary and secondary. The researcher collected data using self-administering questionnaires, interviews and observations and analyze the results using inferential and descriptive statistics. The pilot study was done to enhance reliability and validity of research instrument. The results were displayed through figures and tables. Respondents are going to be identified through probability and non-probability simple random sampling technique. The study is supposed to find out whether timeliness, competency of technical labour, BQ specifications and quality of materials used enhances the efficiency of NGCDF projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Ghai (2013) through his paper on History and Objectives of Devolution that was published in The Star Newspaper Kenya on April 20, 2013 posit that devolution is a system that transfers statutory authority held at the centre of government to lower units such as regions and counties and through institutions elected by the people. One of the key tenets of the Catholic social thought, according to Byron (2013) is the principle of subsidiarity. This principle supports devolution by limiting government to perform only those functions due to it and leave out others to be handled at the grassroots. Rodriguez-Pose and Gill (2003), indicates that there has been a world-wide leaning towards devolution of power and development resources being held by the central government to lower territories and local institutions that take on various forms depending on the actors involved. According to them, the world-wide leaning towards devolution aids efficiency, equity and good administration.

In the United States, the concept of federally funded development projects has long been established, particularly through initiatives such as the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program, which aims to provide communities with resources to address a wide range of unique needs. The success of such programs often hinges on effective management, community involvement, and transparency in the utilization of funds (US Department of Housing and Urban Development, 2020).

In Pakistan, the implementation of the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) projects has faced numerous challenges, including political interference,

lack of transparency, and inadequate monitoring mechanisms. Studies have highlighted that effective implementation is frequently hampered by bureaucratic red tape and a lack of stakeholder engagement. Furthermore, socio-political dynamics play a significant role in the allocation and utilization of these funds, often leading to disparities and inefficiencies (Khan & Ahmad, 2019). The government's efforts to address these issues have included reforms aimed at enhancing accountability and improving the administrative capacity of local government bodies.

Similarly, in Nigeria, the implementation of constituency development projects is influenced by various determinants, including political patronage, corruption, and the capacity of local government institutions. Research indicates that while these projects have the potential to significantly improve local development, their effectiveness is often compromised by mismanagement and the misallocation of resources (Olowu, 2019). To mitigate these challenges, there have been calls for stronger institutional frameworks and better oversight mechanisms to ensure that the funds achieve their intended developmental impacts.

The Kibaki Administration in Kenya (2002 – 2012) came into power under the Independence Constitution in which all nature of Government decisions, including those of development, emanated from the center down to the grassroots. This mode of operation favoured some areas in the country in terms of development projects while neglecting other areas altogether. Arising from this uneven development in the country, the Kibaki Administration established a fund (CDF) to be administered by Constituencies in the

country in a bid to right skewed development resource allocation in the country.

Tearfund International (2012) notes that Constituencies Development Funds (CDFs) are mechanisms geared to prop grassroots development projects. Baskin (2010) in Kamau and Muturi (2015) and the Center for International Development (CID, 2010), says that CDFs are like the national state-level policy making tool used by the US Congress in allocating funds to their lower areas. SUNY/CID (2010) indicates that there are over 20 countries in the world that have Constituency development funds in their development programs. These include Kenya, Ghana, Pakistan, Uganda, Bhutan, India, Jamaica, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Rwanda, Liberia, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Tanzania, Papua New Guinea, Philippines, Nepal, Namibia, Solomon Island, Honduras, Mongolia and Southern Sudan. Gathoni and Ngugi (2016) citing Tsubura (2013) gives the years in which the above countries started their CDFs like Papua New Guinea – 1984, Pakistan – 1985, Philippines – 1990, Ghana – 1992, India – 1993, Nepal – 1995, Zambia – 1995, Nigeria – 2000, Kenya – 2003, Uganda – 2005, Malawi – 2006, Solomon Islands – 2007, Southern Sudan – 2008, Jamaica – 2008, Tanzania – 2009, Bhutan – 2009 and Zimbabwe – 2010.

Kenya started devolving its funds since independence through development initiatives that were geared to fighting poverty. According to Juma, Omboto and Mulongo (2014) such initiatives, which have since become obsolete, include the Swynerton Plan (1948) and Majimboism (1963).

According to the Institute of Economic Affairs (IEA, 2012) Kenya has been devolving its funds since independence with the latest such devolution being the funds for the

Constituencies. These funds can be categorized into funds for loan facilitation such as the Uwezo Fund and broad composite funds such as the Local Authorities Transfer Fund. Other purses that have been devolved include those for assisting persons living with disabilities. Mungai (2009) as cited by Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) indicates that Kenya adopted CDF in 2003 to offer balanced development projects across the country but commenced on 15th April 2004 with the sole aim of eradicating destitution at the lowest levels of our country.

The initial CDF Act of 2003 has undergone repealing and replacement since its inception to date. It was first revised in 2007 and in 2013 the revised edition was revoked and removed to be accommodative of the new order brought about by the 2010 Constitution of Kenya and was further amended in 2015. This Act was also amended to the NGCDF (Amendment) Act 2016 with yet another to that of the NGCDF Act 2019. The NGCDF Board allocates constituencies at least 2.5% out of the total revenue the Government collects from the public. According to the Board, over 90,000 projects have been constructed since the inception of the CDF. However, little is known as to the determinants of implementing NGCDF projects in an efficiency way hence this study.

While CDF projects have gained broad acceptance in Kenya, questions regarding determinants of their implementation in an efficient way are yet to be fully addressed. Findings of studies done in the country are in general form and do not indicate the correct position in the country. As such, a study in determinants of implementing NGCDF projects in an efficient manner is required and the researcher undertook the case of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency.

Chandra (2008) in Barasa (2014), says that a project is an investment undertaking that involves funding where benefits are expected that extend in subsequent times. A public project therefore is one that is owned or provided by a government that satisfies the well-being of its citizens. (Barasa, 2014). According to Kiprono, Kemei and Rotich (2015), a project is a unique process consisting of a set of coordinated and controlled activities with start and finish dates undertaken to achieve objectives conforming to specific requirements including the constraint of time, cost and resources. Baskin (2010) as cited by Kamau and Muturi (2015) posit that Parliamentary involvement in grassroots projects has been expanding in Kenya in particular and Africa in general. They further say that one way MPs involve themselves in grassroots projects is through the Constituency Development Fund. Government institutions have as a matter of policy been allocating sums of money for the future of their countries. It is from these monies that they finance their development projects (Kamau & Muturi, 2015). Baskin (2010) as cited by Kamau and Muturi (2015) notes that the United States (US) has been practicing a form of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) through its Congress that allocates funds to their lower areas. Barasa (2014) notes that several European countries that include France and Germany have been motivated to take necessary actions in order to address deficiencies and disparities that exist in their economies. Most European and Scandinavia countries have all practiced earmarks. According to the World Bank (2000) in Kamau and Muturi (2015), some countries in the Caribbean, East Asia and East Europe have done well than their African counterparts in terms of their development projects as a result of adopting decentralization. Mwangi and Meagher (2004) as cited by Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) indicates that Parliamentary involvement in grassroots projects has grown in various African countries

such as Zambia, Nigeria, Uganda, Malawi, Sudan, Tanzania, Ghana, Zimbabwe and Kenya. All these countries adopted CDFs in order to get involved in grassroots projects and in community development.

According to Juma, Omboto and Mulongo (2014) and the Institute of Certified Public Accountants of Kenya (ICPAK, 2014), Kenya started devolving funds to the grassroots since independence through strategies such as the Swynerton Plan (1948), Majimboism (1963) and Sessional Papers. Gathoni and Karanja (2016) notes that the CDF was established in Kenya during the Kibaki Administration from 2002-2012 with the aim of redressing inequality in terms of projects development that was brought about by patronage politics.

The CDF Act (2013) was declared unconstitutional in 2015 by the Kenyan Law Courts hence it became invalid and was replaced by another one in 2015 which also got replaced in 2016. Latest amendment is 2019. According to the NGCDF Act (2019), the annual budgetary allocation for CDF from the government's total revenue collection from the public is 2.5% of all government's ordinary revenue of which 75% of this is allocated equally amongst all current 290 constituencies while the remaining 25% is allocated as per the poverty level of a constituency

The total NGCDF Constituencies allocation from 2003/04 – 2017/18 is **Kshs 242,677,739,742.80** as shown in the following schedule:

Total constituencies allocation 2003/2004 – 2017/2018

Table 1.1: Total Constituencies allocation from 2003/2004 – 2017/2018

S/NO	FINANCIAL YEAR	AMOUNT (KSHS)
1	2003/2004	1,260,000,000.00
2	2004/2005	5,431,999,997.00
3	2005/2006	7,028,619,994.00
4	2006/2007	9,736,860,002.00
5	2007/2008	9,796,999,949.00
6	2008/2009	9,797,000,000.00
7	2009/2010	11,959,421,004.00
8	2010/2011	13,854,510,000.00
9	2011/2012	16,989,550,000.00
10	2012/2013	20,907,030,041.00
11	2013/2014	21,973,899,997.00
12	2014/2015	31,564,500,000.00
13	2015/2016	33,452,350,000.00
14	2016/2017	23,749,999,998.80
15	2017/2018	25,174,999.760.00
	TOTAL	242,677,739,742.80

Source: NG-CDF Board, 2018

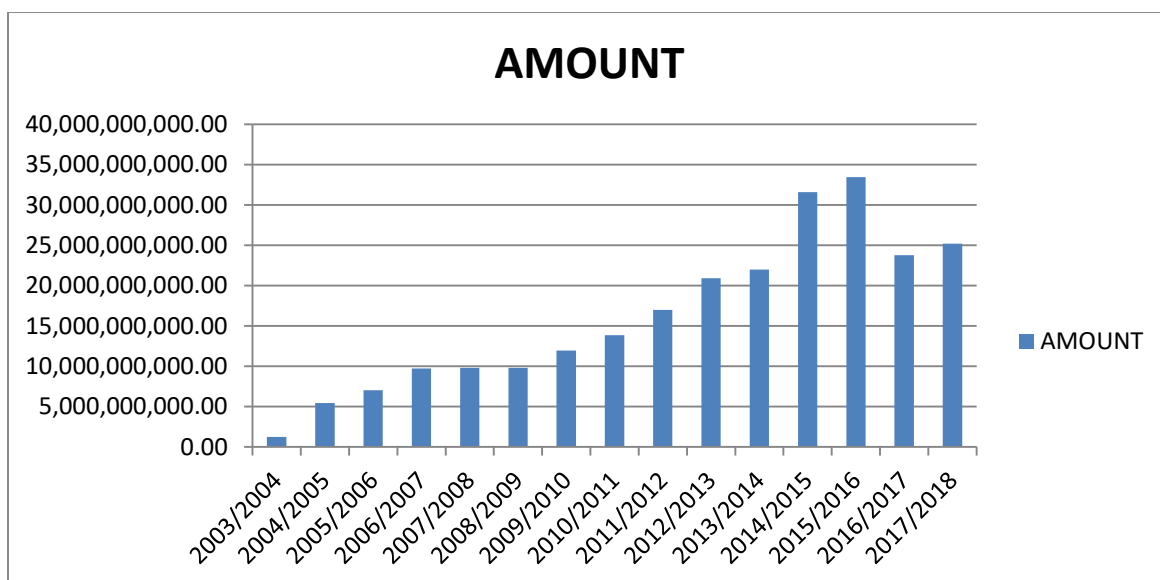


Figure 2.1: NGCDF Allocation

Source: Researcher (2018)

The NGCDF Act (2015) indicates that 57% of the total allocation to a constituency is for development purposes while 43% is used to fund other activities such as emergency, bursary, and running of offices, project follow-up actions, Games & Sports and environmental matters as indicated below following schedule.

Table 1.2: Constituencies' statutory allocation ceilings

VOTE	ALLOCATION
Development Purposes	57%
Emergency	5%
Bursary Fund	25%
Running of Offices	6%
Projects Follow-up Actions	3%
Games & Sports	2%
Environment	2%

Source: NG-CDF Act, 2015

1.2 Statement of the Problem

There has been public concern on delaying, stalling, aborting and poor quality of the NGCDF projects in Kenya as a whole and in particular, Kilifi County. According to the National Taxpayers Association (NTA 2011, P. 5), out of 29 NGCDF projects in the constituency for Financial Year 2007-2008 only 44% (13) were well constructed, completed and performing, 37% (11) of these projects had been badly built whereas 17% (5) had not been completed and therefore not performing against Kshs 81,508,672.00 million allocated for the projects. The National Taxpayers Association (NTA, 2012) in Kamau and Muturi (2015) notes that many NGCDF projects delay in being completed while others get abandoned altogether. This is because incoming Members of Parliament (MP) follow up their campaign manifestos ostensibly to fulfil their pledges without which they will not be re-elected (Kamau & Muturi 2015). Kamau and Muturi (2015) further points that projects started by out-going MP are often left stalling because the in-coming MP thinks that finishing them gives a plus to the out-going MP. The National Taxpayers Association (NTA, 2012) Report in Muna (2016), CDF projects for Naivasha Constituency that were funded and monitored during the FY 2009/2010 indicated that badly implemented projects wasted Kshs 8,993,095 (13% of the total CDF funds allocated), abandoned projects wasted Kshs. 2,500,000 of taxpayers' money (4% of the total CDF funds allocated) while Kshs. 15,377,212 of the CDF money went unaccounted for (23% of the total CDF funds allocated) to the monitored projects in the 2009/10. Many studies have been undertaken on NGCDF projects in Kenya.

The implementation of the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) projects in Kenya, specifically in Malindi Constituency, faces numerous challenges that hinder their effectiveness and overall impact. One of the primary issues is the lack of

adequate oversight and accountability mechanisms. Studies have shown that the absence of robust monitoring and evaluation systems leads to mismanagement and misuse of funds, ultimately compromising the intended developmental outcomes (Mwangi & Wekesa, 2018). Without proper checks and balances, the projects are susceptible to corruption and inefficiencies, which erode public trust and limit the potential benefits for the community. Another significant problem is the insufficient stakeholder engagement in the planning and execution of NG-CDF projects. Effective development initiatives require the active participation of local communities, government officials, and other relevant stakeholders to ensure that the projects address the actual needs and priorities of the population (Ngugi & Muiruri, 2019). In Malindi Constituency, the lack of inclusive participation often results in projects that do not align with local demands, leading to suboptimal utilization of resources and dissatisfaction among community members. However, there is no known conclusive study carried out on determinants of implementing NGCDF projects in an efficiency way in Kenya. This research therefore aimed to fill this gap with a case study of Malindi Constituency.

1.3 Objectives of the study

The study was guided by the followings objectives;

- i. To establish the extent to which timeliness of the NGCDF projects determine their implementation in Malindi Constituency.
- ii. To assess the extent to which competency of technical labour used determines the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency.
- iii. To examine how specifications with Bills of Quantities determine the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency.

- iv. To evaluate how the quality of materials used affects the delivery of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency.

1.4 Research Questions

The study questions included;

- i. To what extent does timeliness determine the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency?
- ii. To what extent does competency of technical labour used determine the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency?
- iii. To what extent do specifications with Bills of Quantities determine the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency?
- iv. To what extent does quality of materials used determine the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency?

1.5 Justification and Significance of the Study

There exist limited studies on the determinants of implementing NGCDF projects so that they become efficient. Determinants of implementation is the missing gap in the body of knowledge that is already done hence this study will serve as a benchmark for identifying these determinants and in particular add to the pool of knowledge already available. Malindi constituency has been identified for sampling due to its 16 out of 290 national rating among constituencies on performance index and its heterogeneous communities and ethnic diversity. Malindi constituency might have been selected as a research site due to its representation of a broader regional or coastal region.

1.5.1 The Government

The Government established the constituency development fund so as to equitably distribute national resources throughout the country. The study will be significant in aiding the Government to know whether the NGCDF projects are efficiently done.

Kauzya (2007) as cited by Juma, Rotich and Mulongo (2014) indicates that most African countries including Kenya have had poor ways of how their countries have been managed. This created inequalities in terms of development and resource allocation in some parts of the country. To counter centralization, Kenyans agitated for and got devolution through the 2010 Constitution that not only created Counties but devolved funds to the lower levels of our society as well. One of the devolved funds is the CDF, which according to Mwangi (2005) is the only fund among the many others which percolate through to the grassroots where locals have the opportunity to undertake their own decisions in terms of prioritizing development projects they think will benefit them. Although CDF has greatly assisted in tackling poverty and bridging regional disparities through projects initiation, nothing much is available as to the determinants of implementing NGCDF projects in an efficient manner. This study will serve as a benchmark for identifying the determinants which enhance efficiency of NGCDF projects and add to the body of knowledge already available.

1.5.2 The NGCDF Board

The study will be significant for assisting the Board to know whether the funds they duly disburse to the constituencies are used to build efficient projects.

1.5.3 The Constituency

The significance of the study to the constituents is that they will be able to prioritize the choice of their projects in relation to funds their constituency receives from the NGCDF

Board. This will avoid situations where the constituents come up with projects which cannot be completed with the available funds thus leading to inefficient projects.

1.5.4 Members of Parliament

The study will provide Members of Parliament (MPs) with a pool of knowledge that will assist them to know the determinants of implementation which will lead to efficient NGCDF projects.

1.5.5 Other Researchers

The study will provide other researchers with more knowledge on determinants of implementation of NGCDF projects in an efficient way.

1.6 Assumptions

It was assumed that the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) projects in Malindi Constituency were provided with sufficient financial resources to support the intended developmental activities.

The study assumed that there was active involvement and participation of key stakeholders, including local community members, government officials, and project managers, in the planning, execution, and monitoring of NG-CDF projects.

It was assumed that robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms were in place to track the progress and impact of the NG-CDF projects in Malindi Constituency. This included regular assessments and feedback loops that helped identify and address any issues or deviations from the project plans.

1.7 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The research was conducted in Malindi constituency which was one of seven (7) constituencies in Kilifi County. Malindi constituency, itself a District, comprised of 2 Divisions, 5 Locations, and 31 Sub-Locations. According to SoftKenya (2015), the constituency covered an approximate area of 627.20 sq. km with a population of 162,712. The study targeted all NGCDF funded classroom projects carried out from 2003/2004 to 2017/2018.

1.8 Limitations and Delimitations of the Study

A study of this kind could not have been possible without limitations. The study was bound to have several limitations including insecurity, lack of time, lack of funds, wide research gap on the determinants of implementing NGCDF projects efficiently in Kenya as little had been done about it, and lack of literature on the topic due to limited research conducted on it. Mitigation measures the researcher undertook for these limitations were: 1) For insecurity, the researcher used the services of local residents to collect the data. 2) For lack of time, the researcher took annual leave and also tried to have the research done within the shortest time possible to avoid costs associated with longer field work hours or days. 3) For lack of funds, the researcher was aware that to efficiently execute the task of collecting the data, it needed a substantial amount of money and hence applied for the Research Project Fees being availed by his employer. He also utilized some few people he knew within the area who could be engaged on a personal level in a bid to reduce costs. 4) As for the wide research gap on the efficiency of CDF projects, the researcher read widely on the efficiency of CDF projects from the over 20 countries that had embraced CDF in the world. 5) For lack of literature on the topic as very little had been written about it, the

researcher undertook extensive reading on available literature on determinants of implementing NGCDF projects in a way.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on past pertinent writings by different authors and to evaluate their contribution to the objectives of this research paper, disparities to be addressed, brief statement of the main points of the study and a representational frame of reference. For an adequate analysis, this section also looked at wastage of materials, time and energy and cost of projects funded by NGCDF in Kenya.

2.2 Determinant of Projects Implementation

Review of past studies involves collecting and analyzing past writings which contain information relevant to the research from formal and authenticated sources. It involves the reading and gathering of information relevant to this study currently available from authors on the problem under investigation. Many studies have been conducted in Kenya regarding NGCDF on various issues but there is little literature on the determinants of implementing NGCDF projects so that they become efficient.

2.2.1 Time Taken to Complete Projects

In America, studies have shown that timely completion of NGCDF projects is crucial for maximizing their impact on community development (Smith et al., 2018). Delays in project implementation can lead to cost overruns, reduced quality of infrastructure, and decreased public trust in government initiatives (Jones & Brown, 2016).

Similarly, research in Pakistan has highlighted the significance of timeliness in the implementation of NGCDF projects. A study by Khan and Ali (2019) found that delays in project execution negatively affect the intended benefits of the fund, leading to

inefficiencies and dissatisfaction among beneficiaries. The authors emphasize the need for effective monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the timely completion of projects and enhance accountability in the utilization of NGCDF resources.

In Nigeria, empirical evidence also underscores the importance of timeliness in the implementation of NGCDF projects. Ojo and Adelokun (2020) emphasize that delays in project execution can hinder the achievement of development goals, exacerbate inequalities, and erode public confidence in government institutions. They recommend the establishment of clear timelines, performance targets, and stakeholder engagement processes to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of NGCDF project delivery.

Projects are hardly completed as scheduled (Kiprono, Kemei & Rotich, 2015). According to Kiprono, Kemei and Rotich (2015) the factors that affect project completion time are weather condition, how the project is engineered, technical knowledge of contractors, and the constancy of donor funding. Other notably ones are non-adherence of NGCDF rules and regulations and procedures and the influence of the MP even though an ex-officio member (NGCDF Act, 2015). Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) undertook a research with a view to find out the issues which affect completion time for NGCDF projects and used Kangundo Sub-county as their case study with a sample size was 34 respondents. During their study, they found out that of all the projects that had been undertaken; only 5% had been completed on time while 20% had not been completed.

The National Taxpayers Association (NTA, 2012) in Kamau and Muturi (2015) conducted a research on CDF funded projects in Kibwezi Sub-county and found out that 31 out of 100 of the projects were badly implemented raising the issue of their efficiency. In conclusion, Kamau and Muturi established that many CDF development projects are not completed on time and even those that are successfully completed on time, their efficiency is not good.

2.2.2 Competence of Technical Labour Used in NG-CDF projects

The UNDP (1998) as cited by Merino and Carmenado (2012) did define capacity as the know-how of an individual or organization to perform functions effectively, efficiently and sustainably. Capacity characteristics are grouped into the individual or societal capacities. The individual capacity is again characterized by the technical and behavioural capacities (Merino & Carmenado, 2012). Know-how is required in the construction of projects in order for the projects to be sustainable, effective and efficient.

A study by Ahmed and Khan (2019) revealed that the lack of qualified personnel can lead to delays, cost overruns, and substandard project outputs, undermining the fund's objectives and community development efforts. The authors stress the need for capacity-building initiatives and training programs to enhance the skills and competencies of technical staff involved in NG-CDF projects.

In Nigeria, research has also underscored the critical role of competent technical labor in the successful implementation of NG-CDF projects. Ogunlade and Akinsanya (2020) found that a skilled workforce is essential for effective project planning, monitoring, and execution, resulting in improved project delivery and stakeholder satisfaction. They advocate for recruiting, training, and retaining qualified professionals to enhance the technical capacity and performance of NG-CDF projects.

In their research to find out what aids the performance of CDF projects with Kiambu Sub-county as their case study, Gathoni and Ngugi (2016) found that of the 441 fully funded projects 89 (20%) were built, completed and performing, 133 (30%) were badly completed whereas 219 (50%) had not been completed at all and therefore not performing. Malala, Ndolo and Njagi (2014) undertook a study to examine factors influencing implementation of CDF projects with Kikuyu constituency as the area of study. Among their findings were

capacity constraints of staff that largely contributed to 88% of the projects being behind schedule with a paltry 12% of the projects being on schedule. A study commissioned by NTA (2012) to find out if locals around participated in the implementation of CDF funded projects found out that the CDF account managers lacked adequate capacity to develop participatory planning processes and also majority of the members of the Project Management Committees lacked capacity to implement CDF projects. Diwani (2007) explains that Labour capacity in Malindi constituency in implementing projects that are funded by CDF is inadequate due to lack of several factors such as education, awareness, knowledge, technical skills and outright ignorance.

A report by NTA (2011) indicates that Ksh 26,581,212.00 of taxpayer's money was wasted through paying of shoddily implemented projects. As a result of the lack of technical capacity by those charged with implementation of CDF projects, money is wasted on shoddy and badly implemented projects whose efficiency is equally not good.

2.2.3 Compliance with Bills of Quantities in NGCDF projects

According to Gikonyo (2008), a Bill of Quantity (BQ) is a document that gives the specification of a construction including a breakdown of all inputs item by item plus the individual and total cost of all inputs. A study undertaken by Phiri (2016, p. 14) in Kanyama constituency in Lusaka City in Zambia to examine the nature and level of community participation in CDF projects found numerous challenges associated with CDF including lack of transparency in procurement of materials, which aroused suspicion. Ngugi (2014) in Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) acknowledges that there are many Sub-counties experiencing difficulties in the construction of their CDF projects including non-adherence to procurement procedures, outright diversion of funds and skewed allocation of resources according to the politics and politicians of the day. The Auditor General and National

Taxpayers Association in their financial year 2006 to 2012 reports revealed the challenges as non-adherence to procurement steps, embezzlement of funds, skewed resource allocation, non-involvement of locals in project selection and poor monitoring and evaluation in the country. Generally, there have been a lot of malpractices in the procurement of CDF projects including instances where projects are never finished and in most cases BQs specifications are not followed – those concerned buy less materials or materials of low quality.

2.2.4 Quality of Materials in NGCDF Projects

According to Mallawaarachchi and Senaratne (2015), quality is defined as conforming to a project's statutory, aesthetic, and functional standards. They also claim that quality can be determined from the perspective of how well the project fulfills its objectives. According to Mallawaarachchi and Senaratne (2015), quality in the construction sector is described as complying with the demands of the owner, designer, contractor, and regulatory bodies.

According to Savitha (2015), construction encompasses the supplies used to construct buildings, roads, bridges, railroads, and metro systems. Additionally, he suggests that the utilization of civil engineering techniques, technologies, and most crucially building/construction materials is the key to the development of trustworthy infrastructure. When materials are evaluated properly, it helps to increase their effectiveness because it affects the final structure's quality and longevity (Savitha, 2015). Any nation's construction industry contributes to the development of its infrastructure, which in turn improves the welfare of its populace (Saidu & Shakantu). According to Gulghane and Khandve (2015), construction materials produce millions of tons of waste each year all over the world. The difference, if any, between the estimated and actual consumption of a single item is referred

to as wastage. Koskela (1992), cited in Bekr (2014), defined material waste as the result of inefficient use of labor, tools, and equipment, as well as a significant usage of monies that were not originally budgeted for. He further says waste of materials includes both losses and the carrying out of unrequired works not captured in the plan hence creating extra costs. According to Skoyle and Skoyle (1987) in Bekr (2014), there are two types of wastage of materials: 1) Direct loss of materials which are damaged and may be lost during the construction process and 2) Indirect waste which is monetary loss as materials are not physically lost. In Kenya, most CDF project materials are wasted intentionally through the 2nd type of material waste monetary loss through irregularities in the tendering and construction processes.

A report by the Auditor General for the financial year 2013/2014 appearing in the Standard of 9th December 2016 accused 11 constituencies of wasting cash on suspect projects. The report further says that some projects were not implemented yet they were allocated money. Regarding underuse of materials, this happens due to a contractor's incompetence and CDF project committee members' lack of technical capacity where they buy more materials than a project requires which remain after completion.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

2.3.1 The Theory of Project Implementation

One of the first schools of management thought is the classical management theory. This theory came into being during the Industrial Revolution when the factory related problems began to emerge. This school comprises of the two branches of classical scientific and classical administrative. Of these two, the classical scientific theory developed as a result of contributions from scholars such as Fredrick Taylor, Henry Grant and the husband-wife team of Frank and Lillian Gilbreth.

According to Gutterman (2011), the classical scientific theory emphasized on increasing productivity and efficiency. Taylor (1911) as cited by Alizera, Esmat and Hakimeh (2016) worked on increasing the efficiency and productivity using scientific methods. Morris and Hough (1987) in Ralf and Kam (2012) notes that project management has two components of success which are the scheme accomplishment ingredients and scheme accomplishment yardstick. The scheme accomplishment ingredients are the autonomous constants which magnify success while project accomplishment yardstick are the conditional constants which quantify accomplishment.

Barasa (2014) notes that earliest investigations concerning CDF schemes indicate that there are difficulties hindering their triumphant effectuation. These challenges (determinants) in CDF projects according to Kamau and Muturi (2015) include over estimation of projects costs, delay in paying contracted personnel, periodic changes in the political set up in CDF management committee, contractors performing below standards and expectations, award of contracts without ensuring availability of funds, siting of the projects, political favoritism in determining projects and contracts and lack of funds. Information available indicates that firms which strive to do their projects well enjoy efficiency and sustainability. (Barasa, 2014). Ika, Diallo and Thuillier (2012) posit that CDF projects like other community development projects are based on five main pillars of relevance, efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability.

Kamau and Muturi (2015) avers that the project implementation theory emphasizes several factors that aid success of a project. These are support by top management, schedule plan of the project, the people involved, monitoring and evaluation, communication and troubleshooting. They further note that for success of CDF projects in Kenya, there should be political will, there should be planning of the project, the locals should be involved in

the implementation of the projects as direct beneficiaries of projects; CDF project committees should comprise of professionals with the requisite technical capacity.

2.3.2 Belassi and Tukul Theory of Success (1996)

Esmaeili, Pellicer, and Molenaar (2014) assert that a country's building construction industry is crucial to its sustainable development because it affects how its citizens live, while Nguyen, Ogunlana, and Lan (2004) assert that the sector is the foundation of a country's economic and socio-economic growth. However, the building construction sector is beset by issues that impair project performance and productivity, including poor coordination, fragmented construction, and a lack of communication (Esmaeili, Pellicer, and Molenaar, 2014). According to Ramlee et al. (2016), the success of the construction business depends on achieving better results than anticipated in terms of time, cost, safety, and quality.

Belassi and Tukul (1996) developed a theory of success that included variables affecting a project's performance under four headings: 1) Factors relating to the project manager and team members, 2) Factors relating to the project, 3) Factors relating to the organization, and 4) Factors relating to the external environment.

According to Belassi and Tukul (1996), there are numerous elements that have an impact on how projects are carried out in the building construction sector. These include a lack of coordination or subpar human resource management. Belassi and Tukul go on to say that improper management of the success criteria results in resource waste, environmental harm, and even accidents. Materials are one of the resources that are squandered in the industry. Agyekum (2012) defines materials waste as unwanted materials that result out of construction. These unwanted materials are rejected structures and materials, materials ordered in excess or materials that are not needed for construction and left-overs.

Polat and Ballard (2004) in Agyekum, Ayarkwa and Adjei-Kumi (2013) posit that materials waste is both loss of materials and undertaking work that is not thereby creating extra expenses without value addition to the product. Ekanayake and Ofori (2000) and Al-Moghany (2006) cited by Agyekum, Ayarkwa and Adjei-Kumi (2013) notes that materials that are wasted during construction are grouped into three, i.e. unwanted, excess or left-over hardware. According to Skoyle and Skoyle (1987) in Bekr (2014), there are two types of wastage of materials: 1) Direct loss of materials which are damaged and may be lost during the construction process and 2) Indirect waste which is monetary loss as materials are not physically lost. In Kenya, most CDF project materials are wasted intentionally through the 2nd type of material waste – monetary loss – through irregularities in the tendering and construction processes. A report by the Auditor General for the financial year 2013/2014 appearing in the Standard of 9th December 2016 accused 11 constituencies of wasting cash on suspect projects. The report further says that some projects were not implemented yet they were allocated money. Regarding underuse of materials, this happens due to a contractor's incompetence and CDF project committee members' lack of technical capacity where they buy more materials than a project requires which remain after completion. The theory emphasizes the importance of organizational support structures, and the study investigates how the support or lack thereof from governmental bodies and other stakeholders affects the successful implementation of NG-CDF projects.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Jabareen (2009) in Bidii and Ngugi (2014) denotes that a conceptual framework is the interlinking of a system of ideas which give a clear grasp of a certain issue. Barasa (2014) says that a conceptual framework is a graphical representation that links the conditional and self-reliant constants in a study.

Figure 2.2 Conceptual Framework

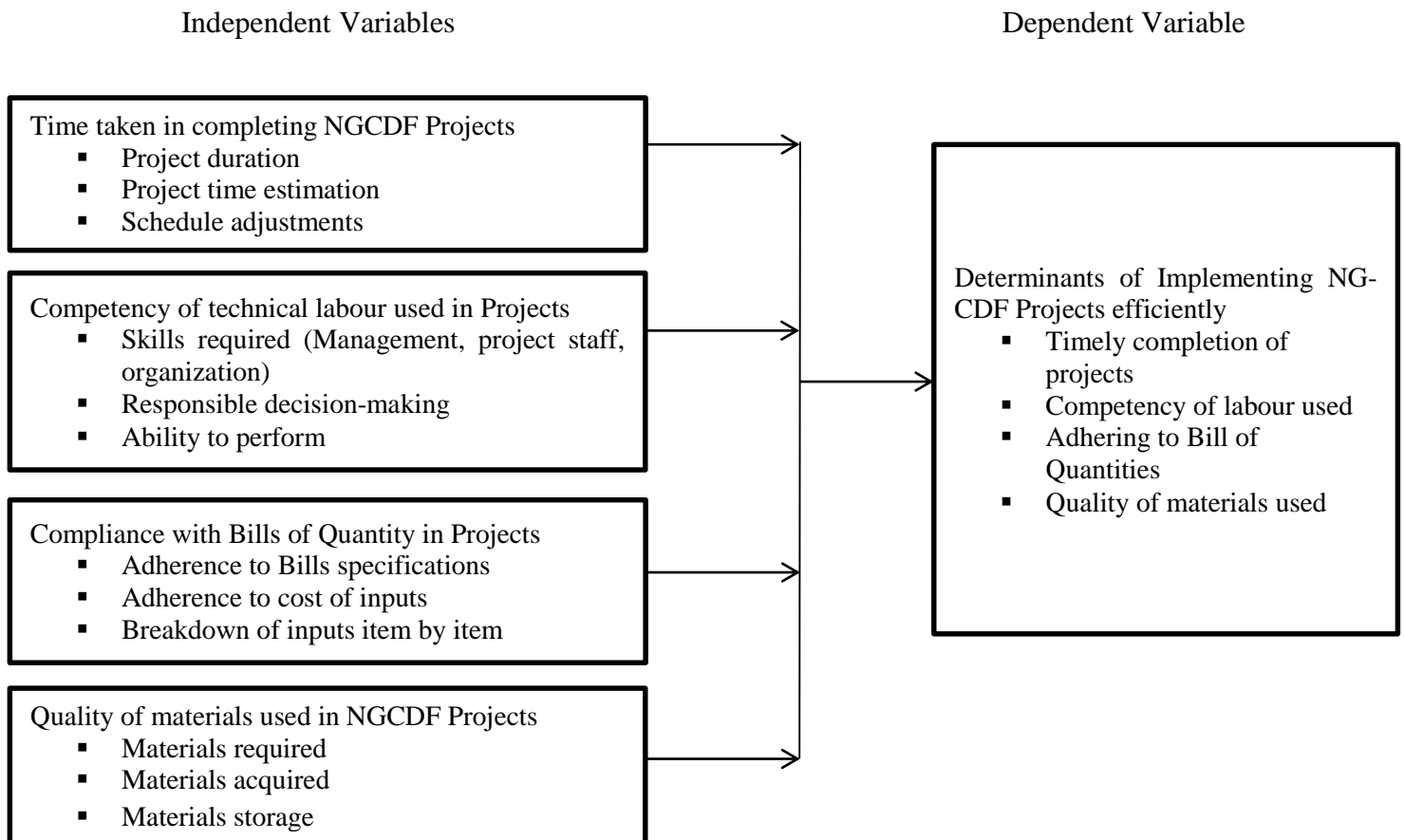


Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework

Source: Researcher, 2018

The conceptual framework highlights how the independent variables (timeliness, competency of technical labor, adherence to BOQs, and quality of materials) interact and collectively influence the dependent variable (successful implementation of NGCDF projects). Each independent variable contributes to different aspects of project management

and execution. For instance, ensuring timeliness prevents cost overruns and maintains project momentum. Competent technical labor guarantees that construction meets professional standards, while adherence to BOQs ensures resource management and project scope control. The quality of materials underpins the durability and effectiveness of the project outcomes.

2.5 Summary of Literature Review

This section of the research study presents the summary of the literature and research gap of the study. The Table 2.1 presents the summary of literature review.

Author & Year	Title	Findings	Study gaps
Merino & Carmenado (2012)	Effect of capacity building in completion of projects.	The results show that for the projects to complete on-time it required competence personnel.	The study was done in Spain while the current study was done in Kenya.
Kiprono, Kemei & Rotich (2015)	Factors influencing completion of construction projects in Kenya.	The findings show that technical knowledge of contractors, and the constancy of donor funding affect the completion of construction project.	The study was conducted in Kenya at large while the current study was done in Malindi Constituency.
Mallawaarachchi & Senaratne (2015)	Importance of quality for construction project success in Sri Lanka.	The results show that engineering techniques, technologies, and construction materials are the key to the development of trustworthy infrastructure.	The study was done in Sri Lanka while the current study was done in Kenya to enhance the generalization of study findings.
Oyalo & Bwisa (2015)	Factors that influence the completion of CDF projects in	The findings show that CDF projects are hindered by incompetence personnel, non-	The study was done in Kangundo constituency while the current study was

	Kangundo Constituency.	adherence to procurement and delay in fund disbursement.	done in Malindi Constituency.
Kamau & Muturi (2015)	Factors affecting Successful Completion of Constituency Development Funded projects in Kenya: A Case Study Nyandarua County	The findings revealed that many CDF development projects are not completed on time and even those that are successfully completed on time, their efficiency is not good.	The study was done in Nyandarua County while the current study was done in Malindi Constituency.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter outlined the steps that were followed in finding the answer to the matter under investigation. The steps were research design, target population, sample size and sampling procedures, data sources and instruments, data collection procedures and expected outcome.

3.2 Research Design

This study embraced a descriptive research design approach. Bidii and Ngugi (2014) notes that descriptive research design involves collecting information which outlines incidents and then organizing, tabulating, depicting and describing the information thus collected.

According to Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), quantitative research availed information in figures while qualitative research gave information in statements. The study collected data using qualitative and quantitative methods. Both primary sources (questionnaires, interviews, focused discussions, and observation) and secondary sources (journals, Government reports, CDF Case Studies, Theses and Dissertations, and textbooks) were used.

3.3 Description of Variables

Independent Variables: Most NGCDF projects in Kenya are inefficient because they take long to complete, the competency of the labour used in constructing these projects most often wants, BQs are normally not complied with and as a whole, there is general usage of poor materials. To have cost effective and efficient projects that are funded by the NGCDF, natural conditions such as weather should be anticipated well in advance while man-made

reasons such as delay in tendering procedures, political interference, lack of technical skills of staff and CDF Committee members and incompetent contractors who get tenders despite the fact through political patronage need to be avoided.

Dependent Variables: For any project to have been completed on time, there had to be good planning; guarding against the influence of bad weather conditions; ensuring funding reliability and getting competent contractors. Labour skills and technical know-how were requisites for building efficient NGCDF projects. This variable could only be carried out if the concerned knew what the BQ was, its use, and at what stage a BQ was needed before a contractor was awarded a tender. Knowledge of BQs could have assisted in checking corruption, such as purchasing low-grade quality cement while the BQ said to purchase high-grade quality cement and making away with the price difference. On the quality of materials, it was required to establish how materials were loaded at the purchase point and offloaded at the construction site. This was because some materials could get broken during loading and offloading. Storage of materials at the project sites could have caused their wastage, as they could have gone bad and become unusable, or they could have been exposed to bad weather conditions and become unfit to be used. Improper handling of materials during construction could have also caused their wastage. Under usage or overuse of materials occurred when there was overestimation in the BQ and some materials remained on the project site after completion.

3.4 Study locale

The study was done in Malindi Constituency, Kilifi County, Kenya. It is one of the seven Constituencies in Kilifi County others being; Magarini, Ganze, Rabai, Kaloleni, Kilifi North and Kilifi South. The population of Malindi was 119,859 as of the 2019 census. It is the largest urban centre in Kilifi County.

Tourism is the major industry in Malindi. The city is popular among Italian tourists. Malindi is served with a domestic airport and a highway between Mombasa and Lamu. The nearby Watamu resort and Gedi Ruins (also known as Gede) are south of Malindi. The mouth of the Sabaki River lies in northern Malindi. The Watamu and Malindi Marine National Parks form a continuous protected coastal area south of Malindi. The area shows classic examples of Swahili architecture. The majority of Malindi's population is Muslim.

3.5 Target Population

The target population for this study adopted Mwangi's (2013) understanding to mean a group of people the researcher wishes to undertake a research in and form conclusions from within an area of study that the researcher is having an interest in. Welman, Kruger and Mitchell (2005) in Mwangi (2013) have defined population as the total collection of elements within an area of study about which a researcher wish to refer. The population comprised of 250 school parents of Class 8 in Malindi Constituency. The selection of these parents was guided by the fact they have been around the schools for 8 years longer than rest of the other parents.

Table 3.1: Target Population

Categories	Frequency
School parents (male)	130
School parents (female)	120
Total	250

Source: Malindi Sub-County Director of Education's Office, (2023)

3.5 Sample and Sampling Procedures

This study concentrated only to school parents who are direct beneficiaries of National Government Constituencies Development Fund schemes in Malindi Sub-county. The sample size was determined from the target population of 250 school parents using the following approach:

$$n = \frac{N}{1+N(\alpha)^2}$$

Where: n = is the sample size

N = is the total number of schools in the constituency.

α = is the level of precision and/or margin of error set at 10 percent.

The sample size when computed using this formula will give 71.43, i.e. approximately 71 school parents. To cover for an anticipated non-response and messed up questionnaires and to increase the power of the study, an additional 10% shall be added. Thus, the total sample size was 78.

Table 3.2: Distribution of each category in the total Sample size

Categories	Distribution
School parents (male)	41
School parents (female)	37
Total	78

Source: Researcher (2018)

3.6 Data Sources and Instruments

Data for the research was collected from both principal and general illustrations. The principal source was the respondents identified in the study and the data collection

instruments was questionnaires and interviews while secondary sources were collected from libraries, internet, magazines, newspapers and company reports.

3.6.1 Questionnaire

Primary data from respondents were collected through open-ended and close-ended self-administered questionnaires. Questionnaires shall guide the researcher in getting data from the original people, that is, the respondents. Mugenda and Mugenda as cited in Bidii (2014) says that questionnaires give an opportunity promotes high response rate as they provide anonymity.

3.6.2 Interviews

Structured interviews schedules were used to gather primary data for the study. Interviews directly solicit the experiences of respondents and may be useful in terms of follow-ups in order to ascertain certain issues. Interviews were used to obtain greater insights into the problem under investigation. The researcher interviewed 10% of the total population of 78 which translate to 8 participants

3.7 Reliability and Validity

After the preparation of the questionnaires, the researcher presented them to colleagues and supervisors for validation and quality control. A trial run was undertaken within the area of study. The trial sought to measure what was intended to measure, whether they represented the content, their appropriateness to the sample and population, and whether they could comprehensively collect the intended information. This allowed for pre-testing for possible corrections and adjustments before the actual respondents were engaged. Once the questionnaire was found reliable and valid, it was ready for data collection.

A pilot study with the aim of pre-testing the validity and reliability of the research instrument was conducted. The pilot study was done in Kaloleni Constituency where 8 people were involved. Connelly (2008) suggests 5-10% of the sample size is adequate for pilot study. It was done to evaluate the validity and reliability of the research tools. This is to establish whether the questionnaires were give consistent information and in line with the study at hand. Reliability was measured using Cronbach's Alpha test whose approach is shown below:

$$\alpha = \frac{N \cdot \bar{c}}{\bar{v} + (N - 1) \cdot \bar{c}}$$

Where:

N = the number of items,

C-bar = the average inter-item covariance among the items and

V-bar = the average variance.

3.8 Data Collection Procedures

Data was collected through original field visits to the study area. An introduction letter from the University explaining the purpose of the research was shown to the respondents in a bid to alleviate any fears they might have and increase the chances of a higher response rate. The researcher used questionnaires, interviews, and focused group discussions. The respondents were mapped out before being given the questionnaires. The respondents were given one week with the questionnaires after which they were collected. As indicated, the researcher also conducted personal interviews, and observations as per the study needs.

Through probing, propping, and checks, the researcher sought clarification on the information needed concerning the study. The interviews, focused group discussions, and observation methods complemented most of the information gathering process already captured via the use of supplied questionnaires.

3.9 Data Analysis and Presentation

Data was sorted out, coded, and summarized for easy analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative data were collected. Qualitative data was organized according to the objectives that guided the study. Themes were formed based on the analysis. Quantitative data was analyzed descriptively and inferentially with the aid of Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS v. 26). The descriptive statistics included frequency tables, percentages, mean, and standard deviation. The regression analysis was utilized to establish relationships between variables and establish significant levels of the study variables. The regression model involved:

$$Y = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + e.$$

Where: Y = Dependent Variables

α = Constant Term

$\beta_1 - \beta_4$ = Beta coefficients

$X_1 - X_4$ Independent variables

X_1 = Timeliness in completing NGCDF funded projects.

X_2 = Competency of technical labour used in NGCDF projects.

X_3 = Compliancy with specifications of Bills of Quantities in NGCDF projects.

X_4 = Quality of materials in NGCDF projects.

ϵ = Error Term

3.9.1 Thematic Analysis

The qualitative data that resulted from searching through a data collection to find, interpret, and report repeating patterns was analyzed using the theme analysis method by the researcher (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The six-step process of familiarizing oneself with the data, creating initial codes, looking for themes, analyzing themes, defining and labeling themes, and delivering the report was the most frequently acknowledged framework for thematic analysis. The process of "familiarizing yourself with data" (Braun and Clarke, 2006) entailed reading the data repeatedly. Creating initial codes entailed selecting from the raw data texts of interest that could be meaningfully evaluated in relation to the phenomena (Boyatzis, 1998). The process of searching for themes involved examining the coded and aggregated data extracts for potential themes of larger relevance (Braun & Clarke, 2006). The researcher looked at the coded data contained within each theme while assessing themes to verify good fit in the first level of analysis. 'The researcher produced a definition and narrative description of each theme, indicating why it was essential to the broader study in question' (Braun & Clarke, 2006). Writing up the final analysis and description of findings was part of producing the final report.

3.10 Ethical Considerations

Powell (2011) indicated that ethical issues in research were conducted through consent, assurance of protection from harm, privacy, and payments and gifts. Authorization from relevant government offices as well as the NGCDF office was also considered ethical. It was paramount to conduct research with all ethical considerations, but unethical not to conduct research.

In research, there was a need for the protection of human participants and obtaining consent from such participants to conduct any investigation (Drew, 2007). Therefore, respondents under this study were assured of privacy (anonymity and confidentiality of the information they gave) and assured that it would only be for the purposes of this research.

The researcher expected to establish whether NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency were efficiently done. This was achieved through responses in questionnaires, interviews, and observations by NGCDF project beneficiaries in respect of the variables being investigated.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the study findings on determinants of implementation of the national government constituency development fund projects in Malindi Constituency. The chapter presents the background information of the respondents, findings of the analysis based on the objectives of the study. Descriptive and inferential statistics have been used to discuss the findings of the study.

4.1.1 Response Return Rate

The researcher distributed 78 questionnaires to the selected respondents. However, 70 questionnaires were dully filled and returned. This gave a response rate of 89.7% which is deemed sufficient for the study. This response rate, therefore, was an excellent representation of the entire population. Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) contend that a response rate of 50% is acceptable for analysis; response rate of over half is good while over 70% is very good. The response rate was therefore adequate for the study to make relevant conclusions basing on the responses. The findings are as shown in Table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Response rate

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Response	70	89.7
Non-response	8	10.3
Total	78	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

4.2 Demographic information

For the determination of nature of respondents, the researcher asked the respondents to provide general information. This section has provided the results regarding, gender, age bracket and level of education. The results are provided as indicated below;

4.2.1 Gender of Respondents

The study sought to identify the gender of the respondents that took part in the research. The findings were presented in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Respondents' gender

Gender	f	%
Male	38	54.3%
Female	32	45.7%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field Data (2021)

The survey results in Table 4.2 show that 54.3% of respondents are male and 45.7% are female. This suggests that the findings of the study did not adversely affect gender stigma, as both male and female respondents in this review showed decent involvement.

4.2.2 Respondents Age

The respondents were requested to indicate their age. Age of the respondents is an indispensable factor in the study because it determines one's experience and way of responding to situations. The findings were tabulated in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Age of the respondents

Age	f	%
26 – 35 years	7	10.0%
36 – 45 years	22	31.4%
46 – 55 years	28	40.0%
Above 55 years	13	18.6%
Total	70	100%

Source: Field Data (2023)

The findings in Table 4.3 indicates that 10% of the participants were aged between 26 and 35 years, 31.4% were aged between 36-45 years, 40.0% were aged between 46-55 years and 18.6% were aged above 55 years. From this result, it is concluded that majority of the parents who are beneficiaries of NGCDF in Malindi constituency were above 40 years.

4.2.3 Number of Years in Malindi

It was important to know the number of years each respondent had stayed in Malindi constituency

Table 4.4 Number of Years in Malindi

Length (Years)	Respondents	Percent
1 - 3	6	8.6%
4 - 6	7	10.0%
7 - 9	11	15.7%
10 and above	46	65.7%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data 2023

The analysis in table 4.4 above indicates that majority of the respondents, 65.7%, have stayed in Malindi Constituency for over 10 years % while 8.6% have stayed for less than 3 years.

4.2.4 Academic Qualification

The level of education was sought in order to determine the highest level of academic qualification of the respondents.

Table 4.5 Academic Qualification

Level	Respondents	Percent
Certificate	12	17.1%
Diploma	30	42.9%
Degree	15	21.4%
Postgraduate	7	10.0%
Other(s)	6	8.6%
Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Data 2023

According to the above data (Table 4.5), most respondents have attained diploma level of education as indicated by 42.9%. Further, 21.4% have degree, 17.1% certificate, 10% have postgraduate degree while 8.6% have other certificates. Depending on the nature of NGCDF projects (e.g., infrastructure development, education initiatives), participants with relevant technical qualifications may contribute to the successful execution of projects. Also, individuals with higher academic qualifications, especially in fields related to project management, engineering, finance, or public administration, bring advanced skills and knowledge to the planning and management of NGCDF projects.

4.2.5 Type of Work

The study also sought to find out the type of work the respondents were doing and the results are as indicated in the table below:

Table 4.6 Type of Work

Type of Work	Frequency	Percent
Permanent	30	42.9%
Contract	17	24.3%
Casual	8	11.4%
Other(s)	15	21.4%
Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023)

Majority of the respondents are on permanent type of work at 42.9% while the least respondents are on casual basis at 10%. The type of work varied widely based on the specific projects funded by the NGDCF and the needs of the communities involved. It's essential for NGDCF projects to have a multidisciplinary approach that addresses the diverse aspects of community development. One of the main roles of the Constituency Development Funds (CDF) is to provide facilities in learning institutions. This creates the right learning atmosphere for learners and other stakeholders. In schools these funds are meant to facilitate construction of various infrastructure including classrooms, laboratories, and libraries among others

4.3 NGCDF Projects in Malindi Constituency

4.3.1 Awareness of NGCDF Projects in Malindi Constituency

The study aimed at establishing whether respondents were aware of NGCDF projects in the Constituency.

Table 4.7 Awareness of NGCDF Projects

Awareness	Frequency	Percent
Yes	56	80%
No	14	20%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

The data above (Table 4.7) shows that majority of the respondents, 78%, were aware of the projects while 22% were not aware of NGCDF projects. The success of NGCDF projects often relies on effective communication strategies to inform constituents about the nature, goals, and benefits of the projects. Regular updates through various communication channels, such as community meetings, newsletters, websites, and social media, can contribute to increased awareness. According to Palenberg (2011) ensuring that information about NGCDF projects is easily accessible to the public is crucial. This involved distributing pamphlets, using local media outlets, and leveraging community leaders to disseminate information.

4.3.2 Who decides NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency

The study sought to find out from the respondents who decide NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency and the results are as indicated in the table below:

Table 4.8 Decisions on NGCDF Projects

Who	Number of Respondents	Percent
MP	39	55.7%
NGCDF Committee	24	34.3%
Ward Development Committee	7	10%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis in table 4.8 above indicates that most respondents (55.7%) know that the MP is the one who decides NGCDF projects in the constituency. Member of Parliament representing the constituency often plays a central role in the decision-making process. The MP have the Researcherity to propose project ideas and advocate for specific initiatives

based on the needs and priorities of the constituency. The NGCDF have established guidelines and criteria that govern the selection and approval of projects. These guidelines could include eligibility criteria, project categories, and evaluation criteria to ensure transparency and accountability.

4.3.3 Participation in NGCDF Projects

It was critical to establish whether the respondents had participated in the NGCDF projects for their truthful responses.

Table 4.9 Participation in NGCDF Projects

Participation	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	43	61.4%
No	27	38.6%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The data from table 4.9 above shows that 61.4% of the respondents had participated in NGCDF projects in the constituency while 37% had not. Community participation in projects is a critical aspect in the decision-making process. This input influenced the selection of projects. Kiprono, Kemei and Rotich (2015) noted that decision-making process for NGCDF projects is ideally participatory and transparent, involving collaboration between elected representatives, local communities, and relevant government bodies.

4.3.4 Reasons for Participating in NGCDF Projects

The research aimed at establishing from the respondents their reasons for participating in NGCDF projects.

Table 4.10 Reasons for Participating

Reason	Respondents	Percent
Employed	36	51.4%
Supplier	7	10.0%
Contractor	3	4.3%
Monitoring & Evaluation	24	34.3%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.10 shows above shows that majority of respondents at 51.4% had participated in NGCDF projects as employees while the least 4.3% participated as Contractors. NGCDF projects often generate employment opportunities within the community. Individuals participated in project activities to secure jobs, gain skills, and contribute to local economic development. Kamau and Muturi (2015) assert that NGCDF projects improved access to essential services, such as education and healthcare. Communities may actively participate to ensure that these services are expanded or enhanced.

4.3.5 Level of Agreement to the following Statement “NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are durable”

The study sought to know from the respondents their level of agreement to the statement which says that NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are durable.

Table 4.11 Level of Agreement

Level	Respondents	Percent
Agree	14	20%
Moderate	26	37.1%
Disagree	30	42.9%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The results presented in Table 4.11 illustrate that majority of the respondents (42.9%) disagree that NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are durable while 18% agree. The durability of projects funded by NGCDF depends on the quality of project planning, implementation, and maintenance. Assessments of durability is ideally based on objective criteria, including engineering standards, maintenance practices, and project monitoring.

4.3.6 Awareness of Government Policies that ensure transparency in the management of NGCDF Funds

Table 4.12 Awareness of Government Policies

Awareness of Government Policies	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	44	62.9%
No	26	37.1%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Findings in table 4.12 indicates that 62.9% of the respondents were aware of Government policies that ensure transparency in the management of NGCDF Funds. Government agencies responsible for NGCDF engage in effective public communication through

official websites, press releases, and public announcements to inform the public about transparency measures and policies. Ngugi (2014) noted that holding community meetings and consultations to discuss NGCDF projects and their funding is an opportunity to communicate transparency measures. This allows constituents to ask questions and seek clarification on fund management.

4.3.7 Timely Disbursement of NGCDF Funds

The study sought to find out from the respondents whether they agree that the NGCDF Board gives timely and efficient disbursement of funds.

Table 4.13 Timely Disbursements

Timely Disbursement	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	22	31.4%
No	48	68.6%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

Majority of the respondents (68.6%) said yes as opposed to 31.4% who said no. The timely disbursement of funds is significant for the effective implementation of projects under the National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NGCDF). Delays in fund disbursement can hinder project progress, impact community development, and erode public trust. Streamlining administrative processes within government agencies responsible for fund disbursement help prevent unnecessary delays. Clear and efficient procedures for approving and releasing funds are crucial (Oyalo & Bwisa, 2015).

4.3.8 Government support for all NGCDF Projects in the constituency

The study sought to establish from the respondents whether they agree that the government fully supports all NGCDF projects in the constituency.

Table 4.14 Government support

Government support	Respondents	Percentage
Agree	42	60.0%
Moderate	12	17.1%
Disagree	16	22.9%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis in table 4.13 above shows that 60% of the respondents agree that government supports all NGCDF projects in the constituency. The primary form of government support for NGCDF projects is through the allocation of funds in the national budget. Adequate budgetary provisions are essential to fund the planned projects in various constituencies. Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) noted that policies and guidelines for effective implementation of NGCDF projects should be embraced and aligned with national development goals and standards.

4.3.9 Are NGCDF Projects in Malindi constituency efficiently done?

The study sought to establish whether NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are efficiently done

Table 4.15 Efficiency of NGCDF Projects

Projects efficiently Done	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	25	35.7%
No	45	64.3%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The data from table 4.15 above establishes that 60% of the respondents say no to NGCDF projects being efficiently done in Malindi constituency. This is an indication that majority of NGCDF projects in Malindi are inefficiency.

4.3.10 Failed or Stalled Projects in Malindi constituency

The study aimed at establishing from the respondents whether they were aware of approved and funded projects that had failed to take off or stalled mid-way in the constituency.

Table 4.16 Are you Failed or Stalled Projects

Are you Failed or Stalled projects	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	28	40%
No	42	60%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Table 4.16 above indicates that 42 respondents at 60% were not aware of approved and funded projects that had failed to take off or stalled mid-way in the constituency. The notion of funded projects failing to take off or stalling midway occurred for various reasons, including issues with planning, budgeting, execution, management, or unforeseen challenges. Insufficient funding, misallocation of funds, or financial irregularities lead to project delays.

4.4. Establishing the extent to which timeliness of NGCDF Projects determines their implementation in Malindi constituency

4.4.1 Agreement to the statement “NGCDF Projects in Malindi constituency are completed on time”

The study sought to know from the respondents how much they agreed with the statement that said NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are completed on time. The results are as indicated in the following table.

Table 4.17 Completion Times of Projects

Completion on time of Projects	Respondents	Percent
Agree	13	18.6%
Moderate	20	28.6%
Disagree	37	52.8%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The data from table 4.17 above shows that 52.7% of the respondents disagreed with the statement that NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are completed on time while 18.6% agreed. Local context, project type, and community engagement all play significant roles in determining the success and timeliness of NGCDF projects. Insufficient funding or delays in the disbursement of funds impacted project progress. This include delays in budget approval or allocation. Savitha (2015) noted that projects that lack comprehensive planning, including detailed feasibility studies, risk assessments, and accurate timelines, may encounter delays during implementation.

4.4.2 Does weather condition affect the NGCDF projects?

The study sought to establish from the respondents whether weather condition affects NGCDF projects.

Table 4.18 Weather Condition Affects NGCDF Projects

Weather Condition affecting Projects	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	39	55.7%
No	31	44.3%
Total	70	100.0

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis in table 4.18 above indicates that 55.7% of the respondents said yes to the question “Does weather condition affect the NGCDF projects?” Weather conditions significantly impact projects, including those funded by the National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF). Project planners typically take local weather patterns into consideration during the planning and design phase. However, unexpected or severe weather events can still impact project timelines and outcomes. Adequate planning, risk assessment, and contingency measures can help mitigate the impact of adverse weather conditions on NGCDF projects. Additionally, monitoring and adapting to seasonal variations were necessary to ensure the successful and timely completion of projects.

4.4.3 To what extent does project planning affects its completion time?

The research was out to find out from the respondents the extent to what project planning affects its completion

Table 4.19 Project planning

Project Planning	Respondents	Percent
Very Greatly	32	45.7%
Greatly	24	34.3%
Moderately	5	7.1%
Less	2	2.9%
Not at all	7	10%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The data from Table 4.19 above indicates that 45.7% of the respondents believe very greatly that project planning affect a NGCDF project’s completion time. Project planning plays a crucial role in determining the completion time and overall success of a project. Proper planning involves the creation of a realistic and detailed project timeline. This timeline outlines the sequence of activities, milestones, and deadlines, providing a roadmap for the project's progress. A well-defined timeline sets clear expectations and helps in managing time effectively (Savitha, 2015).

4.4.4 Does the Competence of a Contractor affect a project’s completion time?

The research aimed to establish from the respondents whether the competence of a Contractor affect a project’s completion time.

Table 4.20 Project Planning

Project Planning	Respondents	Percent
Yes, it does	48	68.5%
No, it doesn’t	16	22.9%
I am not aware	6	8.6%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The results in Table 4.20 shows that 68.5% of the respondents believe that the competence of a Contractor affect a project’s completion time. Contractors with relevant experience and expertise in the type of project at hand are better equipped to handle challenges. Their familiarity with similar projects allows for smoother execution and problem-solving, reducing the likelihood of delays. Competent contractors are often more efficient in executing tasks, which can lead to faster project progress. They understand the project requirements and can manage resources effectively, minimizing delays.

4.4.5 Does funding reliability affect a project completion time?

The study sought to know from the respondents whether funding reliability affect a project completion.

Table 4.21 Funding Reliability

Funding Reliability	Respondents	Percent
Yes, it does	47	67.1%
No, it doesn't	17	24.3%
I am not aware	6	8.6%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The information in table 4.21 above indicates that 67.1% of the respondents believe that funding reliability affect a project’s completion time. Funding reliability is crucial for maintaining the momentum of a project and ensuring that resources are available when needed. It allows for effective planning, timely execution, and the ability to address challenges promptly, all of which contribute to the project's completion within the planned timeframe. Reliable funding enables effective resource allocation, including human

resources, materials, and equipment. Unreliable funding lead to resource shortages, impacting the ability to carry out project activities as planned (Bekr, 2014),

4.5 To assess the extent to which competency of Technical labour used determines the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency

4.5.1 Who identifies NGCDF projects contractors in Malindi constituency

The study sought to find out from the respondents whether they know who identifies NGCDF project contractors in Malindi constituency.

Table 4.22 Project Identification

Project Identification	Respondents	Percent
NGCDF Tender Committee	36	51.4%
Project Members	7	10%
Member of Parliament	27	38.6%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

Data in table 4.22 above shows that 51.4% of the respondents know that the NGCDF Tender Committee is the one that identifies NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency. Identifying National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) projects contractors in a constituency typically involves accessing public information through legal and transparent channels. According to Barasa (2014) accessing contractor information is subject to legal and procedural considerations, and should follow the appropriate channels outlined by local laws and Researcher ties.

4.5.2 Education level of those employed in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency

The study was to find out from the respondents whether they agree with the statement which says that people employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have at least O' Level education.

Table 4.23 Education Level

Education Level	Respondents	Percent
Agree	22	31.4%
Moderately	18	25.7%
Disagree	30	42.9%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

From the data in table 4.23 above, 42.9% of the respondents disagreed with the statement which says that people employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have at least O'Level education. Higher education levels, especially in relevant fields such as engineering, project management, or finance, can contribute to technical competence among project personnel. Well-educated individuals may bring specialized skills and knowledge that enhance the quality of project planning, execution, and oversight.

4.5.3 “People employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have the required skills” Do you agree with this statement?

The aim of the research was to find out from the respondents whether they agree with the statement which says that people employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have the required skills.

Table 4.24 Skilled Labour

Skilled Labour	Respondents	Percent
I strongly agree	10	14.3%
I agree	15	21.4%
I moderately agree	24	34.3%
I disagree	18	25.7%
I strongly disagree	3	4.3%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Data from the table 4.24 above shows that majority of the respondents, 34.3%, moderately agree with the statement which says that people employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have the required skills. It's crucial that the skills of the individuals employed align with the requirements of the specific projects. The relevance of skills ensures that tasks are carried out efficiently and effectively. Ralf and Kam (2012) noted that individuals employed in NGCDF projects should have the required skills involves careful planning, recruitment, and ongoing capacity building. Regular assessments of skill levels and addressing any identified gaps contribute to the overall success of the projects.

4.5.4 “Construction jobs in Malindi constituency are normally advertised with clear qualifications indicated” How much do you agree with this statement?

The study sought to establish from the respondents how much they agree with the statement which says that construction jobs in Malindi constituency are advertised with clear qualifications indicated.

Table 4.25 Advertised jobs

Advertised jobs	Respondents	Percent
Agree	23	32.8%
Moderately	16	22.9%
Disagree	31	44.3%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Analysis of the data from table 4.25 above indicates that 44.3% of the respondents disagree with the statement which says that construction jobs in Malindi constituency are advertised with clear qualifications indicated. The constituency project committees prefer to advertise job openings on their websites, and you often find detailed information about qualifications. Regularly check newspapers for advertisements.

4.5.5 “Criterion for employment in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency is one’s relationship with either the MP or NGCDF Committee members but not competence”

Do you agree with this statement?

The study aimed at establishing from the respondents whether they agree with the statement which says that criterion for employment in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency is one’s relationship with either the MP or NGCDF Committee members but not competence.

Following are the results in the table below.

Table 4.26 Employment in NGCDF projects

Employment in NGCDF projects	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	46	65.7%
No	24	34.3%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

The data in Table 4.26 indicates that majority of the respondents (65.7%) agree with the statement which says that criterion for employment in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency is one’s relationship with either the MP or NGCDF Committee members but not competence. Employment opportunities related to NGCDF projects vary depending on the nature and scope of the projects being implemented.

4.5.6 During construction of NGCDF projects, modern equipment is used. True or False?

The aim of the study was to establish from the respondents whether they think it is true or false when it is said that during construction of NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency, modern equipment is used.

Table 4.27 Use of Modern Equipment

Use of Modern Equipment	Respondents	Percent
True	32	45.7%
False	15	21.4%
I don’t know	23	32.9%
Total	70	

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis in Table 4.27 shows that majority of the respondents at 45.7% say it is true that during construction of NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency, modern equipment is used. the use of modern equipment in construction projects is a common practice to enhance efficiency, safety, and overall project quality. Modern construction equipment can include advanced machinery for excavation, concrete pouring, material handling, and other tasks. Such equipment is designed to improve productivity, reduce labor costs, and meet higher safety and environmental standards.

4.6. To examine how specifications with bills of quantity determines the implementation of NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency.

4.6.1 Do you know what a Bill of Quantity is?

The study sought to establish from the respondents whether they know what a Bill of Quantity is whose results are tabulated here below.

Table 4.28 Bill of Quantity

Do you know what Bill of Quantity is?	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	61	87.1%
No	9	12.9%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

From the data in Table 2.28 above, 82% of the respondents answered yes to the question “Do you know what a Bill of Quantity is?” while 18% answered no. Clear and well-defined specifications set the standard for the quality of work. They ensure that the project meets the required standards and specifications, preventing substandard construction or use of materials. Contractors bid for projects based on the specifications provided. The specifications help in selecting contractors who meet the technical requirements of the project.

4.6.2 Stage of project acquisition at which a Contractor needs a BQ

The study also sought to determine from the respondents at what stage of project acquisition a Contractor needs a BQ.

Table 4.29 Stage of project acquisition

Stage of project acquisition	Respondents	Percentage
Tendering	52	74.3%
Planning	18	25.7%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis from Table 4.29 above indicates that majority of the respondents at 74.3% at what stage of project acquisition a Contractor needs a BQ. The BQ is crucial during the pre-construction and tendering stages of a project, providing the necessary details for contractors to prepare bids and for clients to evaluate those bids. During the construction or implementation stage, the BQ serves as a reference document for the contractor. It provides a detailed breakdown of the quantities and types of materials required, allowing the contractor to manage resources efficiently.

4.6.3 How much do you agree with the following statement “Quality of materials in the BQ during tendering is not the one bought during construction in most NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency?”

The study sought to establish from the respondents how much they agreed with the statement which says that the Quality of materials in the BQ during tendering is not the one bought during construction in most NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency.

Table 4.30 Quality of Materials

Quality of Materials	Respondents	Percent
I strongly agree	30	42.9%
I agree	16	22.9%
I moderately agree	7	10%
I disagree	12	17.1%

I strongly disagree	5	7.1%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis from Table 4.30 above shows that majority of the respondents (41%) strongly agree with the statement which says that the Quality of materials in the BQ during tendering is not the one bought during construction in most NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency. Addressing concerns about the quality of materials in public projects requires a multi-faceted approach involving various stakeholders, including government agencies, contractors, local communities, and oversight bodies (Savitha, 2015).

4.7 To investigate how quality of materials used determines the implementation of NGCDF Projects in Malindi constituency

4.7.1 Where are NGCDF materials in projects sites placed?

The study sought to determine from the respondents where materials in projects sites are placed

Table 4.31 Placement of materials in project sites

Placement of materials in project sites	Respondents	Percent
In stores	9	12.8%
Outside in the open	7	10%
Outside under trees	6	8.6%
In both stores and outside	48	68.6%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

As per table 4.31 above, majority of the respondents (68.6%) indicated that materials in projects sites are housed in both stores and outside. National Government Constituency Development Fund) projects in Kenya, or any similar development projects, typically

follow standard procedures to ensure efficiency, security, and accountability. Materials are often stored in designated areas on or near the project site. These areas should be secure, easily accessible, and suitable for the types of materials being stored.

4.7.2 Have you had a chance of seeing how materials are off loaded in the projects sites?

The research sought to know from the respondents whether they had had a chance of seeing how materials are off loaded in the projects sites.

Table 4.32 Seen offloading of materials in Projects sites

Seen offloading of materials in projects sites?	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	50	71.4%
No	20	28.6%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Analysis from Table 4.32 above shows that 71.4% of the respondents indicate that they had a chance of seeing how materials are off loaded in the projects sites. Once materials are offloaded, they are often organized and stored in a designated area on the construction site. This ensures easy access and prevents delays in the construction process. Workers must use appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE), and the equipment used for offloading must be operated safely to prevent accidents or damage to the materials.

4.7.3 Many materials break during offloading “Do you agree with this statement”?

The study sought to find out from the respondents whether they agree with the statement which says that many materials break during offloading.

Table 4.33 Material breakages during offloading

Material breakages during offloading	Respondents	Percent
I agree	28	40%
I disagree	25	35.7%
I don't know	17	24.3%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis in Table 4.33 above indicates that 40% of the respondents agree with the statement which says that many materials break during offloading. Materials may break during offloading for various reasons, and these reasons was influenced by factors such as the nature of the materials, handling procedures, equipment used, and environmental conditions. The machinery or equipment used in the offloading process, such as cranes, forklifts, or conveyor belts, may malfunction or operate incorrectly, causing damage to the materials being handled.

4.7.4 “It is suspected that suppliers do not bring all materials purchased” True or False?

The research sought to know from the respondents whether it is true or false on the suspicion that suppliers do not bring all materials purchased.

Table 4.34 Suppliers do not bring all materials purchased

Suppliers do not bring all materials purchased	Respondents	Percent
True	35	50%
False	12	17.1%
Not sure	23	32.9%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Data in Table 4.34 shows that 50% of the respondents said that it is true that suppliers do not bring all materials purchased. Open and transparent communication with suppliers and stakeholders is crucial to resolve loss of material during supply. According to Kamau and Muturi (2015) regular inspections and audits of the delivered materials should be conducted to verify the quality and quantity of the items received and identify discrepancies.

4.7.4 Do materials remain after project completion?

The research aimed at determining from the respondents whether materials remain after project completion. The results are tabulated below.

Table 4.35 Do materials remain after project completion?

Do materials remain after project completion?	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	42	60%
No	28	40%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

From Table 4.35 above, 60% of the respondents said yes to the question “Do materials remain after project completion?” Transparency, accountability, and community engagement are essential aspects of ensuring that the benefits of the projects are sustained over the long term and that materials are used effectively and responsibly. As per Oyalo and Bwisa (2015) where there are surplus materials after project completion, organizations have policies in place for the handling of surplus materials. This include redistributing materials to other projects, donating materials to community organizations, or selling materials with the proceeds going back into community development initiatives.

4.7.5 Reasons for materials dropped at project sites

The study sought to know from the respondents whether they agreed or not with the statement which says that some materials are dropped at project sites but due to some reasons the projects never take off or if they take off, they stall mid-way rendering the materials as waste.

Table 4.36 Are materials rendered as waste?

Are materials rendered as waste?	Respondents	Percentage
Yes	49	70%
No	21	30%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

Data from Table 4.36 above show that majority of the respondents, 70% said yes to the statement which says that some materials are dropped at project sites but due to some reasons the projects never take off or if they take off, they stall mid-way rendering the materials as waste. Inadequate project planning, including a lack of thorough feasibility studies, realistic timelines, and risk assessments, lead to projects facing unforeseen challenges that prevent them from progressing. Lack of community engagement, disputes among stakeholders, or resistance from the local community contribute to project delays or even abandonment hence waste of materials. The findings are supported by the findings of a study by Barasa (2014) who established that one common factor contributing to project stagnation is poor planning. Projects that lack a comprehensive and well-thought-out plan may encounter unforeseen obstacles and fail to adhere to realistic timelines and budgets. Adequate funding is another critical aspect that, if overlooked, can lead to project delays or premature cessation.

4.7.6 Some materials are ‘stolen’ through collusion with those entrusted to guard at the sites. How much do you agree with this statement?

The study sought to find out from the respondents how much they agreed with the statement which says that some materials are ‘stolen’ through collusion with those entrusted to guard at the sites.

Table 4.37 Some materials are ‘stolen’ through collusion

Some materials are ‘stolen’ through collusion	Respondents	Percent
I strongly agree	26	37.1%
I agree	20	28.6%
I moderately agree	7	10%
I disagree	15	21.4%
I strongly disagree	2	2.9%
Total	70	100

Source: Field Data (2023)

The analysis in Table 4.37 above shows that 37.1% of the respondents strongly agreed with the statement which says that some materials are ‘stolen’ through collusion with those entrusted to guard at the sites. However, evaluation to enhance security measures to prevent further theft should be done. This include improving surveillance, implementing access controls, and securing storage facilities. Encourage and protect whistleblowers who come forward with information about the collusion. Implement measures to ensure their confidentiality and shield them from retaliation.

4.8 Regression Analysis

The researcher conducted regression analysis to explore the relationship between the independent variables (timeliness in completing NGCDF funded projects, competency of technical labour used in NGCDF projects, compliance with specifications of Bills of quantities in NGCDF projects and quality of materials in NGCDF projects) and dependent variable (implementation of the national government constituency development fund projects). The findings are presented in Table 4.38

Table 4.38 Regression Coefficients

Variables	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.427	0.1621		3.567	.002
Timeliness in completing NGCDF funded projects	0.356	0.0242	1.362	2.894	.004
Competency of technical labour used in NGCDF projects.	0.362	0.0329	1.340	2.673	.006
Compliance with specifications of Bills of Quantities in NGCDF projects	0.338	0.0215	1.319	2.739	.004
Quality of materials in NGCDF projects	0.327	0.0272	1.305	2.632	.005

Source: Field Data (2024)

As per the SPSS generated table, the equation ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$) becomes:

$$Y = 0.427 + 0.356X_1 + 0.362X_2 + 0.338X_3 + 0.327X_4 + \epsilon$$

Where Y = Implementation of the NGCDF

X₁ = Timeliness in completing NGCDF funded projects.

X₂ = Competency of technical labour used in NGCDF projects

X₃ = Compliance with specifications of Bills of Quantities in NGCDF projects.

X₄ = Quality of materials in NGCDF projects

The findings presented in Table 3.38 established that timeliness has a positive unstandardized coefficient of 0.356, indicating that improvements in completing projects on time significantly enhance the implementation of NGCDF projects. The high Beta value (1.362) suggests that timeliness is a strong predictor of successful project implementation. The t-value (2.894) and the p-value (0.004) confirm that this relationship is statistically significant.

The competency of technical labor shows a positive unstandardized coefficient of 0.362, indicating that higher competency levels contribute positively to project implementation. With a Beta value of 1.340, it is evident that technical labor competency is a significant determinant. The t-value (2.673) and the p-value (0.006) indicate a statistically significant relationship.

Compliance with BOQs has a positive coefficient of 0.338, suggesting that adherence to specifications is crucial for successful project implementation. The high Beta value (1.319) underscores its importance as a predictor. The t-value (2.739) and p-value (0.004) further validate the significance of this relationship.

The quality of materials has a positive unstandardized coefficient of 0.327, indicating that better material quality leads to better project implementation. With a Beta value of 1.305, it is also a significant predictor of project success. The t-value (2.632) and the p-value (0.005) confirm that this relationship is statistically significant.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter comprises of summary of findings, answers to research questions, conclusions and recommendations.

5.2 Summary of Findings

The findings established that parents were aware of NG-CDF in Malindi constituency. Member of Parliament representing the constituency often plays a central role in the decision-making process. The MP have the Researcherity to propose project ideas and advocate for specific initiatives based on the needs and priorities of the constituency. NG-CDF projects often generate employment opportunities within the community. Individuals participated in project activities to secure jobs, gain skills, and contribute to local economic development. There is no timely disbursement of funds. Fund is significant for the effective implementation of projects under the NGCDF. Insufficient funding, misallocation of funds, or financial irregularities lead to project delays.

The findings also revealed that NG-CDF projects in Malindi constituency are not completed on time. Local context, project type, and community engagement all play significant roles in determining the success and timeliness of NGCDF projects. Weather conditions significantly impact projects, including those funded by the NGCDF. Project planning plays a crucial role in determining the completion time and overall success of a project. Proper planning involves the creation of a realistic and detailed project timeline. Funding reliability is crucial for maintaining the momentum of a project and ensuring that resources are available when needed. It allows for effective planning, timely execution,

and the ability to address challenges promptly, all of which contribute to the project's completion within the planned timeframe.

The findings established that NGCDF projects contractors in a constituency typically involves accessing public information through legal and transparent channels. Higher education levels, especially in relevant fields such as engineering, project management, or finance, can contribute to technical competence among project personnel. The constituency project committees prefer to advertise job openings on their websites, and you often find detailed information about qualifications. During construction of NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency, modern equipment is used. The use of modern equipment in construction projects is a common practice to enhance efficiency, safety, and overall project quality.

The findings further revealed that clear and well-defined specifications set the standard for the quality of work are adhered during projects implementation. They ensure that the project meets the required standards and specifications, preventing substandard construction or use of materials. Contractors bid for projects based on the specifications provided. NG-CDF projects in Kenya typically follow standard procedures to ensure efficiency, security, and accountability. Materials are often stored in designated areas on or near the project site. These areas should be secure, easily accessible, and suitable for the types of materials being stored.

5.3 Conclusions

The study concludes that planning, compliancy, quality of material and competency of labourer influence the implementation of NG-CDF projects. The training programs and knowledge-sharing initiatives to empower individuals responsible for project

implementation is critical. Strengthening the skills and capabilities of these stakeholders empower them to overcoming challenges and maximizing the impact of NG-CDF initiatives. Stakeholder collaboration emerges as another pivotal factor influencing the success of NG-CDF projects. There should be coordination and communication among government agencies, local communities, and non-governmental organizations. It was established that meticulous planning as a cornerstone for successful project implementation. Adequate and comprehensive planning not only ensures the alignment of project goals with community needs but also establishes a roadmap for efficient resource utilization. Moreover, the study emphasizes the pivotal role of funding in project execution, emphasizing the need for consistent and timely financial support to prevent delays and disruptions.

Compliance with regulatory frameworks and adherence to established guidelines emerge as crucial determinants in the successful implementation of NG-CDF projects. Striking a balance between flexibility and compliance is essential to navigate challenges and ensure projects meet both regulatory standards and community expectations. Furthermore, the research revealed that quality materials is essential in achieving sustainable and resilient project outcomes. The use of substandard materials not only jeopardizes the longevity of infrastructure but also poses potential risks to the safety and well-being of the community. Therefore, a commitment to sourcing and utilizing high-quality materials is essential for the long-term success of NG-CDF projects.

The findings of the study have practical implications for policymakers and project managers involved in the NG-CDF implementation process. The identification of determinants influencing project implementation allows for the formulation of targeted strategies and policies to enhance the success rates of NG-CDF projects. This evidence-

based approach to decision-making can contribute to more efficient resource allocation, improved project planning, and better overall governance in the realm of constituency development.

5.4 Recommendations

Based on the findings, the study recommends that;

The government should emphasize on specific training programs, workshops, or educational initiatives that could enhance the skills and knowledge of those responsible for project implementation. This will facilitate capacity buildings among project team members.

There should be robust system for monitoring and evaluation in each phase of the project. This include the development of performance indicators, regular progress reports, and feedback mechanisms to ensure accountability and transparency in project implementation. Recommend mechanisms for improving communication and collaboration among various stakeholders, such as government agencies, local communities, and NGOs. The stakeholder collaboration and coordination enhance projects oversight.

The government should product adequate funds. Also, the assessments for the allocation of resources for NG-CDF projects should be done. However, if there exist inefficiencies or disparities, provide recommendations on how to optimize resource allocation to ensure equitable and effective project implementation.

The community should be engaged in NG-CDF projects. The community involvement is a key factor in project success, recommend strategies for enhancing community engagement. This could involve community forums, participatory decision-making processes, or mechanisms for soliciting and incorporating community feedback.

5.5 Suggestions for further studies

The researcher recommends further study of a similar nature to be carried out from a larger sample (the remaining 289 constituencies) in the country so as to get more accurate determinants of efficiency in NGCDF projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Introduction

Felix Ngala Mwavuo

P. O. Box 30095-00100; Nairobi, Kenya

The.....

.....

Dear Sir/Madam;

RE: PERMISSION TO SEEK INFORMATION

The above subject matter refers.

I am studying Public Policy and Administration at the Master’s Degree Level. In line with my studies, it is mandatory for a Master’s Degree student to do a research proposal for defense to acquire the degree.

I wish to conduct a research to identify National Government Constituency Development Fund (NGCDF) funded public schools projects in Malindi constituency aiming to establish whether the projects are completed according to timelines, the capacity of labour used in the projects, whether materials in Bills of Quantity submitted during tendering are the ones purchased during construction and wastage or underuse of materials.

This study shall be conducted in Malindi constituency. I am therefore requesting for your Researcherity to seek information in line with the research subject. Please, note that the information collected through this process will strictly be for study purposes only.

Thanks for considering my request,

Yours faithfully

Appendix II: Questionnaire

This questionnaire has been designed to help the researcher collect data on efficiency of NGCDF projects in Malindi Sub-County. Complete the questionnaire the best way you can. Responses you give are solely for purposes of this study and responses will be treated confidentially.

Tick (✓) in the space provided against the choices of the answer that matches the questions and write yourself in the spaces given what you deem to be correct.

SECTION A: RESPONDENT'S DATA

1. What is your sex? Male Female

2. What is the range of your age as shown below?

Age (years)	18 – 25	26 – 35	36 – 45	46 - 55	Above 55
Response					

3. Indicate the number of years in Malindi

Length (years)	1 – 3	4 – 6	7 – 9	10 and Above
Response				

4. Please indicate your highest academic qualification

Level	Certificate	Diploma	Degree	Postgraduate	Other (s)
Response					

5. Type of work done?

Type	Permanent	Contract	Casual	Other(s)
Response				

SECTION B: NGCDF PROJECTS IN MALINDI CONSTITUENCY

6. Would you be aware of NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency?

- a) Yes, I am ()
- b) No, I am not ()

7. If the answer to question No. 6 above is yes, indicate how you became aware of these projects

8. Who decides NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency?

- a) MP
- b) NGCDF Committee
- c) Ward Development Committees

9. Have you ever participated in any NGCDF projects?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

10. Briefly explain how your answer in question No. 9 above.

11. What are the reasons for participating in the NGCDF projects?

- a) Employed ()
- b) Supplier ()
- c) Contractor ()
- d) Monitoring and evaluation ()

12. State the level of agreement to the following statement “ NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are durable”

- a) Agree ()
- b) Moderate ()
- c) Disagree ()

13. Give reasons for your answer to question No. 12 above.

14. Are you aware that the government has set policies to ensure there is transparency in the management NGCDF funds in the constituency?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

15. If the answer in question No. 14 is “Yes”, indicate how you became aware.

16. The NGCDF Board gives timely and efficient disbursement of funds to constituencies. Are you in agreement with this statement?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

17. Explain how you became aware in question No. 16 above.

18. How much do you agree with the following statement “The government fully supports all NGCDF projects in the constituency”

a) Agree ()

b) Moderate ()

c) Disagree ()

19. In your opinion, are NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency efficiently done?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

20. Give reasons for your answer in question No. 19 above.

21. Are you aware of approved and funded projects that have either failed to take off or stalled mid-way in the constituency?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

22. Briefly explain your answer in question No. 21 above.

SECTION C: TO ESTABLISH THE EXTENT TO WHICH TIMELINESS OF THE NGCDF PROJECTS DETERMINES THEIR IMPLEMENTATION IN MALINDI CONSTITUENCY

23. How much do you agree to the following statement “NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency are completed on time”

- a) Agree ()
- b) Moderate ()
- c) Disagree ()

24. Does weather condition affect the NGCDF projects?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

25. Explain your answer in question No. 24 above

26. To what extent does project planning affects its completion time?

- a) Very greatly ()
- b) Greatly ()
- c) Moderately ()
- d) Lessly ()
- e) Not at all ()

27. Does the competence of a contractor affect a project’s completion time?

- a) Yes, it does ()
- b) No, it doesn’t ()
- c) I am not aware ()

28. If the answer in question No. 27 above is yes, briefly explain below:

29. In your opinion, does funding reliability affect a project completion time?

- a) Yes, it does ()
- b) No, it doesn't ()
- c) I don't know ()

30. Briefly explain your answer in question No. 29 above

SECTION D: TO ASSESS THE EXTENT TO WHICH COMPETENCY OF TECHNICAL LABOUR USED DETERMINES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NGCDF PROJECTS IN MALINDI CONSTITUENCY

31. Who identifies NGCDF project contractors in Malindi Constituency?

- a) NGCDF Tender Committee
- b) Project members
- c) Member of Parliament

32. People employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have at least O Level education. How much do you agree with this statement?

- a) Agree ()
- b) Moderately ()
- c) Disagree ()

33. "People employed to work in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency have the requisite skills" Do you agree with this statement?

- a) I strongly agree ()
- b) I agree ()
- c) I moderately agree ()
- d) I disagree ()
- e) I strongly disagree ()

34. “Construction jobs in Malindi constituency are normally advertised with clear qualifications indicated.” How much do you agree with this statement?

- a) Agree ()
- b) Moderate ()
- c) Disagree ()

35. Criterion for employment in NGCDF projects in Malindi constituency is one’s relationship with either the MP or NGCDF Committee members but not competence. Do you agree with this statement?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

36. Give reasons for your answer in question No. 35 above.

37. During construction of NGCDF projects, modern equipment is used. True or False?

- a) True
- b) False
- c) Don’t know

SECTION E: TO EXAMINE HOW SPECIFICATIONS WITH BILLS OF QUANTITIES DETERMINES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NGCDF PROJECTS IN MALINDI CONSTITUENCY

38. Do you know what a Bill of Quantity is?

- a) Yes I do ()
- b) No I don't ()

39. Explain what a BQ is in case your answer to question No. 38 above is yes,

40. At what stage of project acquisition by a contractor is a BQ needed?

- a) Tendering stage ()
- b) Application stage ()

41. Briefly explain your answer in question No. 40 above.

42. How much do you agree with the following statement “Quality of materials in the BQ during tendering is not the one bought during construction in most NGCDF projects in Malindi Constituency”

- a) I strongly agree
- b) I agree
- c) I moderately agree
- d) I disagree

e) I strongly disagree

SECTION F: TO INVESTIGATE HOW QUALITY OF MATERIALS USED DETERMINES THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NGCDF PROJECTS IN MALINDI CONSTITUENCY

43. Have you ever visited NGCDF project sites in Malindi constituency?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

44. If your answer in question No. 43 above is “Yes”, give reasons.

45. Where are NGCDF materials in project sites placed?

a) In stores

b) Outside in the open

c) Outside under trees

d) In both stores and outside

46. Explain your answer in question No. 45 above

47. Have you had a chance of seeing how materials are off loaded in the projects sites?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

48. If yes in question No. 47 above, briefly explain your observation below

“Many materials break during offloading” Do you agree with this statement?

- a) I agree
- b) I disagree
- c) I don't know

49. It is suspected that suppliers do not bring all the materials purchased? Is it True or False?

- a) True ()
- b) False ()
- c) Not sure ()

50. Briefly explain your answer in question No. 49 above

51. Do materials remain after project completion?

- a) Yes ()
- b) No ()

52. Indicate why you think the materials remain in No. 51 here below

53. Some materials are dropped at project sites but due to some reasons the projects never take off or if they take off, they stall mid-way rendering the materials as waste. Is this statement right?

a) Yes ()

b) No ()

54. Briefly explain your answer in question No. 53 above

55. Some materials are 'stolen' through collusion with those entrusted to guard them at the sites. How much do you agree with this statement?

a) I strongly agree ()

b) I agree ()

c) I moderately agree ()

d) I disagree ()

e) I strongly disagree ()

Thank you for being such a wonderful respondent

Appendix III: Interview Schedule

1. Are you a member of Malindi constituency?
2. Do you know about CDF projects in the constituency?
3. How do you know about these projects?
4. Are Malindi constituents involved in the identification of these projects?
5. Projects all over the world are supposed to be completed on time. Do you think Malindi CDF projects are completed on time?
6. The people employed by contractors to work in the CDF projects are qualified in terms of skills and technical ability; True or False?
7. A Bill of Quantity specifies type of materials, quantity of materials and price of the materials plus labour charges. Do you think the materials specified in the BQs during tendering stage are the ones purchased and supplied at the project sites?
8. Do you agree that some materials are purchased but never supplied to project sites due to corruption?
9. Have seen materials on project sites going to waste due to non-utilization?
10. Some materials disappear from project sites due to collusion with unscrupulous people with those entrusted to ensure their safe

Appendix IV: Budget for the Proposal

Activities	Service	Unit Cost (Kshs)	Total Cost (Kshs)
Writing the Proposal	Typing	50	3,000
	Printing	20	6,000
	Photocopy	3	3,900
	Library research transport	500	7,500
	Internet research	200	10,000
	Laptop	50,000	50,000
	Sub-total		83,000
Pre-Testing	Photocopy	3	3,600
	Subsistence for the researcher	2,000	10,000
	Sub-total		16,000
Going to the Field	Photocopy of schedules	3	6,000
	Subsistence for 4 research assistants	5,000	20,000
	Subsistence for researcher	1,000	8,000
	Field facilitation for 4 research assistants	5,000	25,000
	Sub-total		54,000
Writing the Project Report	Printing	10	6,000
	Photocopy	3	4,000
	Binding	200	1,000
	Sub-total		10,000
	Total		163,000
	10% contingencies		16,300
	Grand Total		172,800

Appendix V: Time Plan

Activity	March – December 2018	January - February 2020	March - April 2021	May 2021
Writing the Proposal				
Supervisors to approve Proposal				
Defending the Proposal				
Correcting errors				
Collection of information				
Analyzing information				
Writing the Report				
Defending the Project				
Correcting errors and submitting Project				

Appendix VI: Map

IEBC REVISED MALINDI CONSTITUENCY COUNTY ASSEMBLY WARDS

