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ABSTRACT

The study was anchored by the Strategic Leadership Theory. The objective was to examine the influence of strategic leadership on implementation of National Government Constituencies Development Fund Construction Projects in Westlands Constituency. This study adopted descriptive research design. The study was limited to 17 constituencies in Westlands Constituency. The focus of analysis was on both finished and continuing NG-CDF construction projects in Westlands Constituency. The project team members involved in construction projects and responsible for project management activities were the unit of observation. The individuals involved in these activities consist of Ng-CDF personnel, Ng-CDF committee members, consultants specializing in electrical, mechanical and structural engineering, environmental impact assessors, quantity surveyors, architects, and fund account managers. The study utilized stratified random sampling technique. The research project employed the triangulation process for data collection. The study methodology involved the utilization of questionnaires, document analysis, and the researcher's personal observation. The pretesting phase encompassed a total of 23 participants. Pearson correlation analysis was used to examine the relationship between the independent factor and the dependent variable. Based on the findings, regression and Pearson's correlation results indicated that there was a positive and significant relationship between strategic leadership and implementation of NGCDF construction projects. The study recommended that leaders must remain adaptable to changing circumstances, adjusting strategies as needed to ensure project success.

Key Words: *Strategic Leadership, National Government Constituencies Development Fund, Construction Projects*

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INTRODUCTION

During the year 2003, a Parliament Statute was responsible for establishing the fund in Kenya. The National Government Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) is the new name given to this fund, which was renamed in the year 2015. According to Akala (2021), it went into force on February 19, 2016, with the purpose of establishing a separation of powers and functions between the national government and the county governments. According to the provisions of Section 4 sub-section (2a) of the NG-CDF Act of 2015, it is mandatory for a minimum of two percent (2.5%) of the annual ordinary state revenue to be allocated and distributed in an equitable manner across all constituencies in order to propel the development agenda. The constituency development fund board (CDFB) is tasked with the responsibility of managing and controlling the NG-CDF fund. This board is responsible for ensuring that money are distributed to all constituencies and that accountability and transparency are maintained in the utilization of the fund. As a result of the local governance system having a greater grasp of the requirements of the community, the Kenyan government decided to establish this fund (NG-CDF, 2019).

An equivalent of the National Government Community Development Fund (NG-CDF) was implemented in India in 1993 under the name of the Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). This scheme was designed to provide members of parliament with the ability to recommend development programs within their respective jurisdictions, with the objective of generating local assets that are based on the requirements of the community (Baryannis, Validi, Dani & Antoniou, 2019). Several projects in the fields of transportation, construction, education, and agriculture were carried out as part of the concept. The plan, on the other hand, was plagued by problems that included, among other things, inadequate monitoring and evaluation of sanctioned works, inadequate citizen participation, and lack of adequate monitoring. Following the passage of the Budget Law, Senators and Members of Congress in the Philippines are granted the ability to allocate cash for projects that are of personal interest to them through the Priority Development Assistance Fund. It was declared invalid by the Supreme Court of the Philippines in 2013, following the revelation of the Pork Barrel Scam. Later on, in 2017, it was revived, and legislative bodies were given the opportunity to support and finance projects in the areas of education, health, water supply, and public works (Beske, Land, & Seuring, 2020).

In contemporary organizational discourse, strategic factors constitute foundational pillars upon which the edifice of sustainable competitive advantage is erected. Among these, strategic leadership emerges as a linchpin, encapsulating the ethos and vision that propel an organization forward (Akala, 2021). According to AlQershi (2021), strategic leaders possess the acumen to navigate complex business landscapes, anticipate market shifts, and inspire teams towards a unified strategic direction. Through effective communication, visionary goal-setting, and adept decision-making, they steer the organization towards its long-term objectives while remaining responsive to dynamic environmental forces. Research underscores the pivotal role of strategic leadership in fostering innovation, fostering a culture of adaptability and enhancing organizational resilience in the face of uncertainty (Kuria & Mose, 2020).

The main goal of executing a project is to achieve a level of consistency in project success. Nevertheless, the lack of a widely recognized definition of project success contributes to the difficulty of achieving it. The categorization of a project as either successful or unsuccessful is, to some extent, based on personal interpretation (Ika, 2020). Müller and Judgev (2022) define project success as subjective, with different stakeholders perceiving it differently. One stakeholder's perception of a project's success may differ from another stakeholder's perception, leading to contrasting views of its outcome. To reduce the

influence of personal opinions on the evaluation of project performance, it is crucial to establish a common understanding among all parties involved.

Statement of the Problem

The implementation of the NG-CDF project in Kenya faces several challenges, including insufficient stakeholder engagement, a deficiency in the required human competencies for executing the NG-CDF strategy, inadequate allocation of financial resources, political interference, and corruption, among other factors (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2020). Due to the transient nature of NG-CDF projects, they fail to recruit skilled personnel. Therefore, the absence of fundamental skills in the execution of NG-CDF approach (Ngacho & Das, 2020). Furthermore, the financial resources allotted for the implementation of the NG-CDF strategy are frequently insufficient, resulting in a deceleration of the strategy's implementation. The implementation of the NG-CDF is carried out by politicians who lack the necessary leadership proficiency that is crucial in executing strategies (Nyaguthii & Oyugi, 2020). Significantly, the degree of stakeholder engagement in the implementation of the NG-CDF strategy is exceedingly low. Therefore, the majority of NG-CDF initiatives that are carried out fail to sufficiently meet the requirements of the recipients (Ngacho & Das, 2020). This study aimed to examine the strategic factors influencing implementation of National Government Constituencies Development Fund Construction Projects in Westlands Constituency.

Research Objective

This study was guided by the following objective;

- To determine the influence of strategic leadership on implementation of National Government Constituencies Development Fund Construction Projects in Westlands Constituency.

Hypothesis of the study

The study was guided by the following hypothesis.

- **H_{01}:** Strategic leadership has no significant influence on implementation of National Government Constituencies Development Fund Construction Projects in Westlands Constituency.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theoretical Framework

Strategic Leadership Theory

Hughes, Beatty and Dinwoodie (2013) have significantly contributed to the development and popularization of strategic leadership theory (Boyd & Reuning-Elliott, 2021). Their work often focuses on the integration of strategic management principles with leadership theories, emphasizing the crucial role of leaders in guiding organizations through strategic changes, shaping organizational culture, and aligning resources with long-term goals (Salman, Ganie & Saleem, 2020).

Strategic Leadership Theory forms a foundational framework for understanding and executing leadership within the strategic management context. At its core, this theory underscores the pivotal role of leaders in shaping and implementing strategies that steer organizations or initiatives toward their envisioned goals. In the realm of implementing National Government-Constituency Development Fund (NG-CDF) construction projects, Strategic Leadership Theory serves as a guiding principle, emphasizing the fusion of leadership acumen with strategic thinking and action (Wong, 2020).

In summary, Strategic Leadership Theory serves as a beacon for leaders engaged in NG-CDF construction projects. Through visionary direction-setting, strategic orientation, resource optimization, collaborative engagement, and adaptive decision-making, strategic leaders navigate the complexities inherent in these projects. By integrating strategic leadership principles, these leaders drive the successful implementation of construction initiatives, catalyzing sustainable community development and infrastructural enhancement within diverse constituencies.

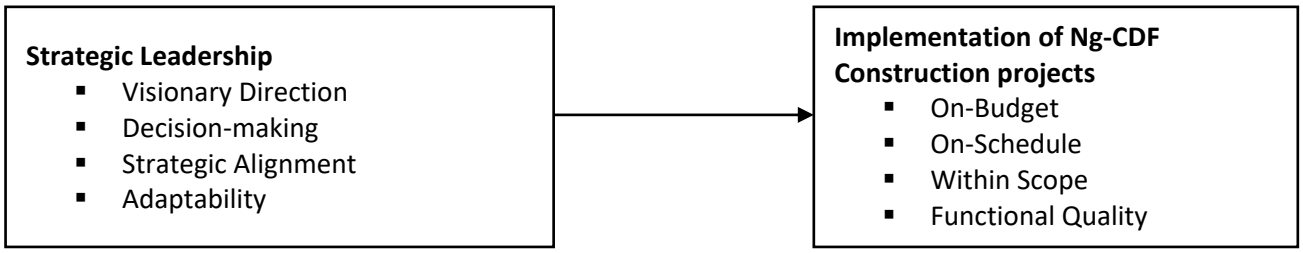
Empirical Literature Review

Strategic Leadership and Implementation of Construction Projects

The study conducted by Zavadskas, Juozapaitis, Tamosaitiene and Turskis (2020) specifically examined the process of selecting a leadership strategy within the construction industry. The report outlines techniques for the deliberate and thoughtful selection of individuals with strategic leadership capabilities in the construction industry. The decision maker can be categorized into five distinct levels: novice, advanced beginning, competent, proficient, and expert. Each of them behaves distinctively. When operating in intricate settings, human decision makers frequently encounter circumstances including limited time, significant consequences, numerous participants, ambiguous difficulties, and situations that need strategic decision making. In such scenarios, the information available is utilized to make high-risk decisions. There is a diverse array of strategies that can be utilized for selecting a leadership strategy. The study's findings indicate that when confronted with a strategic leadership challenge, a decision maker must select a suitable cognitive approach to address the specific circumstances. Complex strategic choices aim to offer intentional and systematic assistance to decision-makers involved in strategic decision making. The growing fascination with the topic of leadership is indicative of the significant significance of this phenomena.

Bogers, Chesbrough, Heaton and Teece (2020) examined the complex correlation between strategic leadership and the achievement of project goals in the construction sector. The research found that effective strategic leadership significantly contributes to project success. It highlighted that strategic leaders play a pivotal role in shaping project outcomes by employing various strategies that positively impact different facets of project execution. Strategic leaders were identified as catalysts for fostering innovation within construction projects. Their ability to encourage a culture of creativity and innovation among project teams was linked to enhanced project outcomes. Additionally, these leaders were seen as facilitators of adaptability, allowing projects to respond effectively to changing circumstances, technologies, or client demands. Strategic leaders were found to play a critical role in enabling efficient decision-making processes. They possess the skills to gather relevant information, analyze complex situations, and make informed decisions promptly. This capability contributes to the smooth progression of the project and minimizes delays caused by indecision. The study highlighted the significance of communication skills among strategic leaders. Effective communication was identified as a key factor in aligning stakeholders, conveying the project vision, and ensuring that everyone involved comprehends their roles and responsibilities. Moreover, the ability of leaders to set a clear and inspiring vision for the project was seen as crucial in guiding teams towards achieving project success.

Conceptual Framework



Independent Variable **Dependent Variable**

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

METHODOLOGY

This study utilized a descriptive research design. The study was restricted to the geographical boundaries of Westlands Constituency. The analysis focused on both finished and continuing NG-CDF construction projects in Westlands Constituency. The subjects of analysis were the individuals comprising the project team in construction projects, who bear accountability for any task related to project management. The individuals involved in these activities consist of Ng-CDF personnel, Ng-CDF committee members, consultants specializing in electrical, mechanical, and structural engineering, environmental impact assessors, quantity surveyors, architects and fund account managers.

The sampling frame for this study consisted of official rosters of staff, committee members, and construction stakeholders who, by virtue of their official roles, are involved in project management. The study utilized stratified random sampling technique, ensuring that all units from the sampling frame have an equal probability of being selected and included in the sample. The sample size was determined using the Yamane formula, which accounts for a 95% confidence level.

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

Therefore, the size of the sample based on the formula is depicted in equation below;

$$\mathbf{n} = \frac{\mathbf{549}}{\mathbf{1+549(0.05^2)}}$$

n = 231

The collection of primary quantitative data involved the use of self-administered structured questionnaires. Data pertaining to the execution of construction projects funded by the National Government Constituencies Development Fund in Westlands Constituency was collected from diverse sources such as websites, Ng-CDF reports, journals, manuals, and newspapers to obtain further noteworthy information. For this study, the pretesting phase encompassed a total of 23 participants. The questionnaire's reliability was assessed using statistical analysis utilizing Cronbach's alpha method

The quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive statistics, notably focusing on measures of central tendency (mean) and variability (standard deviation), as well as inferential statistics, such as Pearson correlation and regression analysis.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Response Rate

Of the 231 questionnaires distributed, only 209 were completed and returned. This accounted for 90.5% of the response rate.

Descriptive Results

Strategic Leadership

The findings from the study on the influence of strategic leadership on the implementation of National Government Constituencies Development Fund (NG-CDF) construction projects in Westlands Constituency are presented in Table 4.7. This table provides insights into various aspects of strategic leadership and their perceived impact on project implementation. Strategic leadership plays a pivotal role in steering projects towards successful outcomes by aligning vision, objectives, and resources effectively.

The mean scores and standard deviations offer valuable insights into stakeholders' perceptions regarding strategic leadership components. For instance, the statement "The project's vision and objectives were clearly communicated and understood by all stakeholders" received a relatively high mean score of 3.9809, indicating a strong consensus among respondents regarding the clarity and communication of project goals. The low standard deviation of .70685 suggests that perceptions regarding this aspect are relatively consistent among respondents, implying a high level of agreement.

In contrast, the statement "Stakeholder needs and community aspirations were well-aligned with the

project's vision" garnered a lower mean score of 3.5598, indicating a somewhat less unanimous agreement compared to the clarity of project objectives. The higher standard deviation of 1.04122 suggests greater variability in perceptions among respondents regarding the alignment of stakeholder needs with the project's vision. This variability could indicate differing perspectives or challenges in effectively aligning community aspirations with project goals. Another notable aspect is the promptness and effectiveness of resource allocation decisions, as indicated by the mean score of 4.0813. This high mean score suggests a strong consensus among respondents regarding the efficiency of decision-making processes related to resource allocation. Moreover, the low standard deviation of .67088 implies a high degree of agreement among stakeholders regarding this aspect of strategic leadership.

Certain aspects, such as the alignment of project goals with identified constituent needs and priorities, received a lower mean score of 3.4545. This indicates a somewhat lower level of agreement among respondents regarding the effectiveness of aligning project goals with constituent needs. The higher standard deviation of 1.08711 suggests greater variability in perceptions, indicating potential challenges or discrepancies in identifying and prioritizing constituent needs. Furthermore, the effective adjustment of strategies in response to changing circumstances, reflected in the mean score of 3.7799, indicates a moderate level of agreement among respondents. The standard deviation of .92475 suggests some variability in perceptions regarding the adaptability of strategic leadership to changing conditions, which may reflect differing opinions on the agility and responsiveness of project leadership.

This finding is consistent with that of Tabassi et al. (2022) who assessed the leadership behavior of project managers in sustainable building initiatives. The building sector has been recognized as a leading force in driving society towards sustainable development on a global scale. This research expands the concept of leadership competences by viewing them as hierarchical and reflective entities, incorporating eight interconnected components. The results indicate that the leadership abilities of project managers, seen as secondary reflecting structures, have substantial direct impacts on the success indicators for sustainable constructions. Furthermore, the findings suggest that the cognitive ability of project managers is the most crucial factor in attaining long-lasting success in construction projects. The findings also confirm that project managers must possess the necessary leadership traits, abilities, and expertise to successfully achieve sustainability in construction projects.

Table 1: Strategic Leadership

Statements	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
The project's vision and objectives were clearly communicated and understood by all stakeholders	209	3.9809	.70685
Stakeholder needs and community aspirations were well-aligned with the project's vision	209	3.5598	1.04122
Decisions regarding resource allocation were made promptly and effectively	209	4.0813	.67088
The project goals are aligned with the identified needs and priorities of constituents	209	3.4545	1.08711
The leadership effectively adjusted strategies in response to changing circumstances	209	3.7799	.92475
Valid N (listwise)	**209**		

Implementation of Ng-Cdf Construction Projects

The analysis of Table 2 provides crucial insights into the implementation of NG-CDF construction projects in the context of Westlands Constituency, focusing on various key aspects such as budget adherence, efficient financial management, timely completion, scope control, quality assurance, and alignment with project objectives. The statement on the assessment of budget adherence, the mean score of 3.7033 suggests a moderate level of agreement among respondents regarding the extent to which projects are executed within the allocated budget. However, the relatively high standard deviation of 1.21213 indicates a notable degree of variability in perceptions. This variability could suggest differing experiences or interpretations among stakeholders regarding budget management practices within NG-CDF construction projects. Further investigation into the reasons behind budget deviations and strategies for improved budgetary control may be warranted to address this variance effectively.

In contrast, respondents expressed a notably higher level of agreement regarding the efficient management of financial resources, with a mean score of 4.0526. The low standard deviation of 0.87272 suggests a relatively consistent perception among stakeholders regarding the effectiveness of financial management practices in minimizing unnecessary expenditures during project implementation. This indicates a strong consensus on the importance of efficient resource utilization, reflecting positively on the overall financial stewardship within NG-CDF projects in Westlands Constituency.

Furthermore, the findings indicate a high level of satisfaction regarding the timely completion of projects, as evidenced by the mean score of 4.2632 with a low standard deviation of 0.95204. This suggests that stakeholders generally perceive NG-CDF construction projects to be completed within the planned timeline, with minimal delays. Timely completion is critical for ensuring the delivery of project benefits to the community and avoiding potential disruptions or cost overruns associated with project extensions.

Additionally, respondents indicated a strong perception of effective scope management, as reflected in the mean score of 4.0909 with a relatively low standard deviation of 0.41180. This suggests that changes to project scope, which could lead to scope creep and potential project delays or cost overruns, are managed and controlled effectively within NG-CDF projects. This finding highlights the importance of proactive scope management practices in maintaining project alignment with initial objectives and minimizing risks associated with scope changes.

However, it is worth noting that respondents expressed slightly lower levels of satisfaction regarding the quality and functional alignment of project outcomes. The mean scores of 3.9522 and 3.7943, coupled with relatively high standard deviations of 1.17162 and 1.27881, respectively, indicate a degree of variability in perceptions regarding these aspects. This variability suggests that while stakeholders generally recognize the importance of quality and functional alignment, there may be differing opinions or experiences regarding the extent to which these criteria are met in NG-CDF construction projects.

The findings compare with assertions by Nyingi (2022) who indicated that while stakeholders generally perceive efficient financial management, timely completion, and effective scope control as strengths of project implementation, there are opportunities for further improvement, particularly in budget adherence, quality assurance, and alignment with project objectives. Addressing the identified areas of variance and implementing targeted strategies for improvement can enhance the overall effectiveness and success of NG-CDF construction projects, ultimately contributing to the socio-economic development of the constituency.

Table 2: Implementation of Ng-Cdf Construction Projects

Statement	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Projects are executed within the allocated budget without significant deviations	209	3.7033	1.21213
Financial resources are efficiently managed, minimizing unnecessary expenditures during project implementation	209	4.0526	.87272
Projects are completed within the planned timeline without significant delays	209	4.2632	.95204
Changes to project scope are effectively managed and controlled to prevent scope creep	209	4.0909	.41180
The delivered project meets the quality standards set at the project's outset	209	3.9522	1.17162
The project outcomes are functional and aligned with the intended purpose and requirements	209	3.7943	1.27881
Valid N (listwise)	**209**		

Model Diagnostics

Normality Test using Kolmogorov-Smirnov

Table 3 presents the results of tests assessing the normality of one key variable, Strategic Leadership. The normality of this variable was examined using two widely employed statistical tests: the Kolmogorov-Smirnova test and the Shapiro-Wilk test. These tests are essential in statistical analysis as they help ascertain whether the data follow a normal distribution, which is fundamental for many parametric statistical techniques.

Shapiro-Wilk test of normality is highly recommended (Ghasemi et al., 2020). The null hypothesis of the Shapiro-Wilk test is that the population is normally distributed (Singh et al., 2022). Therefore, on the one hand, if the p-value is less than the chosen alpha value, then the null hypothesis is rejected and there is evidence that the data tested are not from a normally distributed population. On the other hand, if the p-value is greater than the chosen alpha level, then we fail to reject the null hypothesis that the data came from a normally distributed population (Sarkar, 2022).

According to the Kolmogorov-Smirnova test results, the variable deviates significantly from a normal distribution, with statistics at .194, and the p-value below .001. Similarly, the Shapiro-Wilk test results corroborate these findings, indicating significant deviations from normality for all variables, with statistics at .935, and again, the p-value below .001. According to Wasserstein and Lazar (2022), if the test is non-significant ($p < 0.05$), then data is significant ($p > 0.05$), therefore the data is significantly different from normal distribution.

This study therefore rejected its null hypothesis (H01) respectively and concluded that the data sets for those variables were not normally distributed. However, both Sarkar (2022) and Behjat et al. (2021) agreed that researchers can still use parametric procedures even when the data are not normally distributed. Akin to most statistical significance tests, if the sample size is sufficiently large, this test may detect even trivial departures from the null hypothesis and although there may be some statistically significant effect, it may be too small to be of any practical significance (Behjat et al., 2021).

where;

H_0: The data is normally distributed.

H_1: The data is not normally distributed.

Table 3: Tests of Normality

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Strategic Leadership	.194	209	<.001	.935	209	<.001
Implementation NG-CDF	.203	209	<.001	.909	209	<.001

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Test for Multicollinearity

Multicollinearity is measured using tolerance and variance inflation factor statistics.

Table 4: Multicollinearity test using Tolerance and VIF

Model		Collinearity Statistics	
		Tolerance	VIF
1	Strategic Leadership	.338	2.959

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation NGCDF Construction Projects

Test for Heteroscedasticity

Table 5 provides the outcomes of two tests, namely the Breusch-Pagan (BP) test and the Koenker test, designed to detect heteroscedasticity within the context of a regression analysis. According to Bickel (2020), heteroscedasticity refers to the situation where the variability of the errors in a regression model is not consistent across different levels of the independent variables. Detecting heteroscedasticity is essential as it can lead to biased parameter estimates and incorrect statistical inferences.

The Breusch-Pagan test assesses the null hypothesis that the variance of the errors in the regression model is constant (homoscedasticity). In this table, the test statistic (BP) is reported as 146.6198, with an associated significance level (Sig) of 0.1670. A significance level of 0.1670 suggests that the probability of observing such a large test statistic under the null hypothesis is approximately 0.1670. Since this p-value is greater than the conventional significance level of 0.05, there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Consequently, based on the Breusch-Pagan test, it seems there is no statistically significant evidence of heteroscedasticity in the model.

Similarly, the Koenker test also evaluates whether the variance of the errors is constant across different levels of the independent variables. In this case, the test statistic is reported as 42.2065, with an associated significance level of 0.1276. A significance level of 0.1276 indicates that the probability of observing such a large test statistic under the null hypothesis is approximately 0.1276. Again, since this p-value is greater than 0.05, there is insufficient evidence to reject the null hypothesis. Therefore, based on the Koenker test as well, there is no statistically significant evidence of heteroscedasticity.

Both the Breusch-Pagan and Koenker tests fail to provide substantial evidence to reject the null hypothesis of constant variance in the errors. Thus, it suggests that there may not be heteroscedasticity present in the regression model. Consequently, the assumptions underlying the regression analysis regarding the consistency of error variance across different levels of the independent variables are likely to hold, enhancing the reliability of the regression analysis results.

Table 5: Heteroscedasticity Results

	LM	Sig
BP	146.6198	.1670
Koenker	42.2065	.1276

Correlation Analysis

The findings presented in the correlation table 6 indicate that strategic leadership, has a highly significant positive correlation ($r = 0.885$, $p < 0.001$) with Implementation NGCDF construction projects. This implies that effective leadership within the context of NGCDF construction projects plays a crucial role in their successful execution. Leaders who can provide clear vision, direction and guidance are more likely to oversee projects that meet their intended objectives.

Table 6: Correlation Analysis

		SL	INCP
SL	Pearson Correlation	1	
	Sig. (2-tailed)		
	N	209	
INCP	Pearson Correlation	.885**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	<.001	
	N	209	209

Key: Strategic Leadership (SL), Implementation NGCDF Construction Projects (INCP)

Regression Analysis

Regression Coefficients

In Table 7, regression analysis was conducted to explore the relationship between strategic leadership and the dependent variable implementation NGCDF Construction Projects. Strategic leadership has a coefficient of 0.462, with a standard error of 0.043. This suggests that for each unit increase in strategic leadership, there is a corresponding increase of 0.462 units in the implementation NGCDF Construction Projects, holding other variables constant. The associated t-value of 10.866 indicates that this relationship is statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). In the context of hypotheses testing, this indicates strong support for the hypothesis that strategic leadership positively influences the implementation of NGCDF Construction Projects.

In conclusion, the findings suggest that Strategic Leadership significant predictors of the implementation of NGCDF Construction Projects. The significance levels (p-values) being less than 0.001 indicate strong evidence to reject the null hypotheses, supporting the alternative hypotheses that these factors indeed play crucial roles in driving the successful execution of such projects.

Table 7: Regression (Coefficients)

		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
Model		**B**	**Std. Error**	**Beta**	**t**	**Sig.**
1	(Constant)	.331	.126		2.632	.009
	Strategic Leadership	.462	.043	.454	10.866	<.001

a. Dependent Variable: Implementation NGCDF Construction Projects

$Y = 0.331 + 0.462X_1$

Where:

Y = Implementation of NG-CDF Construction Projects

β_0= Constant

X_1= Strategic Leadership

e_i= Stochastic term

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings, the study concluded that strategic leadership has a positive and significant influence on implementation of NGCDF construction projects in Westlands Constituency. This implies that the leadership's ability to devise

and execute effective strategies plays a crucial role in the successful execution of construction projects funded by NGCDF. The study concludes that the project's vision and objectives were effectively communicated and comprehended by all stakeholders involved. Stakeholder needs and community aspirations were seamlessly synchronized with the project's overarching vision. Timely and efficient decisions regarding resource allocation were consistently made, ensuring optimal utilization. The project goals harmoniously aligned with the identified needs and priorities of constituents. Moreover, the leadership demonstrated adaptability by promptly adjusting strategies in response to evolving circumstances, ensuring continued alignment with project objectives.

To ensure the successful implementation of NGCDF construction projects, several key areas require attention. Enhancing strategic leadership within the organization is paramount. Leadership training programs focusing on decision-making, communication, and adaptability should be established. This will foster collaboration and transparency among leaders and stakeholders, facilitating timely decision-making and resource allocation to maintain project efficiency. Leaders must remain adaptable to changing circumstances, adjusting strategies as needed to ensure project success.

Areas for Further Research

The study aimed to examine the influence of strategic leadership on implementation of National Government Constituencies Development Fund Construction Projects in Westlands Constituency. This study only considered Westlands constituency, future researchers could consider carrying out a similar study in other constituencies to assess any variation in responses.

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