



**PROJECT DEVELOPMENT APPROACHES AND PERFORMANCE OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUND
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS IN THE COUNTY GOVERNMENT OF KAKAMEGA, KENYA**

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ABSTRACT

The main objective of this study was to examine the extent to which the discipline of project management adheres to project cycle phase activities as followed and assessed with regard to their effect on CDF construction projects in the county government of Kakamega, Kenya. Specifically, the study aim was to; To examine the effect of project identification and initiation activities on the success of CDF construction projects in the county government of Kakamega, Kenya, evaluate the effect of project planning activities as the anterior of project success in CDF construction projects in county government of Kakamega, Kenya, assess the effect of project execution activities as anterior of project success in CDF construction projects in Kenya, examine the effect of project monitoring and control activities as the anterior of project success in CDF construction projects in the county government of Kakamega, Kenya. The target population in this study comprised of 118 respondents authorised associated to the CDF projects of the county government of Kakamega, Kenya from twelve constituents. Both descriptive inferential statistics showed that the study's conceptualized independent variables (project identification and initiation activities, project planning activities, project execution activities, and project monitoring and control activities) significantly influence performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega (outcome variable). The study concluded that first, Project initiation and identification activities are crucial for the performance of constituency development fund construction projects as they ensure proper planning, resource allocation, stakeholder engagement, and risk assessment from the start. Lastly, project monitoring and control activities significantly enhance the performance of constituency development fund construction projects by maintaining strict adherence to timelines, budgets, and quality standards. The study recommends that first, stringent project Initiation & Identification Activities such effective method of Identification real-time feasibility Study valid Project Chartering and collaborative Stakeholder Identification should be adhered to for enhanced performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega. Further, use of project execution activities such as timely commissioning, efficient resource allocation real-time communication are strictly followed so as to realize significant improvement in the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

Key Words: *Project Initiation & Identification, Planning, Project Execution, Monitoring & Control*

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INTRODUCTION

Globally organizations use projects in economic and non - economic fields as a way of organizing the activities that aim to achieve desired objectives in Institutions. Meredith, Shafer and Mantel (2017) stipulated implementing strategies in change management, projects have been used as the main way of dealing with any particular change. Meskendahl (2010) opine success of the business is determined by the success of the projects being undertaken.

Meskendahl (2010) embrace having projects as being the central building block used in implementing strategies, therefore business success is determined by the success of the projects undertaken. PMI (2013) emphasizes the aligning of projects with strategic objectives brings value to an organization and hence, when projects succeed, they are known to generate positive effects to the organization and this effect is both for short term and long-term development. Accordingly, Kerzner (2013) suggests, the main aim of project management is to ensure effective use of resources and eventual delivery of the project objectives on time and within the cost constraints formally planned as anticipated.

(Gudiene *et al*, 2013; Yong, 2013; Ondari, 2013) embrace researchers, clients, contractors, and professionals are concerned about activities which results in delayed projects; hence, previous studies have identified project personnel, communication, site management, contactor competencies, stakeholder's involvement, supervision, top management support and project manager's experience as determinants of successful completion of various projects around the globe. Accordingly, Leach (2014) opine project managers find it useful to use project life cycle as the cornerstone for managing projects. Most project managers emphasize every project must pass through five phases of project management: identification and initiation phase, planning phase, implementation phase, monitoring and control phase and project closure phase.

Construction industry is one of the biggest industries in the world contributing to around 10% of the global GDP (Amoa-Abban & Allotey, 2014), hence, resources utilized in the construction industry add up to 50% of the world resources. With such an impact on the world economy and resource utilization, it is prudent that activities within this industry are efficiently and effectively planned to ensure project success. Molusiwa and Verster (2013) note construction industry contributes a noteworthy portion of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) nationally and internationally.

Sözüer, and Spang (2014) suggest, in Germany the cost overruns and time delays in construction projects are already well- documented and the factors affecting cost and schedule have been studied for many years in many countries. Many researchers stipulate 50% of construction projects exceed their budgeted costs as from 40% to 200% and hence, cost overruns are illustrated as "normal" phenomenon of transport infrastructure projects. Mehany (2014) collected and analyzed data for 258 transport infrastructure projects of 20 nations and found out that rail projects show the highest escalation rate of 7% and road projects appear to be less predisposed for cost overruns with an average of 20.4 %. The data published by the German Federal Parliament shows road construction projects from the requirement plan of 2004 have differences between the estimated and approved costs from 10 % up to 720 % depending on the kind of the project.

Rwandan government reports indicate that project delay has been an ongoing issue where proposed and ongoing projects are either delayed or postponed (Nyasetia *et al.*, 2016). The government of Rwanda in 2011 sought \$600 million for the construction of a new airport Bugesera International Airport that was expected to be completed by 2016 but its inception has not even commenced to date. In Kigali, the \$300 million Kigali Convention Centre, which was scheduled for completion in 2011 delayed up to 2016.

African countries were rated by OED and Kenya attained an overall rating of 49% on completion of public projects funded during the period 2008 to 2011 as compared to Uganda's and Tanzania's rating of 59.5 percent and 70.1 percent respectively (World Bank, 2013). Beyond East Africa, Ghana had a rating of 64.7 percent in the same period (World Bank, 2013). This shows that among the three East African countries rated by OED, Kenya was rated the poorest in public project completion.

Otonde and Yusuf (2015) had a study on Kenyan universities based in Kisumu and found that management support, planning, human capital, communication, and monitoring evaluation had a positive and significant effect on project performance. More so, in Egerton University, Saisi, Kalio and Ngahu (2015) established there is a relationship between access to infrastructural capital and successful completion of construction projects in Egerton University. In recent years, there has been a tremendous increase in the number of construction projects in Kenya. Gwayo *et al.* (2014) stipulates there is a growing concern regarding the reasons for failing to achieve the requisite objectives as per the projects' client's expectation.

Ondari and Gekara (2013) had a study and found that factors influencing successful completion of roads projects include financial resources and human resource capacity, design specifications, management support and contractors' capacity. However, they noted that public institutions lack the necessary human and financial capacity to implement projects in a timely manner. Ndiang'ui, Ombui and Kagiri (2015) opine road construction project success is greatly influenced by project equipment, project managers' competency, project funds and project technology. Kagendo (2013) carried out a study on the factors affecting successful implementation of projects in non-governmental organizations within urban slums.

According to Nyagah, and Mugambi (2014) the biggest challenge faced by CDF funded projects is that projects undertaken were not of the desired quality and the implementation was selective,

hence, the scholar continued to state that contractors reap heavily from the shoddy jobs that they did without meeting the client's expectations. On consideration of risk management on projects, Wachuru and Amuhaya (2013) reported that the level of the application of risk management activities in CDF projects is minimal. A vast majority of the project managers attested to their ignorance to risk management levels of risk identification, risk quantification, risk responses and risk responses control to the full cycle of the project. The research recommended that project management committees be provided with basic training of risk management and be provided with templates and models of managing real and perceived risks in CDF projects and operations to enhance their success performance (Wachuru, & Amuhaya, 2013).

Statement of the Problem

Dokata (2017) embraced Kenya's construction industry has experienced challenges with rampant cases of; sub-standard constructions, incomplete buildings, overruns in cost, schedule, and quality. Hapompwe, Tembo, Kukano, and Siwale (2020) suggest the impact of incomplete projects is loss of revenue, lack of facility utilization, poor resource utilization and inefficient management of resources. Kithao (2019) stipulated the evidence of incomplete CDF construction projects in Kenya is indicative of poor management of projects and this is a major concern to the government, public and other stakeholders. Project failures are estimated to cost hundreds of billions of euros yearly and are not limited to any specific region or industry, hence, it is documented that the construction industry is a major determinant of the economy of any country worldwide contributing to around 10% of the global GDP (Amoa-Abban & Allotey, 2014). Having such an impact on the world economy and resources, it is important that activities within the industry be efficiently and effectively planned to ensure project success (Ramabodu & Verster, 2013). Successful solution to the problem of incomplete projects would be the use of project methodologies which provide more predictable project success and more

so, adherence to project life cycle activities. Project management aims at ensuring effective use of resources and eventual delivery of project objectives on time and within cost and quality constraints planned for as anticipated (Azanha, Argoud, de Camargo Junior, & Antonioli, 2017). Limited research has been carried out on the project development approaches with respect to the performance of CDF construction projects in Kenya. This study thus examined the effect of project development approaches on the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in Kakamega county, Kenya.

Research Objectives

The study was done to evaluate the effect of project development approaches on performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega, Kenya. The study was guided by the following specific objectives:

- To examine the effect of project identification and initiation activities on performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.
- To assess the effect of project planning activities on performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.
- To assess the effect of project execution activities on performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.
- To examine the effect of project monitoring and control activities on performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Theory of Constraints

Jacob and McClelland (2001) assert most projects are difficult to manage because they involve uncertainty and involve three different and

opposing commitments namely; due date, budget, and scope. Managing the triple constraints in project management has been accepted as a measure of project success. The theory has been applied to production planning, production control, project management, performance measurement as well as in not-for-profit facilities (Blackstone, 2010). Theory of constraints is based on the fact that there is most often only one aspect of that system that is limiting its ability to achieve more of its goals.

The theory is anchored on five steps which include identify the constraint of the system; decide how to exploit the system constraints; subordinate everything else to the above decision; elevate the system constraints; and if in the previous steps a constraint has been broken, go back to the first step, and do not allow inertia to cause a system's constraint (Rand, 2000). For ensuring the project succeeds, project managers need to be continually on the lookout for critical constraints and identify opportunities where constraints can be removed or mitigated. For any system to attain any significant improvement, the constraint must be identified and the whole system must be managed with the constraint in mind.

Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder Theory by Freeman (2004), identifies and models the groups which are stakeholders of a corporation, and describes and recommends methods by which management can give due regard to the interests of those groups. The theory suggest that the success of a company lies in satisfying all its stakeholders not only those who might profit from its stock. The central idea is that an organization's success is dependent on how well it manages the relationships with stakeholders. Stakeholders may include customers, employees, suppliers, communities, financiers, and others that can affect the realization of the organization's goals (Freeman & Phillips, 2002).

Patton (2008) points out that the stakeholder model entails all people with legitimate interest to

participate in an enterprise and many do so to obtain benefits of some kind. Agle *et al* (2008) argues that the theory has multiple distinct aspects that are mutually supportive: descriptive, instrumental, and normative. The descriptive approach is used in research to describe and explain the characteristics and behaviors of firms, including how companies are managed, how the board of directors considers corporate constituencies, the way that managers think about managing, and the nature of the firm itself significantly across firms in the implementation of projects. Michell *et al* (2008) embrace exercise of stakeholder power is triggered by conditions that are manifest in the attributes of the relationship i.e. legitimacy and urgency. Power gains importance when it is legitimate and exercised through a sense of urgency. The highly important and powerful stakeholders are located where power, legitimacy and urgency intersect (Freeman & Phillips, 2002).

Program Theory

The Program theory by Bickman (1987) deals with the assumptions that guide the way specific programs, treatments, or interventions are implemented and expected to bring about change. Program theory is a committal concern of how to practice evaluation; program theory focuses on the nature of the program, treatment, intervention, and policy being evaluated (Mertens, & Wilson, 2018). In evaluation practice today, program theory is defined as the construction of a plausible and sensible model of how a program is supposed to work (Bickman, 1987).

Researchers, among them; Funnell and Rogers (2011) describe program theory as consisting of the organizational plan which deals with how to garner, configure, and deploy resources, and how to organize program activities so that the intended service system is developed and maintained. Finally, it looks at how the intended intervention for the specified target population brings about the desired social benefits (impacts). Rogers (2008) had to identify advantages of the theory-based framework to monitoring and evaluation to include being able

to attribute projects outcomes to specific projects or activities and identify unanticipated and undesired program or project consequences. Mertens Wilson (2018) program theory-based evaluations enable the evaluator to tell why and how the program is working. This theory supports project monitoring and control activities.

Project Scheduling Theory

Herroelen and Leus (2005) assert, project scheduling involves the scheduling of project activities subject to precedence and/or resource constraints. They identify and illuminate popular misconceptions about project scheduling in a resource- constrained environment. They argue that the above type of reasoning invites the reader to become trapped in the crucial misconception that looking for the best procedure for resolving resource conflicts does not pay off in practice and has a negligible impact on planned project duration. Public projects may face schedule delays.

Vanhoucke (2006) referred to delay in construction claims as “the time during which some part of the construction project has been extended or not executed owing to an unexpected event”. This may result in rescheduling the project which may lead to delays on the project completion date. In relation to this study, project planning activities about completion of public projects in Kenya has proven to be a difficult accomplishment regardless of organization type or sector implementing these projects (Lewis, Dugan, Winokur, & Cobb, 2005). The theory supports the planning phase in this study and set out to explore whether the project planning phase had any influence on project success in CDF construction projects in Kenya.

Open System Theory

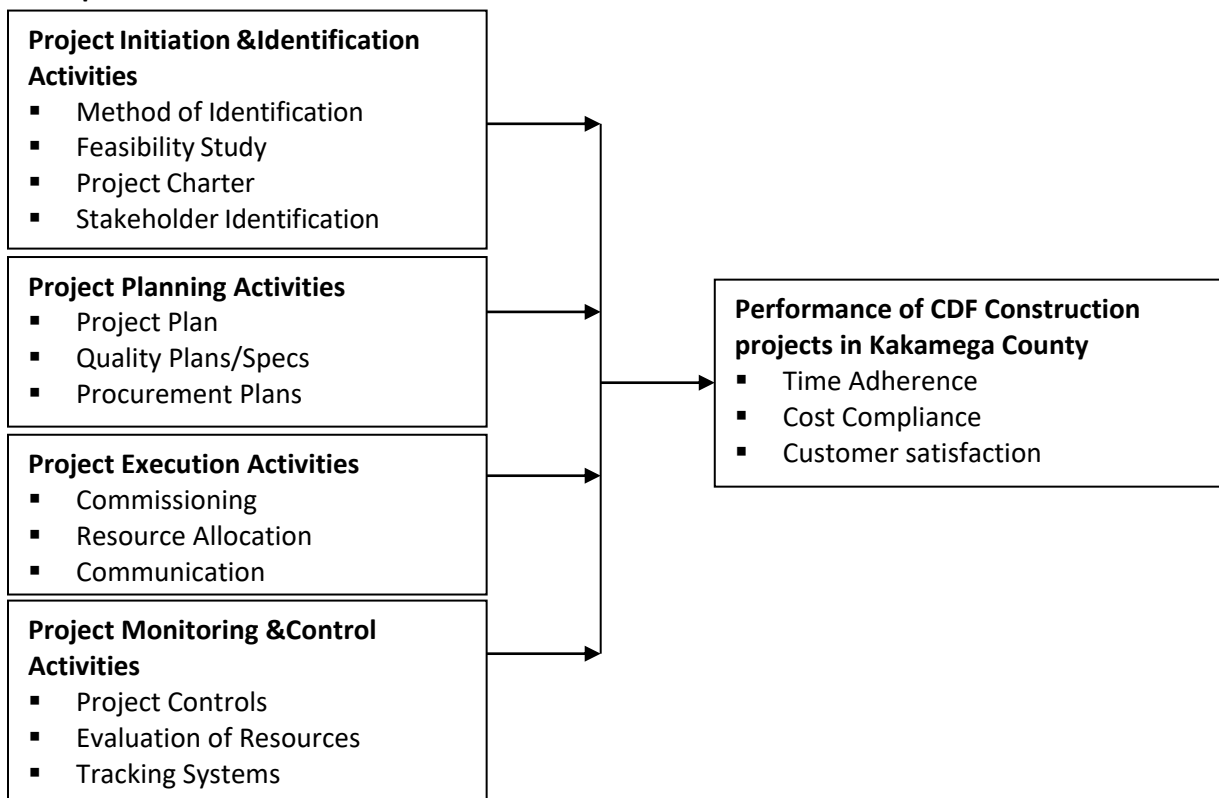
Open systems theory is concerned with simply to the conceptualize that organizations are strongly affected by their environment. The organization environment consists of other factors that exert various forces that impact the efficiency of the organization. These factors may be of an economic,

political, or social nature. A system refers to a set of objects of things that influence one another within an environment and form a larger pattern that is different from any of the parts (Puche *et al.*, 2016). A system can also be considered as a collection of entities that act together to perform a specific purpose. A system is separated from its environment by a boundary, which separates what is in the system and what is not.

Some scholars among them; Raulea and Raulea (2014) emphasize project managers are dealing with complex systems defined by numerous stakeholders, nonlinearities, multiple interdependencies and feedback systems. Typical

nonlinearities often encountered are unanticipated changes in the scope of the project, dismissal of key project members or termination of project funding. On the other hand, interdependencies are the relationships between project team, stakeholders, clients, contractors and suppliers. The feedback systems are rework cycles, progress updates and performance reviews. The triumph and performance of projects significantly depends on the interaction between various stakeholders (Raulea & Raulea,2014). The theory supports the moderating variable project environment and its effect on project success on CDF construction projects in Kenya.

Conceptual Framework



Independent Variables

Dependent Variable

Figure 1: Conceptual framework

Effect of Project Initiation and Identification on Performance of CDF Construction projects

According to Kim Heldman (2007), project life cycle in five phases namely; project identification and initiating, project planning, project execution,

project monitoring & controlling, and project closing. Among them the project initiation phases are taken with high consideration because in this phase major decisions regarding the project and the allocation of resource decision are made.

One technique for dealing effectively with the project's external environment is to prioritize the required stakeholder linkages by conducting a stakeholder analysis at the start of the project. Such an analysis would be designed first to identify all the potential stakeholders who might have an impact on the project, and then to determine their relative ability to influence it. According to studies by (Wysocki, 2011) project initiation is a critical phase in project management, hence starts with a joint meeting of project stakeholders to clearly understand objectives, deliverables and criteria of project success during project selection, the need and viability for the project is defined and justified. At this stage, the desired outcomes and benefits are specifically outlined, quantified and agreed upon. The project plan is drafted detailing activities to be executed to meet the triple constraints as well as the expected goals and benefits (Harvard University School of Management, 2007).

Effect of Project Planning Activities on Performance of CDF Construction projects

According to (Kerzner, 2017), project planning is the establishment of a predetermined course of action within a predicted environment. Kerzner further asserts that the planning process must be systematic, flexible, disciplined and capable of accommodating input from diverse functions. The planning process is most effective when it iterated and occurs throughout the life of the project. The final comprehensive plan will define the project's execution, its monitoring and control and closure (PMI, 2013). Well prepared plans include subsets that explains the management of scope, requirements, schedule, cost, quality, risk, resources, process improvement and stakeholders. The final aspect of planning is the element of communication that ensures stakeholders remain informed and updated on the project progress to facilitate their effective participation.

The most significant tasks include planning, estimating, scheduling and executing the plan. These activities are iterative and continuous throughout the life of the project (Perminova,

Gustafsson, & Wikstrom, 2008). Formal planning has a direct impact on project success (Young, 2016). He considered that a rigorously prepared plan is a foundation for project success. Indeed, a clear and thoroughly defined project plan can reduce risks, failure and the cost of the project.

Effect of Project Execution Activities on Performance of CDF Construction projects

Leach (2014) embrace a project life cycle consists of several stages during which deliverables are created and end with approval of the deliverables, hence every project must go through the following five phases of project management; identification and initiation phase, planning phase, implementation phase, monitoring and control phase and project closure phase. Project execution is understood to be the stage where all the planned activities are put into action, the project is produced, and the performance capabilities are verified.

This is the is the stage where the project objectives are completed to the required quality standards by application of human resources, project funds, infrastructure, technology, and all major stakeholders are kept informed of the project status and the forecasts for project schedule and budget (Verzuh, 2015). The inputs for this process are project management plan, approved change requests while the outputs are the deliverable (product)-a unique verifiable product or service result. While each plan is being executed, a series of management processes are undertaken to monitor and control the deliverables being output by the project (Heravi, Coffey, & Trigunarsyah, 2015).

Effect of Project Monitoring and Control on Performance of CDF Construction projects

Project monitoring is considered systematic and regular collection and analysis of data over a period to identify and measure changes, hence, monitoring involves the collection of data prior to and during project implementation (United Nations Environment Program, 2008). Primary purpose of monitoring is to document the implementation

process, facilitate decision making, and provide feedback for plan review and lessons learnt.

Evaluation assesses project effectiveness in achieving its objectives in determining the relevance and sustainability of an ongoing project, hence, compares the project impact with what was set to be achieved in the project plan. Evaluations are mainly of two types depending on when they take place (Taiti, 2020). Normally these are formative and summative evaluations where by formative evaluation is concerned more with efficient use of resources to produce outputs and focuses on strengths, weakness, and challenges of the project and whether the continued project will be able to deliver the project objectives, or it needs redesigning, however, summative evaluation on the other hand refers to the assessment of a program/project after delivery meaning that assessment is done at the end of the of the evaluation cycle (Mwangu, 2015).

METHODOLOGY

This study adopted a descriptive survey research design since data involved will be quantitative in nature and more so descriptive study focuses on explaining situations the way it is.

Target population encompassed persons authorised by the county government of Kakamega to be associated with projects that are at the level of making decisions; hence the areas considered will be; CDF staff from twelve constituents, CDF Committee members from twelve constituents, Project consultants for the county, Public representees for twelve constituents. The study targeted 118 respondents from the twelve constituents.

The sampling frame of this study comprised of authorised members associated with projects in the county government of Kakamega, Kenya. The current study used purposive technique to derive its sample population from the CDF staff from twelve constituents, CDF Committee members from twelve constituents, Project consultants for the county,

Public representees for twelve constituents. All targeted 118 persons were respondents.

Structured questionnaires was used as a primary data collection instrument in collecting general information on performamnce of CDF contstruction projects in the county government of Kakamega, Kenya.

The researcher tested the research instruments to ascertain their validity and reliability. The researcher administered the questionnaire to 12 personnel in the county government of Bungoma, Kenya that are associated with projects and are under the category of decision –making.

The researcher achieved the content validity by exposing the instrument to a rational analysis by raters (experts) familiar with the construct of interest or experts on the research subject. The researcher computed the correlation between the variables to get the coefficient of stability/test-retest reliability coefficient. The acceptable reliability indicated a coefficient of stability ≥ 0.70

The collected data was thoroughly examined and checked for errors and tabulated accordingly. The study used descriptive statistics to analyse the data to establish patterns, trends and relationships. Data was presented in frequency tables.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Response rate

A total of 118 questionnaires were sent to respondents for data collection; from which 113 questionnaires were returned completely filled, depicting a response rate of 95.76% which is good for generalizability of the research findings to a wider population.

Descriptive statistics

These are descriptive statistics based on the study's independent variables (project identification and initiation activities, project planning activities, project execution activities, and project monitoring and control activities in as far as they are perceived by respondents to influence performance of

constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega (dependent variable). They are summarized responses measured by Likert scale of measurement showing measures of central tendency and dispersion.

To begin with; table 1; this dataset assumes normal distribution, since most of the values are within one standard deviation on either side of the mean- thus showing normal small spread without outliers. That is, the dataset shows small spread, because all

values are close to the mean, yielding smaller variance and standard deviation. More so, as shown in table 1, the values for skewness (degree and direction of asymmetry) and kurtosis (peakedness), are well within ± 1.96 limits, suggesting that the departure from normality is not extreme. The values of skewness show both positive and negative implying that some data are slightly right-skewed while some slightly left-skewed. Kurtosis values fall within +1 and -1 showing that few observations highly deviate from the mode.

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

		project identification and initiation	project planning	project execution	project monitoring and control	performance of constituency development fund construction projects
N	Valid	113	113	113	113	113
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0
Mean		3.5010	3.616	3.4312	3.8411	3.6525
Mode		4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Std. Deviation		.89363	.81113	1.15983	1.08465	1.04847
Skewness		-.599	-.713	-.724	-.335	-.720
Std. Error of Skewness		.240	.240	.240	.240	.240
Kurtosis		-.395	-.048	-.454	-.789	-.345
Std. Error of Kurtosis		.476	.476	.476	.476	.476

In terms of interpreting the mean responses and mode, first, the mean of project identification and initiation 3.501 (round to 4 is agree on the likert scale) with a std deviation of 0.89363 and a mode of 4.00 (great extent on likert scale) implying that most respondents were of the opinion that project identification and initiation activities has to a great extent contributed to the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

Secondly, the mean of project planning is 3.616 (round to 4 is agree on the likert scale) with a std deviation of .81113 and a mode of 4.00 (great extent on likert scale) implying that most respondents perceived project planning as a factor influencing performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the

county government of Kakamega. Finally, the mean of project execution is 3.4312 (round to 4 is agree on the likert scale) and project monitoring and control is 3.8411 implying that most respondents perceived project execution plus project monitoring and control activities as factors influencing performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

Multiple regression analysis

Multiple regression analysis (table 2) show an R^2 of 0.849 from which we can infer that the study model explains 84.9% of variations in the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega while other factors or variables not in the study's

model accounts for only 15.1% of performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega; thus it is a good study model.

Further, the ANOVA results shows the F-statistical value is significant ($F=135.429$, significant at $p<0.01$), which confirms the fitness of the model. That is, the study's conceptualized independent variables (project identification and initiation activities, project planning activities, project execution activities, and project monitoring and control activities) are indeed different from each other and therefore influence performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega (outcome variable) in a different manner.

From the values of unstandardized regression (β) coefficients with standard errors in parenthesis

(table 2), all the independent variables; Project Initiation and Identification Activities; $\beta = 0.294$ (0.093) at $p<0.05$; Project Planning Activities; $\beta = 0.271$ (0.082) at $p<0.05$; Project Execution Activities; $\beta = 0.268$ (0.102) at $p<0.05$, Project Monitoring and Control Activities; $\beta = 0.334$ (0.097) at $p<0.05$; all significantly influenced performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega (dependent variable). In terms of ranking Project Monitoring and Control Activities ranked highest ($\beta = 0.334$ (0.097) at $p<0.05$;) meaning that Project monitoring and control activities significantly enhance the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega by ensuring adherence to timelines, budget constraints, and quality standards, leading to successful project completion.

Table 2: Model Summary^b

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Change Statistics				
					R Square Change	F Change	df1	df2	Sig. F Change
1	.922 ^a	.849	.843	.46742	.849	135.429	4	98	.000

ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	118.355	4	29.589	135.429	.000 ^b
	Residual	20.974	98	.218		
	Total	139.329	113			

a. Dependent Variable: performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega

b. Predictors: (Constant), project identification and initiation activities, project planning activities, project execution activities, and project monitoring and control activities

Table 3: Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.985	.219		4.486	.000
	Project Initiation and Identification Activities	.294	.093	.305	3.158	.002
	Project Planning Activities	.271	.082	.305	3.321	.001
	Project Execution Activities	.268	.102	.269	2.629	.010
	Project Monitoring and Control Activities	.334	.097	.318	3.440	.001

a. Dependent Variable: performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega

Therefore, the ultimate multiple regression equation for overall significant multiple influence of the study's independent variables (project identification and initiation activities, project planning activities, project execution activities, and project monitoring and control activities) on performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega (dependent variable) is;

$$Y = 0.985 + 0.294X_1 + 0.271X_2 + 0.268X_3 + 0.331X_4$$

Where;

Y= performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega

X₁= Project Initiation and Identification Activities

X₂= Project Planning Activities

X₃= Project Execution Activities

X₄= Project Monitoring and Control Activities

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The study concluded that first, Project initiation and identification activities are crucial for the performance of constituency development fund construction projects as they ensure proper planning, resource allocation, stakeholder engagement, and risk assessment from the start.

Secondly, Project planning activities significantly boost the performance of constituency development fund construction projects by ensuring systematic resource allocation, clear goal setting. This organized approach fosters timely project completion and maximizes the use of funds, leading to better outcomes.

Thirdly, project execution activities are pivotal in boosting the performance of constituency development fund construction projects. They involve the actual implementation of plans, ensuring tasks are completed efficiently, resources are used effectively, and any issues are addressed promptly. This leads to high-quality, timely completion of projects, directly improving overall outcomes and community satisfaction.

Lastly, project monitoring and control activities significantly enhance the performance of constituency development fund construction projects by maintaining strict adherence to timelines, budgets, and quality standards. This proactive oversight ensures issues are identified and resolved quickly, ultimately leading to successful project outcomes and increased community trust.

First, stringent project Initiation & Identification Activities such effective method of Identification real-time feasibility Study valid Project Chartering

and collaborative Stakeholder Identification should be adhered to for enhanced performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

Secondly, project managers at the county government of Kakamega should ensure that project planning activities such effective project plan, following quality plans/specs plus procurement plans are strictly obeyed.

Thirdly, use of project execution activities such as timely commissioning, efficient resource allocation real-time communication are strictly followed so as to realize significant improvement in the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

Lastly, project monitoring and evaluation officers should ensure that Project Monitoring & Control

Activities such as Project Controls, Evaluation of Resources and Tracking Systems are effectively adhered to so as to realize significant improvement in the performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county government of Kakamega.

Areas for further Research

First, a similar study can be done in county governments using scrum and waterfall methods so as to compare the efficacy of each method in significantly influencing performance of constituency development fund construction projects in the county governments.

Secondly, a similar study can be replicated in all county governments in Kenya, so as to rate performance of constituency development fund construction projects in all county governments.

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