

**FACTORS INFLUENCING PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION IN
KURESOI SUB-COUNTY, NAKURU COUNTY, KENYA: A
CASE OF ITARE DAM WATER PROJECT**

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**A Research Project Report Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of Requirement for
the Award of Master of Arts Degree in Project Planning and Management of
The University of Nairobi**

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented to any university for academic award.

Sign: -----
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Date

This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University supervisor.

Sign-----
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Date

DEDICATION

This project research is dedicated to my dear guardians Mr. and Mrs. Muyalo Muli for their unfailing support both financially, spiritually and morally.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

DECLARATION	ii
DEDICATION	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	viii
ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS	ix
ABSTRACT	x
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem.....	3
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	4
1.4 Objectives of the Study.....	4
1.5 The research questions of the Study	4
1.5 Significance of the Study	5
1.6 Limitations of the Study.....	5
1.7 Delimitations of the Study	6
1.8 Basic suppositions of the study.....	6
1.9 Definition of significant terms	6
1.10 Organization of the Study	6
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW	8
2.1 Introduction.....	8
2.2 Implementation of Water Projects	8
2.3 Community Involvement and Project Implementation.....	9
2.4 Political Intervention and Project Implementation	12
2.5 Project Funding and Project Implementation	13
2.6 Environmental factors and Project Implementation	15
2.7 Theoretical Framework.....	16
2.7.1 Power and Influence Theories	16
2.7.2 Resource Based View Theory.....	16
2.8 Conceptual framework.....	18
2.9 Summary of the literature	19

2.10 Research Gap	19
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	20
3.1 Introduction.....	20
3.2 Research Design.....	20
3.3 Target Population.....	20
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure	21
3.5 Research Instruments	21
3.6 Validity of Research Instruments.....	22
3.7 Reliability of Research Instruments.....	22
3.8 Data collection Procedure	23
3.9 Data analysis Techniques.....	23
3.10 Ethical Considerations	24
3.11 Operational Definition of Variable	25
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION.....	26
4.1 Introduction.....	26
4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate.....	26
4.3 Background Information.....	26
4.4 Descriptive Findings and Discussions	28
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	34
5.1 Introduction.....	34
5.2 Summary of the Findings.....	34
5.3 Conclusion	36
5.4 Recommendations.....	36
5.5 Suggestions for further studies.....	37
REFERENCES.....	38
APPENDIXES	43
APPENDIX I: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE	43

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: Conceptual framework.	18
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LIST OF TABLES

Table 3. 1: Distribution of Target Population	21
Table 3. 2: Reliability Statistics	23
Table 3. 3: Operational Definition of Variable	25
Table 4.1: Response Rate.....	26
Table 4. 2: Gender of respondents	26
Table 4. 3: Age Bracket of Respondents.....	27
Table 4.4: Distribution of Respondents by Academic Qualifications	27
Table 4. 5: Community Involvement and project implementation	28
Table 4. 6: Influence of Political Intervention on project implementation.....	29
Table 4. 7: Influence of Project Funding on project implementation	30
Table 4. 8: Influence of Environmental Factors on Project Implementation.....	31
Table 4. 9: Coefficient of multiple determinate (R^2)	33

ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

UNDP: United Nation Development Programme

WUCs: Water Use Committees

CDF: Constituency Development Fund

RVWSB: Rift Valley Water Services Board

SWAp: Sector Wide Approach

MDGs: Millennium Development Goals

EIA: Environmental Impact Assessment

ABSTRACT

Projects plays an awesome part in the improvement of the nation's economy. Projects are set to be executed over a settled period and within certain cost. Project being a task or a plan its implementation is depends on numerous factors which affects its successfulness. The main objective of the study was to establish factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County, a case of Itare Dam Water Project. In particular, the study seek to; to determine how community involvement, political intervention, funding and environmental factors influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru. The study will be helpful to the County government and the policy makers in identifying the main factors that influences timely implementation of projects in the Sub-county and also help in identifying gaps in the project implementation. The study covered forty five (45) county personnel that occupy positions in the project. This study used census method because the target population was small and could be easily reached by the researcher. The study used questionnaire to collect the primary data from the respondents. The study will use mean, frequencies and percentages and standard deviations in presentation. The study findings showed that, community involvement, project funding, political intervention and political environment greatly affect the imputation of Itare dam water project. The researcher conclude the following; community involvement influences the implementation of projects, the Itare dam water project management team are aware of the importance of community, community members are also ready to provide Labour in the project, the projects faces findings challenges, political interference has always affected the allocation of funds to the project and that the community members are ready and always willing to provide a conducive environment for project implementation. Basing on the results of the study, the researcher recommended the following; project leaders should strive to sensitize community participation in community based projects, the county government to provide enough funds in time so that the project team will be able to have staff capacity in terms of numbers and skills, the project team to focus on the project but not on politics to enhance timely completion and execution of projects and that the community leaving around should be educated on the need of the projects and the importance of giving a conducive environment for project implementation. The researcher suggested that, further research can be undertaken to establish the reasons for failure of community based projects at County and National Projects.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A project is a brief undertaking embraced by individuals who cooperate to make a one of a kind item or administration (Project Management Institute 2000) inside a set up time span and inside built up spending plan to create identifiable expectations. An undertaking comprises of three primary columns in particular; cost, quality and time. Project achievement have been characterized by the criteria of time, spending plan and expectations (Flaman and Gallagher, 2011). Furthermore project achievement is considered on the off chance that it meets the calendar, spending plan, quality expected, and the accomplishment of the expectations that were initially proposed and the acknowledgment by the objective recipient or the task customer.

Access to safe drinking water and sanitation is a worldwide concern, particularly as a Millennium Development Goal, and as of late, it has been progressively tended to as one of the fundamental human privileges of countries (United Nations Development Programs, 2014). Clean water is a need for all people. In any case, in excess of 1 billion individuals around the globe have no entrance to clean drinking water. This issue is especially intense in provincial territories and little networks, where water accumulation may require long stretches of physical exertion, water sources might be defiled, or should be acquired at rates excessively costly, making it impossible to take into account legitimate wellbeing and cleanliness.

The heightening water emergency constitutes a noteworthy risk for worldwide advance towards economical improvement in the new thousand years. There is developing acknowledgment that the critical and extending emergency in water stewardship worldwide is an especially intense issue in nations of notwithstanding numerous long periods of helpful guide and advancement, it remains a noteworthy test to guarantee access to water for all individuals. The manageability rate on water projects in creating nations is alarmingly low, because of an absence of assets, capacities and extra parts for administration and support (Hazelton, 2015). Be that as it may, in most provincial regions of the creating scene, safe drinking water from an enhanced source and sanitation administrations remain inadmissibly inadequate with

regards to (WHO-UNICEF 2014). Regardless of the significance of these issues in the political plan, water approaches in numerous nations don't advance the production of proper foundations to oversee water needs and upgrade supply and upkeep capacities (Saleth and Dinar, 2013).

Deficient access to water for drinking, cooking, washing and cleaning offers ascend to social issues related with neediness. Without a doubt, a deficiency of water is an intense type of hardship by any gauges. It debilitates wellbeing and physical prosperity and influences sex relations and populace designs. The money related hardship that it both reflects and fortifies has serious repercussions on family jobs and family connections. Consequences for wellbeing are maybe the most self-evident. It has been evaluated that 13 million kids under 5 years old pass on every year from poor sanitation and different infections connected to destitution (Redclift, 2014). 'Messy water and filthy air are significant reasons for the runs and respiratory contaminations, the two greatest enemies of poor youngsters' (World Bank, 2015).

Gleitsmann (2015) recommended that responsibility for supply project is needy upon how much the innovation relates to the necessities of the clients and the clients' capacity and eagerness to keep up and ensure it after some time. As per Harvey and Reed (2013), low maintainability rates are identified with network issues, for example, constrained request, saw absence of possession, restricted community training, and constrained manageability of community administration structures, for example, Water Use Committees (WUCs).

Kenya has put intensely in infrastructural projects went for making Kenya industrialized by 2030. Be that as it may, these undertakings confront issues of deferrals, cost over-runs and inability to accomplish the expected quality prerequisites as found by for street projects, for lodging projects, for water projects and for Constituency Development Fund (CDF) projects. The inability to finish projects prompts different issues, for example, question and suits, (Ali 2015).

Itare Dam is one of the leader extends that have been recognized by the Government of Kenya that should be produced as an issue of need. Further, as per the arrangement of organizing improvement of sources that are most monetary, the National water Master Plan distinguished Itare to be produced as a need. Through different

investigations, the proposed Itare Dam site was recognized as the most feasible long haul wellspring of water to address water deficiencies in Nakuru Municipality, Kuresoi, Molo, Njoro and Rongai regions. This site was picked on the grounds that it is situated in zone of more noteworthy water assets which can be produced to take care of a definitive demand. The dam will have an ability to yield 100,000m³/day. The executing office is Rift Valley Water Services Board (RVWSB)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Administration of water focuses is an essential part of practical conveyance of water assets to both the country and urban populaces in Kenya (Kakumba 2010). It is evaluated that over 60% of the Kenyan populace don't access clean water notwithstanding the way that a significant part of the nation have solid water sources and sufficient precipitation. In Nakuru County, the water supply experiences the issues of deficient limit of water sources and frail institutional ability to work and keep up water supply and sanitation offices. These issues achieved a level where they are affecting on neediness levels, wellbeing and work of the general population, accordingly causing an expansion in water borne infections with families purchasing water of dicey quality at staggering expense from merchants. It's out of these water challenges that the administration of Kenya have thought of water projects in numerous parts of the nation anyway these projects are likewise looked with challenges like late finish or aggregate disappointment of these tasks after the genuine execution.

Prior studies give figures of operational disappointment rates from singular African nations going from 30% to 60% (Lockwood 2014). It is assessed that 55% of all country water projects in Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda are not working (Baumann, 2009), and regardless of the recurrence with which it shows up being developed talk, the truth of maintainability stays tricky. The vast majority of the water projects in Kenya have been performing bleakly with most getting to be unoperational or requiring recovery. In Kenya, it is a significant basic marvel to watch non-useful water projects that are not operational in many parts of the nation (MWI, 2011). In any case, if the momentum pattern of poor execution of water projects is permitted to proceed, country water offices will be totally non-practical which essentially brings

down the successful scope. This is showed in some water task such Itare Dam Water Project in Nakuru County.

Rimberia (2012) considered on the determinants of water projects maintainability in Kieni East Division, Nyeri County. The study set up that, maintainability rate on water projects is low because of absence of assets, abilities and extra parts for administration and support. Kemuma (2015) surveyed the determinants of money related supportability in water assets administration expert in the Kenyan water area. None of these studies has looked at factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County. Itare Dam Water Project in Nakuru County. Therefore this study sought to fill this gap through establishing factors influencing project implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The main purpose of this study was to establish factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County, a case of Itare Dam Water Project.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were;

- i To determine how community involvement influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.
- ii To establish how political intervention influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.
- iii To evaluate how funding influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.
- iv To examine how environmental factors influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.

1.5 The research questions of the Study

The study was conducted to answer the following research questions;

- i How does community involvement influence the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru?

- ii What is the influence of political intervention on the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru?
- iii How does funding influence the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru?
- iv What is the influence of environmental factors on the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study would be essential to the applicable government experts and the service of water who figure strategies to manage in water arrangement and dispersion to all individuals in the nation. It will be valuable to the management and undertaking advisors of water projects in Nakuru County since they might profit by the discoveries of this investigation and receive a portion of the components appropriate in their circumstance and upgrade maintainability of water projects. The study would be of advantage to different partners including people or substances like givers and non-legislative associations inspired by knowing the components impacting project execution. The overall population would likewise see better on the manageability of water projects and what their commitment is.

To further researchers, the study would contribute on the writing on manageability of water projects. It would give significant verifiable data and information that can frame reason for consider by academicians and researchers who might be keen on facilitating research on factors affecting project execution.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

This study was constrained to one Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County. Thusly the discoveries may not have any significant bearing to different dams in Kenya on account of the uniqueness of tasks and project span. A bigger research would be more fitting for speculation of the discoveries on water projects in Kenya. The strategies of the undertaking group would have limited the respondents who may have an issue to discharge data because of the classified nature. Intense the researcher exhibited a presentation letter acquired from the college to the respondents to keep away from doubt. The respondents were likewise requested that exclude their names in the surveys.

1.7 Delimitations of the Study

One of the delimitations of this study was that, the study was only done at the Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County notwithstanding having such a significant number of water projects in Kenya. This was a result of the need to save money and time because of recognition to the area of study by the researcher.

1.8 Basic suppositions of the study

There is a supposition that, the members were ready to take part and addressed answer the inquiries dependably and precisely. The study likewise assumed that the respondents have essential learning in project administration.

1.9 Definition of significant terms

Community Involvement: The ability to bring positive, quantifiable change to both the communities in which the venture/project is being taken.

Environmental factors: An identifiable component in the physical, social, statistic, or innovative condition that influences the survival, activities of an undertaking.

Project Implementation: this a phase where vision and plans are brought to reality evaluating, deciding, visioning, planning, applying for funds and finding the financial resources of a project.

Project Manager: An undertaking director or project manager is the person with obligation regarding dealing with the task, additionally in charge of controlling the task towards the accomplishment of the coveted targets.

1.10 Organization of the Study

This study gives an information on factors influencing project implementation in Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru. The study was carried at Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru in the long stretch of July, 2018. The investigation would be limited to the accompanying zones: community involvement, Political Intervention, project funding and environmental factors. The Itare dam site is situated in Kuresoi Constituency, the previous Kuresoi District and affected the general population in Kiptororo and Tinet areas. This is in Nakuru

County, which is situated on the floor of the Great Rift Valley only south of the equator, around 160 km from Nairobi.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

In this section, factors influencing project implementation are examined in points of interest. The exploration took into account area of writing from an assortment of sources.

2.2 Implementation of Water Projects

As per study by Jaramillo and Alcázar, (2013) community participation as participatory planning had an irrelevant association with the quantity of water projects executed by provincial governments in Peru. They noticed that, that was because of poor arrangement procedures of upgrading joint effort between subjects, provincial governments and different partners in the participatory planning process (Jaramillo and Alcázar, 2013). In an investigation, Faguet (2012) discovered proof on a noteworthy connection between regressed water administration and enhanced rural efficiency in a few districts in Bolivia. Further, he watched money related interest in water foundation by civil governments essentially expanded product yields emphatically affecting the financial strengthening of inhabitants (Faguet, 2012).

In their study, Cazcarro (2015) watched the financing of water projects via Autonomous Communities governments prompted the sped up execution of water projects coming about to enhanced farming profitability in these declined administration levels in Spain. Further, they take note of this had essentially enhanced horticultural livelihoods earned by country ranchers prompting their monetary strengthening (Cazcarro et al., 2015). Comparative confirmation Shygonskyj and Shygonska, (2016) who watched the accessibility of monetary assets did fundamentally impact the usage of water projects by Oblasts in Ukraine. They noticed this was essential in the lessening of announced instances of water borne infections out in the open healing centers under the administration of these reverted units of administration (Shygonskyj and Shygonska, 2016).

A study by Machete (2011) noted disappointment by a common government to actualize water projects had a critical negative effect on the wellbeing and financial

strengthening of natives dwelling in the territory in South Africa. This he fights did specifically effectsly affect edit yields of provincial ranchers contrarily impacting salaries from agribusiness and the general employments territory (Machete, 2011). Further, in an study Bemspång and Segerström (2009) discovered proof inability to support water projects by local governments antagonistically affected access to safe drinking and clean water in these degenerated units of administration in Tanzania. They watched this came about to an expansion in announced instances of water borne illnesses and antagonistically affected pay levels among ladies as they invest a large portion of their energy getting water (Bemspång and Segerström, 2009). In their study, Kiprono and Wanyoike (2016) noticed a province government had supported the execution of water projects. Further, they watched these undertakings improved horticultural efficiency in the province coming about to the monetary strengthening of its inhabitants (Kiprono and Wanyoike, 2016).

2.3 Community Involvement and Project Implementation

Harvey and Reed (2007) characterize Community Involvement as a procedure by which communities are enabled to settle on successful choices towards projects that influence their employments. Cooperation includes areas like teaching the community individuals/natives to take in their capabilities in overseeing and adding to the prosperity of the task; another zone where Community Involvement addresses residents is acting because of open concerns, voicing their suppositions about choices that influence them and assuming liability for changes in their locale. Fauntet al., (2012) additionally noticed that association of the community is significant for manageability of water supply projects. Besides people group cooperation and bolster builds project effectiveness; consequently it is prescribed that there ought to be conference with the community amid all phases of the task arranging beginning from distinguishing proof until the point that the undertaking is finished and utilized by the community individuals or recipient. Contribution in the administration of task execution or collaboration guarantees manageability of the project (Harvey and Reed, 2011).

As indicated by Marsden (2007), community inclusion is a vital piece of partners bolster. Association of the community assumes a basic part in the water supply frameworks supportability. There is an expansion in Sustainability rate of

undertakings because of proprietorship and administration plans at the community level. Chappel (2015) underpins the way that community support builds project productivity. In his investigation, he suggested that there ought to be sufficient community association amid the arranging phase of the task. Community cooperation is depicted as a procedure by which different people from all groups take control of choices which influence their lives. It includes coordinated effort of the two people in basic leadership, plan and usage of the projects (Mushtaq, 2014). Investment of the community builds project adequacy in light of the destinations which are met and the advantages to the general public. It likewise helps in building recipient limit through dynamic cooperation and preparing amid project arranging and execution.

Community's ability to partake both socially and financially is a decent pointer of the requirement for enhanced task execution (Bhandari and Grant, 2014). Alluding to the discoveries of Mbata (2016), when the community enthusiasm to take an interest in a specific administration, it infers their mindfulness towards proprietorship likewise ascends for the administrations. Correspondingly, when individuals from a given family coordinate by giving money and through work important for the administrations, at that point it can be inferred that the administration they get from the source is of criticalness to them along these lines advancing its supportability.

As indicated by Van (2011) community, association in water projects significantly affect the community. Community cooperation includes making an empowering domain for the community to help each other. By teaming up and making utilization of their aptitudes and assets, they are equipped for moving far from destitution towards economical advancement. Community support is that procedure where partners from all areas of the community impact choices which affect on their lives. This will involve investment of recipients, the two men, and ladies in plan, execution and basic leadership of the undertaking. (Sharp, 2007)

To upgrade community commitment, International Rescue Committee (2012) proposes that local instructive focuses are set up and each move archived with respect to data, great practices, and development. The people group should center around limit building and linkages on expanded support in asset administration particularly water to accomplish the coveted supportability.

Research led by Mclvor (2011), on water and sanitation programs in the Zambezi Valley, uncovered that there was the aggregate disappointment in light of the fact that the neighborhood individuals did not respect the offices. They considered such undertakings as began from outside subsequently was not their obligations to partake in any action. Encourage study uncovered that there was little community inclusion before setting up the offices; individuals were left with a feeling that they don't have a place in the administration capacity of the undertaking. This nonappearance of possession changed the administrations to seem like open access asset (Harvey and Reed, 2007). The people group were likewise isolated by the innovation used. It was not viewed as a town level with respect to activity and support in many projects (Mwakila, 2011). In an study attempted to survey the impact of community support on a water project execution in Kiserian. It depicted a low level of interest the distance from distinguishing proof, arranging, usage, and observing stage. Every one of those procedures impacted the general execution of the task adversely (Mukunga, 2012).

On partners possession, an investigation directed by Pollnac and Pomeroy (2015) uncovered that numerous projects neglect to bring supportable advantages due to absence of cooperative attitude by the partners, they don't indicate proprietorship and responsibility. Real people group support isn't very much talked about if the fundamental plan is just running projects which are not straightforward. Some reasonable strides to accomplish supportability proposed by Pollnac and Pomeroy (2015) incorporate guaranteeing that the plan stage is given satisfactory time and assets and is viewed as an interest in a fruitful result; guaranteeing that the plan includes exercises required in the usage of participatory procedures; Clearly sketching out the parts and obligations and who is relied upon to profit; characterizing the level and sort of investment to be acknowledged lastly guaranteeing that the group are sufficiently able and gifted in participatory methodologies.

Communities ought to take an interest in all phases of the task improvement, thusly, enduring arrangements are discovered that fit their necessity including assets. Rather than outer impacts, distinctive organizations should endeavor to take care of communities' issues. Interest is noteworthy particularly at the beginning of the

undertaking. With clear comprehension of the framework, community will be more concerned and resolved to benefit conveyance and feel a feeling of proprietorship.

2.4 Political Intervention and Project Implementation

As per Markus and Tanis (2010), political impedance plays a basic yet ineffectively comprehended part in deciding the achievement or disappointment of the procedures of task administration that command endeavors to shape worldwide administrations or, all the more for the most part, institutional game plans in global society. An study of the idea of project administration fills in as a springboard both for pinpointing the part of initiative in administration development and for separating three types of authority that frequently become an integral factor in endeavors to set up universal organizations: auxiliary initiative, entrepreneurial administration, and scholarly administration (Holland et al., 2009).

The genuine work of administration development happens in the transaction of various kinds of authority, the investigation of collaborations among singular pioneers is a high need for those looking to enlighten the procedures associated with the making of political developments. Not exclusively does such an investigation help to clarify the conditions under which administrations shape or neglect to frame, yet it likewise gives a chance to convey the person back in to a critical territory of global issues (Migai, 2011).

Various researchers have dependably interwoven the idea of community projects with initiative, administration, governmental issues and so forth. In various studies, legislative issues has been firmly identified with authority because of the way that in nations like Kenya, most approaches that are connected to community projects are made by lawmakers. In Kenya this can be demonstrated by a few explores done. For instance, in his investigation, Abdikarim (2012) demonstrates that, Politics and manageability of water tasks can be followed to 1992 and 1999 when the then initiative of President Moi made various corrections to its district and national laws to give water and better sanitation to the then more quickly developing urban populace. Abdikarim (2012) keeps on demonstrating that, in 1999, Kenya set out on a radical water area change with a specific end goal to enhance the desperate conditions of the water administrations and water asset administration. Kenya's water division change cleared path for the Sector Wide Approach (SWAp). This prompted the order of a

demonstration in parliament that was known as the Water Act of 2002 as go by lawmakers in parliament. As of now the water division in Kenya is managed by the Water Act of 2002 and it is the principle authoritative piece for the water area For instance, all controls and by laws, approaches, orders and managerial activities from the service of water, vital plans and all exercises by organizations in the water part should be completed as per the arrangements from the Water Act 200.

2.5 Project Funding and Project Implementation

The region government plays a principal work in area advancement undertakings' subsidizing, commencement, usage and administration. It gives the empowering approach and legitimate condition for the direction of assets and the acquisition of products, works and administrations. The legislature may make the need to take an interest in data sharing stages to examine advancement movement in their areas. Their individuals from province congregations keep watch on the execution of area improvement programs. Preferably district gatherings need to interest for province governments' responsibility (Busiinge, 2010).

Most government subsidized activities are leaped by the budgetary imperatives amid the season of their execution. Since most spending plans depend on working offices, it is critical to superimpose key nondollar factors that would flag whether the key projects are continuing on plan. The worry for money related estimation exactness in the financial plans appears have risked the worry for pertinence in a few organizations' financial plans (Holland et al., 2009).

Most contributors including the national government join different limitations to their subsidizing including, among others, sound budgetary administration frameworks set up, great authority with trustworthiness, instructed staff with involvement and the key designs of the area governments. Area governments without these fixings experience issues drawing in benefactor and national government subsidizing in a few activities. A few givers will initially survey the limit of the association's frameworks and structures to deal with reserves before subsidizing can be affirmed. They likewise consider if the potential beneficiary has involvement and information to meet expectations (Ali, 2012).

As per report by COB (2016), amid the initial 9 months 2015/2016, the region governments got ksh.158.88 billion as impartial offer of income explored from National government. All portions got were not as the normal sums. It is noticed that the community is insignificantly engaged with the portion of the district assets to chosen projects, and that current auxiliary shortcomings could clarify the presence of generally of straightforwardness in allotment and use of the region finance particularly those dispensed to improvement exercises.

Money related administration is an essential connection in project supportability. It involves settings of levies and dealing with the cash in the activity and upkeep costs. As indicated by W S P-AF (2002) in Kenya, the plans have proportionately more family unit associations and higher client charges, which the clients can bear the cost of in light of the fact that the water is utilized for agribusiness and in addition residential utilization the clients additionally set their own particular levies every year, in view of their insight into the frameworks money related position gave they are very much dealt with the plans are probably going to accomplish supportability. Sound monetary administration is exemplified by the utilization of metering and endorses against customers who don't pay.

As per Binder (2011), the financing procedure includes raising and keeping up satisfactory subsidizing for water offices as a basic significance for manageability of the water project. Lacking financing is a central point for poor support, which is regularly referred to as the fundamental purpose behind disappointments of the numerous water projects. At whatever point there is a disappointment in tending to monetary issues then that would be the primary deterrent to accomplishing water supply and sanitation objectives in numerous nations as indicated by the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) set by the United Nations (UN) tradition. There is generally a noteworthy underfunding notwithstanding for fundamental expenses of working and repairing offices in task. This circumstance is to a great extent extraordinary particularly in the country regions/inside regions, where the cost of water supply administrations is higher while reasonableness is lower as levies once in a while take care of activity costs.

Outside subsidizing does not advance long haul arrangements as contributor stores center around new undertakings or those that have totally fell, as it is less demanding

to indicate resultant effects from the arrangement of new foundation; along these lines different elements must be set up with an end goal to guarantee the project is economical in the longhand besides, little tasks need to discover inventive money related answers for support their activity and those arrangements should be solid, if supportability is to be accomplished. Uhlendahl, et al., (2011) additionally says that in any case, absence of introduction to 'project back' and 'water area' prompts high exchange costs that keep microfinance foundations from going to the division to do the subsidizing of the water project. Be that as it may, more vital if manageability is to be accomplished then an eliminate technique ought to be fused in the first outline record and portrayed as a major aspect of the supportability procedure.

2.6 Environmental factors and Project Implementation

For mankind, nature implies, that part of the world's environment framework which underpins life, and is described by its reality. It incorporates the seas, the mainland landmasses, and the lower air. The essential basic unit of the biosphere is the biological community. Every biological system involves a space in which homogeneous conditions win, paying little heed to scale (World Bank, 1997). Our condition is quick disintegrating in its capacity to help living things, with each expansive walk taken towards improvements; ten steps are taken in reverse in our inability to ensure nature (UN Habitat, 2006).

Ecological practical improvement can be viewed as advancement that addresses the issues of the present age without trading off the capacity of future ages to address their own issues World Commission on Environment and Development (2008). Natural economical improvement is reinforced if ecological issues are considered at all phases of the undertaking cycle. Ecological Impact Assessment (EIA) is regularly a key apparatus for fortifying the natural manageability of projects and undertakings. The fundamental concern is that projects and undertaking ought not over-abuse non-sustainable assets, drain the beneficial limit of the dirt, or harm the biophysical condition in such ways that future ages will be obviously more regrettable off therefore. Natural security is the degree to which the project will save or harm the biological condition and along these lines, bolster or undermine accomplishment of long haul benefits. On the manageability of the project, it can be suggested that, the main consideration is to include the community in every one of the phases as this will

give them the capacity to control and execute the task. This will likewise empower them to have the ability to maintain such community based activities without the help from the outer accomplices.

Liu and Yang (2012) additionally specifies that in disregarding the community investment and inclusion in people in general administration segment and activities that touch on the regular day to day existences of the community individuals is a certain method for seeing the undertaking breakdown without understanding its actual potential and rendering the community the advantages it so needs. Community states of mind towards these administrations can be estimated and known all together to advance area proficiency and execution as well as to enlighten conceivable future improvements. Moreover the community must demonstrate an eagerness to moderate generously in their water utilize and furthermore to contribute towards support of their water sources with the goal that it would keep on servicing them even in future circumstances.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The study was guided by two theories: Power and impact theory and Resource Based View Theory.

2.7.1 Power and Influence Theories

As examined by Kotter J (1985) "control is the capacity to impact others to complete things, while expert is the formal rights that go to a man who involves a specific position, since control does not really go with a position." Problems dependably emerge when control is forced without the sponsorship of specialist, which perpetually is contradicted. Utilizing authentic power, a task administrator requests consistence from subordinates since she has the title of undertaking supervisor. By utilizing prizes, for example, rewards or other pay, project directors empower execution.

2.7.2 Resource Based View Theory

The center start of the resource-based view is that authoritative resources and capacities can fluctuate essentially crosswise over firms, and that these distinctions can be steady (Hijzen, Görg and Hine, 2015). On the off chance that resources and capacities of a firm are blended and conveyed legitimately they can make upper hand

for the firm. Firms with higher upper hand have a tendency to make a feeling of trust in partners that their help, regardless of whether money related or something else, will be esteemed and put without hesitation. The resource-based view in outsourcing works from a suggestion that an association that needs imperative, phenomenal, interesting and composed resources and capacities, will look for an outside supplier to conquer that shortcoming (Müller and Jugdev, 2012). Partners will need to be engaged with projects that have the resources accessible very much oversaw. Outsourced resources have a tendency to encourage the decrease of expenses of the whole task. Along these lines, partners can be persuaded that the undertaking administrators are working towards the accomplishment of the task at least expenses for greatest utility and advantage.

With regards to the present study, the County Government - financed projects, in accordance with project administration, experience change. For this situation, the projects' data sources are in type of resources they get from the County Government Ministry of Finance and Planning. The resources should be executed all together for the tasks to be effectively finished. The yields as represented by the project administration hypothesis are exemplified by the finished County Government projects. The execution on account of the previously mentioned projects is estimated by how effectively the tasks are finished. Crawford, (2010) consider discovered that task supervisors don't really have the required ability or play out the full exercises required to advance and execute the progressions that they are driving as a major aspect of their activities.

2.8 Conceptual framework

The main objective of this study was to examine factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County, a case of Itare Dam Water Project. The dependent variable is project implementation while the independent variables are community involvement, political intervention, project funding and environmental factors. The intervening or moderating variables are limited supply of materials, managerial remoteness, timely and proper decision making, insufficient information poor language, reporting, ineffective communication, interpersonal abilities, low stakeholder cohesion, low commitment to workload, project life cycle, control measures and sector regulation.

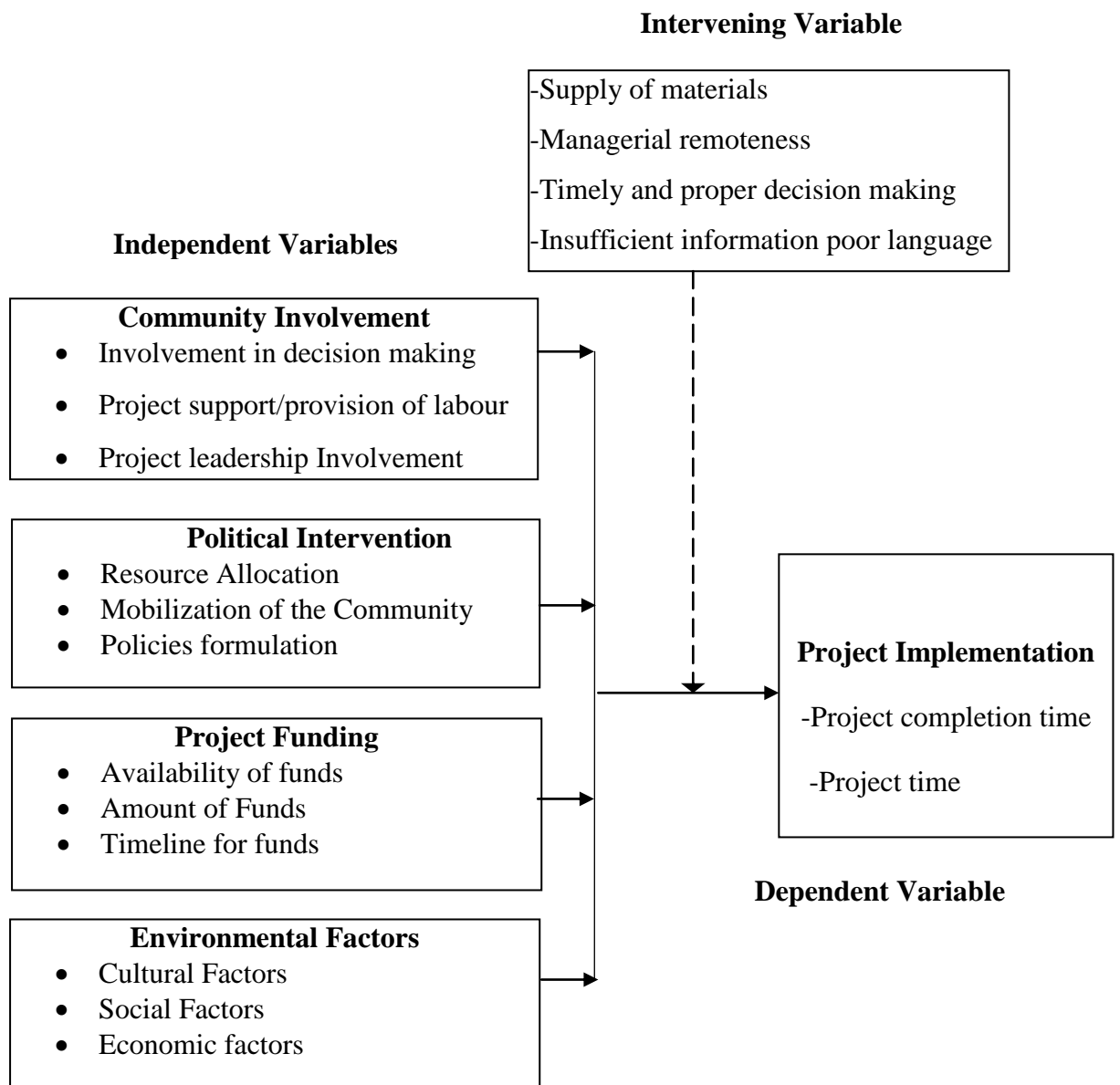


Figure 1: Conceptual framework.

2.9 Summary of the literature

It is evident from the various studies finished in association with broaden accomplishment that delay in project execution is a vital issue in the water projects both in made and making countries. The written work moreover reviews that there are various principal segments adding to this ponder; among them financing, contract assortments, characteristic components, wander sponsoring, political intervening and the consideration of the community in the area of the assignment. There are no studies that have been guided in Kenya to endeavor and record the accomplishment or powerlessness to meet complete time focal points of water projects since the beginning of changes in the water region in the year 2002. Anyway execution of water system wanders require gigantic capital theory and poor organization of the method prompts tremendous money related hardship in the division decreasing the motivation for money of the endeavors.

2.10 Research Gap

Past studies have focused on various parts of water projects. Kinuthia, Warui and Karanja (2009) finished an study in Mbeereon the social event guaranteed water centers require fruitful warning gatherings and this troubles organization. Ali (2015) looked of community duty regarding wanders in central division, Isiolo County. Organization of water centers is a fundamental piece of supportable transport of water resources for both the common and urban peoples in Kenya. At the present time, there give off an impression of being low level of community participation water supply in Kenya, provoking low levels of ownership at organize level.

Rimberia (2012) considered on the determinants of water projects supportability in Kieni East Division, Nyeri County. The sensibility rate on water stretches out in making countries is alarmingly low, on account of a nonappearance of benefits, limits and additional parts for organization and support. The studies done in Kenya have similarly not looked on the issue of factors influencing execution of water reaches out in the County. Thus, there is a research gap on the factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County, Kenya.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

In this part the analyst shows the exploration plan and approach that were utilized to do the study. Particularly it incorporates the accompanying subsections; research design, population and sample, data collection as well as data analysis

3.2 Research Design

As indicated by Cooper and Schindler (2008) a research design is an announcement of the fundamental components of a study and constitutes the arrangement for the gathering, estimation and investigation of information. It alludes to the deliberate arranged structure of an enquiry that coordinates study contemplate (Shajahan, 2005). Its capacity is to guarantee that the proof acquired empowers the analyst to answer the study question as unambiguously as could be allowed.

This study adopted a descriptive research design. A descriptive study is one in which information is collected without changing the environment. It should answer five basic questions: who, what, why, when and where (Creswell 2009). The design is deemed appropriate because of the observational nature of data that was collected from respondents. The design is also considered appropriate because the researcher was in a position to establish factors influencing project implementation.

3.3 Target Population

A target population is the researcher's population of interest. The study targeted the personnel of County Government of Nakuru who are directly or indirectly involved in Itare Dam water Project. The study covered forty five (45) county personnel that occupy positions relevant to the study as shown in Table 3.1

Table 3. 1: Distribution of Target Population

	Population
Project Mangers	5
Finance officers	2
Project procurement officers	4
County assembly committee	12
Secretaries	2
County executive committee members	10
Community Leaders	10
Total	45

Source: County Government of Nakuru Department of water and environment (2018)

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

A sample in a research study is that part of a population from which information is obtained while sampling refers to the process of selecting individuals who took part in a research study (Mora & Kloet, 2010). Sampling is used for research purposes where the target population is big. This study used census method because the target population of the study was small and could be easily reached by the researcher.

3.5 Research Instruments

The study utilized structured questionnaire to gather the essential information from the respondents. Mugenda and Mugenda (2003), affirmed that questionnaires are among the usually utilized instrument in project research. The questionnaires that comprised of closed and open ended questionnaires. The closed ended questionnaires adopted a five point Likert scale ranging from 1 to 5 which gave the respondents an opportunity to express their feelings and behavior in relation to the research questions. Use of questionnaires is expected to ease the process of data collection since it's easy to administer the questionnaire. The questionnaire were divided into five areas covering demographic information and the four independent variables as per the objectives of the study.

3.6 Validity of Research Instruments

The fundamental motivation behind a the exploration of research validity is to decide if the derivations made about the consequences of the evaluation are important and can fill the need of the appraisal. At whatever point a specific ascribe must be estimated, validity is included, as it is the most pertinent type of validity to evaluate estimations (McMillan, J. H., & Schumacher, S. (2010). The validity in this research instruments was achieved by expert judgment of the research supervisor who checked and ensured that the research instruments are in line with the purpose of the study.

3.7 Reliability of Research Instruments

A test is viewed as being solid when it can be utilized by various diverse researchers under stable conditions, with steady outcomes and the outcomes not fluctuating. reliability quality reflects consistency and imitates after some time. Besides, reliability is viewed as how much a test is free from estimation blunders, since the greater estimation mistakes happen the less solid the test (Fraenkel and Wallen, 2003).

The reliability of the questionnaire measures the degree to which an instrument measures the same way each time it is used or the ability to replicate the same results upon repeating the research using the data collection instrument in similar conditions(Kothari, 2004). The reliability of the questionnaire was examined using the internal consistency. Internal consistency is the measure of reliability which is concerned with the extent to which measures of the same construct are consistent with each other (Cooper & Schindler, 2008). The Cronbach Alpha coefficient was used to measure the internal consistency. A high coefficient implies that the items correlate highly among themselves. Table 3.2 indicate the Cronbach's alpha for each of the variable.

Table 3. 2: Reliability Statistics

Variable	Number of Items	Cronbach's Alpha
Community Involvement	6	0.764
Political Intervention	6	0.803
Project Funding	6	0.832
Environmental factors	6	0.825

3.8 Data collection Procedure

The researcher acquired letter of approval from the University of Nairobi, then deliver the questionnaires to the respondents and leave them to fill at their own free time. It is from this perspective that the questionnaire were used and administered using drop and pick later method which was collected after three to four days. This method is advantageous since it saves on costs, consumed less time and most of all it is the most convenient to the respondent and researcher.

3.9 Data analysis Techniques

As indicated by Mugenda and Mugenda (1999), data analysis is the way towards bringing request, structure and significance to the mass of data gathered. The procedure includes arranging information in a significant example, altering, coding and topical introductions. Gathered information was assembled, arranged, altered, coded and broke down utilizing Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 24 to address the discoveries. The study used mean, frequencies and percentages and standard deviations in the analysis. Results were presented in tables to facilitate comparisons and further analysis. To investigate the relationship between the dependent and independent variables, the study conducted a multiple regression analysis and the regression equation was of the form: $Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \beta_3X_3 + \beta_4X_4 + \epsilon$ Where Y = Project implementation X_1 = community involvement X_2 = Political intervention X_3 = Project funding X_4 environmental factors ϵ = Error term

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The study was arranged with the administration at Itare Dam water Project to affirm the dates for collecting data and get the agree to convey the exploration. This is to dispose of contentions which may have stirred from the respondents. The specialist additionally looked for assent from the members to demonstrate the readiness to partake. The researcher looked for a letter from the University of Nairobi which was utilized for information accumulation. This cleared up the point of the study and the idea of the investigation in this manner enhancing participation from the respondents amid information gathering. The respondents were likewise guaranteed privacy of the data they give. This was done by advising the respondents not to demonstrate their names on the study polls.

3.11 Operational Definition of Variable

Table 3.2 shows how the variables are operationalized.

Table 3. 3: Operational Definition of Variable

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement Scale	Data collection method	Data analysis method
To determine how community involvement influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.	<u>Independent Variable</u>	-Involvement in indecision making -Project support/provision of labour -Project leadership Involvement	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics
To establish how political intervention influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.	<u>Independent Variable</u>	-Resource Allocation -Mobilization of the Community -Policies formulation	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics
To evaluate how funding influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.	<u>Independent Variable</u>	-Availability of funds -Amount of Funds -Timeline for funds	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics
To examine how environmental factors influences the implementation of Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru.	<u>Independent Variable</u>	-Cultural Factors -Social Factors -Economic factors	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics
Project Implementation	<u>Dependent Variable</u>	-Project completion time -Project time	Nominal	Questionnaire	Descriptive statistics

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The chapter presents findings and discussions on factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi.. Sub-County, Nakuru County, Kenya. The first part presents the response rate. The descriptive and inferential findings respectively are then presented and discussed. The findings are in line with the objectives of the study.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Response rate is defined as the number of questionnaires that are filled completely and returned or collected against the questionnaires that are issued to the respondents. To this effect, 45 questionnaires were issued out of which 40 were fully completed representing 88.9 per cent response rate which was way above the accepted questionnaire return rate of 70 per cent (Nulty, 2008).

Table 4.1: Questionnaire Return Rate

	Frequency	Percentage
Responded	40	88.9
Not responded	5	11.1
Total	45	100

4.3 Background Information

The study examined the background information of respondents in respect to their academic qualifications and working experience.

4.3.1 Gender of respondents

Table 4. 2: Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	28	70.0
Female	12	30.0
Total	40	100

The study showed that, out of the 40 respondents, 70.0% were male and 30.0% were female. Gender distribution was considered important in this study in order to get the respondents view from both sides. The findings showed a big gap in the gender thus showing gender biasness in the project.

4.3.2 Age of the respondents

The study ought to establish age of the respondents. The findings were as illustrated in table 4.3

Table 4. 3: Age of the respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
Below 20 years	2	5.0
20-30	8	20.0
31-40	16	40.0
41-50	10	25.0
51 years and above	4	10.0
Total	40	100

The study findings revealed that, out of the 40 respondents, 40.0% were aged 31-40, 25.0% were aged 41-50, 20.0% aged 20-30, 10.0% of the respondents were above 51 years and finally 5.0% were below 20.0 years. The ages of respondents were relevant to the study since views from people of diverse age categories were obtained.

4.3.3 Academic Qualifications

The respondents' academic qualification was of particular interest to the study. Table 4.4 illustrates respondents spread in terms of highest academic qualifications.

Table 4.4: Academic Qualifications

Age	Frequency	Percentage
College degree	10	25.0
First degree	24	60.0
Post graduate	6	15.0
Total	40	100

It was established that 25.0% of the respondents had college education as their highest academic qualifications, 60.0% had first degree while, 15.0% had post-graduate degree. This implies that majority of the respondents had first degree as their highest academic qualifications.

4.4 Descriptive Findings and Discussions

This part illustrates descriptive findings and discussions relative to study objectives. The discoveries are introduced in measures of central propensities (mean) and measures of variety or scattering (standard deviations). The analysis of the collected data was in line with the following five-point Likert scale.

4.4.1 Community Involvement and project implementation

The researcher sought to determine the influence of Community Involvement on project implementation at the Itare Dam Water Project. Table 4.5 shows the respondent's views

Table 4. 5: Community Involvement and project implementation

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std.
The project team involves the community members in project implementation stages.	40	1	5	4.3333	.90921
The project team involves the community in project leadership and evaluation.	40	1	5	3.8235	.65440
Involvement of the community in project implementation enhances project success.	40	1	5	3.9608	1.05756
Community members are ready to work hand in hand with the project team.	40	1	5	3.8824	1.30609
Community members are involved in project decision making.	40	1	5	4.0588	.98817
The community are ready and willing to provide labour in the project.	40	1	5	3.8627	1.24931

The findings revealed that majority of the respondents (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $<$ 1.000) agreed that the project team involves the community members in project implementation stages. It was further revealed that a (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $<$ 1.000) agreed that the project team involves the community in project leadership and evaluation. In addition, the respondents at a (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $>$ 1.000) agreed that involvement of the community in project implementation enhances project success. It was also revealed that a mean of (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $>$ 1.000) agreed

that, community members are ready to work hand in hand with the project team. The research findings further revealed that, a (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev < 1.000) agreed that Community members are involved in project decision making. In addition, respondents agreed (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev > 1.000) that The community are ready and willing to provide labour in the project.

4.4.2 Influence of Political Intervention on project implementation

The researcher sought to determine the influence of Political Intervention on project implementation at the Itare Dam Water Project. The findings resulting from the analysis are presented in Table 4.6.

Table 4. 6: Influence of Political Intervention on project implementation

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std.
Political interference in the area has always affected the allocation of funds to the project.	40	1	5	4.5098	.61229
The community are sometimes mobilized by the politicians not to support the project.	40	1	5	4.3922	.69508
Politicians always interfere with the formulation of project policies and the execution of project.	40	1	5	4.1961	.82510
Political influence has always interfered with the decision making procedures.	40	1	5	4.0196	1.14000
Political interest is experienced in project tenders and contracts.	40	1	5	4.3725	.79902
Conflicts of political interests are usually experienced in major projects	40	1	5	4.4902	.80926

According to the findings on Table 4.6, a (mean ≈ 5.00 ; std dev < 1.000) agreed that, political interference in the area has always affected the allocation of funds to the project. The respondents also agreed at a (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev < 1.00) that the community are sometimes mobilized by the politicians not to support the project. Moreover majority of the respondents agreed (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev < 1.000) that politicians always interfere with the formulation of project policies and the execution of project. The respondents also agreed that (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev > 1.000) Political influence has always interfered with the decision making procedures. Moreover

majority of the respondents at a (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev < 1.000) agreed that political interest is experienced in project tenders and contracts. The study findings also showed that, (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev < 1.000) agreed that Conflicts of political interests are usually experienced in major projects. The standard deviation ranged between 0.61229 and 1.14000 indicating that the dispersion of the respondents from the mean was minimal. This implies that the variance of the highest respondents and the lowest respondents was small. In a centralized structure, close control can be maintained over divisional activities, standardized procedures and systems can be used, and guidance is provided by functional specialists (Rabie, 2014).

4.4.3 Influence of Project Funding on project implementation

The researcher sought to determine the influence of Project funding on project implementation at the Itare Dam Water Project. The findings resulting from the analysis are presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4. 7: Influence of Project Funding on project implementation

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std.
There is enough funds to run the project.	40	1	5	3.4706	1.41920
Funds are allays given in time to enhance timely execution of the project.	40	1	5	3.5490	1.33137
The county government of Nakuru provides funds for the project when needed.	40	1	5	4.3529	.82033
Timely provision of funds enhances timely completion of projects.	40	1	5	4.2157	.87895
The level of transparency and accountability affects the sustainability of the water project	40	1	5	3.0980	1.17055
Misuse of funds is the major cause of delayed projects.	40	1	5	4.3922	.93975

The sampled respondents were in agreement that there is enough funds to run the project at a (mean ≈ 3.00 ; std dev >1.000). It was also observed that funds are allays given in time to enhance timely execution of the project at a (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev > 1.000). In addition, respondents admitted that the county government of Nakuru

provides funds for the project when needed at a (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev <1.000). The respondents also agreed at a (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev <1.000) that timely provision of funds enhances timely completion of projects. Further findings showed that, a (mean ≈ 3.00 ; std dev >1.000) agreed that the level of transparency and accountability affects the sustainability of the water project. Finally majority of the respondents agreed that Misuse of funds is the major cause of delayed projects (mean ≈ 4.00 ; std dev <1.000). The standard deviation ranged between 1.41920 and 0.82033 indicating that the dispersion of the respondents from the mean was small. This implies that the variance of the highest respondents and the lowest respondents was minimal.

4.4.4 Influence of Environmental Factors on Project Implementation

The researcher sought to determine the influence of environmental factors on project implementation at the Itare Dam Water Project. Opinions are as shown in Table 4.8.

Table 4. 8: Influence of Environmental Factors on Project Implementation

	N	Min	Max	Mean	Std.
The community members have the willingness to provide a conducive environment for project implementation.	40	1	5	4.5098	.80926
The working environment is friendly and enables the organization to effectively execute project activities.	40	1	5	4.0784	1.23034
Community members willingly substantially contribute towards the maintenance of their water sources.	40	1	5	4.4902	.73137
The infrastructure is conducive to allow effective implementation of water projects.	40	1	5	4.0000	1.05830
Project area has been kept clean by the community members.	40	1	5	4.3333	.71181
Community members were willing and ready to locate to give space for the project.	40	1	5	4.3922	.93975

As shown in Table 4.6, respondents admitted that the community members have the willingness to provide a conducive environment for project implementation at (mean

≈ 4.00; std dev < 1.000). In addition, majority of the respondents agreed that the working environment is friendly and enables the organization to effectively execute project activities at (mean ≈ 4.00; std dev >1.000). It was further concurred that community members willingly substantially contribute towards the maintenance of their water sources at (mean ≈ 5.00 std dev < 1.0000). Furthermore, respondents admitted that the infrastructure is conducive to allow effective implementation of water projects at (mean ≈ 4.00;std dev >1.000). In addition, majority of the respondents agreed that project area has been kept clean by the community members at (mean ≈ 4.00; std dev <1.000). Finally majority of the respondents agreed Community members were willing and ready to locate to give space for the project at (mean ≈ 4.00; std dev <1.000). The standard deviation ranged between 1.23034 and 0.71181 indicating that the dispersion of the respondents from the mean was small. This implies that the variance of the highest respondents and the lowest respondents was minimal. According to father findings on other factors influencing the implementation of water projects, majority were of the opinion that, financing factors influences project implementation the most, followed by contractors capacity, monitoring process of the project during the implementation phases. This is in line with Phaladi and Thwala (2009) who discovered that administration related issues as real reasons for poor project execution, absence of viable administration in the beginning times of the ventures, combined with deficient back, absence of credit offices from providers, insufficient gifted labor, poor valuing and offering, deficient contract documentation aptitudes, and by and large absence of legitimate administration preparing were the main considerations adding to contractual workers' inability to execute extends effectively.

The study findings on qualities of a good project managers showed that, majority were of the opinion that, project managers should have the ability to see what other people are not seeing. They should be able to focus and be able to detect deviations during or even before project execution. It was evidence that, the project manager, should have the ability to delegate tasks, ability to work under pressure, team building and should also have a good communication skills. As indicated by Fortune and White (2005), support from senior administration is a factor that emphatically impacts the accomplishment of a project. This class of staff gives guidance, rules and control

in a project. Most of the gifted agents should be guided, either day by day or week by week.

The findings on how water completion time could be improves, majority were of the opinion that, the county government to make a follow up and to keep on reminding the contractors on the agreed project completion time. The county government should also provide enough finances to aid in the implementation. These findings are also in line with that of Samuel (2008) who suggests that project time administration be a key need for the temporary workers and that the arrangement of an enlisted project administrator for each agreement ought to be a compulsory state of delicate.

4.5 Multiple regression analysis

Multiple regression analysis was done to measure the relationship between the four variables studied.

Table 4. 9: Coefficient of multiple determinate (R^2)

Model	R	R^2	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.669 ^a	.447	.399	.30884

Predictors: (Constant), community involvement, political intervention, funding and environmental factors influences

As illustrated in Table 4.9, the relationship between independent variables and dependent variables was established to be positive moderately strong. The R-Squared is the variation of the dependent variable in respect to the changes in the independent variables. The four, independent variables that were studied, explains only 44.7% of implementation of projects as represented by R^2 , this therefore means that independent variables (community involvement, political intervention, funding and environmental factors influences) contributes about 44.7% while other factors not studied in this study contribute 55.3% to the Implementation of donor funded projects.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter focuses on the summary of the study findings. This is followed by a presentation of the conclusions inferred from the findings. The relevant recommendations are then suggested. Finally, the chapter outlines the areas suggested for further research.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The major study findings are summarized in this section. It outlines the summary of the findings in line with the objectives of the study.

5.2.1 Community Involvement and Implementation of Water Project

The findings revealed that majority of the respondents agreed that the project team involves the community members in project implementation stages. It was further revealed that the project team involves the community in project leadership and evaluation. In addition, the respondents at a (mean \approx 4.00) agreed that involvement of the community in project implementation enhances project success. It was also revealed that a mean of (mean \approx 4.00) agreed that, community members are ready to work hand in hand with the project team. The research findings further revealed that, a (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $<$ 1.000) agreed that Community members are involved in project decision making.

5.2.2 Political Intervention and Implementation of Water Project

According to the findings majority of the respondents indicated that, political interference in the area has always affected the allocation of funds to the project. The respondents also agreed that the community are sometimes mobilized by the politicians not to support the project. Moreover majority of the respondents agreed (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $<$ 1.000) that politicians always interfere with the formulation of project policies and the execution of project. The respondents also agreed that (mean \approx 4.00; std dev $>$ 1.000) Political influence has always interfered with the decision making procedures. Moreover majority of the respondents at a (mean \approx 4.00;

std dev < 1.000) agreed that political interest is experienced in project tenders and contracts. The study findings also showed that, (mean \approx 4.00; std dev < 1.000) agreed that Conflicts of political interests are usually experienced in major projects.

5.2.3 Project Funding and Implementation of Water Project

The sampled respondents were in agreement that there is enough funds to run the project at a (mean \approx 3.00; std dev >1.000). It was also observed that funds are always given in time to enhance timely execution of the project at a (mean \approx 4.00; std dev > 1.000). In addition, respondents admitted that the county government of Nakuru provides funds for the project when needed at a (mean \approx 4.00; std dev <1.000). The respondents also agreed at a (mean \approx 4.00; std dev <1.000) that timely provision of funds enhances timely completion of projects. Further findings showed that, a (mean \approx 3.00; std dev >1.000) agreed that the level of transparency and accountability affects the sustainability of the water project. Finally majority of the respondents agreed that Misuse of funds is the major cause of delayed projects (mean \approx 4.00; std dev <1.000). The standard deviation ranged between 1.41920 and 0.82033 indicating that the dispersion of the respondents from the mean was small. This implies that the variance of the highest respondents and the lowest respondents was minimal.

5.2.4 Environmental Factors and Implementation Water Project

The findings showed that, respondents admitted that the community members have the willingness to provide a conducive environment for project implementation at (mean \approx 4.00; std dev < 1.000). In addition, majority of the respondents agreed that the working environment is friendly and enables the organization to effectively execute project activities at (mean \approx 4.00; std dev >1.000). It was further concurred that community members willingly substantially contribute towards the maintenance of their water sources at (mean \approx 5.00 std dev < 1.0000). Furthermore, respondents admitted that the infrastructure is conducive to allow effective implementation of water projects at (mean \approx 4.00;std dev >1.000). In addition, majority of the respondents agreed that project area has been kept clean by the community members at (mean \approx 4.00; std dev <1.000). Finally majority of the respondents agreed Community members were willing and ready to locate to give space for the project at (mean \approx 4.00; std dev <1.000). The standard deviation ranged between 1.23034 and

0.71181 indicating that the dispersion of the respondents from the mean was small. This implies that the variance of the highest respondents and the lowest respondents was minimal.

5.3 Conclusion

From the findings of the study, it can be concluded that community involvement influences the implementation of projects. The project team at Itere dam water project are aware of the importance of community involvement in project implementation, thus involving the community members in the implementation process. The community members are also ready to provide labour in the project thus the projects do not face a challenge of inadequate labour.

In addition, it can also be concluded that even though there was funding, inadequate funding affects the implementation of project. It can be finally concluded that leadership influences the implementation of projects.

Since there is a lot of politics in the area political interference has always affected the allocation of funds to the project thus affecting the timely completion of the project. The formulation of projects policies are in most cases interfered with by the community around.

It can also be concluded that, the community members are ready and always willing to provide a conducive environment for project implementation. The working environment is also considered to be friendly and enables the project team to effectively execute project activities. The infrastructure in the area at where the project is executed is also good thus enabling easy access of the area.

5.4 Recommendations

Basing on the findings of this study, it is recommended that; Since community participation is significant to successful project implementation, project leaders should strive to sensitize community participation in community based projects.

This research suggested that the county government to provide enough funds in time so that the project team will be able to have staff capacity in terms of numbers and skills and this will help in timely execution of water project and other projects. This can be done by including such funds in the budget when the budget is being allocated.

Project leaders are also advised to emphasize on training on proper management of funds.

The study recommend that, the project team to focus only on the project but not on politics to enhance timely completion and execution of projects. This will also help free the projects from politics with affects project execution.

The community leaving around should be educated on the need of the projects and the importance of giving a conducive environment for project execution.

5.5 Suggestions for further studies

It was suggested that; further research can be undertaken to establish the reasons for failure of community based projects at county and national levels. Another study to be conducted to establish factors affecting timely implementation of community water projects. The researcher also recommended that, another study similar the one by the researcher to be conducted in other counties to establish whether similar results will be obtained.

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APPENDIXES

APPENDIX I: RESEARCH QUESTIONNAIRE

Dear Respondent,

RE: INVITATION TO PARTICIPATE IN A RESEARCH AS A RESPONDENT.

I am an undergraduate student at the University of Nairobi, Nakuru pursuing Master of Arts in University of Nairobi. As partial fulfillment of the course, I am conducting a research to identify, *Factors influencing project implementation in, Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru County, a case of Itare dam water project.*

This is a scholastic research and classification is entirely accentuated, your name won't show up in any place in the report. You are kindly requested to spare your extra 10-20 minutes to finish the survey study.

Thank you in advance,

Yours Faithfully,

Jackline Ngwio Muyalo

Section A. Respondents background

1. Kindly indicate your gender

Male []

Female []

2. Kindly indicate your age bracket

Below 20 years []

20-30 Years []

31 – 40 years []

41 – 50 years []

51 years and above []

3. Kindly indicate your highest academic qualification level

College certificate []

First Degree []

Post Graduate []

Section B: Community Involvement

4. Below are Factors influencing project implementation in Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru. Kindly indicate your level of agreement. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree.

	Community Involvement	1	2	3	4	5
a)	The project team involves the community members in project implementation stages.					
b)	The project team involves the community in project leadership and evaluation.					
c)	Involvement of the community in project implementation enhances project success.					
d)	Community members are ready to work hand in hand with the project team.					
e)	Community members are involved in project decision making.					
f)	The community are ready and willing to provide labour in the project.					

Section C: Political Intervention

5. Below are Factors influencing project implementation in Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru. Kindly indicate your level of agreement. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree.

	Political intervention	1	2	3	4	5
a)	Political interference in the area has always affected the allocation of funds to the project.					
b)	The community are sometimes mobilized by the politicians not to support the project.					
c)	Politicians always interfere with the formulation of project policies and the execution of project.					
d)	Political influence has always interfered with the decision making procedures.					
e)	Political interest is experienced in project tenders and contracts.					
f)	Conflicts of political interests are usually experienced in major projects					

Section D: Project Funding

6. Below are Factors influencing project implementation in Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru. Kindly indicate your level of agreement.. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree.

	Project Funding	1	2	3	4	5
a)	There is enough funds to run the project.					
b)	Funds are allays given in time to enhance timely execution of the project.					
c)	The county government of Nakuru provides funds for the project when needed.					
d)	Timely provision of funds enhances timely completion of projects.					
e)	The level of transparency and accountability affects the sustainability of the water project					
f)	Misuse of funds is the major cause of delayed projects.					

Section E: Environmental Factors

7. Below are Factors influencing project implementation in Itare Dam Water Project in Kuresoi Sub-County, Nakuru. Kindly indicate your level of agreement.. Use a scale of 1-5 where 1= strongly disagree, 2= Disagree, 3=Neither Agree nor Disagree, 4=Agree and 5=Strongly Agree.

		1	2	3	4	5
a)	The community members have the willingness to provide a conducive environment for project implementation.					
b)	The working environment is friendly and enables the organization to effectively execute project activities.					
c)	Community members willingly substantially contribute towards the maintenance of their water sources.					
d)	The infrastructure is conducive to allow effective implementation of water projects.					
e)	Project area has been kept clean by the community members.					
f)	Community members were willing and ready to locate to give space for the project.					

8. State other factors in order of importance that significantly influence the completion of water project within the time schedule.

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9. What are the qualities that a good project manager should have?

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10. Kindly give suggestions on how water projects completion time could be improved.

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