INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION ON PERFORMANCE OF WATER PROJECTS FUNDED BY MAKUENI COUNTY GOVERNMENT: A CASE OF MAKUENI SUB COUNTY.

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Research Proposal Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Award of the Degree of Master of Arts in Project Planning and Management of The University of Nairobi

2020

DECLARATION

I declare that this research proposal is my original work and has not been presented for a degree/diploma in any other university.

Signature_____ 17/11/2020

ASHA MWELU KITUKU Date

L50/12916/2018

I confirm that this research proposal has been submitted for examination with my approval as the University Supervisor

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DEDICATION

Special dedication goes to my husband for allowing and supporting me during my master's education, my children Victor, Jemima, Shalom and Keren for allocating me a place at their study table.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I wish to sincerely acknowledge my supervisor Dr. Reuben Wambua Kikwatha for patiently guiding me during my study, always encouraging and ensuring me that am well able to accomplish the project work. I also wish to acknowledge Dr. Joyce Atieno Otieno the Regional coordinator, Centre coordinator Mr. Mumo Mueke, the Centre administrator Mr. Joseph Mulwa who constantly updated us on the events of the institution such that I never missed on assignments, not forgetting all the other lectures who contributed so much in the classroom work which gave insight on the writing of the project.

Special appreciation goes to my husband for the moral, spiritual and financial support that he has tirelessly granted me. My friends and close relatives who always believed in me and waited to see the accomplishment of the course, my colleagues who gave me moral support and were ready to assist were necessary. Over and above all, my acknowledgement goes to the almighty God for his immeasurable help and abundant grace in all spheres of life. To all I say thank you for the good work you have done.

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ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

EC	European Commission
MRC	Mekong River Commission
M & E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NACOSTI	National Commission Of Science, Technology And Innovation
NGOs	Non- Governmental Organization
PSC	Project sustainability committee
PMC	Project Management Committee
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations
WHO	World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to analyze the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County in Makueni sub-county. This research project had four guiding objectives namely; to determine how stakeholder participation in project decision making influence the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County in Makueni Sub county, to establish ;the extent to which project resource mobilization influence the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County in Makueni Cub county, to examine the level to which stakeholder participation influence the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County in Makueni sub county, and to assess the level at which stakeholder participation on project closure influence the performance of water project funded by Makueni County in Makueni Sub County. The study was guided by two theories and these are decision making theory and stakeholder theory. The research used descriptive research design alongside quantitative methods of research approach which include questionnaires. A sample size of 205 respondents was drawn from target population of 440 of the stakeholders who were project management committees representing the community, the county government executives' in particular administrative officers and the sub county water engineers. Stratified simple random techniques were used. The reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated through Cronbach's Alpha which measures the internal consistency. Descriptive and inferential statistics were used to analyze data. Quantitative data was tabulated and analyzed using frequencies, percentages, means and standard deviation. The findings depict that decision making, resource mobilization and monitoring and evaluation project closure leads to the performance of water projects funded by factor of -1.186, 0.424, 0.013 and 0.272 with P values of 0.11, 0.000, 0.783 and 0.000. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence, this is statistically significant as the P-Value is lower than 0.05. The results for testing the hypothesis were ($P=0.011<0.05$), ($P=0.00<0.05$) ($P=0.783>0.05$) and ($P=0.000<0.05$). The study therefore rejects the null hypothesis for decision making, resource mobilization, and project closure. The study therefore fails to rejects the null hypothesis for monitoring and evaluation because P- value was greater than 0.05. Further research can be done to assess the other factors that influence the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects.

CHAPTER ONE
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Over the years, there has been a drop down in the utilization of top-down approach in decision making policy which in turn has geared up the utilization of bottom-up approach policy. This has resulted to endless talks about involving actors from both private and non-private sectors in decision making process. The top-down approach is slowly losing its political legitimacy grip since it's gradually being replaced with more inclusive and deliberate decision making approach. Several managements are undergoing this transitional change for example the government was the single decision maker authority in water management but recently, this instance has been replaced by poly-centric and multi-level management. This transition spearheads the importance of contribution of other stakeholders from different cadres towards efficient, inclusive and effective water management. However, with all this in place, stakeholder's involvement in decision making has not been fully adopted within water policy across the world. Nevertheless, their utilization can be scaled-up by communicating their effectiveness in decision making from their best practices during and involvement initiatives. A significant example in this case includes the Hurricane Sandy "Rebuild by Design" Initiative's design to community-based solutions for recreating cities in economically and environmentally healthier ways. Brazil's national Pact for Water Management has played and significant role in enlightening the federal and state visions for water resources (Brazil, 2016).

Currently, several governments have given stakeholders green light to help in the implementation of stipulated water policies on the ground. This will help in curbing protest against major infrastructure projects which have been witnessed in previous years for example new water charges in Ireland and high toxicity level in drinking water in flint which is the most recent to occur. The origin of this protests are from the government interference with the process of decision making hence making the citizen to lose trust of the institutions (France, 2013).

In Nigeria, there is a positive move towards water management; this is by the formation of two bodies to manage water resources namely; the river basin development authority and the federal ministry of water resources. Nevertheless, the formed bodies have no powers to incorporate adequate data for planning or even to draw management plans. In this context, there is lack of effective water resource management hence impacting a state of bizarre between development and management who solely depend on the failing top down approach (Akpor, 2011).

The main responsibility of the national Government of Nigeria in water supply is to formulate National Policies that could lead to coordinating the management of water resources. The policies should address the allocation of water resources programs between states, development and maintenance of water project as well as capacity building. The State governments are to provide safe water to the residents of their respective jurisdiction while Local Government Areas (LGAs) serve as supervisory stakeholder as well as providing and monitoring rural water supply projects such as open wells and boreholes (Handidu, 2018)

In Ethiopia, Addis Ababa water resources are experiencing challenges from different angles. Biological, sociological, economic and ecological challenges among others are the main problems that Addis Ababa experience. Nevertheless, despite of all this challenges and the level of risk that it imposes to the general public, Addis Ababa water resource has no effective approach of tackling the problem since them solely dependent on unstable and ineffective approaches. (Meklit, 2017). The main water related problem in Addis Ababa is weak collaboration between stakeholders. All sectors in different cadres namely, industrial sectors, institutional, pollution-induces and household among others have a weak link. (Environmental Protection Authority of Addis Ababa, 2008). Different stakeholders should be in the forefront to try and solve water problems. This is however a mountain climb since the efforts of environmental protection authority of Addis Ababa city and Addis Ababa rivers riversides climate change adaptation project office (AAR RCCAPO) to try and mobilize the stakeholders to work in cohesiveness is staggering weak. There is a clear mistrust between the government and other stakeholders in which most of the time the stakeholders are the one worsening the government's efforts towards water protection.

In this context, there is a clear reality that the cohesive collaboration between stakeholders are poorly designed and architected (Meklit, 2017).

In Kenya, stakeholders involvement in economic development started with projects that targeted communities and apparently it was confirmed to them for quite a long period of time. According to the constitution of Kenya 2010, meaningful stakeholders' involvement in governance is the key component for public reforms. Stakeholders 'involvement needs transparency, commitment in the process, ideas, acknowledgment of alternatives views, human resources, time and. A thoroughly handled involvement contributes consensus and acceptance of the proposal and will facilitate implementation. The Kenyan constitution that was promulgated in 2010 articulates clearly that all citizens should fully participate in activities that have a direct impact to their lives (Maina, 2013)

Most of the challenges facing performance and management of water projects are readily acknowledged in the development world, Makueni County Rapid Results Report (CRRIT) (2007) indicate that only 49% of county funded water projects concluded successfully. Even though there is a slight improvement up to 64% currently, it is noted that low completion rate continues to be a concern (SDU), 2018). CRRIT reported that few projects nearly half of them had negative implications in so far as time, cost and quality was concerned. Consequently, the search for the repercussion of stakeholder participation on water projects Financed by Makueni County Government is very timely and of paramount importance particularly looking at the low performance with emphasis on decision making of stakeholders, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and the project closure procedures.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Over the years, in third world countries, both private and non-private sectors have been investing a lot of funds annually to formulate and implement development programs to satisfy end user's needs. Nevertheless, the implemented programs do not project the expected effect since they fall after a sort while (Gebrehiwot, 2016). Looking closely at the (UN-Water Annual Report , 2008), many regions of the world the accessibility of water in both amount and quality are by and large seriously influenced by climatic fluctuations and environmental change, however, it is a scarce resource and its access and use often generates competition and conflict among the users.

For many years Makueni county has been hit by this problem of failing to engage stake holders in planning, budgeting , implementation, monitoring and reporting on projects especially from the central government that has been in governance since independence up to when devolution come though still resisted. In Makueni Sub County there are many projects that were established without stakeholder participation and they have not benefited them because many were not even completed, a good example is Ndukuma water project that started in the year 1952 and up to today it has not served the community to maximum as it ought. After realizing this gap, research will be done to address the need in the best way possible to institute the repercussion of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County in Makueni Sub County. According to different scholars, sustainability is hard to attain with no support and involvement of (Vernon, et al, 2005)In a study on factors influencing public engagement on management of infrastructure projects in Narok County, Kenya, Ojango (2014) observed that there was low education level attained by stakeholders and this had a negative influence on their participation in project management, it was further noted that majority of participants had no technical know how to manage projects. This may also hinder them from active participation and decision making, however factors that inclusively contributed to poor project managements especially on decision making, involvement

on resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and involvement on project closure were not adequately addressed and this resulted in doing further research to establish the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance water projects funded by Makueni County in Makueni Sub County.

1.3 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of this research was to determine the stakeholder participation the performance of funded water projects by Makueni County. A Case of Makueni Sub-County.

1.4 Research Objectives

The study was guided by the following objectives:

i. To determine how stakeholders participation in decision making influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.
ii. To establish the extent at which stakeholders participation in resource mobilization influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.
iii. To determine how stakeholders participation in monitoring and evaluation influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.
iv. To assess the level at which stakeholders participation in project closure influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.

1.5 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions;

i. How does stakeholders participation indecision making influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County?
ii. To what extent does stakeholders participation in resource mobilization influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County?

iii. To what extend does stakeholder's participation in monitoring and evaluation influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County?

iv. At what level does stakeholders participation in project closure influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County?

1.6 Research Hypothesis

The study was guided by the following hypothesis, tested at 95% significance level.

H_{01}: There is no significant relationship between decision making and performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.

H_{02}: There is no significant relationship between resource mobilization and performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.

H_{03}: There is no significant relationship between monitoring and evaluation and performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.

H_{04}: There is no significant relationship between project closure and performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.

1.7 Significance of the Study

This study will be of great significance to the county governments and Non-Governmental Organization's since it would help them establish what determines effective performance of water projects, and that would contribute ensuring a higher rate of project success. The findings of this study will be used by government to get the insight of how community participation play a role in projects performance, how decision making influence projects performance, how monitoring and evaluation play a role in projects performance, how resources mobilization play a role in projects performance and how project closure play role in projects performance.

The research study will be of great importance particularly to future researchers for it may enrich existing knowledge and acts as the vital source of literature review for their research studies as well as a source of secondary data reference. Future researchers may use their research to compare their findings undertaken in the same field of study over some period of time. By these finding, other counties would benefit since the challenge are similar and the guidelines are the same.

1.8 Assumption of the Study

The researcher had the following basic assumptions; the respondents were willing to participate in the study; that the questionnaires administered to the respondents were filled and returned for analysis; that the respondent responded honestly to the questions in the instrument.

1.9 Limitations of the Study

The researcher faced difficulties in gaining access to the respondents in the county government due to the rules and regulations especially in the time schedules. The researcher encountered some limitations that hindered access to information from county government management and Non-governmental organizations employees especially in the departments whose projects have failed. The respondents targeted in this study were reluctant in giving information fearing that the information being sought will be used to intimidate them or print a negative image about them.

Unavailability of some of the sub county water engineers and administrative officers in the county level was another hindrance that lead to low return rate of the questionnaire.

1.10 Delimitations of the Study

The study delimited it's self on water project funded by Makueni County in Makueni Sub County simply because water was the main need of the people of Makueni which is in semi-arid area. The study was carried out in Makueni County. The population of the study comprised of community members, and for this matter the PMC who are the representatives of the community, the government officials, the technical team and the managers of the projects of water funded by Makueni County in Makueni Sub County and was carried on in the month of June and July in 2020.

1.11 Definition of Significant Terms

Decision Making	Is the process of identifying and choosing alternatives based on the values, preferences and beliefs of the decision-maker
Evaluation	Is the systematic assessment of an activity, project, programme, strategy, policy, theme, sector, operational area or institutions performance.
Monitoring	This refers to the systematic process of collecting, analyzing and using information to track a programmer's progress towards reaching its objectives and to guide management decisions.
Participation	The action of taking part in something
Performance	It is the measure of project through cost, time and quality, are the basic elements of project success.
Project closure	Is the fourth and last phase in the project life cycle. *In* this phase, you will formally close your project and then report its overall level of success to your sponsor.
Resource	Refers to a stock or supply of money, materials, staff and other assets that can be drawn on by a person or organization in order to function effectively.
Stakeholder	An individual, group of individuals, institutions or firms that may have a significant interest in the success of water project
Water Project	This is the project that is designed and implemented with a purpose of providing safe drinking water to the community.

1.12 Organization of the Study

This research was formulated into five chapters:

The first Chapter focused on the background of the research, the problem statement, the purpose of the research, research objectives, research questions, research hypothesis and significance of the study, delimitations, limitations, and assumptions of the study. It also comprehends the definitions of terms as they are used in the research.

The second Chapter focused on a review of the literature on performance of funded water projects and the influence of decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure on performance of funded water projects. It also houses Theoretical framework and conceptual framework showing the collaboration between the dependent and independent variable. This chapter also outlines the knowledge gaps and summary of the literature review.

The third Chapter focused on the study methodology which comprises an introduction, study design, target population, sample size, research tools, data collection procedure, reliability and validity of the study tools and ethical considerations, Operationalization of the variables and methods of data analysis techniques.

The fourth chapter consisted of interpretation, analysis and presentation of collected data, while the fifth chapter consisted of an introduction, summary of findings, and discussion of findings, conclusions, recommendation and suggestion for further research.

CHAPTER TWO
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter, past studies has been reviewed in reference to stakeholder involvement in the performance on water projects. The chapter also stages the review of the study variable which are; performance on water projects, decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure which also outlines how they collaborate with water projects performance. The study reviews the theoretical foundation regarding stakeholder involvement in the performance on water projects which include decision theory and stakeholder's theory. The study further presents the conceptual framework and summary of the literature and knowledge gaps.

2.2 Performance of Water Projects

Majority of funded projects are done in the communities and therefore community ownership and participation can play an important role in the accomplishment and performance of a project. Community involvement helps local members understand the importance of a project and therefore affects its sustainability positively. On the other hand a hardware projects that is done by an external project implementer without community involvements is doomed to fail after sometime since the community may not have a financial and technical capacity to maintain it. Therefore, a well-planned and implemented project with community involvement may be more successful than a project that didn't involve community from the beginning (European Union, 2015)

(Kimani, 2014) Studied "the repercussion of community involvement on performance of constituency development funded rural borehole water projects in Kiambu county Kenya" using data collected from household members and water projects management committees. The study found in areas where community involvement in different stages of the project was high those particular areas had higher levels of functionality and sustainability and projects with low community participation had been not sustainable. Therefore, it's important to involve community stakeholder in design, implementation and management of projects.

(Akumu, 2017) Studied “community participation and sustainability of the water project in Kajiado County, Kenya” using data collected from parents, school management and project implementers. The study found there is low engagement of community stakeholders in various stages of project cycle. Factors that negatively affected community stakeholders participation in the projects includes high levels of illiteracy, lack of enough information on project, and lack of community representation during project matters.

2.3 Decision Making and Performance of Water Projects

Decision making through engagement in water resources under competitive demand require due consideration for the ability of engaging stakeholders and advancing water diplomacy. This becomes the third feasibility to evaluate engineering projects in addition to the generally considered technical (scientific capacity to solve the issue) and economic (economic gains and losses of the decision) feasibilities. (Chess, 2016) Discuss these dimensions; scientific feasibility (the nature of issue and the scientific capacity to solve them), motivational feasibility (value or economic considerations of the solution) and social feasibility as three attributes intrinsic in solving watershed issues. Social feasibility is the ability to involve stakeholders in a meaningful process to include their input which would ideally occur through voluntary participation or facilitated through an existing statutory. In the watersheds which lack social feasibility, government agencies need to build social capacity. In this sense, stakeholder participation provides for capacity building (Erdogan, 2013)

Stakeholder participation and participatory approaches for decision making are increasingly considered in various sectors, including water, to overcome alienation, foster communication and stimulate reform process (Larson, S.,and L. J. Williams, 2012) As such, striking a balance between the traditional top-down and emerging bottom-up approaches is a part of water diplomacy process so important to address future water challenges and improve water security in a longer term.

Among the many attempts to address the numerous issues related to water resources, there is sufficient evidence that ‘participatory’ or ‘bottom-up approaches’ have gained growing recognition in decision making, strategic policy formulation and operational management as opposed to conventional top-down planning, which was mostly inefficient, unsuccessful in implementation, and unsustainable. The most important feature in a participatory approach to decision making is the conscious effort that is made to include and engage stakeholders in an attempt to find a holistic solution to the issue and validate the solution with stakeholders (Erdogan, 2013)

Water users, non-governmental organizations, researchers and education providers are often not directly connected with government agencies participating in decision making but they can play a significant role in discharging of policy decisions and trust-building efforts (Susskind,L.,and S. Islam, 2012).For this reason, public participation for water diplomacy is incorporated in many different forms, in the planning processes of initiatives to deliver information, gain public support and trust. Nevertheless, communications and consultations between stakeholders of an issue in a fair and respectful manner do not necessarily mean that there is an interest in fulfilling each other’s desires (Greenwood, 2017). We emphasize that stakeholder participation for water resources management decisions should not be stemmed out of a feeling of business responsibility or with a business-as-usual attitude, but should involve all the complex relationships with a genuine interest to achieve sustainable decisions. The engagement and water diplomacy should enable mutually benefitting relationship and not a deceptive control mechanism. Public engagement should not be undertaken when the decisions are already made and there is no space to change , no intention to include outcomes of the engagement process or as a decision delaying tactic where the outcomes are not recognized in the decision making (Warburton,D., R. Wilson,and E. Rainbow, 2014).

In addition, effective stakeholder relationships in diplomacy build an approach that appears to be resilient and adaptive to future decisions (Johnson, T. R.,J.S. Jansujwicz,and G. Zydlewski, 2013) Further, involvement of stakeholders, especially in the early stages of an engagement process, has the advantage of easy dissemination of the participatory decision as the process facilitates social learning and increases the likelihood that needs and priorities of local communities are met. (Voinov,A.,and E. J. B. Gaddis, 2015) Suggest that community stakeholders can better deliver the findings and recommendations of an engagement process to the decision-makers in Government than the scientists who may be viewed as external to the issue and the locality. It is also suggested that the presentations to the wider community, other stakeholders and media should be made by members of the stakeholder group committed in the operation as they are more honored and can superiorly stem the impacts of policy decisions on local community decisions (Keown, K.,D. V. Eerd, and E. Irvin, 2011).

The dimensions considered for decision making would increase with non-technical information entering into the process (Johnson, T. R.,J.S. Jansujwicz,and G. Zydlewski, 2013). Additionally, the measurement of efficiency of stakeholder's involvement in a project is determined by their ability to incorporate all relevant parties into the project and making sure that they work in collaboration to enhance quality decision making and to keenly utilize the development time frame (Voinov,A.,and E. J. B. Gaddis, 2015).

2.4 Resource Mobilization and the Performance of Water Projects

For a project to perform effectively several resources should be mobilized to maximize their effectiveness. Examples of these resources are; tools, facilities, finance and manpower among others. Resource mobilization is utilized to ensure that new and additional resources are secured in your organization. This is achieved by maximizing and making good use of available resources. Resource mobilization is also termed as new business due to its ability of ensuring continuation of organization services to satisfy clients, improvement and step-up of products within the organization and last but not least, encourages organization stability. In this context,

both private and public sectors should in a position of creating new business to stay in business (Norton, 2017).

Different strategies can be used in the mobilization of resources to accomplish the mission of the organization. This mission can be accomplished by mobilizing finance, human knowledge, utilizing effective skills, paraphernalia and services used. Subsequently, seeking new resources of resource mobilization and maximizing their use correctly is another strategy. This helps in the identification of essential resources that will aid in the achievement of the organization mission (Chitere, 2012).

In India several factors aid in the strengthening of the resource mobilization strategies. These factors are; organization transparency, well stated mission and vision of the organizations, formulating and sustaining new resources while discharging services to their clients and ensuring the organization portrays a good image to its clients (Cuthbert, 2011). Organizations should ensure proper preparation of all strategies to be applied in resource mobilization to enhance its effectiveness and its ability to incorporate maximization of all available opportunities (Simiyu, 2011). In Australia there is a different scenario in resource mobilization since they majorly focus on the communication plan which is integrated with the organization strategy. This collaboration ensures effective performance of the organization (Dillon, 2007). Through proper management of organizations and careful and effective communication of important messages to its clients an organization grows tremendously. In addition to this, mobilization plans should align itself to the project objectives and it should draw its reference from the mission, vision, and goal of the organization (Edward, M. and Hulme, 2007).

Global sustainability of water projects has been of great concern as fewer projects are being sustained. Chandra (2007) argued that adequate resources ensure effective and efficient completion of projects. Among the strategies to address the challenge is water delivery system based on participatory approach and recognition of water as an economic good. Policy makers and development actors adopted a water supply policy based on community-managed model of service delivery which vests resource mobilization functions on project beneficiaries.

Resource mobilization focuses on forming partnerships built on trust and mutual accountability so as to attract adequate and more predictable voluntary contributions to deliver FAO's Strategic Framework. FAO's biennial resource mobilization target (for 2014-15 USD 1.4 billion) represents the share of voluntary contributions required to complement assessed contributions within the integrated Programme of Work and Budget (PWB).

According to (Gwadoya, 2011), financial resources for development projects should be approximated practically at the time of outlining the project. Harris (2011) argues that implementing project can cost a lot of money depending on the implementer's ambitiousness towards the given project. The contractors should also work and train with local community laborers and this is backed by (Westland, 2007), that the project sustainability is likely to remain on track if the contractors train and engage the workers.

2.5 Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of Water Projects

(Wabwoba, 2012) In his study concluded that all stakeholders and partners involved in the performance of a project should be persuaded to participate in the assessment process. He said that this process will aid in the improvement of the quality of assessment through; expanded credibility and certification of findings, accuracy in data collected and enhanced collaboration to the practical concern of stakeholders. Participation of stakeholders in the evaluation process grants the convenience to influence the evaluation process. Although the evaluation process put stakeholders in risk, it also provides a platform for their grievances to be had. In this context, participation acts as an empowerment strategy hence promoting ownership thus sustainability is accomplished.

(Gwadoya R. A., 2012) In his study that was conducted in Turkana found that the performance and the accomplishments of funded project heavily dependent on the availability of adequate resource, technology utilized, donor policies, and staff proficiency. However there is a need of better comprehension of M&E procedures in donor funded projects.

Subsequently, (Abdisalan, 2012) in his study conducted in IDPs camp in Mogadishu Somalia observed that adequate time was a major factor in the formulation and implementation of the agreed process of PME. (Mwanzia, 2010) Also found that time was the main determinant in the training of stakeholders in PME.

In Kenya, (Mibey, 2014) researched factors affecting implementation of monitoring and evaluation programs in Kazi Kwa Vijana projects by government ministries in Kakamega Central District, Kenya. This scholar looked at the monitoring and evaluation element in the Kazi KwaVijana projects and the influence of funding and training on the implementation monitoring and evaluation programs. The research uncovered several inadequacies in the monitoring and evaluation of Kazi kwa Vijana projects like underfunding, lack of skilled manpower and a general negative attitude towards the process of monitoring and evaluation. The study recommends that these critical issues be addressed by up scaling funding for monitoring and evaluation activities, enhanced training of monitoring and evaluation personnel and the setting up of dedicated monitoring and evaluation teams at the District level across all ministries implementing Kazi kwa Vijana projects. This will facilitate efficient implementation and sustainability of these projects so as to maximize the benefits of this huge investment in the youth of this country.

Successful monitoring and evaluation calls for particular skillfulness and knowledge like monitoring and evaluation composition artistry especially log frame outline, indicator setting: both quantitative and qualitative, outline of data collecting tools inclusive of a questionnaires and focus group discussion models. Other indispensable artistry may be data collection artistry such as running interviews, data analysis and report writing artistry. The primary challenge faced in many projects is the lack of tangible financial resources to table monitoring and evaluation. Majority of projects have scarce of funds meaning that the little resources available are directed to substantial implementation of project activities and monitoring and evaluation viewed as an expense not worth incurring (Baloyi, 2011).

2.6 Project Closure and Performance of Water Projects

A project houses a different aspect that builds to its definition. It has a stipulated time of completion, limited budget and a stipulated performance features. (Kerzner, 2016). Every project operates under a contract time which stipulates the time allocated from the time the project tender was awarded to the time the projected will be completed. (Rendon R. G. & Garrett, G. A, 2012). Variables such as project time frame are formulated keeping in mind internal and external factors that might affect the project for example capital, weather, labour, and procurement of equipment's among others.

Projects objectives and deliverables are the core aspects of measuring whether a project is completed or not. All materials and necessary paraphernalia used in the project should be procured and the project operational capabilities reviewed. A project is successfully completed when all project activities are implemented during the construction stage (Kerzner, 2016). The project's implementation stage requires that all parties involved in the project should work in collaboration to execute services that meet projects requirements and impact customer satisfaction (Giridhar, P. and Ramesh, K, 2013).

Project management ensures that paraphernalia used are procured, planned for and coordinated for efficient use. Also it ensures that there is free form of communication between parties involved in the project to enhance sharing of information from monitoring of the projects through reports to attain the project objectives (Giridhar, P. and Ramesh, K, 2013). Generally, tools and activities play a significant role in the effective and efficient completion of a project (Frimpong, Y., Oluwoye, J. and Crawford L, 2011). Some management tolls like monitoring frameworks and activity schedule aids in the effective completion of a project in time while other projects that are not properly managed fail to meet their deadline for completion (Jagboro, 2010).

Though completing projects on time is an indicator of efficiency in project management, project successes are not common in the construction industry especially in developing countries and Kenya is no exception (Assaf, 2013). This has motivated Professionals and scholars to take steps to meet this challenge by trying to identify delay factors and the best ways to mitigate them.

(Chan Daniel, W. M. andKumaraswamy Mohan M, 2012) Remarked that studies in various countries appear to have contributed significantly to the body of knowledge relating to time performance in construction projects over the past three decades and that implementation time is becoming increasingly important because it often serves as a crucial benchmark for assessing the success of a project and the efficiency of the project organization.

2.7 Theoretical Framework

The following theories will be used in explaining the influence of the stakeholder participation on the performance of funded water projects by Makueni County. The theories applied in this study which relate to the philosophy of projects performance and management are decision making theory and stakeholder theory.

2.7.1 Decision Theory

Decision theory is concerned with the reasoning underlying an agent's choices, whether this is a mundane choice between taking the bus or getting a taxi, or a more far-reaching choice about whether to pursue a demanding political career. (Note that "agent" here stands for an entity, usually an individual person, which is capable of deliberation and action).

Standard thinking is that what an agent does on any given occasion is completely determined by her beliefs and desires/values, but this is not uncontroversial, as will be noted below. In any case, decision theory is as much a theory of beliefs, desires and other relevant attitudes as it is a theory of choice; what matters is how these various attitudes (call them "preference attitudes") cohere together. (Dietrich, Franz and Christian, 2013).

This is the study of an agent's choices. Decision theory can be broken into two branches: normative decision theory, which analyzes the outcomes of decisions or determines the optimal decisions given constraints and assumptions, and descriptive decision theory, which analyzes how agents actually make the decisions they do.

Decision theory is closely related to the field of game theory and is an interdisciplinary topic, studied by economists, statisticians, psychologists, biologists, political and other social scientists, philosophers, and computer scientists (Colyvan et al, 2010)

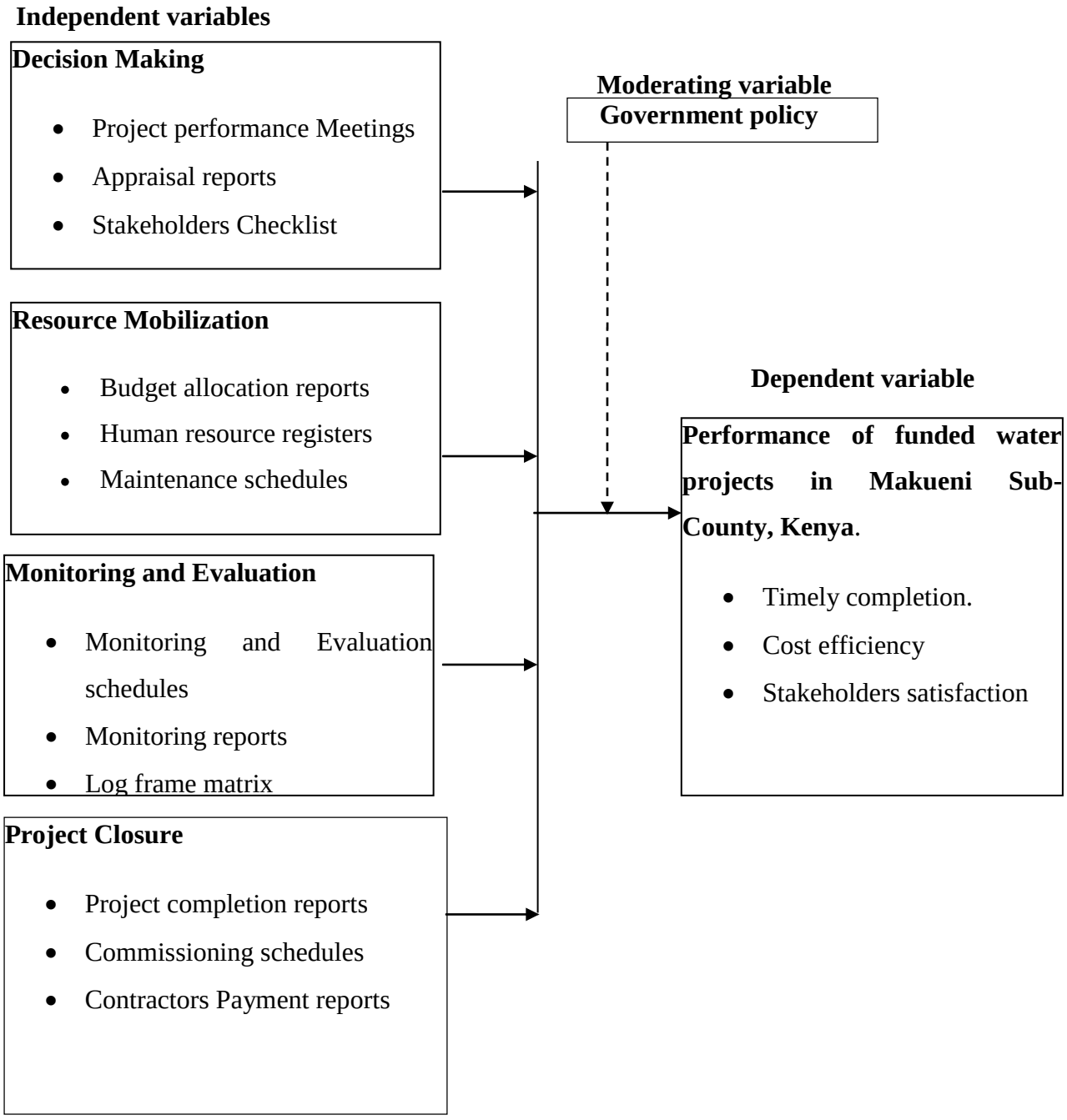
2.7.2 The stakeholder theory

Stakeholder theory suggests that if we adopt as a unit of analysis the relationships between a business and the groups and individuals who can affect or are affected by it then we have a better chance to deal effectively with these three problems. First, from a stakeholder perspective, business can be understood as a set of relationships among groups that have a stake in the activities that make up the business (Freeman, 1984).
It is about how customers, suppliers, employees, financiers (stockholders, bondholders, banks, etc), communities and managers interact to jointly create and trade value. To understand a business is to know how these relationships work and change over time. It is the executive's job to manage and shape these relationships to create as much value as possible for stakeholders and to manage the distribution of that value (Freeman, 1984). Where stakeholder interests conflict, the executive must find a way to re-think problems so that the needs of a broad group of stakeholders are addressed, and to the extent this is done even more value may be created for each (Phillips, 2010). If tradeoffs have to be made, as sometimes happens, then executives must figure out how to make the tradeoffs, and then work on improving the tradeoffs for all sides (Harrison et al, 2010).

2.8 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework outlines the dependent and independent variables as discussed in the literature review and elaborated in the Figure 1 below. It helps one to understand the relationship between the variables of the study. This relationship is affected by the government policy which is a moderating variable and will not be measured in this study because it's not affecting the dependent variable directly.

Figure 1 Conceptual Framework



Conceptual framework of this research aims is to investigate the influence of performance of water projects funded by Makueni County, Kenya. There are four major factors identified from the conceptual framework that performance of water projects. This will be classified as independent variables and they include decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure. The performance of performance of water projects is the dependent variable that is greatly influenced by the four independent variables as shown above.

2.9 Summary of the Literature Review

Majority of funded projects are done in the communities and therefore community ownership and participation can play a significant role in the success and performance of a project. Community involvement helps local members understand the importance of a project and therefore affects its sustainability positively. On the other hand a hardware projects that is done by an external project implementer without community involvements is doomed to fail after sometime since the community may not have a financial and technical capacity to maintain it. Therefore, a well-planned and implemented project with community involvement may be more successful than a project that didn't involve community from the beginning (European Union, 2015).

Decision making through engagement in water resources under competitive demand require due consideration for the ability of engaging stakeholders and advancing water diplomacy. This becomes the third feasibility to evaluate engineering projects in addition to the generally considered technical (scientific capacity to solve the issue) and economic (economic gains and losses of the decision) feasibilities. (Chess, 2016) Discuss these dimensions; scientific feasibility (the nature of issue and the scientific capacity to solve them), motivational feasibility (value or economic considerations of the solution) and social feasibility as three attributes intrinsic in solving watershed issues. Social feasibility is the ability to involve stakeholders in a meaningful process to include their input which would ideally occur through voluntary participation or facilitated through an existing statutory. In the watersheds which lack social feasibility, government agencies need to build social capacity. In this sense, stakeholder participation provides for capacity building (Erdogan, 2013).

Resource mobilization refers to all activities involved in securing new and additional resources for your organization. It also involves making better use of, and maximizing, existing resources. Resource mobilization is often referred to as 'New Business Development'. These resources include people, equipment's, facilities, funding and any other thing essential for the performance of any project.

Resource mobilization is critical to any organization in that, it ensures the continuation of your organization's service provision to clients, supports organizational sustainability, allows for improvement and scale-up of products and services the organization currently provides and organizations, both in the public and private sector, must be in the business of generating new business to stay in business (Norton, 2017).

Successful monitoring and evaluation calls for particular skillfulness and knowledge like monitoring and evaluation design skills particularly log frame design, indicator setting: both qualitative and quantitative, design of data collecting instruments including questionnaires, focus group discussion guides. Other necessary skills may be data collection skills such as conducting interviews, conducting focus group discussion, data analysis and report writing skills. A major problem experienced in many projects is the lack of adequate financial resources to carry out monitoring and evaluation. Majority of projects have inadequate funds meaning that the little resources available are channeled to actual implementation of project activities and monitoring and evaluation viewed as an expense not worth incurring (Baloyi, 2011).

A project is said to be complete when its deliverables and objective(s) are achieved. This is realized through execution of the project's work activities which occurs during a project's implementation stage. Project construction then requires that materials and resources necessary for the work activities are procured, the project is produced, and its performance capabilities verified (Kerzner, 2016). The project's execution phase therefore demands that all project management disciplines be brought together for a product or service that meets the project deliverable requirements and the customers need(s) is produced (Giridhar, P. and Ramesh, K, 2013).

2.10 Knowledge Gaps

Table 2.1: Knowledge gaps

Author/ Year	Topic of study	Variables	Methodology	Findings	Research Gaps
(Kimani, 2014)	The influence of community participation on performance of constituency development funded rural borehole water projects in Kiambu county Kenya	Performance of water projects	Survey	low community participation	The study did not focus on involving community stakeholder in design, implementation and management of projects
(Akumu, 2017)	Influence Community participation and sustainability of the water project in Kajiado County, Kenya	Performance of water projects	Survey	High levels of illiteracy, lack of enough information on project, and lack of community representation during project matters.	The study failed to focus on participation of community stakeholders in various stages of project cycle

(Greenwood, 2017)	Influence of Stakeholder participation for water resources management	Decision Making	Survey	Communications and consultations between stakeholders is an issue in a fair and respectful manner	Lack of management in decision making is key Reason for project failures.
(Johnson, T. R.,J.S. Jansujwicz,and G. Zydlewski, 2013)	Factors affecting Stakeholder participation and participatory approaches	Decision Making	Survey	Traditional top-down and emerging bottom-up approaches is a part of water diplomacy process so important to address future water challenges and improve water security in a longer term	The study did not query the Impact of the Stakeholders on water project performance.

(Chitere, 2012)	Influence of resource mobilization strategies	Resource Mobilization	Survey	Resource mobilization strategies does not only mean use of money but it extensiveness denotes the process that achieves the mission of the organization through the mobilization of knowledge in human, use of skills, equipment and services.	The study failed to focus on other aspects of the stakeholders participation. Focused only on Resource mobilization strategies.
(Cuthbert, 2011)	key elements that strengthen resource mobilization efforts strategies	Resource Mobilization	Survey	commitment to the organization's vision and mission, effective management and leadership that ensures among others that there is accountability and transparency in the organization, solid reputation, credibility and positive image.	The study did not examine the impact of stakeholder's participation and disruptions on performance.

(Wabwoba, 2012)	factors affecting sustainability of projects in Kiambu, Kenya	Monitoring and Evaluation	Case study	The findings indicated that partners and stakeholder groups ought to be persuaded to partake in the evaluation process.	The study did not focus on monitoring and evaluation, it focused on sustainability in the strategic performance of projects.
(Gwadoya R. A., 2012)	Factors influencing effective implementation of monitoring and evaluation practices in donor funded projects in Kenya: a case of Turkana District.	Monitoring and Evaluation	Case study	The study found that there is a share need for proper understanding of monitoring and evaluation practices in donor funded project.	The study failed to query the impact of the stakeholders' participation.

(Kerzner, 2016)	How deliverables and objective(s) are achieved	Project closure	Case study	Project construction then requires that materials and resources necessary for the work activities are procured, the project is produced, and its performance capabilities verified.	The study examined only how deliverables and objective(s) are achieved. It did not look stakeholder relationships.
(Giridhar, P. and Ramesh, K, 2013)	The relationship between the project's execution Phase and project completion.	Project Closure	Case study	Project management involves managing the resources: workers, machines, money, materials and methods	The study did not focus on stakeholder participation

CHAPTER THREE
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter describes the procedures that will be followed in conducting the research. This includes the research design, target population, sample size and sampling techniques. It also discusses the research instruments that will be used, validity and reliability of the instruments, data collection techniques and data analysis procedures.

3.2 Research Design

According to (Orodho, 2005), research design as the scheme, outline or plan that is used to generate answers to research problems. This research study adopted a descriptive survey design. Survey design was conducted to collect detailed data on the existing phenomenon over a given geographical area or location with an intention of drawing possible conclusion from the facts discovered.

The descriptive survey design was appropriate for this research because it enables the researcher to collect information concerning the current situation of the influence of the stakeholder participation on the performance of funded water projects by Makueni County. A case of Makueni Sub-County. It helped in gathering information on opinions, attitudes and beliefs of the sampled population. It enabled one to employ research instruments such as questionnaires for effective data collection and analysis.

3.4 Target Population

Population refers to an entire group of individuals who are the concern for the study within the area of the study as stated by (Mgenda, O.M. &Mugenda, A.G, 2008). He further defines a population as a complete set of individuals, cases or objects with some common observable characteristics (Chris Welman et al, 2006). Further define target population as full set of cases from which a sample is taken. Makueni sub county has a total population of 210,155 persons, (KNBS, 2019) and water population of 80 (2013-20).

The total population was 440 consisting of 60 project management committees elected from the community and constituting of 7 members who were identified in consideration of gender balance from across the 7 wards, 10 sub county water engineers, 10 administrative officers working in Makueni Sub County. According to (Gray, 2016), target population should have some observable characteristics to which the researcher intends to generalize the results of the study.

Table 3.2 Target Population

Category	Total Number	Percentage (%)
PMC members	420	95.4
Sub county water engineers	10	2.3
Administrative offices	10	2.3
TOTALS	**440**	**100**

Source: Water department Makueni County

3.5 Sample size and Sampling Procedure

A sample in a research study is that part of a population (group) from which information is found while sampling refers to the process of selecting a subset of individuals from within a statistical population to estimate characteristics of the whole population (Kloet, 2010). Sampling is used for research purposes where the target population is more than a hundred respondents.

3.5.1 Sample Size

The choice of a sample size is vital so as to avoid wastage by not being too large and to give confidence to the results of the study by not being too small (Kothari, 2009). A sample population of 205 respondents was arrived at by calculating the target population of 440 with a 95% confidence level and error of 0.05 using the below formula taken from (Kothari, 2009).

$N = z^2.p.q.\ N / \{e^2\ (N-1) + z^2.p.q\}$

Where,

N = Size of population and given 440

z= 1.96 (desired confidence level is 95% and value obtained from table)

p= 0.5 (sample proportion).

Q= 0.5 {(1-0.5) or (1-p)}

e = 5% or 0.05 (precision rate or acceptable error)

Thus,

$n = \{(1.96)^2 . (0.5).(0.5). 440\} / \{(0.05)^2(440-1) + (1.96)^2 . (0.5). (0.5)\}$

n = 422.576/ 2.057

=**205**

Table 3.2: Sampling Frame

Category	**Target Population**	**Sample Size**	**Percentage %**
PMC members	420	195	46.4
Sub county water engineers	10	5	50.0
Administrative offices	10	5	50.0
TOTALS	**440**	**205**	**46.6**

Source: Author, 2020

3.5.2 Sampling Technique

The study selected the respondents using stratified random sampling technique. Stratified random sampling is unbiased sampling method of grouping heterogeneous population into homogenous subsets then making a selection within the individual subset to ensure representativeness. According to (Kothari, 2009), a stratified random sampling is used where the population embraces a number of distinct categories; the frame can be organized by these categories into separate "strata." Each stratum was then sampled as an independent sub-population, out of which respondents were randomly selected. In this study the population was stratified into three (3) distinct strata and the sample was drawn from these three (3) strata.

3.6 Data Collection Instruments

The questionnaire was the main tools of data collection for this research and was given out to the selected groups. The researcher designed a data collection questionnaire to collect the information needed from the respondents and incorporate a five point likert rating scale. The questionnaire had both open and closed questions and this enabled direct response and feedback from them which was easy to use and carried a relatively short time.These questionnaires were also useful since they established the number of people who hold certain beliefs and hence possible to gauge opinion on an issue, and were also used because of convenience in facilitating quick and easy derivation of information (Connaway, 2010).

3.6.1 Piloting of Research Instrument

For the research instruments to be reliable a pilot test needs to be done and this was done in Kaiti sub county which bounders the area of research. According to (Mgenda, O.M. &Mugenda, A.G, 2008), piloting refers to pre-testing of a research instrument by administering it to a selected sample which is similar to the actual sample which the researcher planned to utilize in the study. The population unit used was not included in the actual study. Piloting was done in order to assess the clarity of items, validity and reliability of the instruments.

3.6.2 Validity of the Instruments

Validity refers to whether the questionnaire or survey measures what it intends to measure (Saunders, M., Lewis, P. &Thornhill, A, 2007)There are four types of validity; Content, Construct, Face validity and Criterion validity. This study used two types of validity which were examined, namely, content and construct validity. Content validity examined whether the items in the scale fully captured the true nature of the construct that was being examined. This type of validity was assured by conducting a comprehensive literature review and confirmed by consulting an expert panel, consisting of the research supervisors. Further confirmation was done during piloting and after data collection for the main study.

Construct validity investigated whether the individual scale items correctly operationalize the study variables, as outlined in the theoretical framework. Construct validity was assessed by the expert panel of supervisors.

3.6.3 Reliability of the Instruments

Reliability and validity are concepts used to evaluate the quality of research. They indicate how well a method, technique or test measures something. Reliability is about the consistency of a measure, and validity is about the accuracy of a measure. Reliability is a measure to which a research instrument yields consistent results or data after repeated trials (Mgenda, O.M. &Mugenda, A.G, 2008). The reliability of the questionnaire was evaluated through Cronbach's Alpha which measures the internal consistency. The Alpha measures internal consistency by establishing if certain item measures the same construct. Cronbach's Alpha was established for every objective in order to determine if each scale produced consistent results if the research were to be done later on. A reliability coefficient of 0.73 was obtained. Scales are termed to be consistent if their reliability values exceed the prescribed threshold of 0.7 (Mgenda, O.M. &Mugenda, A.G, 2008). According to (Gray, 2016) a correlation coefficient of about 0.8 is high enough to judge the instruments as reliable for the study. Reliability coefficient of the research instrument was assessed using the Cronbach' alpha (α) which is computed as follows:

$$\alpha = \frac{k}{k-1} \times [1 - \sum(s^2) / \sum s^2 sum]$$

α = Cronbach's alpha

k = Number of responses

$\sum (s^2)$= Variance of individual items summed up

$\sum s^2 sum$ = Variance of summed up scores

3.7 Data Collection Procedure

Data collection is the process of gathering and measuring information on variables of interest, in an established systematic fashion that enables one to answer stated research questions, test hypotheses, and evaluate outcomes. Data collection started with the researcher obtaining a letter of introduction from the University of Nairobi Extra-Mural Department before embarking to the field. The researcher booked appointments with departmental heads in order to get permission to carry out the study. After permission was granted, administration of the questionnaires began and lasted for one month. This was made possible through the help of the 3 research assistants who were closely supervised by the researcher. The study used 'drop and pick' method to administer the questionnaires to the sample population.

3.8 Data Analysis Techniques

Primary data from the field was altered first. Coding was done to make an interpretation of question reactions into particular classifications. Accordingly, data from survey was coded and signed in the PC utilizing SPSS version 25.0. Clarifying insights included the use of descriptive statistics (rates). Frequency tables were utilized to exhibit the information for simple examination. Content analysis was used to test qualitative data or aspect of data collected from open ended questions.

The inferential tests were Pearson's product moment correlation examination and multiple linear regression analysis. Pearson's product moment correlation examination was utilized to build up the connection between the dependent variable and individual independent variables. The formula for Pearson's product moment correlation analysis is presented below.

$$r = \frac{n(\sum xy) - (\sum x)(\sum y)}{\sqrt{[n\sum x^2 - (\sum x^2)]\,[n\sum y^2 - (\sum y)^{\mathbf{2}}}}$$

Where; r- correlation coefficient**,** n- number of scores, x-independent variable, y-dependent variable, ∑x- Sum of x scores, ∑y- Sum of y scores, $\sum x^2$- Sum of squared x scores and $\sum y^2$- Sum of squared y scores.

The formulas return a value between -1 and 1, where:

- 1 indicates a strong positive relationship.
- -1 indicates a strong negative relationship.
- A result of zero indicates no relationship at all.

Multiple linear regression analysis was used to estimate the relationships between a dependent variable and one or more independent variables. It was utilized to predict the change in the dependent variable when a change was introduced on independent variable. The formula for multiple linear regression analysis is presented below.

$$\text{Per\_water}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Dec\_Making}_i + \beta_2 \text{Res\_Mob}_i + \beta_3 \text{M\_E}_i + \beta_4 \text{Pro\_closure}_i + \beta_j \sum_{j=1}^{n} \text{Controls}_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Where:

- **Y** – Performance of funded water projects
- **X_1** –Decision Making
- **X_2 -** Resource mobilization
- **X_3** – Monitoring and Evaluation
- **X_4** –Project closure
- β0 – Constant
- $\beta_1, \beta_2, \beta_3$ β_4– Proportion at which X_1, X_2 , X_3 and X_4respectively influence the Y variable.
- **ϵ** – Error term

3.9 Ethical Considerations

Ethical research practices were observed throughout the study. According to (Mgenda, O.M. &Mugenda, A.G, 2008), ethical considerations are important for any research. First, consent to carry out the research was sought from county government officers. This helped in eliminating any kind of conflicts that would arise from the respondents. Secondly, the purpose of the study was clearly explained to the respondents. Participation was made voluntarily and the researcher seeks informed consent from the respondents. Finally the researcher ensured anonymity and confidentiality of the information collected from the respondents

3.10 Operationalization of Variables

Table 3.3 Operationalization of variables

Objectives	Variables	Indicators	Measurement scale	Tools of data collection	Type of data analysis	Tools of Data analysis
To determine how decision making influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.	Independent variable-Decision making	Project performance Meetings Appraisal reports Stakeholders Checklist	Ordinal Scale	Questionnaires	Descriptive	Frequencies, percentages, Mean and, Standard deviation.
					Inferential	Pearson product Moment correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis
To establish the extent at which resource mobilization influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni	Independent variable-Resource mobilization	Budget allocation reports Human resource registers Maintenance schedules	Ordinal Scale	Questionnaires	Descriptive	Frequencies, percentages, Mean and, Standard deviation.
					Inferential	Pearson product Moment

Sub-County, Makueni County.						correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis
To determine how monitoring and evaluation influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.	Independent variable-Monitoring and evaluation	Monitoring and Evaluation schedules Monitoring reports Log frame matrix	Ordinal Scale	Questionnaires	Descriptive Inferential	Frequencies, percentages, Mean and, Standard deviation. Pearson product Moment correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis
To assess the level at which project closure influence performance of funded water projects in Makueni Sub-County, Makueni County.	Independent variable-project closure	Project completion reports Commissioning schedules Contractors Payment reports	Ordinal Scale	Questionnaires	Descriptive Inferential	Frequencies, percentages, Mean and, Standard deviation. Pearson product Moment correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis

Performance of funded water projects by Makueni Sub County.	Dependent variable-Performance of funded water projects by Makueni Sub County.	Timely completion. Cost efficiency Stakeholders satisfaction	Ordinal Scale	Questionnaires	Descriptive Inferential	Frequencies, percentages, Mean and, Standard deviation. Pearson product Moment correlation Coefficient and multiple linear regression analysis

CHAPTER FOUR
DATA ANALYSIS, PRESENTATION, INTERPRETATION

4.1 Introduction

This chapter focused on presentation, data analysis and interpretation and presents the discussion and conclusion of the study. The objectives of this study were to determine the stakeholder participation on the performance of funded water projects by Makueni County. A Case of Makueni Sub-County.

4.2 Questionnaire Return Rate

Table 4.1: Response Rate

Table 4.1 shows the results on the response rate of the respondents

Category	**Frequency**	**Percentage%**
Responded	180	87.8
Not responded	25	12.2
Total	**205**	**100**

Table 4.1 revealed that out of the 205 questionnaires which were administered, 180 were filled and returned, which represents 87.8 % response rate. According to Babbie (2012), a response rate of 50% and above is adequate for data analysis. The researcher made use of frequency tables and percentages to present data. The findings are shown as in tabe 4.1

4.3 Reliability Analysis

The reliability of an instrument refers to its ability to produce consistent and stable measurements. On the basis of reliability test it was supported on the scales used in this study that captured the constructs. Reliability of the constructs is shown below in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Results of Pilot Coefficients Reliability Analysis

Variable	Reliability Cronbach's Alpha	Comment
Decision Making	0.781	Accepted
Resource Mobilization	0.791	Accepted
Monitoring and Evaluation	0.771	Accepted
Project Closure	0.728	Accepted
Performance of water funded projects	0.729	Accepted
Composite Cronbach's Alpha	**0.760**	**Accepted**

This study utilized Cronbach‘s Alpha to ensure the reliability of the instrument and to verify the reliability of the proposed construct. The findings indicated that Decision Making had a coefficient of 0.781; Resource Mobilization had a coefficient of 0.791, Monitoring and Evaluation analysis of 0.771, Project Closure had a coefficient of 0.728 Performance of water funded projects had a coefficient of 0.729. All constructs showed that the value of Cronbach‘s Alpha are above the suggested value of 0.7 thus the study was reliable (Nunnally& Bernstein, 2015).

4.4 Background information

This section discusses gender, education level, age, experience, and occupation of the respondents as captured in section A of the questionnaire.

4.4.1 Distribution of respondents by their gender

The researcher sought to establish the distribution of the respondents by their gender. The respondents were required to state their gender and response were analyzed and presented in table 4.3.

Table 4.3: Distribution of respondents by their gender

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Male	99	55.0
Female	81	445.0
Total	**180**	**100.0**

Table 4.3 shows that male were 99 (55.0%) while female were 81(45.0%).This means influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County encompasses both male and female.

4.4.2 Distribution of respondents by their education level

The researcher sought to establish the distribution of the respondents by their education level. The respondents were required to state their education and response were analyzed and presented in table 4.4.

Table 4.4: Distribution of respondents by their education level

Category	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma	11	6.1
Bachelor's degree	150	83.3
Post graduate	11	6.1
Others	8	4.4
Total	**180**	**100.0**

Table 4.4 shows that majority of the respondents had attained Bachelor's degree 150(83.3%), diploma were 11 (6.1%), post-graduate 11(6.1%) while other education level were 8(4.4%).This implies that the study had the information from literate and competent personnel who had experiences on influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

4.4.3 Distribution of respondents by their age

The researcher sought to establish the distribution of the respondents by their age. The respondents were required to state their age and response were analyzed and presented in table 4.5.

Table 4.5 Distribution of respondents by their age

Category	Frequency	Percentage
30 years and below	11	6.1
31-40 years	158	87.8
41-50 years	11	6.1
Total	**180**	**100.0**

Table 4.5 shows that majority of the respondents were between 31-40 years 158(87.8%), 30 years and below 11(6.1%), while those who were between 41-50 years were 11(6.1%). This implies that majority of the respondent were youths, though there was distribution in all age category as shown in Table 4.5

4.4.4 Distribution of respondents by their experience

The researcher sought to establish the distribution of the respondents by their work experience. The respondents were required to state their experience and response were analyzed and presented in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Distribution of respondents by their work experience

Category	Frequency	Percentage
1-5 years	23	12.8
6-10 years	126	70.0
11-15 years	15	8.3
Above 15 years	10	5.6
Others	6	3.3
Total	**180**	**100.0**

Table 4.6 shows that respondents with 1-5 years of experience were 23(12.8%), those with 6-10 years were 126(70.0%), 11-15 years were 15(8.3%) and those with above 15 years of experience were 10 (5.6%), while others were 6 (3.3%). This implies that employee‘s work period at the organization was long thus had strengthened the experience which in turn leads to the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

4.4.5 Distribution of respondents by their designation

The researcher sought to establish the distribution of the respondents by their designation. The respondents were required to state their designation and response were analyzed and presented in table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Distribution of respondents by their designation

Category	Frequency	Percentage
PMC member	172	95.6
Sub County Water engineer	3	1.7
Administrative officer	2	1.1
Others	3	1.7
Total	**180**	**100.0**

Table 4.7 shows that PMC members were 172 (95.6%), Sub-County water engineers were 3(1.7%), administrative officers were 2(1.1%), while those with other designations were 3 (1.7%).This implies that PMC members play a significant role in the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

4.5 Decision Making

The study sought to establish the extent to which decision making the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County and various statements of decision making were examined and the following are the results:-

Table 4.8 Decision Making

Table 4.8 shows the results of the respondents on the level of agreement on decision making and performance of water Projects funded by Makueni County.

Statement	5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 D	1 SD	Mean	SD
Project performance is reviewed by experienced project stakeholders	151(83.9)	14(7.8)	3(1.7)	5(2.8)	7(3.9)	4.65	0.95
Appraisals are conducted by all stakeholders.	7(3.9)	7(3.9)	1(0.6)	146(81.1)	19(10.6)	2.09	0.78
Project team reviews checklist during project closure	37(20.6)	68(37.8)	4(2.2)	5(2.8)	66(36.7)	3.03	1.65
There is discrimination on gender during project meetings	30(16.7)	74(41.1)	3(1.7)	72(40.0)	1(0.6)	3.33	1.18
Decision rule is two third majority	20(11.1)	145(80.6)	5(2.8)	6(3.3)	4(2.2)	3.95	0.69
Project disputes are settled by all parties in the management	145(80.6)	18(10.0)	4(2.2)	6(3.3)	7(3.9)	4.60	0.98
Project management meetings are conducted monthly	82(45.6)	52(28.9)	-	23(12.8)	23(12.8)	3.82	1.45
Composite mean & standard deviation						3.64	1.10

On statement that project performance is reviewed by experienced project stakeholders, 151(83.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 14(7.8%) agreed, 3(1.7%) were neutral, 5(2.8%) disagreed, while 7(3.9%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.65 and a standard deviation of 0.95 which was higher than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that appraisals are conducted by all stakeholders, 7(3.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 7(3.9%) agreed, 1(0.6%) were neutral, 146(81.1%) disagreed, while 19(10.6%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 2.09 and a standard deviation of 0.78 which was lower than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that project team reviews checklist during project closure, 37(20.6%) strongly agreed with the statement, 68(37.8%) agreed, 4(2.2%) were neutral, 5(2.8%) disagreed, while 66(36.7%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.03 and a standard deviation of 1.65 which was lower than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that there is discrimination on gender during project meetings, 30(16.7%) strongly agreed with the statement, 74(41.1%) agreed, 3(1.7%) were neutral, 72(40.0%) disagreed, while 1(0.6%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.33 and a standard deviation of 1.18 which was lower than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that decision rule is two third majority, 20(11.1%) strongly agreed with the statement, 145(80.6%) agreed, 5(2.8%) were neutral, 6(3.3%) disagreed, while 4(2.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.95and a standard deviation of 0.69 which was higher than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that project disputes are settled by all parties in the management, 145(80.6%) strongly agreed with the statement, 18(10.0%) agreed, 4(2.2%) were neutral, 6(3.3%) disagreed, while 7(3.9%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.60 and a standard deviation of 0.98 which was higher than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that project management meetings are conducted monthly, 82(45.6%) strongly agreed with the statement, 52(28.9%) agreed, 23(12.8%) disagreed, while 23(12.8%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.82 and a standard deviation of 1.45which was higher than composite mean of 3.64 and standard deviation of 1.10. This implies that the line item the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

4.6 Resource Mobilization

The study sought to establish the extent to which level of resource mobilization influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County and various statements of risk response were examined and the following are the results:-

Table 4.9 Resource Mobilization

Table 4.9 shows the results of the respondents on the level of agreement on resource mobilization and influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County

Statement	5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 D	1 SD	Mean	SD
Resources are allocated effectively	133(73.9)	24(13.3)	5(2.8)	10(5.6)	8(4.4)	4.47	1.09
Funds are provided by the county government	132(73.3)	30(16.7)	6(3.3)	8(4.4)	4(2.2)	4.54	0.92
There is Quality assurance systems	18(10.0)	147(81.7)	4(2.2)	4(2.2)	7(3.9)	3.92	0.75
There is trainings scheduled for the management team	25(13.9)	127(70.6)	16(8.9)	7(3.9)	5(2.8)	3.89	0.79
Financial resources provided for projects implementation are utilized well	7(3.9)	6(3.3)	14(7.8)	36(20.0)	117(65.0)	1.61	1.03
There is proper maintenance schedule for water projects	43(23.9)	112(62.2)	8(4.4)	12(6.7)	5(2.8)	3.98	0.90
Modern equipment's for the project have been procured by the county government.	116(64.4)	41(22.8)	8(4.4)	10(5.6)	5(2.8)	4.41	1.00
Composite mean & standard deviation						3.83	0.93

On statement that resources are allocated effectively, 133(73.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 24(13.3%) agreed, 5(2.8%) were neutral, 10(5.6%) disagreed, while 8(4.4%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.47and a standard deviation of 1.09 which was higher than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that funds are provided by the county government, 132(73.3%) strongly agreed with the statement, 30(16.7%) agreed, 4(2.2%) were neutral, 8(4.4%) disagreed, while 4(2.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.54 and a standard deviation of 0.92 which was higher than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93.

This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that there is Quality assurance systems, 18(10.0%) strongly agreed with the statement, 147(81.7%) agreed, 4(2.2%) were neutral, 4(2.2%) disagreed, while 7(3.9%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.92 and a standard deviation of 0.75 which was higher than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that there is trainings scheduled for the management team, 25(13.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 127(70.6%) agreed, 16(8.9%) were neutral, 7(3.9%) disagreed, while 5(2.8%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.89 and a standard deviation of 0.79 which was higher than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that financial resources provided for projects implementation are utilized well,7(3.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 6(3.3%) agreed, 14(7.8%) were neutral, 36(20.0%) disagreed, while 117(65.0%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 1.61and a standard deviation of 1.03 which was lower than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that there is proper maintenance schedule for water projects, 43(23.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 112(62.2%) agreed, 8(4.4%) were neutral, 12(6.7%) disagreed, while 5(2.8%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.98 and a standard deviation of 0.90 which was higher than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that modern equipment's for the project have been procured by the county government, 116(64.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, 41(22.8%) agreed, 8(4.4%) were neutral, 10(5.6%) disagreed, while 5(2.8%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.41 and a standard deviation of 1.00 which was higher than composite mean of 3.83 and standard deviation of 0.93. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

4.7 Monitoring and Evaluation

The study sought to establish the extent to which level do monitoring and evaluation influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County and various statements of monitoring and evaluation were examined and the following are the results:-

Table 4.10 Monitoring and Evaluation

Table 4.10 shows the results of the respondents on the level of agreement on monitoring and evaluation and influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County

Statement	5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 D	1 SD	Mean	SD
There is monitoring reviews during project implementation	124(68.9)	30(16.7)	7(3.9)	11(6.1)	8(4.4)	4.39	1.11
Monitoring and evaluation is scheduled monthly	37(20.6)	66(36.7)	9(5.0)	20(11.1)	48(26.7)	3.13	1.54
There is budget allocation for monitoring team	34(18.9)	96(53.3)	20(11.1)	21(11.7)	9(5.0)	3.69	1.06
Monitoring improves performance of project	89(49.4)	59(32.8)	6(3.3)	21(11.7)	5(2.8)	4.14	1.11
There is adequate site inspection by all parties	107(59.4)	40(22.2)	6(3.3)	16(8.9)	11(6.1)	4.20	1.23
Monitoring reports are reviewed frequently	56(31.1)	64(35.6)	16(8.9)	31(17.2)	13(7.2)	3.66	1.28
Monitoring team	4(2.2)	100(55.6)	7(3.9)	55(30.6)	14(7.8)	3.14	1.12

update the log frame matrix and share it to stakeholders		
Composite mean & standard deviation	3.76	1.21

On statement that there is monitoring reviews during project implementation, 124(68.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 30(16.7%) agreed, 8(4.4%) were neutral, 11(6.1%) disagreed, while 8(4.4%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.39 and a standard deviation of 1.11which was higher than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.21. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that monitoring and evaluation is scheduled monthly, 37(20.6%) strongly agreed with the statement, 66(36.7%) agreed, 9(5.0%) were neutral, 20(11.1%) disagreed, while 48(26.7%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.13 and a standard deviation of 1.00 which was lower than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.54. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that there is budget allocation for monitoring team,34(18.9%)strongly agreed with the statement, 96(53.3%)agreed, 8(4.4%)were neutral, 21(11.7%)disagreed, while 9(5.0%)strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.69 and a standard deviation of 1.06 which was lower than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.21. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that monitoring improves performance of project, 89(49.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, 59(32.8%) agreed, 6(3.3%) were neutral, 21(11.7%) disagreed, while 5(2.8%) strongly disagree with the statement.

This line item had a mean score of 4.14 and a standard deviation of 1.11which was higher than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.21. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that there is adequate site inspection by all parties, 107(59.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, 40(22.2%) agreed, 6(3.3%) were neutral, 16(8.9%) disagreed, while 11(6.1%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.20 and a standard deviation of 1.23which was higher than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.21. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that monitoring reports are reviewed frequently, 56(31.1%) strongly agreed with the statement, 64(35.6%) agreed, 16(8.9%) were neutral, 31(17.2%) disagreed, while 13(7.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.66 and a standard deviation of 1.28 which was lower than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.21. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that monitoring team update the log frame matrix and share it to stakeholders, 4(2.2%) strongly agreed with the statement, 100(55.6%) agreed, 7(3.9%) were neutral, 55(30.6%) disagreed, while 14(7.8%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.14 and a standard deviation of 1.12 which was lower than composite mean of 3.76 and standard deviation of 1.21. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

4.8 Project Closure

The study sought to establish the extent to which level of project closure influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County and various statements of project closure were examined and the following are the results:-

Table 4.11 Project Closure

Table 4.12 shows the results of the respondents on the level of agreement on project closure and performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

Statement	5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 D	1 SD	Mean	SD
Project completion reports are handed over to the management team	89(49.4)	58(32.2)	11(6.1)	11(6.1)	11(6.1)	4.13	1.16
Status meeting is conducted immediately after completion of the project	28(15.6)	83(46.1)	5(2.8)	15(8.3)	49(27.2)	3.14	1.50
Commissioning of the project is done before handing over to the beneficiaries	35(19.4)	107(59.4)	12(6.7)	13(7.2)	13(7.2)	3.77	1.07
Project assessment is done by experts from county government	93(51.7)	61(33.9)	8(4.4)	10(5.6)	8(4.4)	4.23	1.07
Project is completed	59(32.8)	41(22.8)	15(8.3)	52(28.9)	13(7.2)	3.45	1.39

in accordance to the set schedule and budget							
Contractors are paid without delays after project completion	16(8.9)	82(45.6)	9(5.0)	39(21.7)	34(18.9)	3.04	1.34
There is monitoring of the project by contractors in case of breakdown	48(26.7)	68(37.8)	17(9.4)	35(19.4)	12(6.7)	3.58	1.25
Composite mean & standard deviation						3.62	1.25

On statement that there is adequate site inspection by all parties, 89(49.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, 58(32.2%) agreed, 11(6.1%) were neutral, 11(6.1%) disagreed, while 11(6.1%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.13and a standard deviation of 1.16 which was higher than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that status meeting is conducted immediately after completion of the project, 28(15.6%) strongly agreed with the statement, 83(46.1%) agreed, 5(2.8%) were neutral, 15(8.3%) disagreed, while 49(27.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.14 and a standard deviation of 1.50 which was lower than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that commissioning of the project is done before handing over to the beneficiaries, 35(19.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, 107(59.4%) agreed, 12(6.7%) were neutral, 13(7.2%) disagreed, while 13(7.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.77and a standard deviation of 1.07 which was higher than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that project assessment is done by experts from county government, 93(51.7%) strongly agreed with the statement, 61(33.9%) agreed, 8(4.4%) were neutral, 10(5.6%) disagreed, while 8(4.4%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.23and a standard deviation of 1.07which was higher than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that project is completed in accordance to the set schedule and budget, 59(32.8%) strongly agreed with the statement, 41(22.8%) agreed, 15(8.3%) were neutral, 52(28.9%) disagreed, while 13(7.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.45 and a standard deviation of 1.39 which was lower than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that contractors are paid without delays after project completion, 16(8.9%) strongly agreed with the statement, 82(45.6%) agreed, 9(5.0%) were neutral, 39(21.7%) disagreed, while 34(18.9%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.04 and a standard deviation of 1.34 which was lower than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that there is monitoring of the project by contractors in case of breakdown, 48(26.7%) strongly agreed with the statement, 68(37.8%) agreed, 17(9.4%) were neutral, 35(19.4%) disagreed, while 12(6.7%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 1.25 which was lower than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.25. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

4.9 Performance of Water Projects Funded by Makueni County

The study sought to establish the extent to which level of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County and various statements were examined and the following are the results:-

Table 4.12 Performance of Water Projects Funded by Makueni County

Table 4.13 shows the results of the respondents on the level of agreement on stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

Statement	5 SA	4 A	3 N	2 D	1 SD	Mean	SD
The project deadlines are adhered to	64(35.6)	82(45.6)	10(5.6)	20(11.1)	4(2.2)	4.01	1.03
Budgets are utilized effectively	9(5.0)	8(4.4)	80(44.4)	71(39.4)	12(6.7)	2.62	0.87
Completed works is of high quality	98(54.4)	22(12.2)	12(6.7)	27(15.0)	21(11.7)	3.83	1.50
Satisfaction to the beneficiaries	95(52.8)	46(25.6)	8(4.4)	9(5.0)	22(12.2)	4.02	1.37
Composite mean & standard deviation						3.62	1.19

On statement that the project deadlines are adhered to, 64(35.6%) strongly agreed with the statement, 82(45.6%) agreed, 10(5.6%) were neutral, 20(11.1%) disagreed, while 4(2.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.01 and a standard deviation of 1.03 which was higher than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.19. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that budgets are utilized effectively, 9(5.0%) strongly agreed with the statement, 8(4.4%) agreed, 80(44.4%) were neutral, 71(39.4%) disagreed, while 12(6.7%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 2.62 and a standard deviation of 0.87 which was lower than composite mean of 3.62and standard deviation of 1.19. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County negatively.

On statement that completed works is of high quality, 98(54.4%) strongly agreed with the statement, 22(12.2%) agreed, 12(6.7%) were neutral, 27(15.0%) disagreed, while 21(11.7%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 3.83 and a standard deviation of 1.50 which was higher than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.19. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

On statement that satisfaction to the beneficiaries, 95(52.8%) strongly agreed with the statement, 46(25.6%) agreed, 8(4.4%) were neutral, 9(5.0%) disagreed, while 22(12.2%) strongly disagree with the statement. This line item had a mean score of 4.02 and a standard deviation of which was higher than composite mean of 3.62 and standard deviation of 1.19. This implies that the line item influences stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County positively.

4.10 Inferential Statistics

This section of this study presents a discussion of the inferential statistics. Correlation analysis was used to measure the strength of the relationships between the independent variables that is the relationship between decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure. Regression analysis established significance relationship of each of the variable on influence of the stakeholder participation on the performance of funded water projects by Makueni County.

4.10.1 Correlations Analysis

The Pearson Correlation coefficient is a measure of the strength of a linear association between two variables i.e. independent variables and the dependent variables. Pearson Correlation coefficients range from -1 to +1. Negative values indicates negative correlation and positive values indicates positive correlation where Spearman's coefficient <0.3 indicates weak correlation, Pearson Correlation>0.3<0.5 indicates moderate correlation and Pearson coefficient>0.5 indicates strong correlation. The findings are shown as in table 4.14 below.

Table 4.13 Correlations Analysis

		Decision making	Resource mobilization	Monitoring & Evaluation	Project closure	Performance o water funded projects
Decision making	Pearson Correlation	1	-.068	.014	.056	-.181*
	Sig. (2-tailed)		.366	.848	.454	.015
	N	180	180	180	180	180
Resource mobilization	Pearson Correlation	-.068	1	-.059	-.220**	.294**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.366		.435	.003	.000
	N	180	180	180	180	180
Monitoring & Evaluation	Pearson Correlation	.014	-.059	1	-.198**	-.101
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.848	.435		.008	.179
	N	180	180	180	180	180
Project closure	Pearson Correlation	.056	-.220**	-.198**	1	.213**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.454	.003	.008		.004
	N	180	180	180	180	180
Performance of water funded projects	Pearson Correlation	-.181*	.294**	-.101	.213**	
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.015	.000	.179	.004	
	N	180	180	180	180	180

The tables 4.14 above show that all the predictor variables had weak correlations which are <0.3, decision making (0.015), resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation (0.179) and project closure (0.004).

Further analysis a multiple regression model was developed to establish the relationship between the dependent and independent variables which are decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure and performance of funded water projects by Makueni County. The relationship equation was represented by the linear equation below:

$$\text{Per\_water}_i = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{Dec\_Making}_i + \beta_2 \text{Res\_Mob}_i + \beta_3 \text{M\_E}_i + \beta_4 \text{Pro\_closure}_i + \beta_j \sum_{j=1}^{n} \text{Controls}_i + \varepsilon_i$$

Y = Performance of funded water projects

X_1= Decision making, X_2=Resource mobilization, X_3=Monitoring and evaluation, X_4=Project closure.

4.10.2 Model Summary

Table 4.14 Model Summary

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	.445[a]	.198	.180	2.34387	.198	10.806	4	175	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Decision making, Resource mobilization, Monitoring and evaluation, Project closure.

Dependent: Performance of funded water projects

Table 4.15 above, R is the square root of R-Squared and is the correlation between the observed and predicted values of dependent variable implying that the association of 0.198 between factors influencing performance of funded water projects which are decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, project closure was strong.

R-Squared is the proportion of the variance in the dependent variable performance of funded water projects that was explained by variations in the independent variable decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, project closure. This implied that 44.5% of variance or correlation between variables in general but does not reflect the extent to which any particular independent variable are decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, project closure was associated with the performance of funded water projects.

Adjusted R2 is called the coefficient of determination which indicates performance of funded water projects which are decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, project closure. From the table above, the value of adjusted R2 is 0.180. This implied that, there was a variation of 44.5% of performance of funded water projects and was statistically significance with P= 0.00 < 0.05 .Other factors not studied contribute to 55.5% of effective stakeholders engagement on the performance of funded water project and further research should be conducted to establish the same.

4.10.3 ANOVA (b)

Table 4.15 ANOVA (b)

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	237.457	4	59.364	10.806	.000[a]
	Residual	961.404	175	5.494		
	Total	1198.861	179			

a. Predictors: (Constant), Decision making, Resource mobilization, Monitoring and evaluation, Project closure.

Dependent: Performance of funded water projects

Table 4.11 gives an F-test to determine whether the model had a good fit for the data. The

F-Test (F=10.806, P=0.00< 0.05) indicated that the model formed between performance of funded water projects and influence stakeholders engagement had data with significant goodness of fit.

4.10.4 Coefficients (a)

Table 4.16 Coefficients (a)

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
		B	Std. Error	Beta	T	Sig.
1	(Constant)	2.328	3.751		.621	.536
	Decision Making	-.186	.073	-1.74	-2.564	.011
	Resource Mobilization	.424	.086	.346	4.946	.000
	Monitoring and Evaluation	.013	.046	-.019	-.276	.783
	Project Closure	.272	.066	.296	4.153	.000

a. Predictors: (Constant), Decision making, Resource mobilization, Monitoring and evaluation, Project closure.

Dependent: Performance of funded water projects

From the table 4.17 the values, -0.186, 0.424, 0.013 and 0.272 are the unstandardized coefficients. These were the coefficients that the study would obtain when standardization of all of the variables in the regression, including the dependent and all of the independent variables. By standardizing the variables before running the regression, the study put all of the variables on the same scale and compared the magnitude of the coefficients of the independent to determine which one had more effects on effectiveness of stakeholder's engagement. The larger betas were associated with the larger t-values and lower p values.

The column of coefficient shows the predictor variables are constant, decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, project closure. The first variable constant of 2.328 represented the constant which predicted value of performance of funded water projects when all other variables of stakeholder's engagement on of performance of funded water projects were constant at zero (0). From the above regression model, it was found of performance of funded water projects would be at 2.328 holding level of decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation, project closure constant at Zero.

Low level of decision making where there is discrimination on gender during project meetings, appraisals are conducted by all stakeholders and project team reviews checklist during project closure lead to ineffectiveness of performance of funded water projects by a factor of -0.186 with P value of 0.011. The findings depict that decision making would lead to of performance of funded water projects by factor of -0.186 with P value of 0.011. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence this is statistically significant as the P-Value is lower than 0.05. The study therefore rejects the null hypothesis implying that there is significant influence of decision making on performance of funded water projects. On the basis of these statistics, the study concludes that there is significant positive relationship between decisions making on performance of funded water projects.

In resource mobilization financial resources lead to ineffectiveness of performance of funded water projects by a factor of 0.424 with P value of 0.000.The findings depict that resource mobilization would lead to performance of funded water projects by factor of 0.424 with P value of 0.000. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence this is statistically significant as the P-Value is lower than 0.05. The study therefore rejects the null hypothesis implying that there is significant influence of resource mobilization on performance of funded water projects. On the basis of these statistics, the study concludes that there is significant positive relationship between resource mobilizations on performance of funded water projects.

The study also found that monitoring and evaluation is scheduled monthly, there is budget allocation for monitoring team and monitoring team update the log frame matrix and share it to stakeholders lead to ineffectiveness of performance of funded water projects by a factor of 0.013 with P value of 0.783.

The findings depict that monitoring and evaluation would lead to performance of funded water projects by factor of 0.013 with P value of 0.783. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence this is statistically significant as the P-Value is higher than 0.05. The study therefore fails to rejects the null hypothesis implying that there is no significant influence of monitoring and evaluation on performance of funded water projects.

In project closure, Status meeting is conducted immediately after completion of the project, Project is completed in accordance to the set schedule and budget, and Contractors are paid without delays after project completion lead to ineffectiveness of performance of funded water projects by a factor of 0.272 with P value of 0.000.The findings depict project closure would lead to performance of funded water projects by factor of 0.272 with P value of 0.000. At 5% level of significance and 95% level of confidence this is statistically significant as the P-Value is lower than 0.05. The study therefore rejects the null hypothesis implying that there is significant influence of project closure on performance of funded water projects. On the basis of these statistics, the study concludes that there is significant positive relationship between project closure on performance of funded water projects. The study findings resulted in a linear model.

$Y = 2.328-0.186X_1+ 0.424X_2+ 0.013X_3+0.272X_4$Where X_1= Decision making, X_2=Resource mobilization, X_3=Monitoring and evaluation, X_4=Project closure.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, DISCUSION, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter gave a summary of the major findings on the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. The chapter draws the study conclusions and discuses major recommendations and gives suggestion for further studies.

5.2 Summary of the Findings

The main objective of this study was to establish the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. The study found out that influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County is greatly influenced by decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure.

5.2.1 Decision Making and Performance of Water Projects

From the study majority agreed with the following variables on decision making, project performance is reviewed by experienced project stakeholders, appraisals are conducted by all stakeholders, project team reviews checklist during project closure, there is discrimination on gender during project meetings, decision rule is two third majority, Project disputes are settled by all parties in the management and project management meetings are conducted monthly as indicated by a mean of 4.65, 2.09, 3.03, 3.33, 3.95, 4.60 and 3.82with standard deviation of 0.95, 0.78, 1.65, 1.18, 0.69, 0.98 and 1.45.

5.2.2 Resource Mobilization and Performance of Water Projects

From the study majority agreed with the following variable on resource mobilization that resources are allocated effectively, funds are provided by the county government, there is Quality assurance systems, there is trainings scheduled for the management team, financial resources provided for projects implementation are utilized well, there is proper maintenance schedule for water projects and that modern equipment's for the project have been procured by the county government as indicated by a mean of

4.54, 3.92, 3.89, 3.41, 1.61, 3.98, and 4.41with standard deviation of 1.09, 0.92, 0.75, 0.79, 1.03, 0.90and 1.00.

5.2.3 Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of Water Projects

From the study majority agreed with the following variable on monitoring and evaluation that there is monitoring reviews during project implementation, monitoring and evaluation is scheduled monthly, there is budget allocation for monitoring team, monitoring improves performance of project, there is adequate site inspection by all parties, monitoring reports are reviewed frequently and monitoring team update the log frame matrix and share it to stakeholders as indicated by a mean of 4.39, 3.13, 3.69, 4.14, 4.20, 3.66, and 3.14with standard deviation of 1.11, 1.54, 1.06, 1.11, 1.23, 1.28and 1.12.

5.2.4 Project Closure and Performance of Water Projects

From the study majority agreed with the following variable on project closure that project completion reports are handed over to the management team, status meeting is conducted immediately after completion of the project, commissioning of the project is done before handing over to the beneficiaries, project assessment is done by experts from county government, project is completed in accordance to the set schedule and budget and that monitoring of contractors and breakdown in communication between and there is monitoring of the project by contractors in case of breakdown as indicated by a mean of 4.13, 3.14, 3.77, 4.23, 3.45, 3.04, and 3.58with standard deviation of 1.16, 1.50, 1.07, 1.07, 1.39, 1.34and 1.25.

5.2.5 Performance of Water Projects

From the study majority agreed with the following variable on performance of water projects that The project deadlines are adhered to, Budgets are utilized effectively, Completed works is of high quality, and that Satisfaction to the beneficiaries influenced the performance of water projects as indicated by a mean of 4.01, 2.62, 3.83, and 4.02 with standard deviation of 1.03, 0.87, 1.50, and 1.37.

5.3 Discussion

This section discusses the findings linking them to relevant reviews that were in line with the study findings.

5.3.1 Decision Making and Performance of Water Projects

Majority of the respondents confirmed that decision making influenced the performance of water projects. This was in line with (Larson, S.,and L. J. Williams, 2012) who found out that proper decision making aids to overcome alienation, foster communication and stimulate reform process.

5.3.2 Resource Mobilization and Performance of Water Projects

More than a half of the respondents agreed that resource mobilization influence the performance of water projects since the resources are collected effectively, government provides funds and there is quality assurance. This was in line with (Chitere, 2012) who stated that proper resource mobilization through seeking new sources of resource mobilization and maximizing their use correctly is another strategy. This helps in the identification of essential resources that will aid in the achievement of the organization mission

5.3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of Water Projects

From the findings, majority of the respondents confirmed that monitoring and evaluation influence the performance of water projects. Budget allocation, monitoring reviews during project implementation and monthly scheduling of monitoring and evaluation are some of the factors that gears monitoring and evaluation to influence performance of water projects. This was in line with (Wabwoba, 2012)who found out that all stakeholders and partners involved in the performance of a project should be persuaded to participate in the assessment process which in turn will aid in the improvement of the quality of assessment.

5.3.4 Project Closure and Performance of Water Projects

From the study findings, the respondents agreed that project closure influence the performance of funded water projects. This is shown by respondent's agreement that project completion reports are handed over to the management team and project is completed in accordance to the set schedule. This was in line with (Rendon R. G. & Garrett, G. A, 2012) who indicated that every project operates under a contract time which stipulates the time allocated from the time the project tender was awarded to the time the projected will be completed.

5.3.5 Performance of Water Projects

The study indicates that performance of water project is achieved when project deadlines are adhered to, Budgets are utilized effectively, Completed work is of high quality, and when beneficiaries are satisfied with the outcome. This was in line with (European Union, 2015) who indicated that a well-planned and implemented project with community involvement may be more successful than a project that didn't involve community from the beginning.

5.4 Conclusion

Based on the study findings, the study concluded that influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County was affected by the independent variables. Decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure were the major factors that mostly influence the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

The study concluded that decision making is the major contributor towards the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. This was shown by the majority who agreed that project performance is reviewed by experienced project stakeholders with a mean of 4.65.

Resource mobilization is the major contributor towards the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. This was shown by the majority who agreed that Funds are provided by the county government hence influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects with a mean of 4.54.

Monitoring and evaluation is the major contributor towards the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. The findings indicate that majority of the respondents agreed that monitoring and evaluation influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. This was shown by the majority who agreed that there is monitoring reviews during project implementation that influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County with a mean of 4.39.

Project closure is the major contributor towards the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. This was shown by the majority who agreed that project assessment is done by experts from county government hence it influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects with a mean of 4.23.

The study concluded that performance of water projects is the major contributor towards the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. This was shown by the majority who agreed that satisfaction to the beneficiaries influences the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects with a mean of 4.02.

5.5 Recommendations

Based on the study findings, the study found out that decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure were the major factors that mostly influence the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County and suggest the following recommendations:

Decision making; based on table 4.8 the study recommends that there is need for appraisals to be conducted by all stakeholders, project team should review checklist during project closure, and there should not be discrimination on gender during project meetings. This will enhance influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

There is need to enhance resource mobilization in the performance of water projects. Table 4.9 showed that there is need for proper utilization of financial resources provided for projects implementation. This will enhance influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County.

The study recommends for monitoring and evaluation in the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. Based on table 4.10, study recommends that there is need for scheduling monitoring and evaluation in monthly basis, efficient budget should be allocated for the monitoring team, the monitoring reports should be reviewed frequently and after updating the log frame matrix the monitoring team should share the findings with the stake holders. This will enhance influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County

There is need to enhance project closure in the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County. Based on table 4.11, study recommends that status should be conducted immediately after the completion of the project, project should be completed within the specified time and within the allocated budget, contractors should be paid on time after project completion and there should be monitoring of the project by the contactors in case of a breakdown. This will enhance influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects funded by Makueni County

5.6 Suggestion for Further Studies

The study is a milestone for further research in the field of influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects in Africa and particularly in Kenya. The findings have demonstrated the effects of decision making, resource mobilization, monitoring and evaluation and project closure on influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects.

The current study should therefore be expanded further in future in order to determine other factors that influence the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects. Further, the existing literature indicates that as a future avenue of research, there is need to undertake similar research in other devolved county governments and national county government projects in Kenya and other countries in order to establish whether the explored factors can be generalized to influence the influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water projects.

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APPENDICES

Appendix I: Letter of Transmittal

ASHA MWELU KITUKU,
P.O BOX 78-90300,
MAKUENI.

Dear respondent,

RE: PARTICIPATION IN RESEARCH

I am a Masters student in the school of Extra Mural Studies at the University of Nairobi pursuing Masters of Arts in project planning and management, carrying out a research on the ***"influence of stakeholder participation on the performance of water funded projects in Makueni County Government: A case of Makueni Sub County".*** The purpose of this letter is therefore to kindly request your voluntary participation in this research by filling the attached questionnaire. The information gathered shall be treated confidentially and shall be used for this study only.

Thank you in advance and your response will be highly appreciated.

Yours faithfully,

Asha Mwelu Kituku

Appendix II: Research Questionnaire for the Respondents

This questionnaire is to collect data for purely academic purposes. The study seeks to establish the influence of the stakeholder participation on the performance of funded water projects by Makueni County. A case of Makueni Sub County.

Please tick (√) the box that matches your answer to the questions and give the answers in the spaces provided as appropriate. The information you provide will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Section A: Demographic Characteristics of Respondents

1. Gender:

   Male ☐ Female ☐

2. Highest level of education attained.

   Diploma ☐

   Bachelor's degree ☐

   Post-graduate degree ☐

   Other (specify)……

3. What is your age category (Tick appropriate range)

   30 years and below ☐

   31 – 40 years ☐

   41– 50 years ☐

   Over 50 years ☐

4. How long have you been in this water project?

   1-5 years ☐

   6-10 years ☐

   11-15 years ☐

   Above 15 years ☐

   Other (specify)……

5. Please indicate your current position in this project?

   PMC member ☐

   Sub county water engineer ☐

   Administrative officer ☐

   Others (specify) ...……

Section B: Decision Making and Performance of funded water projects.

6. Kindly indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements by ticking against the correct choice. Using likert scale 5-1 where;

Strongly agree [5]

Agree [4]

Neutral [3]

Disagree and [2]

Strongly disagree [1]

SN	Decision Making	5	4	3	2	1
1	Project performance is reviewed by experienced project stakeholders					
2	Appraisals are conducted by all stakeholders.					
3	Project team reviews checklist during project closure					
4	There is discrimination on gender during project meetings					
5	Decision rule is two third majority					
6	Project disputes are settled by all parties in the management					
7	Project management meetings are conducted monthly					

Section C: Resource Mobilization and Performance of funded water projects.

Kindly indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements by ticking against the correct choice. Using likert scale 5-1 where;

Strongly agree 5

Agree 4

Neutral 3

Disagree and 2

Strongly disagree 1

SN	Resource Mobilization	5	4	3	2	1
1	Resources are allocated effectively					
2	Funds are provided by the county government					
3	There is Quality assurance systems					
4	There is trainings scheduled for the management team					
5	Financial resources provided for projects implementation are utilized well					
6	There is proper maintenance schedule for water projects					
7	Modern equipment's for the project have been procured by the county government.					

Section D: Monitoring and Evaluation and Performance of funded water projects.

7. Kindly indicate your level of agreement with each of the following statements by ticking against the correct choice. Using likert scale 5-1 where;

Strongly agree [5]

Agree [4]

Neutral [3]

Disagree and [2]

Strongly disagree [1]

SN	Monitoring and Evaluation	5	4	3	2	1
1	There is monitoring reviews during project implementation					
2	Monitoring and evaluation is scheduled monthly					
3	There is budget allocation for monitoring team					
4	Monitoring improves performance of project					
5	There is adequate site inspection by all parties					
6	Monitoring reports are reviewed frequently					
7	Monitoring team update the log frame matrix and share it to stakeholders					

Section E: Project closure and Performance of funded water projects.

In your opinion, kindly rate the following risk control statements on performance of exchequer funded building construction projects? Using the Likert scale 5-1, where

Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Neutral	3
Disagree and	2
Strongly disagree	1

SN	Project closure	5	4	3	2	1
1	Project completion reports are handed over to the management team					
2	Status meeting is conducted immediately after completion of the project					
3	Commissioning of the project is done before handing over to the beneficiaries					
4	Project assessment is done by experts from county government					
5	Project is completed in accordance to the set schedule and budget					
6	Contractors are paid without delays after project completion					
7	There is monitoring of the project by contractors in case of breakdown					

Section F: Performance of water funded projects in Makueni Sub-County.

8. In your opinion, kindly rate the following statement. Using scale 5-1, where;

Strongly Agree [5]

Agree [4]

Neutral [3]

Disagree and [2]

Strongly disagree [1]

SN	Statements	5	4	3	2	1
1	The project deadlines are adhered to					
2	Budgets are utilized effectively					
3	Completed works is of high quality					
4	Satisfaction to the beneficiaries					

9. In your opinion, how does the above aspect of performance of funded water projects is influential in Makueni Sub- County?

……

……

……

…….

THANKS FOR YOUR PARTICIPATION AND COOPERATION IN THIS STUDY

Appendix III: Nacosti Permit

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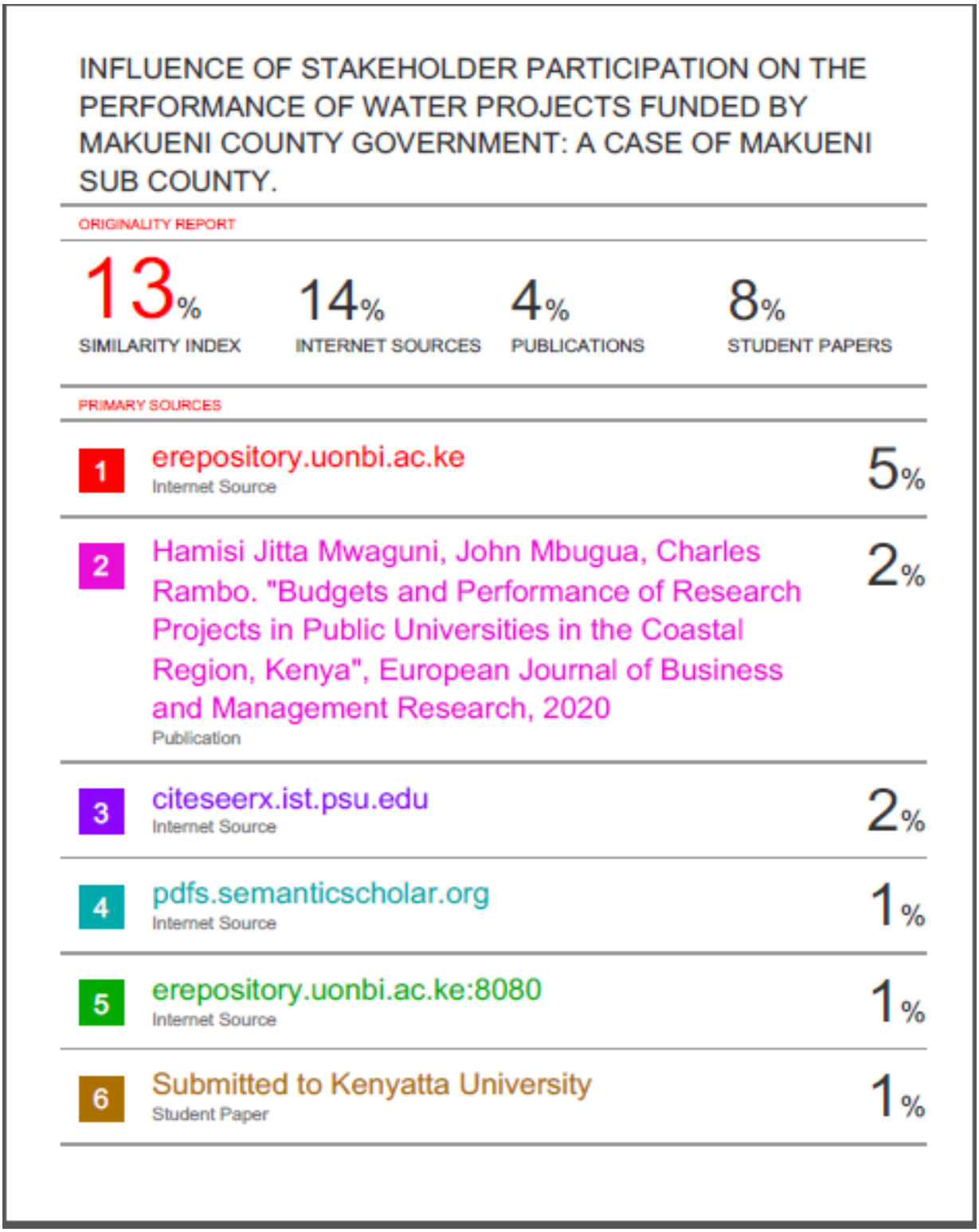
Appendix IV: Originality Report



INFLUENCE OF STAKEHOLDER PARTICIPATION ON THE PERFORMANCE OF WATER PROJECTS FUNDED BY MAKUENI COUNTY GOVERNMENT: A CASE OF MAKUENI SUB COUNTY.

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