

LEGAL FRAMEWORKS, NORMATIVE ACTION, POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT AND PERFORMANCE OF BIOSOCIAL PROJECTS IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENTS IN NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA.

NJERI SIMON NGACHA

A Research Thesis Submitted in Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Award of Degree in Doctor of Philosophy in Project Planning and Management of the University of Nairobi

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DECLARATION

This Thesis Research is my original work and has not been presented in any other University or institution of higher learning for examination or academic purposes.

Signature..... Date.....

Njeri Simon Ngacha

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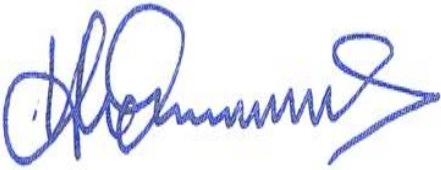
This Thesis Research has been presented for examination with our approval as the University Supervisors.

Signature:  Date.....

Prof. Christopher M. Gakuu

School of Open and Distance Learning Campus

University of Nairobi

Signature  Date.....

Prof. Harriet J. Kidombo

School of Open and Distance Learning Campus

University of Nairobi

DEDICATION

I dedicate this doctoral thesis research to the School of Open and Distance Learning to be a reference point for students and to any other professional association body without leaving the Alumni Association of the University of Nairobi, Kenya Association of Project Managers, Monitoring and Evaluation Society of Kenya, American Reference Bureau, Doctoral Association of East Africa and of importance to my family members for their continued support and immeasurable tenderness.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
DECLARATION.....	ii
DEDICATION.....	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	iv
LIST OF TABLES.....	x
LIST OF FIGURES.....	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYM.....	xiii
ABSTRACT.....	xvi
CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Background of the study.....	1
1.1.1 Legal frameworks supporting PLWD.....	5
1.1.2 Normative action.....	6
1.1.3 Political Environment.....	7
1.1.4 Performance of biosocial Projects in informal settlements.....	8
1.1.5 Biosocial projects in Nairobi City County.....	9
1.2 Statement of the problem.....	10
1.3 Purpose of the study.....	13
1.4 Objectives of the study.....	14
1.5 Research questions.....	14
1.6 Hypothesis of the study.....	15
1.7 Study significance.....	15
1.8 Limitations of the study.....	17
1.9 The study delimitation.....	17
1.10 The study Basic Assumptions.....	17
1.11 Significant terms definition.....	18
1.12 The Study Organization.....	19
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW.....	21
2.1 Introduction.....	21
2.2 Performance of biosocial Projects.....	21
2.3 Legal Frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects.....	23

2.4 Normative action and performance of biosocial Projects	25
2.5 Political Environment and Performance of Biosocial Project.	27
2.6 Political Environment, Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects	28
2.7 Normative Action, Legal Frameworks and Performance of Biosocial Projects.	29
2.8 Theoretical Framework.....	30
2.8.1 Classical Management Theory.....	30
2.8.2 Classical Communication Theory.....	31
2.8.3 Social Cognitive Theory	32
2.8.4 Theory of Diffusion	32
2.8.5 Theory of project.....	33
2.8.6 Biosocial Theory	33
2.8.7 Theory of Constraint	34
2.9 Conceptual framework.....	35
2.10 Literature Review Summary	36
2.11 Research Gap Table	37
CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	40
3.1 Introduction.....	40
3.2 Research Paradigm.....	40
3.2.1 Research Design.....	42
3.3 Population Target.....	42
3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures.....	43
3.4.1 Sampling Procedures	43
3.4.2 Sample Size.....	44
3.5 Research Instruments	45
3.5.1 Self-dispensed Questionnaire.....	46
3.5.2 Interview Guide for key Stakeholders State and Non-State Actors.....	46
3.5.3 Observation Guide	47
3.5.4 Piloting Tools.....	47
3.5.5 Validity of research instruments	48
3.5.6 Research instruments Reliability	49
3.6 Data Collection Procedures.....	49

3.7 Analysis of Data Techniques	49
3.7.1 Correlation and regression models.....	50
3.7.2 Tests of Hypotheses	52
3.8 Ethical Issues	54
3.9 Variables Operationalization	54
CHAPTER FOUR: DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, PRESENTATION AND	
DISCUSSIONS.....	60
4.1 Introduction.....	60
4.2 Questionnaire answer rate.....	61
4.3 Respondents background	61
4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender.....	61
4.3.2 Respondents distribution by Age.....	62
4.4 Statistical assumptions Test in addition to Likert type of Data analysis	62
4.4.1 Normality test.....	62
4.4.2 Singularity and Multi Collinearity test	64
4.4.3 Homoscedasticity and Heteroscedasticity Tests-Levene’s test.....	65
4.4.4 Type I and Type II Errors Control	66
4.4.5 Likert Type Data Analysis	67
4.5 Descriptive Analysis	67
4.5.1 Analysis on Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	68
4.5.1.1 Cost of projects	68
4.5.1.2 Time allocation	71
4.5.1.3 Number of Staffing	74
4.5.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation system	76
4.5.1.5 Beneficiary satisfaction.....	79
4.5.1.6 Discussion on Performance of Biosocial projects	81
4.5.2 Analysis of Legal Frameworks	84
4.5.2.1 Existence of International laws.....	84
4.5.2.2 Compliance of national legislations.....	87
4.5.2.3 Enforcement of county legislations	90
4.5.2.4 Inclusivity of Non-State Actors legislations	92

4.5.2.5 Discussion on Legal frameworks.....	95
4.5.3 Analysis of Normative action	96
4.5.3.1 Social influence-conformity to social norms	97
4.5.3.2 Social influence-obedience to social norms.....	99
4.5.3.3 Social influence-compliance to social norms	101
4.5.3.4 Cultural Factors.....	104
4.5.3.5 Psychological factors	106
4.5.3.6 Social empowerment.....	108
4.5.3.7 Discussion on Normative action	112
4.5.4 Analysis on Political environment	114
4.5.4.1 Organizational politics	114
4.5.4.2 Power relations.....	117
4.5.4.3 Politics of identity	119
4.5.4.4 Discussions on Political environment.....	124
4.6 Correlations among variables	125
4.7 Tests of Hypothesis.....	129
4.7.1 Hypothesis 1.....	130
4.7.2 Hypothesis 2.....	134
4.7.3 Hypothesis 3.....	140
4.7.4 Hypothesis 4.....	144
4.7.5 Hypothesis 5.....	149
CHAPTER FIVE: SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND	
RECOMMENDATIONS.....	155
5.1 Introduction.....	155
5.2 Summary of findings.....	155
5.3 Conclusions.....	158
5.4 Recommendations.....	161
5.5 Suggestions for further research	162
REFERENCES.....	164

APPENDICES	182
Appendix I: Introductory Letter	182
Appendix II: University of Nairobi Research Authorization Letter	183
Appendix III: NACOSTI Research Authorization Letter	184
Appendix IV: Nacosti ID: Njeri Simon Ngacha	185
Appendix V: Nairobi County Director of Education Authorization Letter	186
Appendix VI: Questionnaire for Clients	187
Appendix VII: Interview Guide for State and Non-state Actors stakeholders	200
Appendix VIII: Observation Guide	201
Appendix IX: Biosocial Projects in Nairobi County	202
Appendix X: Reliability Results	211
Appendix XI: Residual Table	217
Appendix XII: Location of Nairobi in Kenya.....	219
Appendix XIII: Nairobi County Administrative/Political Boundaries	220
Appendix XIV: Nairobi County Number of Slums per Sub location.....	221
Appendix XV: Area of the County by Administrative Units	222

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1: Logical Framework Matrix	23
Table 2.2: Research gaps summary	37
Table 3.1: Sample size distribution by Sub counties	45
Table 3.2: Variables and Indicators.....	50
Table 3.3: Statistical Tests of Hypotheses	52
Table 3.4: Operationalization of variables	54
Table 4.1: Gender of the respondents	61
Table 4.2: Age of Respondents	62
Table 4.3: Results for Kolmogorov-Smirnova and Shapiro-wilk Normality Tests.....	64
Table 4.4: Variance Inflation Factor (VIF) Results	65
Table 4.5: Test of Homogeneity of Variances	66
Table 4.6: Cost of projects	69
Table 4.7: Time allocation to projects.....	72
Table 4.8: Number of Staffing	75
Table 4.9: Monitoring and Evaluation System.....	77
Table 4.10: Beneficiary satisfaction.....	80
Table 4.11: Mean and standard deviation of performance of projects	82
Table 4.12: Existence of International laws	85
Table 4.13: Compliance of national legislations.....	88
Table 4.14: Enforcement of county legislations.....	91
Table 4.15: Inclusivity of Non-State Actors legislations	93
Table 4.16: Mean and Standard Deviation of Legal frameworks	95
Table 4.17: Social influence-conformity to social norms	97
Table 4.18: Social influence-obedience to social norms.....	100
Table 4.19: Social influence-compliance to social norms.....	102
Table 4.20: Cultural Factors.....	105
Table 4.21: Psychological factors	107
Table 4.22: Social empowerment.....	109
Table 4.23: Mean and Standard Deviation of Normative action.....	112
Table 4.24: Organizational politics	115
Table 4.25: Power relations.....	118
Table 4.26: Politics of identity	120
Table 4.27: Mean and Standard Deviation of Political environment	124

Table 4.28: Correlations among variables.....	126
Table 4.29: Correlation between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	127
Table 4.30: Correlation between Normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	128
Table 4.31: Correlation between political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	129
Table 4.32: Components of legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	131
Table 4.33: Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements	133
Table 4.34: Components of Normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	136
Table 4.35: Normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements	138
Table 4.36: Components of political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	141
Table 4.37: Political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements .	143
Table 4.38: Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	146
Table 4.39: Legal frameworks, Political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	147
Table 4.40: Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	151
Table 4.41: Legal frameworks, Normative action and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.....	152
Table 5.1: Summary of Tests of Hypotheses and Remarks	157

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.1: Theoretical Framework	30
Figure 2.2: Conceptual framework	35

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYM

ACS	-	American Community Survey
AD	-	Attention Deficit
AI	-	Artificial Intelligence
AIDS	-	Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome
ALAP	-	As Late As Possible
APA	-	America Psychological Association
ASAP	-	As Soon As Possible
ASD	-	Autism Spectrum Disorder
BBI	-	Building Bridges Initiative
BPO	-	Business Process Outsourcing
CBO	-	Community Based Organization
CCPM	-	Critical Chain Method for Project Management
CCTs	-	Conditional Cash Transfers
CGs	-	County Governments
Con.2010	-	Constitution of Kenya 2010
CO2	-	Carbon dioxide
CRPD	-	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
DNA	-	Deoxyribonucleic Acid
DPO	-	Disabled People's Organization
ERS	-	Economic Recover Strategy
EU	-	European Union
FIG	-	Figure
FNET	-	Finish No Earlier Than
FNLT	-	Finish Not Later Than
GDP	-	Gross Domestic Product
GNI	-	Gross National Income
GOK	-	Government of Kenya

Ha	-	Alternate Hypothesis
HDI	-	Human Development Index
HD	-	Hyperactivity Disorder
HIV	-	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
Ho	-	Null Hypothesis
HR	-	Human Resource
ILO	-	International Labor Organization
IQ	-	Intelligent Quotient
KHDR	-	Kenya Human Development Report
KNDS	-	Kenya National Disability Survey
KNSPWD	-	Kenya National Survey for Persons with Disability
LAPSET	-	Lamu Port-South Sudan-Ethiopia Transport Corridor
LFP	-	Logical Framework Planning
LPC	-	Least Preferred Co-Worker
MCA	-	Member of County Assembly
MTP	-	Medium Term Plan
MFO	-	Must Finish On
MP	-	Member of Parliament
MSO	-	Must Start On
NACOSTI	-	National Commission for Science and Technology
NCIDP	-	Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan
NCSS	-	Nairobi Cross Sectional Survey
NCPWD	-	National Council for Persons with Disability
NDFPWD	-	National Development Fund for Persons with Disability
NDP	-	National Development Plan
NGOs	-	Non-Governmental Organizations
NIP	-	Nairobi Integrated Program
OD	-	Open Defecation

ODeL	-	Open Distance and e-Learning
PDA	-	People with Disabilities Act
PFM	-	Public Finance Management
Ph.D.	-	Doctor of Philosophy
PLWD	-	People Living with Disability
PMI	-	Project Management Institute
SAGA	-	Semi Autonomous Government Agency
SDGs	-	Sustainable Development Goals
SIMCA	-	Social Identity Model of Collective Action
SNET	-	Start No Earlier Than
SPSS	-	Scientific Package for Social Science
STIs	-	Sexual Transmitted Infections
TOC	-	Theory of Constraints
UN	-	United Nations
UNSDGs	-	United Nations Sustainable Development Goals
UNICEF	-	United Nations Children Education Fund
UNCRPD	-	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons With Disability
USA	-	United States of America
USAID	-	United States Agency for International Development
WEDGE	-	Women Entrepreneurship Development and Gender Equality
WHO	-	World Health Organization
YDI	-	Youth Development Index

ABSTRACT

This study investigated relationship between Legal frameworks, Normative action, Political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya. The inquiry investigated mediating and moderating influence of normative action and political environment respectively on affiliation amongst Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects. This body of knowledge was anchored upon five objectives and five theories with an intent to support each study objective with a theory; Classical management theory summarized the five theories, Classical communication theory supported legal frameworks, social cognitive theory supported normative action, theory of diffusion supported political environment, project theory supported moderating influence of political environment on predictive and dependent variables while biosocial theory supported mediating influence of normative action on predictive and dependent variables, lastly theory of constraint supported dependent variable. This study adopted pragmatism paradigm and mixed research approach to assess effect of legal frameworks upon performance of biosocial projects while descriptive and correlational research designs were embraced. Self-dispensed structured questionnaire was used to amass quantitative data whereas interview guide assembled qualitative data after pilot testing for validity via content connected logic besides reliability amidst test-retest criterion of instruments of research. A sample size of 183 respondents from 61 biosocial projects were selected from a target sample of 70 biosocial projects in Nairobi County. Quantitative data was computed from structured questionnaires dispensed to 61 staff members working in the biosocial projects and 61 beneficiaries of the biosocial projects besides qualitative in- depth interviews with 61 State and non-state actors through purposive sampling technique. Arithmetic mean and standard deviation were the statistical tools of analysis that were expended for descriptive data while Pearson's Product Moment Correlation (r) and Stepwise Regression (R^2) were statistical tools of analysis that were used for inferential statistics. Hypotheses in the study were tested through F-Tests. To avert invalidation of statistical analysis tests of statistical assumptions were executed earlier. Out of five hypotheses tested in this study, four were rejected whereas one was accepted. With $r = 0.382$, $F = 15.207$ at $p = 0.000 < 0.01$, H_{01} was rejected and resolved there is moderate relationship between Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. With $r = 0.586$, $F = 40.454$ at $p = 0.000 < 0.01$, H_{02} was rejected and it was established that there is a strong significant relationship amongst normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. By $r = 0.313$, $F = 8.988$ at $p = 0.004 < 0.01$, H_{03} was rejected and it was resolved there is moderate significant relationship between political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. With adjusted R squared statistics reducing from 0.136 in step one to 0.128 in step two, the conclusion to this was acceptance of null hypothesis (H_{04}) that the association amid Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County does not depend on political environment. With increase of adjusted R squared statistics from 0.136 to 0.337 representing an increase in 20.1%, the conclusion is that H_{05} was rejected and an affiliation was established between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in the county of Nairobi is mediated by normative action. In conclusion, performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements was proven to be able to unlock potential for people living with disabilities thus leading a meaningful life and participating in national and global matters.

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Belief in project accomplishment is requisite to inspire an undertaking. Projects may arise out of a need that will eventually require to be satisfied and thus such needs are caused by the growing demands of challenges (Nyonje *et al.*, 2012). Challenges facing members of the society who are living with disabilities need to be addressed through well-organized projects with clear indicators. According to Kidombo *et al.*, (2012), management of projects being a social process constitute people and thus it becomes both science and art, science for the reason that it is constructed on knowledge centered on scientific discoveries.

Conversely, a rise up in poverty levels within urban areas is associated alongside high population rates, whereby more individuals live in metropolitan neighborhoods as likened to those in parts considered to be rural, further statistics indicate that 50% of the population at a global level reside from cities. Projections however, report that by the year 2050, the population at a global level will go up by 2.5 billion, out of which the population residing from areas considered to be urban going up by 3.1 billion (UN, 2007). This simply implies that areas considered to be urban are set to accommodate all projected population increase in the next four decades.

From time immemorial during the projects of antiquity to the current scientific project performance, engagement of human resource and capital has been the nexus under which the realization of performance of project is anchored. From Biblical perspective, communication and managing of human power have been mentioned to tilt the performance compass towards achievement of the project goal. Complexities of engaging the service users, clarity of staffing roles, funding and resourcing impedes service delivery and provides great barrier to project performance, (Kidombo, Gakuu and Keiyoro 2013). According to Spooner (2009), services provided by the project in many circumstances are hindered to meet data collection as well as to report the needs, this may be associated to the expertise of the staff in carrying out reviews and collecting data which may inform programming through the project performance. Equally, failure to make clear the roles to be played by different staff members as well as operationalizing the

project into clear tasks become a barrier caused by resistance when staff are inadequately consulted about changes.

Many people manipulate their biology to the extent that they overcome the nature culture split and by such a biosocial community well known as people living with disability caused by shared ailment where biology is used as a flexible social resource emerges, (Hernandez- plaza *et al*; 2010). According to Prilleltensy (2008), the new identity attached to this class of people does not mean they are less authentic but a way to fight against the pressing needs. Oppressive condition associated to structures designed to receive societies such as discriminating policies, exploitation of the economy as well as being excluded politically promote outcomes at many levels.

Worldwide, the United Nations has generated a list of 22 main issues that seem to be the moving global concerns. Though this list is not meant to be covering exhaustively everything, it provides an overview of quite a number of key concerns confronting the world community. The U.N has further designed 17 sustainable development targets which are set to have been achieved by the year 2030. Conversely, according to United Nations (2007) report, these issues raised relates to the most fundamental concerns of the current time which the attention is most critical. Informed by such global trend; many development projects align their mission to these specific goals that are deliberate on alleviating community's hardships.

However, successful project performance is open to various interpretations. Key variables of success in interventions that are tailored to communities have been brought out as a wide span reach, adoption as well as involvement, adequate time necessary for not only social but also societal changes to take place, sufficient funding and significant focus from all the stakeholders, (Kidombo *et al*;2013). A number of perturbing humanity symptoms seems to suggest the need for humanitarian support in Africa of Sub-Saharan (Guydish *et a*; 2003). Reports presents Sub-Saharan Africa as a region with most deaths for children plus individuals who have HIV in the world. Sub-Saharan Africa is also on high alert with high rates of child stunting, deaths due to road traffic on extreme high ends while numeracy and literacy levels on the opposite lower extreme ends, population growth rate is very high exposing more and more individuals to these issues from time to time.

Nairobi presents a case for not only rapid urbanization but also population explosion within the sub-Saharan Africa, statistics indicates it has grown in population in 1962 census from 350, 000 to 3,375,000 in 2009. County of Nairobi being capital city as well as the largest city in the Republic of Kenya, it attracts much population of people from areas considered to be rural and other urban areas residents who move looking for better standards of living (NCSS, 2012). The repercussion of the highly increasing and thus population explosion which cannot be controlled is the proliferation of informal areas of residence in Nairobi where the percentage for residents staying in slums are lying between 60 to 70 percent. For instance, an area such as Kibera has seen its population grow from 3,000 individuals in 1960 to 287,000 individuals in 1999. In similar manner, Korokocho, another area in Nairobi had a population of 2000 individuals in 1970 which grew to 44,000 individuals by the year 1999. The greatest challenge to the policy makers that the Nairobi authority in specific faces therefore becomes meeting the demands for the human well-being of this rapidly growing population.

Informal settlements in Sub counties of Nairobi are mainly impacted by severe poverty, many individuals per square kilometre, poor water supply in addition to being predisposed to HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections. As an outcome, dealing with the needs of individuals living in slums becomes the key focus for reducing poverty as well as improving overall living conditions in Nairobi County. In December 2003 Kenya's Persons with Disabilities Bill was ratified and gazetted to being effective at the start of June 2004. Moreover, in the law the gender, sports, culture and social services ministry designed a national disability policy, (KNSDP, 2008). This development of this policy was a trial to extract information on individuals with disabilities. Examples of these trials included not only the national population census but also small-scale studies by NGOs, organizations that were community based and also researchers engaging individuals living with disabilities and special rehabilitation and educational institutions.

Individual's movement from upcountry to town areas has been found to be the most critical variable contributing to the population growth within Nairobi thus raising high concern. Most people move to Nairobi which is the capital city of the Kenyan republic from different parts of the country looking for employment opportunities. A significant number of the individuals migrating to Nairobi only manage to reside in informal settlement, a factor which promotes mushrooming of informal settlements, (NCIDP, 2014). As an outcome of expanded population, there exist a high

pressure exerted on the available physical facilities and social amenities at large among the low and middle income earners. The use of some of the facilities such as water and sewerage systems have been overstretched. This is made even worse by the incompetence of the local authority to enforce the City by-laws and designing regulations thus causing poor housing and estate development which sprouts over the carrying capacity of the available infrastructure. The city is faced with the problem of making available all the necessary social amenities to this population more so in areas of informal settlements including Kibra, Kawangware, Mathare, Viwandani, Mukuru among others. These areas are characterized by poor living conditions and high population of individuals.

The problems in the existing human settlement formations in the Nairobi sub-counties comprises of: pollution of the surroundings caused majorly by solid and liquid waste, inadequacy of land for public utilities as well as growth in the number of squatters, (NCIDP, 2014). The expansion in population does not move in line with increase in infrastructure thus exerting pressure on the little reserve that is available. This therefore promotes a high need for improvement in sanitation mainly to bring down the likelihood of contracting disease. Moreover, the local authority has been incapable of providing effective as well as efficient services of health to the residents as a result of limited resources to put into building facilities of health, upgrading in addition to modernizing the already in place. Thus, provision of enough health and social amenities should be prioritized since this will ensure reality of existence of a healthy populace.

Nairobi Sub counties visualizes short, moderate and protracted confronts that stand perceived to address accomplishment of development in future, major development challenges enshrined in the County Integrated Development Plan 2014 involves: high population expansion, limited land, transport and traffic management, poor security, water besides sanitation and solid waste management. Cognizant of such foregoing, an objective scientific research under this body of knowledge deciphered the correlation and influence of legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects. Concurring to Hernandez- plaza *et al*, (2010), the quest to unearth this phenomenon will focus on the influence of Legal frameworks as a predictive variable on performance of biosocial projects in the community that seems to suffer silently in a situation that is compounded by myriad of challenges in the County of Nairobi. The

primary target of this inquiry is the biosocial community that is well known as people living with disabilities due to their biological and sociological deficiencies.

1.1.1 Legal frameworks supporting PLWD

The growing problem of poverty in Kenya emanates from two underlying causes, one is policy formulation and implementation, and second civic inertia. While there has been inadequate consultation during formulation of policy, implementation has been haphazard resulting in policy reversals for indiscernible reasons. On one hand, communities and their representatives have failed to influence decisions and allocation of resources, due to civic inertia, (Centre on the developing Child Report, 2007), while on the other hand central government administrators are the sole decision makers on matters pertinent to national and local development, a situation that calls for reversal if policy implementation is to be successful. For communities to effectively participate in their own development there is need to build their capacity in certain areas of leadership, project management and governance, networking skills, building their skills on job markets, effective linkages to job opportunities to mention just but a few as they exhibit weakness on the mentioned areas.

Legal frameworks constitute the policies and laws that govern an established entity with an aim to restore and provide harmony in the running of the business. Criminal, Civil, Statute and Common law are the four distinct categories of law that are established at the international level to instill sense in the running of the world affairs. Inversely, the one that the police administer is the criminal law that touches on murder, assault, rape, robbery all included within the boundary of civil law. Conversely the civil law touches on legal rights, such as right to an education, divorce issues, custody of children, trade union membership. In civil law it is up to the entities to sort out their own issues or problems facing them by seeking justice to court on their own or with legal representatives. On the same vein common-law is based on clear-cutting about right and wrong, it is common-law from the word common that seeks to address common thinking and common sagacity that people can be treated as people and property as property, while the fourth and the last one is the statute law that is made by the government in power.

All new laws are statute laws even though some are based on common laws. In this body of knowledge, the bias is on the legal legislations that address the plight of the welfare of the

vulnerable groups with a keen focus on people living with disabilities even though the laws are there to make sure the life standards of the citizens, their rights and social welfare is guaranteed. According to Wikipedia (2018), statutory law is a law endorsed by a legislature or administering body by the Westminster governance system of which Kenya is party to. An Act of parliament which is an item of primary legislation after enactment initiates or amends a new or an existing law respectively, thus an Act being a bill that endorsed by the upper house which is the senate and lower house which is the parliament is put into practice after the president signs it into law, and thus such establishments can be exploited to provide caveat on overarching issues facing people living with disabilities.

1.1.2 Normative action

Knowledge performs a significant normative role in affirmation and action, which is expounded and amalgamated by its more deep-seated normative role in belief. Knowledge has come out as the key focus of belief, this structures the normative code of correctness as well as related code of justification (Leach *et al.*, 2012). The approaches to normative action from a theoretical perspective deduces that collective action remains an endeavor to enhance the state of the group positively (Van Zomeren, 2012). According to Cialdini *et al.*; (2011), normative role of knowledge is correct to assert, believe and act on a suggestion. Apparently, one of the major key indicators under normative action is social influence.

The drift in human conduct intentionally or unintentionally that a person causes to another is termed as social influence. According to Cialdini *et al.*; (2011), Social influence is broken down into three key taxonomies which are compliance, obedience and conformity. Compliance may be referred to as a situation in which an individual carries out a task he/she has been asked to do by another. He/she may choose to carry out the task or not. When complying, one can have some alternative but on the other hand in obedience; individuals have faith that they do not have an alternative. Many officials in military as well as commercial managers are mainly focused only in obedience through following laid down procedures within the governance ranks, to some extent they are referred to as disciplined forces.

Individuals who have disabilities tend to conform themselves in groups or in communion in order to amplify their aspirations as they pursue their day to day life demands. Conformity is subdivided into two kinds, informational influence and normative influence. These two types of social influence are conceptually unique (Cialdini *et al*; 2011). However, they are interrelated to some extent. Normative influence, according to Davis and Turner, (2001) is when people or groups conform to each other because they believe they have accurate information and they are influenced by conforming to each other.

1.1.3 Political Environment

Increased political degrees in organizations on most occasions shows the evidence of inequitable circulation of resources and injustice between employees. Such circumstances are likely to promote increased stress level as well as strain; weakened employee performance, reduced commitment to the organization, low-slung levels of job fulfillment and additional destructive answers. After the commencement of a project, the objectives should remain intact and not changeable since the alteration of intended achievements is affected if objectives are changed thus may cause contradiction as to whether a new undertaking has been initiated.

Modifying objectives may however take place in small steps known as the scope creep age besides they are not seen in having far reaching influence. A sum up of these little modifications, if not well monitored, may alter the target of the project by a large magnitude. The manager in command of the project compares all courses of actions with regards to the modifications made with respect to the primary intentions to ensure that it does not happen. Projects leave no room for amendments of primary intentions since doing so would mean a different program to the solitary under considerations. Another component to consider are the step to achieving intents. This is because no situation is permanent, new information comes in existence, activities involved in a project may promote improved ways of doing things, all these factors by nature promote the modifications of activities.

External communication and relationships, reliable systems of communication as well as clarity of staff posts, commitment and energy of staff are enabling factors identified in many successfully implemented projects, (Saxon, 2011). Equally, stakeholder's feedback in relation to staff passion, communication and positive relationships between the same staff groups are implicated in

organizational efficiency, (Gray *et al*; 2011). According to Willey (2007), organizational culture is critical to operational project performance since existence of good governance structures presents a competitive advantage to projects performance as equally in case of introducing a new software or other communication strategies.

1.1.4 Performance of biosocial Projects in informal settlements

Research, data collection, project design, planning and uninterrupted learning and improvement are gearshifts of successful project performance. Not only the policy but also the practice is meant to be based on the current evidence that prove accountability through assessment of performance against identified indicators of effectiveness (Nyonje *et al*; 2012). These imperatives necessitate commitment towards success of project performance since the goal set is perceived to be evidence based and realistic and project scoping is well outlined and informed on the knowledge of the same parameters mentioned.

Changing social and material conditions of contemporary life is informed by combined focus on the biosocial ties of learning and behaviour which are underpinned on a rigorous commitment to bio-ethics that is responsive to social, technological, and environmental change on project performance. Project performance is also acknowledged as project execution in the project life cycle phases according to Kidombo, Gakuu and Keiyoro (2013). However according to Verheijden *et al*; (2005) Project performance is associated with key factors that range from taking up in addition to commitment of adequate funding besides sufficient period in favor of change in the facets of communal and social.

In general, the role played by project monitoring is the delivery of the outputs and performance. However, all participants need to have a responsibility for monitoring their own part of the work according to Nyonje *et al*; (2012) and bestowing to the lead stakeholder's principle. Silent or quasi associates are perceived to be a challenge, more so in joint projects considered to be large, (Saxon, 2011). This can instigate interruptions that may reduce the usefulness of the project, particularly if associates fail to fulfill their commitments. The significant solution is to come up with a setting which stakeholders are free to voice discontent. It is thus essential, within the informal settlements context to establish and decipher some of the drawbacks that biosocial projects face so as to address performance in a meaningful way.

Monitoring and evaluation of programs continuity is a key tool for project managers since it clarifies procedures in matters of administration. Monitoring mainly focuses at ensuring that inputs into a project as well as outputs are aligned to the original project design or outline and expenditure suffered complies with the rules of eligibility (Nyonje *et al*; 2012). The key characteristic of monitoring the projects is based on the field in which the project applies. Harris and Kacmar (2005) reports that projects poses significant emphasis on monitoring which is actually amongst the key tasks of individuals who are responsible more so the staff in the program management.

1.1.5 Biosocial projects in Nairobi City County

Nairobi County has seventy projects working for People living with disabilities, (NCPWD, 2009); an Act of Parliament aimed at providing rights and rehabilitation of individuals suffering with disabilities to have equal access of opportunities was established in 2003. This Act was supposed to provide not only the rights but also the rehabilitation of individuals suffering from disabilities that was named as the national council for individuals with disabilities, another function was to hook up people living with disabilities with various institutions and opportunities to support their wellbeing. This council is a state agency corporation, mandated to articulate and instigate policies meant to mainstream the individuals with disabilities into the conventional economy. It also seeks out to create an endowing surrounding whereby individuals with disabilities operate most conveniently.

The 2003 Act on national Council for individuals with disabilities presents six priority areas that guides its focus, the six priorities are; funding towards national development for the individuals with disabilities (NDFPWD), the fund tailored towards the development of the nation to help the individuals with disabilities throughout the year. The support is in terms of cash for the individuals with disabilities who requires continuous day to day care comprising of feeding, toiletry as well as being protected from danger by other people. On the same breath the Albinism support program gives attention on executing albinism sunscreen support programme. The other priority area is the disability mainstreaming sector which focuses on facilitating mainstreaming programmes for disabled persons in private and public sector. On the same vein the placement of job unit analyses market information tendencies so as to propagate intelligence on market for people with disabilities

and finally the legal service department is the last key priority area that addresses in-house service provision within the Council.

The funding towards development is tailored for the individuals with disabilities obtain self-sufficiency in creating income and facilitating gaining of skills as well as the experience to obtain the loans necessary to expand their businesses. NCPWD (2012), reports that the biosocial groups need to only consist of individuals with disabilities and include the guardians of those individuals. Another requirement is that the biosocial group needs to be one-year-old for it to be considered eligible. Disabilities Act of 2015 enacted in Nairobi County provides for not only the rights but also the rehabilitation of the individuals with disability to access equal opportunities. The Act further guides that disability ought to comprise of any physical or sensory or mental or psychological deficiency among others. The 2012 Act of the County Government provides that the County Government has the obligation to lay down a framework that is aligned to the national values and focus. Thus the two Acts (2012 and 2015) provides ground to premise the needs and aspirations of people with disabilities.

1.2 Statement of the problem

An outstanding 650 million people are living in extreme poverty and have disability of which 200 million are children, about 16% of them live in fragile countries. According to UNDP (2017) report, three billion people globally are consuming unclean energy for heating and cooking besides losing through corruption every year \$1.26 trillion, which can be used to improve living conditions. 700,000 plus people have lost life in climate-attached catastrophes in the past decade, there has been a 50% increase in carbon dioxide emissions since 1990, besides low political representation where only 23.5% of the world's parliamentarians are women. Gender issues on matters of representation continues to affect policy development as with such a minimal representation it is a clear indication that gender challenges will be there for quite some time.

The challenges seem overwhelming, and the temptation to give in to a dark vision of the future is great. As per the World Health Organizations (2017) statistics, a percentage of four of the total global population is suffering from depression. In Kenya the report points to 13.2 cases of depression for every 100,000 Kenyans, the saddest part being inability to understand what is affecting them thus suffering in a deep, dark silence. Over fifty percent of the population globally

now lives in areas considered to be urban, while 83 percent of the urban global population utilizes a rudimentary sanitation facility (WHO and UNICEF, 2017), in areas considered to be urban three out of 10 people do not use improved sanitation facilities, open defecation is still practiced by one out of ten people (UNICEF and WHO, 2016). Faecal sludge management is not well monitored, but recent global estimates suggest that only 43 percent of urban dwellers can rely on a safely managed sanitation facility.

Most lands in urban setting is privately owned and housing is a mix of permanent and temporary dwellings which are mostly made of mud and tin and lack sanitation facilities; tenants are forced to use flying toilets. Raw sewerage openly from the nearby suburbs drains into the nearby Nairobi River. Open defecation is often driven more by necessity than preference in urban areas. Insecurity of housing or land tenure, constraints of space, population density and high housing, forbidden settlements, residing in challenging environments, lack of ability to get an existing latrine exhausted, and weak tenant-landlord relationships are prime causes that drive open defecation (WHO and UNICEF, 2017). Conversely, on matters to do with people living with disabilities, of importance to note at the global level is that about ten percent of the world's population exists with some form of disability, of whom two to four percentage experience significant difficulties in functioning (WHO, 2003), and with such myriad and grounded urban challenges they are prone to suffer double tragedy given their condition and diverse needs.

There is a continued increase in the number of people suffering from disabilities, this is perceived to be triggered majorly by expansion in population, aging as well as medical advances which make life longer for individuals plus terrorism acts which leaves many people disabled. As an outcome of the referenced challenges there is high need for health and other social amenities suitable for this population that's seems not to be keenly considered by the developing states development agenda, (WHO, 2003). Disability has been brought out as not only a cause but also a consequence of poverty where by an estimated 80% of the individuals with disabilities in the world currently are found in countries with little income thus exposure to social and economic difficulties that denies them basic human rights. UNPF (2007), holds that the surrounding barriers erected by the society in their way and the poor third world countries policies on disability exacerbates the impact of disability in their lives while NCCS (2012), holds that Africa has indicated fastest growth in urbanization in the world despite being the least urbanized continent in the world.

The expansion in the population within the areas considered to be urban, has brought changes in the cities in Africa as well as stretching of city resources. However, reports show that urbanization has come with proliferation of settlement which are not formal, as well as imbalances in income among individuals thus intensifying poverty in cities, (UNDP, 2017). According to the outcomes of the Persons with Disabilities Kenya National Survey executed in the year 2007, about 4.6% of Kenyans encounter some structure of disability, on the same vein, the planning bulletin article on disability mainstreaming in policy and planning argues that unlike poverty which has major differences in urban and rural areas, disability has no major variances in occurrence in the urban or rural areas or by sex but with age dominance upsurges (Republic of Kenya, 2015).

Individuals who live with disabilities in Kenya are influenced by poverty due to stigma, inadequate education opportunities, limited access to economic opportunities as well as limited access to labour markets. Women who live with disabilities are especially more vulnerable to the violation of the rights and freedoms. They are most often discriminated in accessing resources such as public facilities (NGO shadow report, 2004). In the Act of 2003 created for the people living with disabilities, section two refers to disability as an impairment which is either be physical, sensory or mental tribulations (Republic of Kenya, 2003). Within the 2010 constitution of Kenya, Article 260 guides on the characteristics used to define disability that may have a substantial as well as long term influence on the individual’s ability to carry out ordinary daily functions, (Republic of Kenya, 2010).

Table 1.1: Distribution of Population by disability

Form of disability	County %	National %
Blind	.358	.249
Deaf	.089	.141
Dumb	.045	.122
Physical	.222	.311
Mental	.016	.102
Other	.021	.075

Source: Nairobi County Integrated Development Plan, 2014

Within the county of Nairobi, the rate of prevalence for disability is set at 5.3%, a rate higher than that at the national level which was 4.6% as indicated by the baseline survey of 2013(NIP,2013). This analysis presents a case whereby kids with disabilities in Nairobi County were not subjected to the same treatment as other kids who did not face disability challenges. It was also pointed out in the survey that organizations focused at addressing the wellbeing of kids in Nairobi County are not well endowed thus they face many challenges. In addition, this survey reveals that in Nairobi County there was lack of adequate special department that focused on addressing the needs of kids with either physical challenges or mental or combination of the two. The little special units which existed however, charge extremely high amounts which makes it difficult for the caregivers of the individuals with disabilities to afford.

1.3 Purpose of the study

The scholarly work focused on exploring legal frameworks influence on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements for people living with disability and also the mediating influence of normative action on the predictive and dependent variable as well as the influence of moderating variable political environment on legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements of Nairobi, Kenya. The body of knowledge developed herein developed a bias on projects working for people living with disabilities in informal settlements in the county of Nairobi; conversely People living with disability will be referred to as the biosocial community in this scholarly work.

A more incisive, in-depth holistic and study of legal frameworks, normative action and political environment effect on performance of biosocial project remained the principal part of this research. This realization generated a number of critically important and related questions that this body of knowledge deciphered by exploring and interrogating five objectives under this Thesis besides reviewing how deep the legal frameworks were mediated by normative action and moderated by political environment in performance of biosocial projects within informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.4 Objectives of the study

The research objectives of this study were:

- 1 To establish the influence of legal frameworks on the performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.
- 2 To examine the extent to which normative action influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.
- 3 To establish the extent to which political environment influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.
- 4 To ascertain the extent to which political environment moderate relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.
- 5 To determine the extent to which normative action mediates relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.

1.5 Research questions

This research pursued to resolve the ensuing queries:

- 1 To what influence do legal frameworks affect performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County?
- 2 To what extent does normative action influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County?
- 3 To what extent does political environment influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County?
- 4 To what extent does political environment moderate relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County?
- 5 To what extent does normative action mediate the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County?

1.6 Hypothesis of the study

The hypotheses that guided this research were:

Hypothesis 1:

Ho: Legal Frameworks do not significantly influence the performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

Hypothesis 2:

Ho: There is no significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

Hypothesis 3:

Ho: There is no significant influence of political environment on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

Hypothesis 4:

Ho: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not moderated by political environment.

Hypothesis 5:

Ho: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not mediated by normative action.

1.7 Study significance

This study anticipated to contribute immensely in formulation of policy that would guarantee improved standard of living and accessibility of social services for people disabilities who in this research are regarded as biosocial community. This study will support theory formulation or strengthening in the line of successful performance of biosocial projects that touches the lives of community living with disability in a deprived setting. This body of knowledge was further projected also to act as a reference point to the proficient groups and associations supporting

management of projects like the University of Nairobi Alumni Association, Doctoral Association of East Africa, Kenya Association of Project Managers, Open Distance and e Learning and Monitoring and Evaluation society of Kenya among others.

This scientific study was expected to inform in the ongoing government competence based curriculum formulation. This is simply because it was premised on how better projects can transform and empower communities with vast needs, besides opening up analytical and enumerative new fields of discernment, affiliation, learning and advancement whilst granting imaginative and scientific contributions, informing policy formulators after interrogating legal frameworks as a predictive variable, normative action as a mediating variable, besides interrogating moderating variable political environment and dependent variable performance of biosocial projects in addition to their influence and relationship towards each other.

Conversely, this study was expected to induce propositions that can shape global development by actualizing achievement of sustainable development goals and well-being of the communities with various social cultural, economic and political affiliations, while providing locally the pointers that can influence vision 2030 acceleration, President Uhuru big four agenda achievement, access to water sanitation and hygiene in Nairobi County, besides strengthening of devolution within the provided parameters of 47 county integrated development plans and constitution 2010.

On the same vein, the body of knowledge generated herein was expected to leave an indelible mark in the professions of schooling and teaching in the management and planning of projects discipline as well as provide new insights to government line ministries in addition to Non-Government agencies on how to handle individuals and programs addressing access of services and performance of biosocial projects addressing plights of people with disabilities. Equally, for those programs implementing social projects with thematic areas of disabilities were presumed to acquire additional insights through this body of knowledge as it delved on uncovering challenges and equally opportunities that would support biosocial projects performance amidst the facets of group dynamics, individual spheres and organizational set up as the data was collected from sampled projects working for and with people living with disabilities hailing from Nairobi county informal settlements.

1.8 Limitations of the study

The span of this research was projects of people living with disabilities well known as biosocial projects in Nairobi county informal settlements. In each biosocial project target of three key informants were expected to be reached out and this was one key staff, one beneficiary with disability and one key stakeholder state or non-state actor. Time and Cost were the most expected advanced barriers in the articulation of this body of knowledge. When working out on this Thesis the anticipation was that it may not be practicable to reach out to the entire population and as a consequence use of secondary data was expected to provide a sigh of relief since it may well cut down the cost expense and feasibility constraints.

1.9 The study delimitation

The scope of this study was informed by postulation that the Government would form an interest with the findings from this scientific research as informed by the growing demand to achieve the new education competence based curriculum, the president's big four agenda, vision 2030, implementation of constitution 2010 besides striving for habitable informal settlements where water sanitation and hygiene standards parameters are enshrined on county integrated development plans with an intent to enhance program efficacy on service delivery.

On the same breath there has been little research on performance of biosocial projects addressing the predicaments of people with disabilities as a distinct group in settlements that are informal. This body of knowledge delimited to the county of Nairobi by mere fact it is the capital and economic hub of Kenya and with vast informal settlements that harbors myriad of issues that ranges from social cultural to political and by extension that borders to global social cultural challenges like climate change, extremism and radicalism that affects development projects focus.

1.10 The study Basic Assumptions

This study presumed respondent's responsiveness in addition of being supportive of the research process till the end. Peace and tranquility were other key factors that were deemed to water down this Thesis as most of the biosocial projects targeted to inform this body of knowledge were located in sensitive environ that have no stable social frameworks due to their unstructured communal welfare system. A critical assumption in this study was that legal frameworks, normative action

and political environment influence performance of biosocial projects in the County of Nairobi settlements that are informal.

1.11 Significant terms definition

Legal frameworks	In the context of this study it referred to legislations premised on laws supporting people living with disabilities to access basic services and opportunities.
Normative action	Refers to occurrence in human civilizations of designing some outcomes or actions as desirable and some as detrimental.
Social influence	Refers to the level at which an influence takes place that affects the individual behavior.
Cultural beliefs	Refers to values, rituals, creeds and traditions individuals or institutions place on people living with disabilities for dominance and subordinations purposes.
Psychological factors	Refers to the inner force that drives people living with disabilities to seek satisfaction and inner identity against perceptions and prejudices associated with their physical or mental conditions.
Social empowerment	Apply to the appraisal of the living conditions of people deprived off their rights to access social needs and wants.
Political environment	Refers to the power matrix and decision making within projects targeting people with disabilities besides externally any given democratic or non-democratic society view on people living with disabilities.
Project performance	Refers to the logical conclusion of the deliverable that takes place when the visions and plans formulated at the beginning of a given project

become reality by critically ascertaining people with disabilities are gaining access to services in addition to being well represented.

Biosocial projects Refers to projects that are working with people living with disabilities and their main intent is provision of assessment besides supplying assistive aids in addition to advocate and champion on the rights for people living with disabilities to live life that is free of suffering and discrimination.

Biosocial community Refers to a social community or a segment in a society with shared illness both physical and mental where biology is used as a flexible social resource. Physical or mental form that limits a person's movement, senses or activities. It is a community well known as people living with disabilities.

Informal settlements Refers to neighborhoods with unstructured shanty housing with no legal ownership and lacking in construction regulations.

1.12 The Study Organization

This study was logically structured in five chapters. Introduction, background and problem of the study besides scholarly objectives, research questions and the hypothesis were articulated in chapter one as well as significance, delimitations, limitations, basic postulations and definition of key terms in the subject line. Theoretical, empirical and conceptual frameworks were in chapter two. Identification of knowledge gaps on the relationships investigated were empirically reviewed in addition to the association of the variables by the conceptual framework in the same chapter.

Research methodology and design, population targeted, procedures of sampling, data collection procedures, research instruments and data analysis techniques were in chapter three. Data presentation, analysis, interpretation and discussion were handled in chapter four. Descriptive research design and correlational research design informed this study whereas mixed method was the research approach, furthermore descriptive and inferential statistics analysis was executed in line with each of the five research objectives enshrined in this study. Findings as well as

conclusions, recommendations in addition to suggestions for further study were premised on chapter five. Citations were appended in the reference section and statistical tables, authorization memo to collect data, research instruments and the map of Nairobi County informal settlements.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

Various studies literature that analyze the concept of legal frameworks, normative action, political environment in addition to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements is examined in this chapter. The bias was in projects focusing on people living with disabilities in Nairobi County informal settlements, in this context they are referred to as biosocial projects. The empirical review, theoretical framework as well as conceptual framework on the mentioned variables was interrogated to provide a solid attachment on how the predictive, mediating, besides moderating and dependent variables harmoniously blended to provide a cohesive body of knowledge.

2.2 Performance of biosocial Projects

Inclusion policy of persons living with disability in education despite the fact that it is advocated and acknowledged for its human right based approach is yet to be implemented. Subsequently, concurring with Chaurey and Kandpal (2010) who propounds that new projects are likely not to perform to the desired intent after implementation, the performance arrangements of the nation with regards to special needs education is yet to be developed ; thus the education outcome of adult and children with disabilities has not been uplifted alongside other measures such as illiteracy rate for individuals who have disability as well as for school aged youngsters who are more or less forming the large population. Progressing projects within the county that are tailored towards the vulnerability communities include: free primary education, national youth development fund, women enterprise fund, cash to the aged people as well as the orphan and vulnerable youngsters.

Quality of time and sufficient funding of completed projects are a key measure of success that is attributed in the performance of Projects, that is according to Kidombo, Gakuu and Keiyoro (2013), Equally, according to PMI (2013), performance is an indication that relevant procedure and quality standards remain employed and engagement of key stakeholders to any given implemented project continue to be followed to the letter in order to do away with obstacles that may hinder performance and eventually satisfying outputs and outcomes. Performance of Project

goes hand in hand with several laid down procedures and actions that are understood as inputs or project costs. When cost is used to determine success in performance it is ranked third. Koshravi and Ashari (2011) through the study of accomplishment measurement together with Chan and Chan (2004), further extrapolates that quality is a domineering measure of performance of Projects as it comprises the warranty of project serving to its established intents. Performance of project thus is based on investment, economic stability, public appreciation and acceptance, even though Ikijemba and Hillegersberg (2017), narratives bases large projects performance through time in addition to cost.

Tracking intended achievement of desired outcomes of a project there must be an interconnectedness of its intended objectives, this can only be presented by a logical framework. United States Agency for International Development designed logical framework tool to assist in management, planning in addition to evaluation of its development interventions (Coleman, 1987). According to Nyonje, Kyalo and Mulwa (2012), Logical framework is depicted as a set of interlocking concepts when expended collectively, provides project initiators to identify the rational connections relating to means in addition to ends besides operating like a four by four matrix. Logical framework has now been employed in a variety of modified forms by numerous agencies in development as a valuable tool of management. According to Nyonje *et al;* (2012), an intervention or activity is described by the narrative summary that subsequently consents inputs identification leading to formulation of outputs. Through formulation of outputs, purpose is accomplished thus forming the integral part of realising the eventual project goal.

A specific verification means is used to subject each of the four stages of the logical framework. In order for the narrative summary to run its course and achieve its aim, assumptions are factors assumed to have taken place. The ways in which one may measure what possibly will happen as fine as what in reality materialises is illustrated by the two columns in the middle of matrix. The means by which one can verify whether a given activity actually led to an output is through checking on objective verifiable indicators. The column that depicts the means of verification exemplifies the precise method on how to measure the verification. The summary narrative facilitates in defining activities, by allowing a supervisor or implementer to foresee the output of certain actions, how they would lead to achievement of a precise commitment and the ways in which that commitment possibly will play a role to achievement of wider goal.

Table 2.1: Logical Framework Matrix

Project Description	Objective Verifiable Indicator	Means to verify	Assumptions
Goal	Quantitative way of measuring or Qualitative way of judging whether these broad objectives are achieved.	Where to obtain the information. Technique employed.	Underlying assumptions Association between goal and purpose.
Purpose/Objective	Final status of the project.	Where to obtain the information. Technique employed.	Underlying assumptions Association between goal and purpose.
Output	Extents of outputs. Planned completion date.	Where to obtain the information. Technique employed.	Underlying assumptions Association between goal and purpose.
Input	Necessary resources. Cost. Planned starting date.	Where to obtain the information. Technique employed.	Underlying assumptions Association between goal and purpose

Source: Nyonje, Kyalo and Mulwa (2012)

2.3 Legal Frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects

Principal goal of International Labour Organization is to establish opportunities for each individual, not leaving out the ones living with disabilities, to obtain valuable and reliable jobs, guided by the principals of freedom, equity, security and humanity dignity. The International Labour Organization is focused towards reaching its goals of reliable jobs through coming up with

standards, advocacy knowledge building as well as technical cooperation services and coming up together through partnering with other agencies. In Kenya there is a flagship program for decent work which lays down the guideline for delivery of the International labour organization accomplishment. The technical cooperation within that flagship program is tailored for disability and is christened to facilitating decent work for individuals with disabilities through a disability inclusion support service dubbed project INCLUDE in the prevailing International Labour Organization in Kenya.

The Kenya government has embraced several laws and regulations designed to serve the interests of the people living with disabilities, partake reliable work as well as access towards basic needs. 1969 constitution of Kenya is one of the key legislation that discourages unfairness of the individuals with disabilities though the constitution does not address unfairness based on disability but reasonably grounded on prejudiced conduct of citizens. In 2010 constitution discrimination is neither fortified but prohibited toward a great extent. Apart from this, the Act addressing individuals with disabilities which was enacted in 2003 includes all laws encompassing rehabilitation rights as well as opportunities at equal measure for the individuals living with disabilities.

Subsequently, there exist other key legislations that addresses the plights of disabled people, an act on the National Security in chapter 258 in the Kenyan Laws address the benefit for worker incapacitated while at work even when they have not achieved the established retirement age. NSSF Act 1995, which was later amended in year 2001 as well provides a provision to ease pressure attributed with accrued deformities, the subject consisted of the provisions which indicates that physical besides mental disabilities need as not to be viewed as progressing incapacity when working. In the same dimension, in chapter 236 of an Act on worker man's compensation, the laws in Kenya indicates a recognition of disability but in cases of becoming disabled when at work. In the free primary education scheme established in 2003 that forms the basis for reaching the universal primary education, it as well does not discriminate anyone on the basis of their physical stature or health condition.

The 2003-2007 strategy to recover the economy was another legal framework that derived road map towards attaining the vision 2030; this strategy acted as a guideline for long term development

as well as mechanisms focused at aiding quick growth of the economy and tackling property. In the structure of the vision 2030, the Republic of Kenya plans to become a global competitor around improving the quality of the lives of her people. In the Sessional paper no. 10 of 2012 the Vision 2030 is presented as a guideline for the national policy economics which recognizes and attributes to long term development work-plan for Kenya.

2.4 Normative action and performance of biosocial Projects

One of the indicators of normative action in this body of knowledge is social influence, and within it there are several pointers that inform the social influence, among them are conformity, obedience and compliance. Conformity as espoused by Cialdini *et al;* (2011) is further broken down into two phenomena, that is information and normative, the two sets are inextricably intertwined to give conformity a strong bearing. According to Nyonje *et al;* (2012), a pointer in monitoring and evaluation framework is a sign showing the progress of a situation and when tracked systematically over time it indicates progress or no progress.

The other two sets of social influence that will be studied in this body of knowledge to be precise is obedience and compliance which conversely can be attributed with the example of colonialist ventures, and through such perceptions and influence England as an Island nation was capable of fortifying and building an empire of global scale. Conformity is the kind of social influence that occurs when individuals or groups change their attitudes, behaviors or beliefs to match or imitate those of real or imagined people or circumstances (Cialdini *et al;* 2011). According to Halperin *et al;* (2011), convictions concerning the proficiency of groupings to adjust their conduct, have been unearthed to have an effect on emotions and attitudes directed at groups.

Another key indicator under normative action in this body of knowledge is Culture; Culture is the system by which people interact, as well as in what manner they validate interactions across values, beliefs, in addition to norms that forms a strong foundation on where groups and individuals derives social strengths, social identity and cohesion in the contemporary society. Gakuu *et al;* (2016), espouses that someone's knowledge about the surrounding world emanates from the beliefs from their cultural background despite the fact that not the whole thing that is controlled by culture is acceptable. It informs on the way of living and belief system that work cohesively with social influence which a time stretches or influences the social cultural issues in the coexistent

setting. As an outcome, and in line with Aronson *et al.*, (2005), it can be learnt that since it is not able to provide a distinct grouping of human led activities but conceals a complete breadth of social undertakings, culture is not a normative expression but a descriptive expression.

Developing a human from a cultural point of view addresses mainly how individuals lead their lives. As a result, it determines how society live together and allow human freedom of beliefs, thought and expression that subsequently forms the society cultural freedom index that emanates from social cultural development (Barlow *et al.*,2012). Factors which determine social integration may comprise of education as reported by Palo, Faini and Venturini, (2006) as well as marriages amongst different communities (Furtado, 2006). Social fragmentation has been treated as acting a key role in hindering the growth of the economy by Knack and Keefer (2002), however other scholars such as Alesina and Drazen (1991) and Alesina and Spalaore (1997) from a theoretical stand point they point social-cultural fragmentation as having an indirect connection in the economic growth as well as the output per capita.

Through keen analysis of social identity Van Zomeren *et al.*; (2008) reports that, practitioners around the social psychology discipline have of late focused on uncovering the mechanisms driving the collective action. Kondkher, (2014) on the other pointer addresses studies which have been carried out on social transformation and looks into a wider perspective of both institutional as well as cultural changes which could have taken place in history. Concurring to Jim Denison (Aug, 2018) in his article dubbed ‘suffering and hope transforming faith of the late John McCain’ he talked about a verse in the holy bible in the book of Roman 5:3-4 that pronounces on rejoicing in the misery knowing that misery produces persistence in addition persistence produces character which in the long run produces hope. Trying to decipher the same statement that was scribbled by St. Paul more than 2000 years, it is easier to connect that there is a close relationship between hope, character and suffering at any given situation and thus the same was not farfetched in this body of knowledge as its core intent was to address biosocial factors through persuasion of hope and compliance on a set of beliefs that shapes character.

Research on social movement on dual pathways presents one pathway as a concern for calculating cost as well as benefits of taking part while the remaining pathway being concerned with collective identification process. Both the two pathways however, appears to be working independently of

each other (Casey *et al*; 2002). Subsequently, Giedd *et al*; (2001) also looks into a dual pathways model as a manifestation of independent as well as neurobiological unique cognitive that is inhibitory as well as more general. Goetz and Jenkins, (2002) present's social empowerment as a way of coming up with an impression of self-sufficiency as well as conviction in oneself in addition to carrying out function both individually as well as collectively.

2.5 Political Environment and Performance of Biosocial Project.

Ostensibly, one of the noted risks of public participation initiatives is lack of genuineness from top management in decision making for fear of politicizing or questioning of the projects affairs during the running of projects. Political environment of a project according to Neshkova and Guo (2011) is the relationship that exists between elected leaders and non-elected officials including government officers and public ran projects. Environmental variables influencing a project can be categorized as political variables, legal variables, institutional variables, cultural variables, sociological variables, technological variables as well as economic and physical infrastructure variables (Walker, 1989). Engaging public in the administration of project is perceived central and crucial where a large number of participants are taking part from distinct profession but merge together to make a choice to benefit every individual in the project (Brenda, 2001). Metzger *et al.*, (2012), has however a contradicting opinion where view on involvement of the public in the management of a project that hold that many professionals may be brought on board from NGOs, Agencies of government, volunteers and key community gate keepers in addition to opinion leaders. This is so as to neutralize leadership tensions and pressures attributed with personal issues and wrong judgements that may cause stagnation in any project progress.

The associations in terms of power, ethics, politics within organizations, different views of things as well as influence tactics are incorporated in the modern talks around the concept of project management. Organizational politics can be presented as an art where competition emerge among individual whilst accomplishing for divergent objectives all they can within the surroundings of an endeavor (Thompson & Ingraham, 1996). There exists quite a number of frameworks in which illustrations regarding the administration systems of politics which occur frequently (Sobel, 1993). This can be shown for example where public projects as they are naturally designed they are heavily associated with politics and engrossed in the government systems of running affairs. In the

studies by Peterson (1990), a spillover effect has been identified to be linked to skills in politics, attitudes as well as behaviors from one ground to another.

Many people who suffer with disability in the Republic of Kenya live in poverty, apart from that they also confront difficulties in getting access to education facilities, opportunities in employment, among other social amenities. According to WHO (2003), the world population is said to be comprised of ten percent of people living with disabilities, the notion if further broken down into the Kenyan context would then mean ten percent of today's Kenyan population of roughly 50 million four million people then are living with disabilities. Projects addressing the plights of people living with disability faces myriad of challenges that range from personal to private, internal and external. With such challenges these projects are in dire need of sober thinking and strong decision making attributes due to their delicate nature of the target beneficiaries.

2.6 Political Environment, Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects

Poverty besides lack of exposure has resulted to low participation in meaningful development. Individuals in the African continent given their deprived backgrounds are usually not quick in responding positively towards geopolitics at the global level. A management consultant at a global level as well as market research entity carried out a PESTEL analysis in the Kenyan context in order to find out how various variables at a macro level of the country on distinct industries found out timely and constructive knowledge are significant components in putting together projects and premeditated choices (Lucintel, 2013). Mamdani (2007), reports that politics in projects are tailored to be primarily negative endeavors and perceived that if one is exclaimed to be political this can be considered paramount as a social benediction or as an insult. According to Flint (2006), manipulative gestures in a project are said to be self-benefiting events that are negatively perceived on many cases to benefit a few at the expense of the project's objective.

External environment of a project endures social cultural, economic and geo-politics factors that still inhibit project success. Those factors are renowned as global threats that include terrorism, factionalism, racism and radicalism. According to Flint (2006), the cultural differentiation politics are more lethal than racial segregation, in his interview in 2018 in USA the president of Kenya dubbed the notion of handling global terrorism as a collective responsibility since it is profoundly well-established within social cultural and political establishments social systems. For instance,

the national politics targeting individuals or perpetrated to individuals have got a high stake to affect the success of any given project. Taking an example of the black folks in a scenario of South Africa, a country endowed with immense resources but the surrounding conditions of segregation, apartheid and xenophobia are not conducive to strike a cohesive environment that would support projects initiations and management.

2.7 Normative Action, Legal Frameworks and Performance of Biosocial Projects.

Kenya embarked on decentralized systems of governance which involved a double tier governance framework in 2013, the first was the National while the second was the county government. Devolution involved taking power and economic resources to the citizens at the grass root level in the counties as provided for in the 2010 constitution (GoK, 2012). NCIDP (2014) reports that disability policies and laws are enforced continuously and resources set aside to facilitate the access as well as inclusion may be redeployed to some other projects subject to corruption and ineptitude of project implementers.

Individuals who live with disabilities have their rights of which in the Kenyan context these rights have been presented under the act of 2003 as well as in the constitution of Kenya promulgated in the year 2010. The major agencies who took part to advance the individuals rights for persons living with disabilities are Kenya National Human Rights Commission among other organizations. This is the organization with the authority and mandate to research, give a report and implement programs for individuals with disability and champion for their rights. Another participant is the National Council for Persons with disabilities; this organization is obligated to ensure performance of the convention of the rights of this group of individuals in the country. Another player which addresses the rights and welfare of these individuals living with disabilities is the education ministry which ensures that school going children who are physically or mentally challenged are admitted in the mainstream learning institutions. Other players may include the Kenya Institute of Special Education, the International Labor Convention, the United Nations Convention among others.

From the political patronage point of view, project designed to improve the welfare of individuals with disabilities in the Republic of Kenya face innumerable challenges where the most debilitating is the task constrain. This challenge when associated to project performance is perceived to be a

key concept applied for variables influencing the commencing as well as end periods of an activity (Nyonje *et al*; 2012). There are generally three forms of constraints as expounded by the project management institute; the first one is soft constraints, second one is hard constraints while the third is the constraints which bring flexibility to some extent.

2.8 Theoretical Framework

This study concentrated on examining the legal frameworks, normative action, political environment as well as performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. All studies as espoused by Singleton (1998) ought to be premised on a distinct theory, with such understanding this research was anchored on seven key theories which strived to stitch together the analysis of the five key variables under interrogation, one theory combining the five variables and one theory under the project performance as a dependent variable so as to offer a comprehensive and continuous stream of knowledge that unfold challenges and opportunities people living with disabilities are faced with in informal settlements.

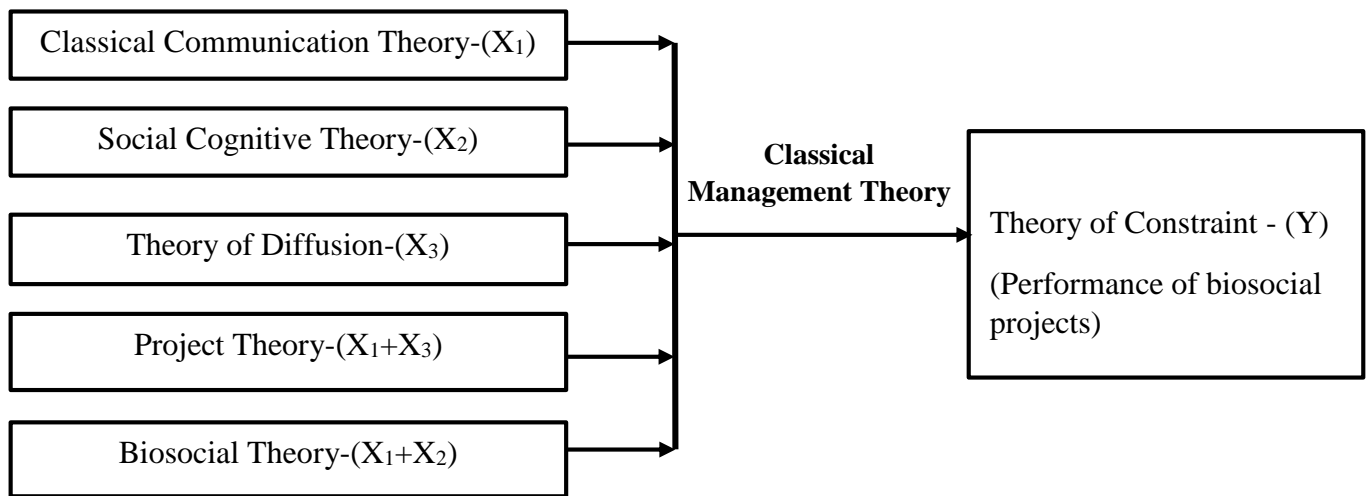


Figure 2.2: Theoretical Framework (Source Author)

2.8.1 Classical Management Theory

This theory will support the predictive variables of this study with an aim of constructing a coherent flow of knowledge deduced from the five variables with an aim of harmonizing differing perspective into a common understanding. Classical management theory will be the foundation

under which the five objectives of this body of knowledge will be summed up. It is notable that although management has been practiced since time immemorial, it is only during the industrial revolution that scientific methodology was applied in the generation of management knowledge (Kidombo *et al*; 2013). The principles of management suggested by practicing managers such as Fredrick Taylor and Henri Fayol have formed the basis on which the modern management lies. The approach was broken down into scientific management and classical organizational theory propounded by Frederick Taylor (1856-1920) and Henri Fayol (1841-1925) respectively. Scientific management is concerned with management of work and with the workers while as classical management theory is concerned with managing the entire organization where organizing, planning, leading besides controlling are described as imperative managerial concepts.

2.8.2 Classical Communication Theory

The classical communication theory supported the first predictive variable legal frameworks within this body of knowledge, knowing very well communication is significant to a project performance. The theory was further broken down into three categories, which are the theories of communication from a classical dimension, as well as human relations theory and the theory of open system for communication. The philosophers behind the theory relation to communication from a scholarly viewpoint, propounded noteworthy concepts in relation to the manner in which communication process ought to work (Scott, 1995) from a scientific management analysis, existence of communication facilitates the leader`s authority and oversee for the organization through vertical and formal standpoints. Kidombo, Gakuu and Keiyoro (2013) have brought forward an insight which propose that in communication there should be formality, hierarchy as well as planned arrangements and that the goal should be to ensure work done besides increasing the efficiency.

Classical communication theory can be analyzed from three points of view. The first one is the classical theory of communication which is perceived to be a vertical top-down single sided and connected to the task. In relation to this view, communication encompasses issuing directions by the principal to teachers and then from teachers back to the principal on the progress of the work, (DiMaggio *et al*; 1991). The second dimension is the human relations theory of communication which stems from the studies of Hawthorne in the year 1930s. In this regards there were trials

made to understand the mismatch as well as gaps that existed on a frequent basis between the tests sent and the ones received in the formal setting of project performance and legal framework. According to Orlinkowski (1994), the dimension is the open system of communication which defines communication as the process through which messages and meaning are exchanged between project and its surroundings as well as between its networks of subsystems not related to others.

2.8.3 Social Cognitive Theory

This theory supports the second variable normative action where it takes cognizant of the fact that individuals are not either autonomous agents or mechanical facilitators of animating surrounding influences. But, they normally contribute causally towards their own motivation. The theory is critical towards the concept of evolving, interactive energy (Bandura, 1986). According to Wood & Bandura (1986), an account of predictors of individual human reaction should comprise of self-generated impact as a contribution variable.

This body of knowledge mainly focuses on the measures in which individual action applies with the causal and effect framework in project performance. When looking into how human agency operate under this cause and effect framework, the theory of social cognitive holds a central role towards cognitive imagined as well as self-reflective and regulatory processes. The form in which individuals carry out their functions, has been presented in not less than three diverse forms as either autonomous agency, emergent interactive agency and mechanical agency. Conversely Leeman *et al*; (2007) presents a view that individuals act as entirely independent agents whose actions do not relate to other agents with at least some serious advocates.

2.8.4 Theory of Diffusion

The Theory of diffusion, has been presented in the research work by Rogers' on the variation of innovations on the performance of projects. In this research, theory will be key to provide critical knowledge on the third predictive variable political environment and performance of biosocial projects in Nairobi county informal settlements. The theory's concept of compatibility is attributed by innovation, complexity, relative advantage, observability in addition to trialability (Rogers 2003). The theory has remained widely applied in performance science, both at individual studies

(Vollink *et al*; 2002) and in determinant frameworks (Gurses *et al*; 2010), to assess the features of the performance outcomes.

In addition, the diffusion theory provides the need for intermediary players to perform project functions besides successfully adopting in the environment of execution, this is as espoused by (Rodgers, 2003). Theory of diffusion has been presented as a single theory which has a high influence in this larger field of knowledge (Estabrooks *et al*; 2008), it has offered a collection of ideas where this research is premised.

2.8.5 Theory of project

In this research, theory of project was applied to offer support to the fourth objective and variable of this study. It is made known that the grasp of project is anchored on three theories, that is the dispatching model theory, which holds that tasks which have been arranged can be carried out by notifying the commencement date, (Koskela and Howell 2002). Another theory is the theory of management as a planning model which presents management especially at functioning point to involve the coming up with performance strategies and revising these strategies to achieve the desired goals (Grol *et al*; 2004). The third theory is the thermostat model theory which control management functions and comprises of codes of performance standards, measurement as well as the deviations between measurements and standards used.

The works of different scholars from the basis of theories point of view such as Nutley *et al*. (2007), Durlak *et al*. (2008), Estabrook *et al*; (2006), Greenhalh (2002) and Wardop *et al*; (1992) can be presented in summary to offer clarification for the significant traits of methods used in managing projects which significantly vary from the context of project management. The theory of project is presented in a perception which is transformative with regards to operations where it has supported the informal settlements (Ballard, 1999). According to Kidombo, Gakuu and Keiyoro (2013), Project from a transformation dimension, it can be theorized as a framework for converting inputs into outputs and therefore different principles towards managing projects.

2.8.6 Biosocial Theory

In this study, biosocial theory has supported mediating variable normative action on the influence of relationship between predictive variable legal frameworks and dependent variable biosocial projects performance. Biosocial theory was premised in behavioural cognitive processes in

addition to disabilities matters as illustrated by social science, mental illnesses and personality disorders as biologically established personality behaviours responding to stimuli of environment (Cloninger,1985). Thus biosocial theory is a collective expression for psychological theories that examine causes of psychological phenomena in biological factors and the social environment. Several of these theories lie close to the field of evolutionary psychology, asserting that their particular phenomenon has naturally evolved to fill a function in social behavior.

A subset of biosocial theory is dedicated to the function and workings of emotion. There are separate theories on personality, emotion elicitation and what effect emotions have on behavior and decision-making. Of particular interest is Linehan's biosocial theory of emotional dysregulation. As per the Linehan (2014), though its targeted at clinical therapy and psychological disorders, it makes some assumptions and claims that are interesting from an artificial intelligence perspective for people with disabilities.

2.8.7 Theory of Constraint

Theory of Constraints infers governing a system according to its constraints and thus it was critical in supporting the outcome variable of this research with indicators that points at cost, quality and time construed to be the project critical constraint. Gakuu *et al;*(2016) presents a project as a chain of events or activities which faces durational constraint. Bestowing to Ahlemann *et al;* (2012), holds that projects are articulated to specific goals hence they rely heavily on the application of underlying theories.

The theory of constraints goes beyond its confines to address not only its prescriptive solution but also applications. The prescriptive solutions of this theory are applied to different spheres of industries as reported by Balder & Mabin (1998). Since theory of constraints has an impact on the way projects are managed by addressing the constraints that project managers face, it was necessary to incorporate it in this study (Balder & Mabin, 2003). This theory presents a constrain that has the ability of curtailing a given system from realizing higher performance in relation to its set goals (Gupta & Boyd, 2008). The theory is mainly applied in the management of projects so as to facilitate approach to the critical matters which may cause project delays or failures (Pittman, 1994), thus this is the major reason for it to be considered a supporting pillar of performance within projects.

2.9 Conceptual framework

Conceptual framework in this study provided guidance on the variables correlation.

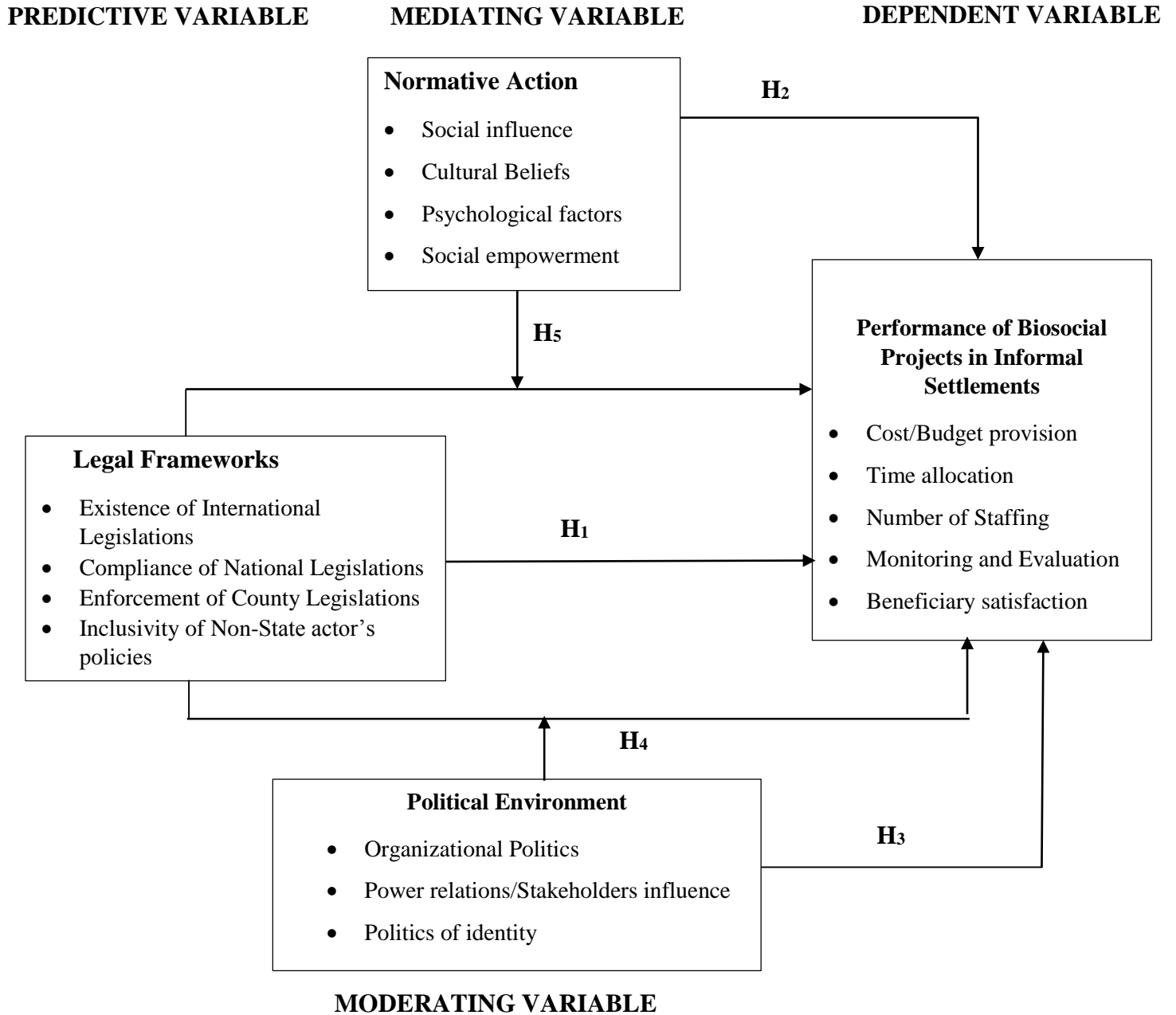


Figure 2.3: Conceptual framework

2.10 Literature Review Summary

Various empirical reviews of variables under interrogation and the theories that supported the variables with great emphasis on legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements were expounded herein. A scientific approach demonstrated the empirical warrants of this study. Its findings showed the match or fit between the dependent variable performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements and the predictive variable legal frameworks.

Organizations are poised to be social entities besides being goal oriented, well designed as well as intentionally designed harmonized systems of activities that are linked to the external environment (Daft 2004). The five theories bound and stitched this body of knowledge to provide a strong citadel that postulated an evidence based learning and studying within the confines of projects addressing the plight of people living with disabilities. Classical communication theory was used to support the first objective on legal frameworks while social cognitive theory was used to support the second objective which is mediating variable dubbed normative action and performance of biosocial Projects. The third objective which is the moderating variable political environment was supported by theory of diffusion while the fourth and fifth objectives that played a nexus role on mediating and moderating variables was anchored on theory of project and biosocial theory respectively. While classical management theory provided a summary of all the five theories in order to bring out a consolidated relationship to the dependent variable performance of biosocial projects. In this case the dependent variable of this body of knowledge was premised on constraint theory since the indicators under it point towards budget, time, cost and quality which are the key constraints that face projects.

With vast background knowledge on cultural and contemporary issues affecting our society this research strived to untangle legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects profound and prevalent intents to foster social change and building cohesive societies. The vast variance on race and culture premised on political leadership effect was further deciphered at the data collection and analysis to build on a new knowledge and identifying new gaps that can further be investigated under legal frameworks. Further studies on the role of sustainable development goals, the president's big four agenda, Constitution 2010,

vision 2030 enablers and pointers of development addressing poverty and discrimination on biosocial community ought to be extrapolated beyond.

2.11 Research Gap Table

Table 2.2 below presents the summary of the research gaps

Table 2.4: Research gaps summary

Author	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Gap in the knowledge	Current study focus
1. Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial Projects					
Kidombo. Gakuu and Keiyoro, (2013)	Basic concepts of project planning and Management	Study and Practical reference study	Resistance to change is a main interference in projects performance, whereas some of the causes are related to individual perceptions such as fear of the unknown and organizations barriers such as job inertia and threats to existing balance of power.	The difference between resources and production is the process of Management. The importance of resistance to change is that it facilitates the discovery of one's character such as personality and dimensions of the work place to which such resistance is closely associated to.	Theories, concepts and practice in project planning and Management
Eunice Ndirangu, Ronnie Midigo, (2018).	The study investigated the social experiences of caregivers of children living with disability experiences of the urban poor living in Mukuru Slums,	In the study, descriptive cross sectional study design and a qualitative phenomenological method of obtaining data were used.	The study established that caregivers of children living with disabilities face challenges in acceptance, lack of public awareness, burden of caregiving, stigma, embarrassments, and inadequate social services as well as socio-psychological challenges.	The study therefore recommends programs aimed at addressing such challenges as a necessary public health initiative.	Prejudice, Stigma, Stereotype

Author	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Gap in the knowledge	Current study focus
2. Normative action on performance of biosocial projects					
Nyonje, Kyalo and Mulwa, (2012).	M&E of Development Projects and Programmes	Contemporary theories, Models and Practices	Success of any project is heightened by constant monitoring and evaluation	Assumption that most projects are established without inbuilt Monitoring and Evaluation mechanisms in their initial stages	Overview of Project Management cycle
Robert Cialdini <i>et al;</i> (2011).	Decision-making out of “shortcuts” created in the brain for easy task execution	Grounded in Solid research to inform on the six finding areas	Was tailored to six critical measures of getting individuals just to say yes: consistency reciprocity besides commitment, social proof, authority, liking in addition to scarcity.	Through coming up with a more complex world human beings built their own deficiency	Social Influence
3. Political environment on Performance of biosocial Project					
Eran Vigoda-Gadot University of Haifa, (2006).	Organizational Politics	The research made use of multiple regression analysis in establishing the impact of the predictive variables	There was a view that politics were related and this impacted on democratic values	The significance of employees and managers was portrayed as they contribute majorly to towards information on internal politics of a project	Organizational politics and Ethics and project performance
4. Political environment as a moderating factor between Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects					
Gakuu, Kidombo and Keiyoro, (2016).	Fundamentals of methods of research.	Knowledge organized in chapters to provide a flow and exploration of various study variables.	Research is the surest way to challenge decisions that are based on theory, ideology, prejudice, dogma or convenience	Making sense of scientific data, researchers need instructions on ways to effectively collect and organize data.	Concepts, Practice and Application
Ali A. Mazrui, March, (2015)	Race versus Culture in Politics	Shakespearean scale of values. Derived from the question	The problem of the culture line, moving for the old way attributes to	In the European racism there was use of civilization though	Cultural and Contemporary issues.

Author	Study Focus	Methodology	Findings	Gap in the knowledge	Current study focus
		whether the twenty-first century poses, the shift of focus.	the new challenges of clash.	it did not display its real meaning.	
5. Normative action as a mediating attribute amid Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects					
Dr. Samuel Kabue, 29 October, 2015,	Accessibility and Disability Inclusion in Urban Development Basic Services	In preparing this presentation, the author was practical in finding out the situation on the ground and in doing so, he asked a few persons with disabilities in Nairobi to share with him their accessibility experiences.	This presentation briefly explored the user-friendliness challenges facing persons with disabilities in Nairobi, and the role of civil society in particular Disabled People Organizations (DPOs) working in informal settlements.	Public transport, which most people with disabilities rely on in Nairobi to go to work, school, or run their errands from one point to another remains difficult to access. The visually impaired observed that they find it difficult to identify designated street crossing points, knowing when it was safe to cross and crossing within the allotted time where there are traffic lights.	Legal frameworks, Political environment
<u>Cristina Neagu</u> , June 10th, 2014	Why Project Team Composition and Resource Management Changes Affect Performance	When a member leaves the project or is added mid-project to the team, that team's composition changes. Consequently, the team performance increases or decreases.	Team underperformance is likely to be caused by a mix of factors, unique to each team.	To understand group dynamics, Bruce Tuckman (1965) proposed four stages of team development: forming, storming, norming, and performing.	Effect of Project Team Composition Staffing, Budgeting

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

Framework of research, population targeted, procedure to select sample, methods to obtain data, apparatus to be used, among others are well discussed in chapter three. Research methodology command adopted stipulates direction for investigation of identified research questions took in this body of knowledge, this is in line with industrial research institute (2010) which postulates that it assists scholars in determining possible answers to given research questions in a systematic manner. Philosophically this body of knowledge anchors itself around observation that individuals are mainly associated with comprehending with their surroundings and to appreciate the structure of the phenomena in its wellbeing.

3.2 Research Paradigm

A paradigm can be viewed as a means of analyzing the world around human beings, it has assumptions which guide and put on the right track the right thinking and action premised and informed on four schools of thoughts: positivism, constructivism, emancipatory and pragmatism alternatively referred to as realism, (Gakuu *et al*; 2016). This body of knowledge will be informed by a hypothesized notion of Creswell (2012). Based on Gakuu *et al*; (2016) and Creswell (2012) philosophical reasoning, this study then will be anchored on pragmatism paradigm since in addition pragmatism paradigm accommodates both the constructivist and positivist philosophies.

The choice of pragmatism paradigm in this study was informed by the ontological, epistemological, axiological and methodological underpinnings of pragmatism in acknowledgement of the other paradigms. According to Alan (2009), the formation of a paradigm indicates that a researcher is guided by the epistemological, ontological, axiological and methodological focus. Johnson and Anthony (2004), while arguing on mixed methods research as the research approach, designate that the best befitting for mixed methods research approach is pragmatism paradigm. Pragmatism through the lenses of ontology, advances the middle ground preferred in mixed methods approach while keeping equilibrium among the set environment in the

comprehension of actuality backed by positivism paradigm in quantitative designs besides skewed nature of reality generated by constructivism in addition to emancipatory paradigms in designs which are qualitative. In this study, qualitative and quantitative attributes of the performance of biosocial projects collectively will be examined compelling the need for pragmatism.

From an axiological perspective, for this body of knowledge the best suitable for mixed method approach in research is pragmatism in that pragmatism paradigm uphold equilibrium amid quantitative research since it is value free beside no bias from researcher in addition to qualitative research that is potentially worth equipped. The mentioned argument from an axiological perspective is equally supported by Johnson and Anthony (2004). Methodological focus according to Gakuu *et al;*(2016) is a process that comprise documented procedures, definitions and explanations of techniques used to gather, amass, examine in addition to depict information as share of a process in research, thus from the methodology focus the research in addition to researcher will be detached in the attributes of quantitative nature of the study that would have been limited by paradigms of emancipatory and constructivism.

On the same vein, the researcher indulged with the research in collection and qualitative data analysis which would have stood constrained by positivism or either post-positivism paradigms. On one hand featuring in this research, values will not be totally overlooked nor will they categorically direct the study since in so doing quantitative bearings will be compromised in performance measurement since positivism and post-positivism paradigms are value free, besides if they were used, attributes of qualitative attributes of the study would be forfeited. Had the study been directed by constructivism or emancipatory paradigms on the other hand, attributes of quantitative features desired in this study leading to inferential analysis would have not been successfully realized.

In this body of knowledge, mixed methods research postulated an insight of the intricate phenomena of biosocial project in informal settlements which may perhaps could not be interrogated by employing single focus, (Creswell and Plano, 2011). Gakuu *et al;*(2016), postulates that quantitative and qualitative approach involves assimilation of mixed data via a process that is transformative. The constructivist paradigm tends to rely on the views of the participants about the state being studied thus, the use of a mixture of both the constructivist and positivist approaches

led to the choice of pragmatism paradigm, on the same breath positivists fail to recognize the amalgamation of views from others and recommend the use of inferential statistics to test hypothesis in the explanation of the statistical outcomes about the primary test.

3.2.1 Research Design

Research design can be interpreted like a general layout which puts together varied factors in a given study coherently and in a logical framework (Gakuu *et al.*, (2016). This study employed a descriptive survey design as well as correlational research design. Under this design strategy, data will be obtained from the field with no change of the surroundings in order to portray traits relation to the population under study. According to Shield and Rangarjan (2013), traits of an occurrence or population examined are illustrated by descriptive survey.

The study will use mixed mode research approach as the primary research approach, as an outcome of using mixed mode research style, quantitative and qualitative data analysis will be conducted concurrently. Sekaran (2003) postulates that research methods for business signify that mixed mode approach can be categorized into mixed models as well as mixed methods. Under mixed models approach, descriptive data analysis is embarked on independently followed by inferential data analysis. Under mixed methods methodology, co-jointly descriptive and inferential data analysis is executed concurrently through a cross-sectional integrated conduct. Conversely, the choice of mixed methods approach was followed since descriptive, inferential in addition to qualitative analysis was executed in regard to the five objectives of this body of knowledge.

3.3 Population Target

Population focus of this scholarly work were beneficiaries, stakeholders and staff working with projects targeting people with disabilities within Nairobi county informal settlements. This study targeted three key personnel working in the same biosocial projects who will be a key staff, a direct beneficiary living with disability and a stakeholder either state or non-state actor. Population is an all-inclusive set of pertinent components of data or analysis and it may be either predetermined or unlimited where results of the study are envisioned to take effect (Gakuu *et al.*). Estimation of population parameters according to Mugenda and Mugenda (2008) help in drawing generalization and thus the quality of this occurrence of research not only will stand or fall by suitability of

methodology in addition to configuration other than also by the appropriateness of the population strategy of sampling which will be embraced.

3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Procedures

The scholarly targets are big, distinct as well as spread upon sizeable geographical expanse. Thus getting in touch with the entire target participants in a study is a herculean task that would consume much time, besides being expensive. With such learning demands, that is the sole reason researchers often select a sample to study, (Gakuu *et al*; 2016). Sample size signifies the observed numbers picked from concept for sample formulation whereas sampling procedure relate to the procedure that is used in picking the sample components, (Kothari, 2010). Inquiries of Sampling in this study arose directly out of projects working with people with disabilities in Nairobi county which is the context of this research.

3.4.1 Sampling Procedures

Procedures of sampling implies the course of action of selecting a collection through which sample will be obtained. Despite the fact that there are myriad sampling techniques, purposive sampling technique was expended in this study. Selection of this sampling technique remain premised upon the fact that variables are diverse and covers large and complex community setting that is the informal settlement in consideration of the devolved units which are the Sub counties, wards and villages.

Purposive sampling technique was expected to support this research by selecting projects from a list of all biosocial projects in Nairobi county. This was done by employing triple sampling clusters bequeathing respondents from biosocial projects added dependable evenly balanced possibilities of staying chosen in a stepwise procedure beginning by selecting biosocial projects as cluster number one, then selecting one staff and one beneficiary who must be a person living with disability as the second cluster and finally selection of state and non-state actors working closely with the biosocial projects as the third cluster, for stakeholders the researcher requested biosocial projects to share out stakeholders register so as to pick from there a Government and non-government partners who will be dispensed interview and observation guide respectively as part of key informant interview.

3.4.2 Sample Size

In order to examine relationships between biosocial projects this Thesis obtained the modicum accurately represented sample size of the targeted population. Mugenda (2008), proposes that research involving correlation analysis needs a sample size of at least thirty respondents, on the other hand, a study which is experimental and causal-comparative in nature call for a sample size that is at least fifteen respondents, in addition finally, a survey study requires no smaller number than 100 respondents. Gakuu, Kidombo and Keiyoro formula signified by the size of population in addition to agreeable margin error of 0.25 as indicated in the following formula was expended to obtain the size of sample of targeted biosocial projects in this study:

Gakuu *et al*; (2016) further postulates:

$$n = (z / e)^2$$

$$ME=z$$

Where:

ME = preferred margin error

n= sample size

z = is the z-score a numeral associating with degree of confidence one desire in the result. The most commonly expended and acknowledged confidence is 95%.

For 95% confidence, value of z confidence value is 1.96.

Hence,

$$n = (1.96/ 0.25)^2$$

$$= 61 \text{ Biosocial Projects}$$

From the above calculation the sample size for this study is sixty-one (61) biosocial projects and since 3 respondents were picked from each project the total sample for this research will be 183 respondents. The 183 respondents were as a result of picking 3 key respondents from each

biosocial project. The three key respondents are a person with disability, a staff working in the biosocial project and a key stakeholder working closely with biosocial projects. Sample size distribution is as mentioned on the Table 3.1 below.

Table 3.5: Sample size distribution by Sub counties

Sub county	PLWD Projects (Biosocial projects)	Staff working in the PLWD projects	PLWD (Beneficiary)	Stakeholders (Key Informants)
Starehe	8	8	8	8
Kamukunji	8	8	8	8
Kasarani	8	8	8	8
Makadara	8	8	8	8
Embakasi	8	8	8	8
Njiru	8	8	8	8
Dagoreti	8	8	8	8
Langata	5	5	5	5
Total	61	61	61	61

Grand total 183 Respondents

Source: Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2013 Sub-Counties

3.5 Research Instruments

This Thesis implored variety of research tools and employed distinguishing ways of designating and qualifying data, informed by this therefore, keen focus came into play when deciding the kind of instruments to be used. There are numerous tools for data collection, but the principal one that was used in this body of knowledge was interview guide, observation guide and questionnaires. Kumar (2005), postulates that questionnaires are aggregate lists of questions through which the answers are chronicled by respondents. Respondents in a questionnaire orate questions, translate what is anticipated in addition to writing down answers. Questionnaires, interview and observation guides were used to obtain data. In this study, data collected involved all answer of variables which included legal frameworks, normative action, political environment, mediating and moderating effect of normative action and political environment respectively on the predictive variable.

3.5.1 Self-dispensed Questionnaire

Questionnaire formulation procedure followed a model identical of the interview schedule. An appropriate questionnaire is constructed in a way the questions are interrelated besides awakening interest and motivating respondent to participate in the interview, thus question sequencing is particularly important, (Gakuu *et al*; 2016). Certain that there was no interviewer to give explanation or to establish difference of opinion, the self-dispensed questionnaire was well-defined around its undertaking.

Possible diverse answers were anticipated more fully from each question than for an interview. Questionnaire as per the Gakuu *et al*;2016, are perhaps the most abused and most used of the data collecting devices. The choice to pick on a questionnaire was informed by the mere fact that a questionnaire is a tool prepared besides being dispensed for the sole reason of capturing responds thus the questions happen to be verifiable besides being constructed to secure conditions or practices about certain information, of which the assumption was the respondents have the knowledge on its administration.

A questionnaire has been defined as a tool for acquiring answers of the questions through administering it to the respondent who subsequently fills it by themselves, (Donald and Delno 2006). The questionnaire is as shown in Appendix II of this body of knowledge.

3.5.2 Interview Guide for key Stakeholders State and Non-State Actors

An open ended interview guide was used to reach out to key informants from the biosocial projects in informal settlements. The interview guide was dispensed to the stakeholders working closely with the projects working for people with disabilities, the interviews were carried out to probe for in-depth information on the influence of legal frameworks, normative action, political environment in the performance of biosocial project that may not have been un-earthed by administering structured questionnaire that targeted staff and direct beneficiaries. Thus the data that was gathered through in-depth interviews was qualitative and therefore it was analyzed through non-parametric analysis. Data that was amassed qualitatively in the course of interviews together with the quantitative data gathered by use of questionnaires. Sections for discussions were synthesized in line with the design and paradigm that guided this research to make inferences of the relationships under investigation.

The interview guide is attached in Appendix three of this body of knowledge; furthermore, it has three sections: Interview guide first section addresses introduction that explains drive of this research to respondent and was also used to strike connection with respondent. In the second part of interview guide is on demographic facts which is capturing the level of respondent's education, number of years' respondents have worked in informal settlement and the respondent's source of income.

Interviews were expected to last for 20 minutes as they entailed questions that were used to measure the effectiveness of legal frameworks, normative action and political environment in project performance in informal settlements with a bias on people living with disabilities. Items in this section focused on the measure-ability, credibility, dependability precision and attainability of legal frameworks; the validity, reliability and simplicity of legal frameworks, normative action, political environment; and the extent to which the three variables impel performance of projects in informal settlements.

3.5.3 Observation Guide

The solitary data collection technique that nets entire event as it appears in its natural environment is observation besides being a data collection method that entail reading, listening, touching, smelling, observation guide when dispensed in scientific exploration incorporates monitoring behavioral and non-behavioral activities and conditions, (Gakuu *et al*; 2016). Nonverbal expressions were tapped by use of observation guide and this was helpful to the researcher. Conferring to Kawaluchi (2005), Observation provides a chance to analyze questionnaires concerns and issues deliberated in the course of interviews. In addition to picking information on the site of the biosocial projects and the level of professions of staff the tool was also dispensed to capture matters of funding and cultural attributes surrounding performance of biosocial projects. In this body of knowledge, the observation tool is ascribed at the fourth Appendix.

3.5.4 Piloting Tools

Piloting of the tools was considered prudent since it was demanding to estimate what percentage of questionnaire answers was to be considered adequate or satisfactory to make inferences. The project importance, questionnaire quality, recipients case selection, time designate of year in

addition to other many circumstances were noteworthy in shaping answers proportion. Alan, (2009) postulates that, research instruments quality determines outcome of study, from such postulations as per this study, research instruments were pilot tested to allow validity checking besides seeking expert opinion through discussion from a focus group perspective.

While testing reliability of instruments of research in Kasarani and Mathare constituencies, questionnaires were dispensed to 6 biosocial projects in informal settlements prior to the actual data collection exercise. Choice of two constituencies for piloting was informed by highest number of population in those two constituencies (Census, 2009), the number of biosocial projects (Kenya Bureau of Statistics,2013) and close proximity from the researcher point of view thus reducing on cost expense to undertake the exercise. However, the less the answer percentage, the less the confidence degree in suitability of collected data. Connelly (2008), proposes a 10% of the projected study sample size for piloting. However, objectivity of reporting was included in the research report since it is a requirement for answer proportion received to meet that benchmark.

3.5.5 Validity of research instruments

Improving and testing validity of results, questionnaires were dispensed in a test pre-test criterion to ascertain the accuracy and meaningfulness of inferences. Validity is reasonability and correctness of data in addition to results of analysis, besides suitability, usefulness, and relevance of evidence that is used to support the interpretations, (Kothari, 2010). Criterion related validity links to the capability of the instrument prediction of the outcome or approximate presence of some of the up-to-date condition.

In this study, construct validity checked how the questions were phrased to ensure that they convey the intended meaning with the understanding that validity is the meaningfulness and accuracy of inferences grounded on results of research. Interview guide validity was ensured through careful record keeping through voice recording during interviews and note taking. Further, the respondent validation was used whereby interviewees were invited to check and comment on the manuscripts. Peer briefing using supervisors and qualified colleagues in this field were used in assessing the authenticity of the data.

3.5.6 Research instruments Reliability

Consistency of a measurement through which a measuring instrument makes determination similar manner every moment is employed in the same circumstances in the similar discipline is reliability. This notion was supported too by (Hair and Tatham, 2006). Conversely reliability according to Cooper & Schindler, (2006) is ascertaining the accuracy of research benchmarks on the intended results. In this body of knowledge 0.7 split half reliability test confidence level was expended at 0.6 minimum limit.

3.6 Data Collection Procedures

Before initiating process of obtaining data, pursuance of permission from the University and the relevant authorities (NACOSTI) was pursued. Subsequently approvals were sought from National Council for People Living with Disabilities headquarters and also from selected biosocial projects in informal settlements before actual data collection. The process of obtaining data involved use of questionnaires that were dispensed to obtain qualitative and quantitative data.

3.7 Analysis of Data Techniques

Analysis of data is an important step and procedure in any given research and thus in this body of knowledge it was executed with determined precision and desired accuracy. Qualitative data analysis according to Bogdan and Biklen (2003) is operating with data, splitting them into easier units to work with besides organizing them, coding and synthesizing them in addition to patterns identification. Purpose for patterns searching was to clarify impelling relations from collected data. Analysis of qualitative data from observation and key informant interviews involved identifying theme, analyzing transcripts within that data in addition to congregating together themes from the manuscript.

Once the questionnaires were received they were coded besides being edited for consistency and completeness. The data was subsequently analyzed by using both inferential and descriptive statistics expending SPSS. According to Orodho (2003), this was expended to generate inferential and descriptive statistics whereby hypothesis occurred to be tested at level of significance of 0.05 in addition to confidence interval of 95%. This technique gave uncomplicated summations on

sample data and displays descriptions of quantitative nature in a convenient structure besides using it to determine the sample size using Gakuu, Kidombo and Keiyoro (2016), sample size calculation formular.

3.7.1 Correlation and regression models

Pearson’s product moment correlation coefficient r was expended to test the relationship among independent and dependent variables. Relationships with values of $r = 0.7$ and above were considered very strong and those with the value of between 0.5 and 0.69 were regarded as strong and those between 0.3 and 0.49 reasonably strong. Those relationships with a value of r below 0.29 were considered weak an indication that there is no relationship. The data finally was displayed using frequency distribution tables for easier understanding.

Table 3.2 Denotes variables and indicators of this study.

Table 3.6: Variables and Indicators

Variables	Indicator
Dependent Variable	
Project Performance (Y)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Budget provision • Time allocation • Number of Staffing • Monitoring and Evaluation • Beneficiary satisfaction
Independent Variable	
Legal frameworks (X ₁)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to International legislations • Compliance to National legislations • Inclusivity in the County legislations • Law enforcement by non-state actors
Mediating Variable	
Normative Action (X ₂)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Influence • Cultural Beliefs • Psychological factors • Social Empowerment
Moderating Variable	
Political Environment (X ₃)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Politics • Stakeholders influence • Politics of Identity

Correlation and regression models undermentioned directed the analysis of data:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 (X_1 + X_3) + \beta_5 (X_1 + X_2) + \epsilon$$

Whereby:

Y – Dependent Variable

Y= Performance of biosocial project in informal settlements

β_0 – Constant term in the model (Co-efficient of Intercept)

β_1 β_5 - Slope or Beta Coefficients (Regression Co-efficient)

X_1 X_5 – Predictor, Mediating and Moderating variables

X_1 = Legal frameworks

X_2 = Normative action (Mediating Variable)

X_3 = Political environment (Moderating Variable)

$X_4 = (X_1 + X_3)$ = Legal frameworks and Political environment

$X_5 = (X_1 + X_2)$ = Legal frameworks and Normative action

ϵ – Error Term in the Equation

3.7.2 Tests of Hypotheses

The researcher tabulated the conclusions of empirical studies as shown below.

Table 3.7: Hypotheses Statistical Tests

Objective	Hypothesis	Statistical Analysis	Model	Level of Acceptance/Rejection
1. To what influence do legal frameworks affect performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County?	Ha1: There is a significant relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.	Simple Linear Regression	$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \epsilon$	Reject H_0 if $p > 0.05$ Fail to reject H_0 if $P < 0.05$ Strength for relationship for r values will be
2 To examine the extent to which normative action influences performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County Kenya.	Ha2: There is a significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.	Simple Linear Regression	$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$	$-1 \leq r \leq +1$ For the strength of the relationships, r values were considered
3 To establish the extent to which political environment influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County Kenya.	Ha3: There is a significant relationship between political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.	Simple Linear Regression	$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$	whereby: $+ 0.10 < r < + 0.29$; weak correlation; $+ 0.30 < r < + 0.49$;

4 To ascertain the extent to which political environment moderate relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County Kenya.

Ha4: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements is moderated by political environment

Simple Linear Regression and Multiple Regression

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

moderate correlation;
 $+ 0.5 < r < + 1.0$; strong correlation.

In stepwise regression modelling, if the considered variable was omitted from the final regression model, H_0 was accepted. Where H_0 was rejected R^2 values were considered in determination of the strength of the relationship.

5 To determine the extent normative action mediates on the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County Kenya.

Ha.5: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements is mediated by normative action.

Simple Linear Regression and Multiple Regression

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

3.8 Ethical Issues

The rights of individuals premised on ethics principles are often necessary in advancing the knowledge and thus picking from such bearing it was of great importance to set a necessary conduct on respecting moral values and beliefs of all those who were engaged in one way or the other in formulation of this body of knowledge. Gakuu *et al;* (2016) alludes that, ethics may be taken as the acceptable behavior acknowledged within the society, guided by moral principles learnt through observing rights, dignity and welfare of human participation in research.

Ethical codes were developed in this body of knowledge to postulate guidance and establish principles that will address unforeseen ethical dilemmas that may spring out during the research advancement. This thesis considered various possible ethical conflicts and risks at the design level and in actual execution. Through such preliminary considerations and in case of any unforeseen threat it was easier to rectify the mess and work within provided research parameters.

3.9 Variables Operationalization

Table 3.4 presents variables operationalization

Table 3.8: Variables Operationalization

Variables	Indicators	Operational Definition	Measuring scale	Tools of Analysis
Legal frameworks	Access to international legislations	The international law can be interpreted as different laws put together and which have been accepted amongst countries in which they apply as laws. These laws addresses matters affecting the countries at large as well as Sustainable Development Goals.	• Ratio	• Descriptive statistics
Predictive variable			• Ordinal	• Inferential statistics
			• Interval	• Coefficient of correlation

Compliance to National legislations

Laws of Kenya supporting People Living with disabilities being adhered to and followed to the letter and spirit of their establishment and existence. Policies established to guide on support of projects working with people living with disabilities. Others are laws enacted and supported by established polices and other government contemporary focus like the vision 2030 and the Presidents Big Four Agenda.

Inclusivity in the County Legislations

County of Nairobi laws established to support people living with disabilities, like the Nairobi City County Persons with disabilities Act of 2015.

Establishment of Acts within the county government that supports operations targeting vulnerable people with disabilities.

Law enforcement by Non State Actor Legislations

Laws that govern establishment of Non-State actors like Non-Government organization, Self-help groups and other association in the community meant to support people living with disabilities.

Normative Action

Social influence:

Power to manipulate the behavior of others without harming, a case of celebrities’ influence on the fans or followers, religious leaders to their congregation and radicalism.

Mediating variable

Conformity

The effect of others deeds on an individual behavior. The influence

	of others behavior effect to an individual.
Obedience	Consistency of one's submission, treating others with modesty, gentleness and with humility.
Compliance	Self-actualization and contentment that leads to gratification and pleasure.
Psychological factors	Conditions that affect the confidence of others due to their mental imbalance caused by their physical nature. Consciousness and individual perceptions, realization, wakefulness, mindfulness, knowledge and understanding.
Cultural beliefs	The belief system and practices of a given society. Retrogressive cultural thinking patterns that gives rise to stereotype, negative perceptions, discrimination and low opinion over others. Attitudes towards others; Individual values and way of life. Values and ethos that support a given establishment; According different treatment to people solely because of their condition.
Social empowerment	Inspiring and investing on others to tilt their social conditions either economically, politically and culturally. Employment of locals

and putting up mechanisms to raise the standard of living.

Political Environment	Organizational politics	Internal power struggles and influence within a given project. Different opinions and ideas within a given project. Managerial and structural administration of a project.
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Moderating Variable

Stakeholders influence	Partners with an interest on a given project and their influence on the success of the project at different levels of project cycle. Associates influence on authority and control exercised to influence the direction and progress of projects.
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Politics of Identity	Vested interests ranging from funding and local leader's interference that influence on implementation of a given project. Key gatekeepers at the community who holds strong influence and thus their ability can navigate the direction of a given initiative locally due to the power they wield either individually or the offices they hold or run.
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Legal frameworks and Political environment	Legal frameworks	Legislations supportive of projects that enjoys the attention of those in power or in control of resources (Sacred cows project).
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Predictive variable and	Administrative atmosphere, power and authority that dictates the
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Moderating Variable	Political environment	direction through which actions are directed to achieve end results.
Legal frameworks and Normative action	Legal frameworks	Policies and procedures lined up to support execution and support of acceptable projects.
Predictive variable and Mediating variable	Normative action	Encounters, structures and charters that support performance of projects. Officially authorized and tolerated approvals supporting a given course of action.
Performance of biosocial Projects	Budget provision	Cost/Funding able to support the running of project activities and enough time to allow change to take place after performance.
	Time allocation	Time taken take to change or to effect change and track the change.
Dependent Variable	Number of staffing	Recruitment, retention, motivation and result oriented personnel within a given project.
	Monitoring and Evaluation	Checking on quality by supervising ongoing projects and assessing the outcome and finally doing an appraisal of the outcome. Reasonable and rational structure to inform step by step of running a given project from the activity level to the outcome level. Monitoring and Evaluation by staff or project manager to keep track of the progress and identify the miles and misses well in advance.

Beneficiary
satisfaction

Target benefactors supposed to enjoy the fruits of a given project. Those directly receiving the services or those around a project coverage area and are directly or indirectly served or benefiting. When project is terminated local community is expected to give feedback how project faired and whether it was operating within the provided legal and policy framework, this will be a critical feedback that can be executed when evaluating the project.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, INTERPRETATION, PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Introduction

Analysis of data, interpretation and presentation as well as discussions were the integral part of this chapter. Section one of this chapter is on the questionnaire answer rate and providing a total number of those who were dispensed and the status of non-answer while second section is about the background of the respondents. Subsequently, section three depicts tests for statistical assumptions in addition Likert type of data analysis. Fourth segment is on performance of biosocial project analysis which is the dependent variable and legal frameworks, normative action and political environment which are the independent, mediating and moderating variables respectively.

Furthermore, section four is on analysis of data, presentation, interpretation in addition to discussion of associations of five objectives of this scholarly work that concentrated on establishing to what extent legal frameworks, normative action and political environment influence biosocial projects performance and ascertaining to what extent political environment and normative action moderate and mediate relation between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects.

Consequently, descriptive research design as well as correlational research design in mixed method research advance were expended in this body of knowledge where else descriptive, inferential in addition to qualitative statistical analysis were conducted concurrently. In support of every research objective, descriptive analysis was executed first by testing mean as well as the standard deviation then trailed by inferential analysis amid application of Person's Product Moment Correlation in addition to Stepwise Multiple Regression analysis to test the correlations of the variables of this body of knowledge. While qualitative data was collected through interviews, qualitative analysis was done for every objective of this research after subsequently the descriptive in addition to inferential statistics. Finally, the chapter wrap up was informed by discussions executed from analysis in addition to interpretation of descriptive, inferential then qualitative data.

4.2 Questionnaire answer rate

In total, the number of questionnaires dispensed to respondents were one hundred and twenty-two. Among 122 respondents, 61 were for the beneficiaries while 61 were for the staff members. Out of the 122 questionnaires dispensed, 5 were incomplete and 117 were fully filled. Thirty to fifty percent rate of answer is acceptable for statistical conclusions (Saunders *et al.*,2003). With 95.9% for this scholarly work it is thus acceptable to conclude from analyzed data some key lessons.

4.3 Respondents background

Discussions about background attributes of respondents, particularly in regards to gender distribution and their ages is enshrined on section under conversation. Notably some respondents did not indicate their gender or/age due perhaps to the personal reasons, but a report is made on the ones who indicated.

4.3.1 Distribution of Respondents by Gender

Questionnaires were categorized in terms of respondents being male or female to establish level of participation in this research. As such, respondents were requested to specify category of gender at the beginning of each questionnaire.

Table 4.9: Respondents by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Male	32	27.4
Female	85	72.6
Total	117	100.0

Results in Table 4.1 show 85 (72.6%) of respondents who took part in the research were female whereas 32(27.4%) happened to be male. Gender distribution of the respondents was good as the government usually recommends a sector to have at least a representation of 30% of the

opposite gender (GOK, 2012). This implied the outcomes of the findings were representative enough in stipulations of one third gender rule.

4.3.2 Respondents distribution by Age

To proxy a rank of experience in the domain of people with disabilities, respondents were openly requested their ages.

Table 4.10: Respondents Age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
20-30	18	15%
30-40	33	27%
40-50	22	18%
50-60	5	4%
Above 60	1	1%
Age not reported	43	35%
Total	122	100%

All these distribution of age indicated good answer from active age groups who have experience and are more reliable to understand the attributes of the study and this can also depict a picture on whom to target when programming for biosocial projects given their age distribution.

4.4 Statistical assumptions Test in addition to Likert type of Data analysis

Normality Test, multicollinearity test, test of singularity, test for homoscedasticity in addition to heteroscedasticity test. Further, the section discusses Likert scale suitability use in the study.

4.4.1 Normality test

Normality test checks whether the data is skewed. In the event that the data is skewed on any side, then the results of the inference tests is also skewed on one side. Regression analysis

according to Moriya, (2008) presumes that data has been gathered from normal population of which negation of such will point to refusal of data. Significantly, conclusion of results of sample may not be generalized to the whole population. They could just be in favor of sample studied. To verify distribution of data, a Kolmogorov-Smirnova (KS-test) and Shapiro-wilk (SW-test) normality tests were concurrently run.

When testing population whether is normally distributed by use of SW-test, statistic, the null hypothesis is rejected if the value of SW is too small. From this study, all the SW-test statistics were approaching $1 > 0.05$ and thus the null hypothesis that population was not normal was rejected. In concurrence with Shapiro and Wilk, 1965 and in addition to the W values, the p-values are similarly checked whilst using the SW-test statistic. In such a case, if the p-value is beyond chosen alpha level, the null hypothesis is rejected and deduced that the data set values emanated from a normally distributed population

Alpha level for this Scholarly work was 0.05 and in all variables, $p > 0.05$ and thus it stood determined that the population for this research was normally distributed for both legal framework and political environment were normally distributed while normative action was not normally distributed. The implication to this is that, the results of legal frameworks and political environment can be a general picture of the population while, normative action is for the chosen sample alone.

Interpretation of tests for this study observe:

Ho: Variable is not normally distributed

Ha: Variable is normally distributed

Results are as displayed in the table below:

Table 4.11: Kolmogorov-Smirnova and Shapiro-wilk Normality Tests Results

Statements	Tests of Normality			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov ^a Statistic	Df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
a) Legal frameworks	.084	64	.200*	.977	64	.279
b) Normative action	.104	64	.080	.949	64	.010
c) Political environment	.078	64	.200*	.985	64	.603
d) Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement schemes	.105	64	.075	.977	64	.290

*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

4.4.2 Singularity and Multi Collinearity test

Before undertaking regression analysis linear assumptions of multicollinearity and singularity were checked through correlations and generation of residual tables as attached in Appendix IX. In the occasion two or more independent variables partake a linear relationship amongst one another, then their power of prediction may be hampered. Multicollinearity is a situation where independent variables have this linear relationship. In literature measurement of multicollinearity is conducted using the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). According to Marquardt, (1970) an inflation factor of beyond 10 is a pointer of multicollinearity, other scholars are of the view that a mean VIF of beyond 4 is a pointer of multicollinearity among all the variables. However, Pedace (2013) on one hand contends, multicollinearity takes place when correlation coefficient of two independent variables is greater or equals to 0.7.

In this scholarly work, there was non-existent multicollinearity between independent variables. Singularity happens in data analysis at some point when an independent variable is established from consolidation of another independent variable. According to Asteriou and Hall, 2011, multicollinearity is substantiated by examining tolerance values under over collinearity to certify that postulation is not defied. For illustration, $1 - R^2$ rates ought to be more than 0.1 which alludes to multicollinearity which is low according to Shirley *et al.*, (2005). Singularity

is held to exist if two variables are absolutely collinear. Correct linear association transpires amongst two independent variables beside a correlation coefficient equivalent to 1.0 or -1.0.

All predictor variables had a Variance Inflation Factor of less than 10, and the mean Variance Inflation Factor of 2.32 was less than 4 a pointer that the variables did not have a linear relationship among themselves, principally multicollinearity was nonexistent. The results can have huge standard errors of the beta coefficients in the event there is multicollinearity. Therefore, variability that is higher amidst samples have a less possibility to denote population. Influence of independent variables may be reduced by multi collinearity making it hard to assess the individual predictors significance.

Table 4.4 below postulates results of the Variance Inflation Factor:

Table 4.12: Results of Variance Inflation Factor

Predictor Variables	Statistics of Collinearity	
	Tolerance	VIF
Legal frameworks	.387	2.586
Normative action	.385	2.600
Political environment	.564	1.774
Mean		2.32

Outcome Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in the informal settlements in Nairobi County

4.4.3 Homoscedasticity and Heteroscedasticity Tests-Levene’s test

Homoscedasticity is the postulation of answer variable that it has equal variance throughout the scale of independent variable; subsequently, heteroscedasticity is absence of homoscedasticity. Heteroscedasticity and homoscedasticity was proved by plotting scatter diagrams before executing correlation analysis. If all random variables in the sequence have the same finite variance, then, they are assumed to homoscedastic.

Even though homoscedasticity assumption simplifies mathematical modelling, it is argued that significant disruptions in homoscedasticity may occasion in overvaluing Pearson Coefficient which is attributed by the goodness of fit even though this does not nullify regression results (Moriya 2008). From the residual plots derived by SPSS, homoscedasticity was checked in this body of knowledge by viewing scatterplots amongst each independent variable and the outcome variable to establish points of cluster with nearly similar width.

Set of random variables are considered heteroscedastic in existence of sub-populations with dissimilar variabilities from others. Subsequently, in regression analysis heteroscedasticity can nullify significance tests of statistics that undertake that the modelling errors are uncorrelated as well as normally distributed in addition to the fact that their variances do not vary with the effects being modelled. In Spherical-Homoscedastic distributions, Hamsici and Aleix (2007) postulate, correlation and residual tables generated by SPSS to test for collinearity could be used to test presence of heteroscedasticity. This postulation was not contravened in this scholarly work. Table 4.5 below depicts results of Homogeneity Test:

Table 4.13: Homogeneity of Variances Test Results

Independent Variables	Levene Statistic	df1	df2	P-value
Legal frameworks	2.193	23	54	.099
Normative action	2.916	23	50	.101
Political environment	2.228	20	46	.130

Performance of biosocial projects is the key factor on testing homogeneity, whereas the variables are legal frameworks, normative action and political environment. The aforementioned independent variables have met the assumption of homogeneity of variance since their P-values are more than 0.05.

4.4.4 Type I and Type II Errors Control

Removal of bivariate and univariate outliers may decrease the probability of reserving either type I or type II errors and enhance correctness of outcomes. In the event we reject a true hypothesis or fail to reject a false hypothesis, we are consigning either type I or type II error.

Unreliable measurement may cause relationships to be under estimate thus increasing the risks of consigning type II errors in instances of simple correlations as well as regressions. For multiple regression or partial correlation, the effect of sizes of other variables may be over-estimated if the covariate is not reliably measured, (Osborne and Waters 2001). An aggregate Cronbach alpha of 0.944 (Appendix VIII) was obtained in this analysis and this guaranteed acquiring a true picture of the relationship of the variables thus reducing the likely overestimation in line of multiple regressions.

4.4.5 Likert Type Data Analysis

In this scholarly work four main variables were tested; the four variables had sub-variables which had statements on a Likert scale of 1 to 5 points. The measure stretched from 1=Strongly Disagree (SD), 2 = Disagree (D), 3 = Neutral (NE), 4 = Agree (A), 5 = Strongly Agree (SA). The Likert scale analysis in this scholarly work was grounded by postulations of Carifio and Rocco (2007) notions that state; from 4.2 to 5.0 should be strongly agree, 3.4 up to 4.1 is somehow agree, 2.6 up to 3.3 is neutral, 1.8 up to 2.6 is disagree, and 1 up to 1.7 is strongly disagree consequently providing an equidistance of 0.8. Consequently, as endorsed by Alan (2001) through self-dispensed questionnaire in this study.

4.5 Descriptive Analysis

Descriptive statistics is presented in this segment on the analysis of dependent variable performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement in the county of Nairobi in addition to independent variables legal frameworks, normative action and political environment. The section begins with analysis of dependent variable and its respective indicators, followed by independent variable legal frameworks; normative action and political environment with their respective indicators. The descriptive statistics were then illustrated in a way of means as well as standard deviations.

This study strived for understanding the degree of which the variables under interrogation agreed or disagreed and the outcome is presented below. Standard deviation being a measure of dispersion, or exactly how far the values are from the mean was computed to ascertain that phenomenon. As a worthy estimator of the population mean, the standard deviation of the

sample means would be near the mean whereas a huge standard deviation would denote the data points are dispersed out over an enormous range of values.

4.5.1 Analysis on Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements of Nairobi is the dependent variable of this study. The variable was measured using five indicators: cost of projects, time allocated to projects, number of staffing for the projects, monitoring and evaluation system, and beneficiary satisfaction. On each of these items, indicators which could help respondents to rate their level of satisfaction on each component were derived. For every indicator, interviewees were compelled to value degree of why they agreed, were neutral or disagreed on each attribute. A discussion on each of the components of performance from cost to beneficiary satisfaction is presented below:

4.5.1.1 Cost of projects

On this component of performance, the respondents were requested to rate their levels of satisfaction with funding attributes of the project. Particularly, they were to state the extent to which they agree or disagree on whether funding affects projects, whether projects are completed within planned budgets, whether funds allocated to projects are misused, whether funding is guaranteed and whether funds are mis-directed to other things. Results are as depicted in the Table 4.6 below:

Table 4.14: Cost of projects

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
Funding affects project performance	9 (7.6)	8 (6.7)	19 (16)	34 (28.6)	49 (41.2)	3.89	1.234	119 (100)
Projects targeting PLWD are completed within budgeted plans.	20 (16.8)	36 (30.3)	28 (23.5)	22 (18.5)	13 (10.9)	2.76	1.247	119 (100)
There are cost challenges when new changes are introduced.	2 (1.7)	13 (11)	18 (15.3)	37 (31.4)	48 (40.7)	3.98	1.078	118 (100)
Funds allocated for PLWD are misused.	9 (7.6)	15 (12.7)	24 (20.3)	33 (28)	37 (31.4)	3.63	1.259	118 (100)
Sufficient funding of biosocial projects is not guaranteed.	2 (1.7)	11 (9.2)	34 (28.6)	37 (31.1)	35 (29.4)	3.77	1.029	119 (100)
Funds are mis-directed to other things after they are given to charitable organizations working for PLWD	8 (6.7)	12 (10.1)	22 (18.5)	44 (37)	33 (27.7)	3.69	1.177	119 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.62	1.17	

Results above show that, on funding affecting project performance; 49(41.2%) strongly agreed, 34 (28.6%) agreed, 19(16%) were neutral, 8(6.7%) disagreed and 9(7.6%) strongly disagreed. Approximately the mean answer happened at 3.89 and a standard deviation of 1.234. Mean answer is roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that funding affects

projects performance. The mean answer was supported by the frequency, which in total (both agree and strongly agree) formed 69.8% of the answers.

On projects targeting PLWD being completed within budgeted plans; 13(10.9%) strongly agreed, 22(18.5%) agreed, 28(23.5%) were neutral, 36(30.3%) disagreed and 20(16.8%) strongly disagreed. On the average the mean answer was at 2.76 and a standard deviation of 1.247. Mean answer is roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the interviewees were neutral on this attribute. This was stretched by the high percentage of respondents (30.3%) who disagreed that the projects were being completed within budgeted plans.

The third item on cost of projects was to understand whether, there are cost challenges when new changes are introduced. On this component, 48(40.7%) strongly agreed, 37(31.4%) agreed, 18(15.3%) remained neutral, 13(11%) disagreed and 2(1.7%) strongly disagreed. Approximately the mean answer was at 3.98 and a standard deviation of 1.078. Mean answer of 3.98 was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, showing approximately a lot of the respondents were of the view that there are cost challenges when new changes are introduced on the projects.

The fourth item on cost was to identify whether funds allocated for PLWD are mis-used. The average answer on this attribute was 3.63 and a standard deviation of 1.259. The average answer was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, showing that typically the answer was on agreed outcome which points out that funds allocated for PLWD were mis-used. In terms of the distribution of the answers, 37(31.4%) strongly agreed, 33(28%) agreed, 24(20.3%) stood neutral, 15(12.7%) disagreed and 9(7.6%) disagreed strongly on this attribute.

On sufficient funding of biosocial projects being not guaranteed, a large number of the respondents agreed to this as reflected by the mean answer of 3.77 which is roughly 4 and a standard deviation of 1.029. On distribution of the answers, 35(29.4%) strongly agreed, 37(31.1%) agreed, 34(28.6%) were neutral, 11(9.2%) disagreed besides 2(1.7%) strongly disagreed upon this attribute. Large distributions of answers are observed on agree and strongly agree respectively.

The last item on cost of projects was to find out the degree to which the respondents viewed that funds are mis-directed to other things after they are given to charitable organizations

working for PLWD. On this issue, the average answer was 3.69 which is roughly 4, a pointer that approximately bulk of the respondents concurred that funds remained mis-directed to other things. For individual distributions, 33(27.7%) strongly agreed, 44(37%) which was the majority agreed, 22(18.5%) were neutral, 12(10.1%) disagreed and 8(6.7%) strongly disagreed.

Aggregate mean was 3.62 which was roughly 4, besides a standard deviation of 1.17, a pointer that on regular, the interviewees were in agreement that cost of projects is an essential feature for performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.1.2 Time allocation

The second item on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements was time allocation to projects. Components ranged from enquiring whether time invested affected performance of projects to enquiring whether there was enough time set aside to monitor and report back on the quality of services given out by projects. Answers results remain presented on Table 4.7:

Table 4.15: Time allocation to projects

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
Time invested in the formulation of projects affects projects performance	8 (6.7)	7 (5.9)	20 (16.8)	40 (33.6)	44 (37)	3.88	1.173	119 (100)
Projects are implemented without delays	27 (22.9)	31 (26.3)	27 (22.9)	22 (18.6)	11 (9.3)	2.65	1.277	118 (100)
Performance of projects is bound to fail	31 (26.1)	19 (16)	29 (24.4)	23 (19.3)	17 (14.3)	2.8	1.394	119 (100)
Agree that projects are executed within the planned timelines	18 (15.3)	26 (22)	31 (26.3)	32 (27.1)	11 (9.3)	2.93	1.218	118 (100)
Time spent on planning for projects influences project outcomes	7 (5.9)	7 (5.9)	23 (19.3)	33 (27.7)	49 (41.2)	3.92	1.173	119 (100)
There is enough time set aside to monitor and report back on the quality of services given out by projects	15 (12.6)	26 (21.8)	33 (27.7)	22 (18.5)	23 (19.3)	3.1	1.298	119 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.213	1.26	

On the component of whether time invested in the formulation of projects affects projects performance, the mean answer was 3.88 which is almost 4, a pointer that roughly, the respondent agreed that time invested in the formulation of projects affected projects performance. Answers distribution were; 44(37%) of respondents agreed strongly, 40(33.6%)

agreed, 20(16.8%) were neutral, 7(5.9%) disagreed besides 8(6.7%) of the respondents strongly disagreed. The two large proportions of the answers were on agree and strongly agree.

The second item on time allocation was to find out whether projects were implemented without delays. The distribution on this attribute for strongly agreed the outcome was 11(9.3%), 22(18.6%) agreed, neutral was 27(22.9%), 31(26.3%) disagreed and 27(22.9%) of the respondents strongly disagreed. From the distributions, it can be observed that the highest distribution was on disagree, an impression that bulk of the respondents were of the observation that projects are actually implemented with delays. The average answer was 2.65 a pointer of neutral, meaning approximately the distribution of respondents who agreed and disagreed were roughly equal.

The respondents were subjected to give their views on whether performance of projects was bound to fail. The average answer was 2.8 which was roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the answers were neutral, an attribute showing that some respondents were of the opinion that performance of projects was bound to fail, while an approximate equal number were of the view that the performance was not bound to fail. On particular distributions, 17(14.3%) strongly agreed, 23(19.3%) agreed, 29(24.4%) were neutral, 19(16%) disagreed, and the highest percentage of 31(26.1%) strongly disagreed that performance of projects was bound to fail.

The fourth item on time allocation was to find out whether the respondents agreed that projects are executed within the planned timelines. On this issue 11(9.3%) of respondents agreed strongly, 32(27.1%) agreed, 31(26.3%) remained neutral, 26(22%) disagreed and 18(15.3%) strongly disagreed. The highest distribution of the respondents agreed, however there were significantly large number of respondents who were neutral and disagreeing on this. This distribution led to a mean answer of 2.93 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral about this attribute.

The fifth item on time allocation was seeking to identify whether time spent on planning for projects influenced project outcomes. The mean answer was 3.92 which was roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that time spent on planning for projects influenced project outcomes. Answers distribution were, the highest distribution was on

strongly agree at 49(41.2%), followed by agree at 33(27.7%), then neutral at 23(19.3%), finally disagree and strongly disagree each stood at 7(5.9%).

The last item was to find out whether there was enough time set aside to monitor and report back on the quality of services given out by projects. A large number of the respondents 33(27.7%) were neutral on this attribute. They could neither agree nor disagree to this attribute. A combination of 34.4% of the respondents disagreed and strongly disagreed, while a combination 37.8% agreed and strongly agreed. The two distributions were roughly equal, leading to a mean answer of 3.1 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral on this attribute. The Aggregate mean for the attribute of time allocation stood at 3.21 besides a standard deviation of 1.26, a pointer that at ordinary the respondents were neutral of the contribution of time allocation to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. A probable reason, was the nature of questions that constituted this component, particularly, a question like projects are implemented without delays is a positive question while a question like performance of projects is bound to fail is a negative question, implying answers on these two attribute are likely to neutralize the outcome of the respondents.

4.5.1.3 Number of Staffing

The third item on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements was time allocation to projects. Like the other components a number of attributes on number of staffing were determined using a 5-point Likert scale. The components ranged in pursuit of testing the appropriateness of staff to proper staffing in terms of skills.

Results for answers are presented on Table 4.8:

Table 4.16: Number of Staffing

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
Appropriate staffing for projects affects project established goals	6 (5.1)	11 (9.3)	16 (13.6)	29 (24.6)	56 (47.5)	4	1.205	118 (100)
Disabled staff are more preferred to serve their fellow PLWD	15 (12.7)	10 (8.5)	24 (20.3)	38 (32.2)	31 (26.3)	3.51	1.312	118 (100)
Sufficient staffing motivate staff to work towards successful project performance	6 (5.1)	9 (7.7)	16 (13.7)	40 (34.2)	46 (39.3)	3.95	1.144	117 (100)
Proper staffing in terms of right skills reduces time wastage during project performance	6 (5.1)	9 (7.6)	21 (17.8)	22 (18.6)	60 (50.8)	4.03	1.209	118 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.87	1.22	

The first component on number of staffing seek to identify the views of the respondents on whether appropriate staffing for projects affects project established goals. Out of the 118 respondents, 56(47.5%) strongly agreed, 29(24.6%) agreed, 16(13.6%) were neutral, 11(9.3%) disagreed besides 6(5.1%) strongly disagreed. Approximately, mean answer was 4 and standard deviation of 1.205 implicating that respondents approximately concurred that appropriate staffing for projects affected project established goals.

The second component aspired to find out whether disabled staffs are more preferred to serve their fellow PLWD. On this attribute the average answer was 3.51 which is roughly 4 a pointer of agree. This implied approximately that the respondents agreed disabled staffs remain more

preferred to serve their fellow PLWD. In terms of the distribution of the answers, 31(26.3%) strongly agreed, 38(32.2%) agreed, 24(20.3%) remained neutral, 10(8.5%) disagreed and 15(12.7%) strongly disagreed. The highest distribution was on agree.

The third item on number of staffing intended to find out whether sufficient staffing motivates staff to work towards successful project performance. Out of the 117 answers, 46(39.3%) strongly agreed, 40(34.2%) agreed, 16(13.7%) were neutral, 9(7.7%) disagreed, 6(5.1%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer approximately stood at 3.95, which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree implying approximately the respondents agreed that sufficient staffing motivate staff to work towards successful project performance.

The last item on number of staffing aimed to find out whether proper staffing in terms of right skills reduces time wastage during project performance. 60(50.8%) of the respondents agreed strongly, 22(18.6%) agreed, 21(17.8%) remained neutral, 9(7.6%) disagreed, and 6(5.1%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 4.03 along with a standard deviation of 1.209 implicating at average that respondents agreed that proper staffing in terms of right skills reduces time wastage during project performance. 3.87 was the Aggregate mean besides a standard deviation of 1.22, mean was roughly 4 an implication that at average the respondents agreed that number of staffing was an important indicator of performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.1.4 Monitoring and Evaluation system

The fourth item on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements was monitoring and evaluation system. Monitoring and evaluation of various attributes of the system remained determined using a 5-point Likert scale. The components ranged from testing whether the community understands what monitoring and evaluation of projects entails to whether spot checks provide easier tracking of progress for projects. Findings of answers are displayed on Table 4.9:

Table 4.17: Monitoring and Evaluation System

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
Community understands what monitoring and evaluation of projects entails.	31 (26.3)	28 (23.7)	24 (20.3)	22 (18.6)	13 (11)	2.64	1.343	118 (100)
There is a clear structure to allow community to monitor what is happening within the projects	21 (17.9)	38 (32.5)	40 (34.2)	11 (9.4)	7 (6)	2.53	1.079	117 (100)
PLWD are able to understand what they expect from a given project that is targeting them.	15 (12.8)	35 (29.9)	34 (29.1)	21 (17.9)	12 (10.3)	2.83	1.177	117 (100)
Well understood M&E system in the performance of projects provides better understanding of expected results.	11 (9.2)	26 (21.8)	31 (26.1)	26 (21.8)	25 (21)	3.24	1.267	119 (100)
It is easier to set up M&E systems within community where projects are established.	5 (4.2)	9 (7.6)	22 (18.5)	40 (33.6)	43 (36.1)	3.9	1.108	119 (100)
Spot checks provide easier tracking of progress for projects	4 (3.4)	7 (6)	26 (22.2)	35 (29.9)	45 (38.5)	3.94	1.077	117 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.18	1.175167	

On the component of whether community understands what monitoring and evaluation of projects entails, the mean answer was 2.64 which is roughly 3, a pointer that at average the respondents were neutral on the attribute whether the community understand what monitoring and evaluation of projects entails. In terms of distribution of the answers; 13(11%) of respondents agreed strongly, 22(18.6%) agreed, 24(20.3%) remained neutral, 28(23.7%) disagreed and 31(26.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed.

The second item on monitoring and evaluation system was to find out whether there is a clear structure to allow community to monitor what is happening within the projects. The distribution on this attribute was 7(6%) of respondents agreed strongly, 11(9.4%) agreed, 40(34.2%) remained neutral, 38(32.5%) disagreed and 21(17.9%) of the respondents strongly disagreed. From distributions, it can be observed that the highest distribution was on disagree, a pointer that a bulk of respondents were of the opinion of nonexistence of clear structure to allow community to monitor what is happening within the projects. The average answer was 2.53 a pointer of neutral, meaning at average the distribution of respondents who agreed and disagreed were roughly equal.

The respondents were subjected to give their views on whether PLWD are able to understand what they expect from a given project that is targeting them. The average answer was at 2.83 which was roughly 3, a pointer that at average the answers were neutral, an attribute showing that some respondents remained of the opinion that PLWD are able to understand what they expect from a given project that is targeting them, while an approximate equal number were of the view that PLWD are not able to understand what they expect from a given project that is targeting them. On particular distributions, 12(10.3%) agreed strongly, 21(17.9%) agreed, 34(29.1%) stood neutral, 35(29.9%) disagreed, and the highest percentage of 15(12.8%) strongly disagreed.

The fourth item on monitoring and evaluation system was to find out whether well understood M&E system in the performance of projects provides better understanding of expected results. On this issue 25(21%) of the respondents strongly agreed, 26(21.8%) agreed, 31(26.1%) remained neutral, 26(21.8%) disagreed and 11(9.2%) disagreed strongly. Highest distribution of the respondents was neutral, however there were significantly large number of respondents

who were agreeing, strongly agreeing and disagreeing on this. This distribution led to a mean answer of 3.24 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral about this attribute.

The fifth item on monitoring and evaluation system was seeking to identify whether it is easier to set up M&E systems within community where projects are established. The mean answer was 3.9 which was roughly 4, a pointer that at average the respondents agreed that it is easier to set up M&E systems within community where projects are established. Answers distribution were,, the highest distribution was on strongly agree at 43(36.1%), followed by agree at 40(33.6%), then neutral at 22(18.5%), finally disagree and strongly disagree each stood at 9(7.6%) and 5(4.2%) respectively.

The last item was to find out whether spot checks provide easier tracking of progress for projects. A large composition of respondents at 45(38.5%) strongly agreed, followed by 35(29.9%) who agreed and then 26(22.2%) who were neutral, 4(3.4%) and 7(6%) strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively. A combination of this distribution formed a mean answer of 3.94 besides a standard deviation of 1.077 that is a pointer suggesting largely the respondents agreed that spot checks provide easier tracking of progress for projects. 3.18 was the aggregate mean for the attribute of time allocation besides 1.18 being a standard deviation, which conversely indicates that respondents at average were neutral of the contribution of monitoring and evaluation system to biosocial projects performance in informal settlements in Nairobi county. This implied that Monitoring and Evaluation either is not well understood and thus the need to capacity build the community on its importance.

4.5.1.5 Beneficiary satisfaction

The last item on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements was beneficiary satisfaction. Various attributes on beneficiary satisfaction were calculated by means of a 5-point Likert scale. The components ranged as of testing PLWD whether are grateful about services rendered to them to whether projects share the results after the end of a given period with other projects working in the same area. Answers results are presented on Table 4.10:

Table 4.18: Beneficiary satisfaction

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
PLWD are grateful about services rendered to them.	4 (3.4)	12 (10.1)	19 (16)	28 (23.5)	56 (47.1)	4.01	1.161	119 (100)
There is a general appreciation by PLWD on what is done to them.	9 (7.7)	11 (9.4)	25 (21.4)	36 (30.8)	36 (30.8)	3.68	1.224	117 (100)
PLWD are supportive in the implementation of projects that address their needs.	3 (2.5)	10 (8.4)	17 (14.3)	33 (27.7)	56 (47.1)	4.08	1.086	119 (100)
Projects shares the results after the end of a given period with other projects working in the same area	13 (10.9)	27 (22.7)	33 (27.7)	30 (25.2)	16 (13.4)	3.08	1.208	119 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.71	1.17	

The first component on beneficiary satisfaction was seeking to identify the views of the respondents on whether PLWD are grateful about services rendered to them. From 119 respondents, 56(47.1%) agreed strongly, 28(23.5%) agreed, 19(16%) were neutral, 12(10.1%) disagreed besides 4(3.4%) disagreed strongly. At average, 4.01 was the mean answer in addition to 1.161 being standard deviation, the outcome then implied the respondents at average agreed that PLWD are grateful about services rendered to them.

The second component desired to find out whether there is a general appreciation by PLWD on what is done to them. On this attribute the average answer was 3.68 which is roughly 4 a pointer of agree. This inferred at average respondents concurred there is a general appreciation by PLWD on what is done to them. In terms of the distribution of the answers, 36(30.8%) strongly agreed, 36(30.8%) agreed, 25(21.4%) remained neutral, 11(9.4%) disagreed besides 9(7.7%) disagreed strongly. Highest distribution was on agree.

The third item on beneficiary satisfaction anticipated to find out whether PLWD are supportive in the implementation of projects that address their needs. Out of the 117 answers, 56(47.1%) strongly agreed, 33(27.7%) agreed, 17(14.3%) stood neutral, 10(8.4%) disagreed, 3(2.5%) disagreed strongly. 4.08 was the mean answer at average, which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree implying at average the respondents agreed that PLWD are supportive in the implementation of projects that address their needs.

The last item on beneficiary satisfaction craved to find out whether Projects shares the results after the end of a given period with other projects working in the same area. On this 16(13.4%) of respondents agreed strongly, 30(25.2%) agreed, 33(27.7%) remained neutral, 27(22.7%) disagreed, and 13(10.9%) disagreed strongly. 3.08 was the answer mean alongside a standard deviation of 1.208 implication suggesting at average respondents remained neutral on attribute of whether projects share the results after the end of a given period with other projects working in the same area. 3.71 was aggregate mean besides a standard deviation of 1.17, mean was roughly 4 an implication that respondents roughly agreed beneficiary satisfaction was an important indicator of performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.1.6 Discussion on Performance of Biosocial projects

Outcome of aggregate answers for performance of biosocial projects are depicted on Table 4.11 beneath to support further discussion on the dependent variable.

Table 4.19: Mean and standard deviation of performance of projects

Performance of biosocial projects	n	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation
Cost of projects	117	3.62	1.17
Time allocation	117	3.21	1.26
Number of Staffing	115	3.87	1.22
Monitoring and Evaluation System	113	3.18	1.18
Beneficiary satisfaction	117	3.71	1.17
Aggregate mean		3.518	1.2

In terms of ranking of the variables, number of staffing had the highest score in the company of a mean of 3.87, followed by beneficiary satisfaction with 3.71 mean, then cost of projects with 3.62 mean, followed by time allocation with 3.21 mean and finally monitoring and evaluation system with 3.18 mean. The indicators cost of projects, number of staffing and beneficiary satisfaction had a mean which was roughly 4, a pointer that the respondents agreed that this were important components of performance of projects. The other indicators had a answer of roughly 3, a pointer of neutral, showing the respondents were neutral about the attribute of these components being imperative in performance of projects. The aggregate mean of 3.518 was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, showing that largely respondents approved that components of performance were important.

Intent of this study was to explore legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects. Dependent variable in this study was performance of biosocial projects. Subsequently theoretical and empirical review in the study literature highlighted the importance of data collection, project design, planning and uninterrupted learning and improvement as the gearshifts for successful project performance. Conversely, according to Nyonje *et al*; (2012) to demonstrate accountability the policy and practice in performance of projects are anticipated to be proof grounded that are able to quantify

performance alongside acknowledged pointers of efficiency. Concurring to Kidombo *et al;*(2013) project performance is also acknowledged as project execution in the project life cycle phases, however according to Verheijden *et al;* (2005) project performance is associated with key factors that range from engagement and adoption, sufficient funding besides sufficient time for societal and social change to take effect.

Project's success performance depends on many factors and it must be anchored on some theoretical underpinnings. According to Kidombo *et al;* (2013), a number of the most critical factors are a sound organized project team besides operational project progress monitoring in addition to correlated expenditures despite the fact that the general obligation for monitoring project is bestowed to the principal stakeholder as further attributed by Nyonje *et al;*(2012). Conversely, partners ought to be accountable on monitoring portion of their own work according to Nyonje Kyalo and Ndunge (2012) and bestowing to the lead stakeholder's principle. Saxon (2011), on the same breath argues that inactive or non-performing partners can be a dilemma, particularly in enormous project partnerships. With such it can then trigger interruptions or lessen efficacy of project, particularly if these partners decline to fulfill their commitments. According to Kidombo, Gakuu and Keiyoro (2013), whilst partners of projects are executing work plan, program co-financing team of project should be monitoring its performance, this approach may cause conflict or power struggles between different interested parties within the framework of project performance and thus certain principles ought to come into play.

Subsequently, for project manager's and organizations which are improving their ability by working to incessantly meet the seemingly three elusive commitments of project; time, cost and quality, theory of constraint in project management explanation make available an all-inclusive tool set that talks about the nature of project planning, scheduling, project visibility, resource behaviour, control in addition to numerous project synchronization (Nyonje *et al.*, 2012). The six steps to realizing buy in consist of phase one that entails securing agreement on the challenge to be resolved. Phase two involves securing concurrence on the bearing of an explanation while phase three involves verifying proposed solution that delivered the desired results. Subsequently, phase four ensures that all noteworthy possible negative results are prevented and identified from occurring besides phase five that identifies and addresses every

part of potential significant impediments that could obstruct performance of the answer and lastly, phase six ensures that all essential leadership is dedicated to rendering performance fruitful.

Theory of constraint in project management handles dedicated and new projects sequencing. The effects of dependencies are identified by project planning and errors from time estimates while errors of the additive rule and prevention of releasing work too early are minimized by project scheduling. According to Pittman (1994), resource behaviour advances reporting of early finishes, ascertains gold-plating that strengthens strict observance to schedule and commission project control in addition to visibility centres on overall project performance instead of milestone performance and task.

Focus of change is usually on the new process of work, new strategy or new technology rather than on the people who must instigate change. How to cause change is mostly ignored and thus this body of knowledge delved on unfolding the stalemate by exploring the five variables that informed the study scope and level playing field where the interest of one party does not prevail over the other.

4.5.2 Analysis of Legal Frameworks

A discussion of each indicator under this variable is depicted below:

4.5.2.1 Existence of International laws

On this attribute, data was collected and analyzed to find out the extent to which existence of international laws influenced performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. To acquire needed results, respondents were expected to denote whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of 8 statements. Findings are as depicted in Table 4.12:

Table 4.20: Existence of International laws

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
There are international laws supporting PLWD	9 (7.4)	7 (5.7)	13 (10.7)	37 (30.3)	56 (45.9)	4.02	1.213	122 (100)
Constitution of Kenya protects PLWD	6 (4.9)	22 (18)	12 (9.8)	44 (36.1)	38 (31.1)	3.7	1.224	122 (100)
Rate of performance of constitution clauses targeting PLWD	6 (5.3)	15 (13.2)	41 (36)	25 (21.9)	27 (23.7)	3.46	1.146	114 (100)
Existing government long term plans like vision 2030 targets PLWD	8 (6.6)	18 (14.8)	26 (21.3)	42 (34.4)	28 (23)	3.52	1.187	122 (100)
During formation of the Vision 2030 PLWD were consulted	19 (15.6)	25 (20.5)	29 (23.8)	31 (25.4)	18 (14.8)	3.03	1.298	122 (100)
County governments are supportive in formulation of PLWD laws.	17 (13.9)	24 (19.7)	33 (27)	26 (21.3)	22 (18)	3.1	1.301	122 (100)
Religious leaders engage PLWD in their community work.	19 (15.6)	25 (20.5)	18 (14.8)	28 (23)	32 (26.2)	3.24	1.438	122 (100)
International laws advocate for PLWD access jobs and other meaningful services	12 (9.8)	20 (16.4)	26 (21.3)	37 (30.3)	27 (22.1)	3.39	1.269	122 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.43	1.26	

Results above show that, on whether there are international laws supporting PLWD; 56(45.9%) strongly agreed, 37(30.3%) agreed, 13(10.7%) were neutral, 7(5.7%) disagreed in addition to 9(7.4%) who disagreed strongly. At average, the mean answer was at 4.02 and a standard

deviation of 1.213. Mean answer is roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that there are international laws supporting PLWD. The mean answer was supported by the frequency, which in total (both agree and strongly agree) formed 76.2% of the answers.

On whether Constitution of Kenya protects PLWD; 38(31.1%) strongly agreed, 44(36.1%) agreed, 12(9.8%) remained neutral, 22(18%) disagreed, while 6(4.9%) disagreed strongly. On the average the mean answer was at 3.7 while standard deviation was at 1.2224. Mean answer is roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that Constitution of Kenya protects PLWD.

The third item on existence of International laws was to rate whether performance of constitution clauses targeting PLWD is okay. On this component, 27(23.7%) strongly agreed, 25(21.9%) agreed, 41(36%) were neutral, 15(13.2%) disagreed and 6(5.3%) strongly disagreed. On the average the mean answer was at 3.46 and a standard deviation of 1.146. The mean answer was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, showing approximately a lot of the respondents agreed.

The fourth item on existence of international laws was to identify whether existing government long term plans like vision 2030 targets PLWD. The average answer on this attribute was 3.52 and a standard deviation of 1.187. The average answer was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, showing that approximately the respondents agreed that existing government long term plans like vision 2030 targets PLWD. In terms of the distribution of the answers, 28(23%) strongly agreed, 42(34.4%) agreed, 26(21.3%) were neutral, 18(14.8%) disagreed and 8(6.6%) strongly disagreed on this attribute.

On the attribute of whether during formative stages of Vision 2030 PLWD were consulted, a large number of respondents remained neutral as it is reflected by mean answer of 3.03 which is roughly 3 and a standard deviation of 1.298. On distribution of the answers, 18(14.8%) agreed strongly, 31(25.4%) agreed, 29(23.8%) remained neutral, 25(20.5%) disagreed and 19 (15.6%) strongly disagreed on this attribute. Large distributions of answers are observed on agree and neutral respectively.

The sixth item was to test whether County governments are supportive in formulation of PLWD laws, on this attribute 22(18%) of respondents agreed strongly, 26(21.3%) agreed, 33(27%) remained neutral, 24(19.7%) disagreed and 17(13.9%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 3.1 which implied a neutral stand, implying that mainstream answers were neutral on the attribute of County governments being supportive in formulation of PLWD laws.

On whether religious leaders engage PLWD in their community work, 32 (26.2%) strongly agreed, 28(23%) agreed, 18(14.8%) were neutral, 25(20.5%) disagreed, in addition 19(15.6%) disagreed strongly. 3.24 was mean answer and a standard deviation of 1.438 a pointer that approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute of religious leaders engaging PLWD in their community work.

The last item on Existence of International laws of projects was to find out whether International laws advocate for PLWD access jobs and other meaningful services. On this issue, the average answer was 3.39 which is roughly 3, a pointer that approximately bulk of respondents remained neutral on this attribute of whether International laws advocate for PLWD access jobs and other meaningful services. In terms of individual distributions, 27(22.1%) strongly agreed, 37(30.3%) which was the majority agreed, 26(21.3%) remained neutral, 20(16.4%) disagreed and 12(9.8%) disagreed strongly.

Aggregate mean was 3.43 which was roughly 3, besides a standard deviation of 1.26, a pointer approximately that, respondents remained neutral on whether existence of International laws is an essential attribute for performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.2.2 Compliance of national legislations

The second item on legal frameworks was compliance on national legislations. On this attribute data was collected and analyzed to find out the extent to which compliance on national legislations influenced performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. To attain needed results, respondents were expected to specify whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of 6 accounts. The statements were centered on a 5-point Likert scale.

Results are as depicted in Table 4.13:

Table 4.21: Compliance of national legislations

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
PLWD are fully supported by the government in the economic sector	28 (23)	28 (23)	20 (16.4)	23 (18.9)	23 (18.9)	2.88	1.446	122 (100)
Projects for PLWD receives business tenders from the government.	26 (21.7)	25 (20.8)	37 (30.8)	22 (18.3)	10 (8.3)	2.71	1.233	120 (100)
Government started a commission to address issues of PLWD	16 (13.2)	10 (8.3)	38 (31.4)	28 (23.1)	29 (24)	3.36	1.297	121 (100)
PLWD are given priority when the government is recruiting people to work with various department in the ministry level	25 (20.7)	24 (19.8)	25 (20.7)	26 (21.5)	21 (17.4)	2.95	1.396	121 (100)
Government of Kenya employs PLWD in the Army, Police, Navy and Air-force	68 (55.7)	15 (12.3)	19 (15.6)	11 (9)	9 (7.4)	2	1.324	122 (100)
Special consideration is given to companies/business run by PLWD when the government advertises for tenders	41 (33.6)	23 (18.9)	25 (20.5)	21 (17.2)	12 (9.8)	2.51	1.368	122 (100)
Aggregate mean						2.74	1.34	

On the component of whether PLWD are fully supported by the government in the economic sector, the mean answer was 2.88 which is roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute whether PLWD are fully supported by the government in the economic sector. For answers distribution; 23(18.9%) of respondents agreed

strongly, 23(18.9%) agreed, 20(16.4%) remained neutral, 28(23%) disagreed in addition to 28(23%) of respondents disagreeing strongly.

Second item on Compliance of national legislations was to find out whether Projects for PLWD receives business tenders from the government. The distribution on this attribute was 10(8.3%) of respondents agreeing strongly, 22(18.3%) agreed, 37(30.8%) remained neutral, 25(20.8%) disagreed and 26(21.7%) of the respondents disagreed strongly. Average answer was 2.71 a pointer of neutral, meaning approximately the distribution of respondents who agreed and disagreed were roughly equal.

The respondents were subjected to give their views on whether Government started a commission to address issues of PLWD. The average answer was at 3.36 which was roughly 3, a pointer that roughly the answers were neutral, an attribute showing that respondents remained of the opinion that Government started a commission to address issues of PLWD, while an approximate equal number were of the view that Government had not started a commission to address issues of PLWD. On particular distributions, 29(24%) strongly agreed, 28(23.1%) agreed, 38(31.4%) were neutral, 10(8.3%) disagreed besides 16(13.2%) disagreed strongly.

Fourth item on Compliance of national legislations was to find out whether PLWD are given priority when the government is recruiting people to work with various departments in the ministry level. On this issue 21(17.4%) of respondents agreed strongly, 26(21.5%) agreed, 25(20.7%) remained neutral, 24(19.8%) disagreed and 25(20.7%) strongly disagreed. This distribution led to a mean answer of 2.95 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral about this attribute.

The fifth item on Compliance of national legislations was seeking to identify whether Government of Kenya employs PLWD in the Army, Police, Navy and Air-force. The mean answer was 2, a pointer that approximately the respondents disagreed that Government of Kenya employs PLWD in the Army, Police, Navy and Air-force. In terms of the distribution of the answers, the highest distribution was on strongly disagree at 68(55.7%), followed by neutral at 19(15.6%), then disagree at 15(12.3%), total for strongly agree and agree was 20(16.4%). This distribution indicates that approximately the respondents disagreed.

The last item was to find out whether special consideration is given to companies/business run by PLWD when the government advertises for tenders. The distribution of answers was 12(9.8%) strongly agreed, 21(17.2%) agreed, 25(20.5%) neutral, 23(18.9%) disagreed and 41(33.6%) strongly disagreed. A combination of this distribution formed a mean answer of 2.51 and a standard deviation of 1.368 which is a pointer that generally the respondents were neutral with the idea that special consideration is given to companies/business run by PLWD when the government advertises for tenders.

The aggregate mean for the attribute of time allocation was 2.74 and a standard deviation of 1.34, a pointer that respondents at average were neutral of the contribution of compliance of national legislations to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.2.3 Enforcement of county legislations

Enforcement of county legislations was the third indicator on legal framework. Like the first and second components, the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of 4 accounts. Accounts were established on a 5-point Likert scale. Outcomes are enshrined in Table 4.14:

Table 4.22: Enforcement of county legislations

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
There is an existing policy by the County government for PLWD to register their business as special interest groups	9 (7.4)	19 (15.6)	39 (32)	19 (15.6)	36 (29.5)	3.44	1.267	122 (100)
County government laws targeting PLWD are well known	23 (18.9)	32 (26.2)	30 (24.6)	25 (20.5)	12 (9.8)	2.76	1.253	122 (100)
There are trained county government personnel to handle matters of PLWD in the county	18 (15.1)	26 (21.8)	38 (31.9)	25 (21)	12 (10.1)	2.89	1.199	119 (100)
PLWD are aware of county government laws that support their rights	23 (18.9)	38 (31.1)	25 (20.5)	18 (14.8)	18 (14.8)	2.75	1.326	122 (100)
Aggregate mean						2.96	1.26	

The first component on enforcement of county legislations seek to identify the views of the respondents on whether there is an existing policy by the County government for PLWD to register their business as special interest groups. Out of the 122 respondents, 36(29.5%) strongly agreed, 19(15.6%) agreed, 39(32%) were neutral, 19(15.6%) disagreed in addition to 9(7.4%) who disagreed strongly. Approximately, mean answer was 3.44 and standard deviation of 1.267 implications that approximately the respondents were neutral on the

attribute of whether there is an existing policy by the County government for PLWD to register their business as special interest groups.

The second component aspired to find out whether County government laws targeting PLWD are well known. On this attribute the average answer was 2.76 which is roughly 3 a pointer of neutral. This implied that approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute of whether county government laws targeting PLWD are well known. In terms of the distribution of the answers, 12(9.8%) strongly agreed, 25(20.5%) agreed, 30(24.6%) were neutral, 32(26.2%) disagreed and 23(18.9%) strongly disagreed.

The third item on enforcement of county legislations sought to find out whether there are trained county government personnel to handle matters of PLWD in the county. Out of the 119 answers, 12(10.1%) strongly agreed, 25(21%) agreed, 38(31.9%) were neutral, 26(21.8%) disagreed, 18(15.1%) strongly disagreed. Approximately the standard deviation was 1.199 and the mean answer was 2.89 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral implying approximately interviewees were neutral on attribute of whether there are trained county government personnel to handle matters of PLWD in the county.

Conversely, the last item on enforcement of county legislations craved to find out whether PLWD are aware of county government laws that support their rights. On this 18(14.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 18(14.8%) agreed, 25(20.5%) remained neutral, 38(31.1%) disagreed, and 23(18.9%) disagreed strongly. Mean outcome was 2.75 with standard deviation of 1.326 implying on average respondents remained neutral on attribute of whether PLWD are aware of county government laws that support their rights. The aggregate mean was 2.96 and a 1.26 standard deviation; mean was roughly 3 which was an implication that on average interviewees were neutral on attribute of enforcement of county legislations being an important attribute on performance of projects.

4.5.2.4 Inclusivity of Non-State Actors legislations

The last but not least component of legal framework was testing inclusivity of Non-state actor's legislations. To attain required results, respondents were expected to specify whether they

disagreed or agreed with a set of 6 accounts. Account were grounded on a 5-point Likert scale. Outcomes are as depicted in Table 4.15:

Table 4.23: Inclusivity of Non-State Actors legislations

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
There are enough community based organizations supporting PLWD.	34 (27.9)	29 (23.8)	21 (17.2)	17 (13.9)	21 (17.2)	2.69	1.449	122 (100)
Advocacy for PLWD by civil society is well coordinated.	29 (24.2)	32 (26.7)	25 (20.8)	23 (19.2)	11 (9.2)	2.63	1.29	120 (100)
PLWD appreciates projects supported by the civil societies.	8 (6.9)	14 (12.1)	43 (37.1)	22 (19)	29 (25)	3.43	1.189	116 (100)
NGOs are supportive in pushing the government to formulate policies targeting PLWD.	7 (5.7)	13 (10.7)	33 (27)	40 (32.8)	29 (23.8)	3.58	1.134	112 (100)
PLWD are supported by community self-help groups to start business.	25 (20.5)	25 (20.5)	21 (17.2)	30 (24.6)	21 (17.2)	2.98	1.405	122 (100)
Agree with the idea that civil society organizations understand the laws supporting PLWD.	11 (9.2)	23 (19.3)	30 (25.2)	34 (28.6)	21 (17.6)	3.26	1.224	119 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.10	1.28	

On component of whether there are enough community based organizations supporting PLWD, the mean answer was 2.69 which is roughly 3, a pointer that on average the respondents were neutral on the attribute whether there are enough community based organizations supporting PLWD. For distribution of answers; 21(17.2%) of respondents agreed strongly, 17(13.9%) agreed, 21(17.2%) remained neutral, 29(23.8%) disagreed and 34(27.9%) of respondents disagreed strongly. Second item on Inclusivity of Non-state actor's legislations was to find out whether advocacy for PLWD by civil society is well coordinated. The distribution on this attribute was 11(9.2%) of respondents agreed strongly, 23(19.2%) agreed, 25(20.8%) remained neutral, 32(26.7%) disagreed besides 29(24.2%) of respondents disagreeing strongly. From the distributions, it can be observed that the highest distribution was on disagree, a pointer that a good number of respondents were of opinion that advocacy representing PLWD by civil society is not well coordinated. The average answer was 2.63 a pointer of neutral, meaning on average the distribution of respondents who agreed and disagreed were roughly equal.

The respondents were subjected to give their views on the third item on whether PLWD appreciates projects supported by the civil societies. The average answer was at 3.43 which was roughly 3, a pointer that on average the answers were neutral, an attribute showing that respondents viewed that PLWD appreciates projects supported by the civil societies, while an approximate equal number were of the view that PLWD did not appreciate projects supported by the civil societies. On particular distributions, 29(25%) strongly agreed, 22(19%) agreed, 43(37.1%) were neutral, 14(12.1%) disagreed, and 8(6.9%) strongly disagreed.

The fourth item on Inclusivity of Non-State Actors legislations was to find out whether NGOs are supportive in pushing the government to formulate policies targeting PLWD. On this issue 29(23.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 40(32.8%) agreed, 33(27%) remained neutral, 13(10.7%) disagreed and 7(5.7%) disagreed strongly. The highest distribution of the respondents agreed. This distribution led to a mean answer of 3.58 that was roughly 4, a pointer of agree about this attribute. The fifth item on Inclusivity of Non-State Actors legislations was seeking to identify whether PLWD are supported by community self-help groups to start business. The mean answer was 2.98 which was roughly 3, a pointer that on average the respondents were neutral about the attribute of PLWD being supported by community self-

help groups to start business. Answers distribution were, the highest distribution was on agree at 30(24.6%), followed by disagree and strongly disagree each at 25(20.5%). Finally, then strongly agree and neutral each at 21(17.2%).

The last item to investigate whether respondents agree with the idea that civil society organizations understand the laws supporting PLWD. The distribution of the answers was 21(17.6%) strongly agreed, 34(28.6%) agreed, 30(25.2%) neutral, 23(19.3%) disagreed and 11(9.2%) strongly disagreed. A combination of these distributions formed a mean answer of 3.26 and a standard deviation of 1.224 which is a pointer that generally the respondents were neutral with the idea that civil society organizations understand the laws supporting PLWD. The aggregate mean for the attribute of inclusivity of Non-state actor’s legislation was 3.10 and a standard deviation of 1.28, a pointer that on average interviewees remained neutral of the contribution of inclusivity of Non-state actor’s legislations on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.2.5 Discussion on Legal frameworks

In terms of distribution of answers Legal Frameworks pointers were thoroughly analyzed; the replies were deliberated in the previous subsection thus in this subset the literature review is on triangulating the theoretical research of legal frameworks and its significance in the current application and study. Aggregate pointers were probed using mean and standard deviation. Mean, standard deviation and sample size of each of each indicator are depicted on Table 4.16 below:

Table 4.24: Mean and Standard Deviation of Legal frameworks

Legal frameworks	n	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation
Existence of International Laws	100	3.43	1.26
Compliance of National Legislation	104	2.74	1.34
Enforcement of county legislations	104	2.96	1.26
Inclusivity of Non-State Actors Legislations	97	3.10	1.28
Aggregate mean		3.05	

In terms of position, existence of international laws had the uppermost weight, with 3.43 mean, then inclusivity of non-state actors' legislations with a mean of 3.10, then enforcement of county legislations with a mean of 2.96 and finally compliance of national legislation with a mean of 2.74. All the mean answers were roughly 3 a pointer that respondents were neutral on the attribute of legal framework being important to performance.

Legal frameworks as an independent variable in this scholarly work was reinforced by classical communication theory and thus the words common, communication and commune were noted to have the identical etymological foundation under this study variable. Within this framework then, communication was defined as swap of significance and knowledge according to Kidombo *et al;*(2012), equally Scott (1995) suggests on how communication should operate within any given framework but DiMaggio *et al;*(1991) argues that communication between the hierarchies is distorted due to differing commands from the management level. Such an exchange within the legal framework, however, necessitates that knowledge about the laws, policies and procedures of the sender and the receiver are acquired in mutual agreement since communication is the glue that binds the institution together as suggested by Orlinkowski (1994). Equally, the receiver and sender are self-possessed of a complicated mix of biases, hopes, prejudices, values, expectations in addition to pre-occupations and thus the ultimate objective is to provide a level ground that guarantees safety of formulation and application of such laws within the performance parameters of any given project.

4.5.3 Analysis of Normative action

Normative action is one of the predictor variable of this scholarly work. It was measured using six pointers namely: Social influence-conformity, social influence-obedience, social influence-compliance, psychological factors, cultural beliefs and social empowerment. On each of these indicators which could help respondents to rate their level of satisfaction on each component were derived. On each pointer, interviewers remained compelled to value magnitude that they felt, were neutral or disagreed on each bearing as undermentioned then an aggregate mean and standard deviation was stemmed at deliberation facet at closing level of normative action under sub section 4.5.3.7.

4.5.3.1 Social influence-conformity to social norms

The first component on normative action was Social influence-conformity to social norms. The components forming this attribute ranged from testing whether government led initiative of targeting PLWD is well coordinated to whether PLWD feel appreciated when their ideas are considered. Like previous components of study, respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with established accounts. The accounts were based on a Likert scale of 5 points. Table 4.17 depicts the results:

Table 4.25: Social influence-conformity to social norms

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
Government led initiative of targeting PLWD is well coordinated	16 (13.6)	30 (25.4)	25 (21.2)	29 (24.6)	18 (15.3)	3.03	1.291	118 (100)
Staff working in projects targeting PLWD are well experienced.	15 (12.5)	27 (22.5)	32 (26.7)	24 (20)	22 (18.3)	3.09	1.29	120 (100)
Charitable organizations working for PLWD provide a platform for sharing and exchanging of ideas.	8 (6.7)	13 (10.8)	32 (26.7)	34 (28.3)	33 (27.5)	3.59	1.192	120 (100)
PLWD access public services without a challenge.	46 (37.7)	24 (19.7)	26 (21.3)	15 (12.3)	11 (9)	2.35	1.336	122 (100)
PLWD feel charity organizations fund services that the government is not able to fund.	16 (13.2)	22 (18.2)	34 (28.1)	32 (26.4)	17 (14)	3.1	1.241	121 (100)
PLWD feel appreciated when their ideas are taken into consideration.	6 (4.9)	8 (6.6)	19 (15.6)	15 (12.3)	74 (60.7)	4.17	1.204	122 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.22	1.26	

The first component of Social influence-conformity to social norms was to test whether Government led initiative of targeting PLWD is well coordinated, the mean answer was 3.03 which is roughly 3, which was an implication that on average the respondents were neutral on the attribute whether Government led initiative of targeting PLWD is well coordinated. In terms of distribution of the answers; 18(15.3%) of respondents agreed strongly, 29(24.6%) agreed, 25(21.2%) remained neutral, 30(25.4%) disagreed besides 16(13.6%) of respondents disagreeing strongly.

Second item on Social influence-conformity to social norms was to find out whether Staff working in projects targeting PLWD are well experienced. The distribution on this attribute was 22(18.3%) of respondents agreed strongly, 24(20%) agreed, 32(26.7%) remained neutral, 27(22.5%) disagreed besides 15(12.5%) of respondents disagreeing strongly. Average answer was 3.09 a pointer of neutral, meaning on average distribution of respondents who agreed and disagreed were roughly equal.

The respondents were subjected to give their views on whether charitable organizations working for PLWD provide a platform for sharing and exchanging of ideas. The average answer was at 3.59 which was roughly 4, a pointer that on average the answers agreed that charitable organizations working for PLWD provide a platform for sharing and exchanging of ideas. On particular distributions, 33(27.5%) strongly agreed, 34(28.3%) agreed, 32(26.7%) remained neutral, 13(10.8%) disagreed, in addition 8(6.7%) disagreed strongly.

Fourth item on Social influence-conformity to social norms was to find out whether PLWD access public services without a challenge. On this issue 11(9%) of respondents agreed strongly, 15(12.3%) agreed, 26(21.3%) remained neutral, 24(19.7%) disagreed besides 46(37.7%) disagreeing strongly. Mean answer was 2.35 and a standard deviation of 1.336. The mean was roughly 3 suggesting that the respondents were neutral on the attribute of PLWD accessing public services without a challenge.

The fifth item on Social influence-conformity to social norms was seeking to identify whether PLWD feel charitable organizations fund services that the government is not able to fund. The mean answer was 3.1 which was roughly 3, a pointer that on average the respondents were neutral about the attribute of PLWD view of charitable organizations fund services that the

government is not able to fund. Answers distribution were, the highest distribution was on neutral at 34(28.1%), followed by agree at 32(26.4%), then disagree at 22(18.2%), finally strongly agree and strongly disagree stood at 17(14%) and 16(13.2%) respectively.

Last item was to unearth whether respondents agree with the idea that PLWD feel appreciated when their ideas are taken into consideration. The distribution of the answers was 74(60.7%) strongly agreed, 15(12.3%) agreed, 19(15.6%) neutral, 8(6.6%) disagreed and 6(4.9%) strongly disagreed. A combination of these distributions formed a mean answer of 4.17 and a standard deviation of 1.204, this is a pointer that generally respondents agreed that PLWD feel appreciated when their ideas are taken into consideration. 3.22 was the aggregate mean of the time allocation in addition to standard deviation of 1.26. This indicated that on average the respondents were neutral of the contribution Social influence-conformity to social norms has on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.3.2 Social influence-obedience to social norms

The second component on normative action was Social influence-obedience to social norms. The components forming this attribute ranged from testing whether Staff members working for project dealing with PLWD are supportive to whether Projects working for PLWD provides a leaning shoulder to stressed disabled people. Like Social influence-conformity to social norms, the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with the formulated statements. Formulated accounts were premised on a 5-point Likert scale.

Results are as depicted in Table 4.18:

Table 4.26: Social influence-obedience to social norms

	SD	DS	NE	AG	SA	Mean	SD	Total
Statements	F	F	F	F	F			F
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(%)
Staff members working for project dealing with PLWD are supportive.	9 (7.4)	8 (6.6)	27 (22.1)	38 (31.1)	40 (32.8)	3.75	1.194	122 (100)
Policies and procedures in the biosocial projects are followed when working and serving PLWD.	12 (10)	28 (23.3)	38 (31.7)	30 (25)	12 (10)	3.02	1.137	120 (100)
PLWD are treated well when they are being served at the community.	13 (10.8)	26 (21.7)	36 (30)	27 (22.5)	18 (15)	3.09	1.216	120 (100)
Projects working for PLWD provides a leaning shoulder to stressed disabled people	11 (9.1)	22 (18.2)	25 (20.7)	28 (23.1)	35 (28.9)	3.45	1.323	121 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.33	1.22	

From the Table 4.18 above, the first component on Social influence-obedience to social norms sought to identify the views of the respondents on whether staff members working for project dealing with PLWD are supportive. Out of the 122 respondents, 40(32.8%) strongly agreed, 38(31.1%) agreed, 27(22.1%) were neutral, 8(6.6%) disagreed besides 9(7.4%) disagreeing strongly. On average, mean answer was 3.75 besides standard deviation of 1.194 implying respondents approximately agreed that staff members working for project dealing with PLWD are supportive.

The second component aspired to find out whether policies and procedures in the biosocial projects are followed when working and serving PLWD. On this attribute the average answer was 3.02 which is roughly 3 a pointer of neutral. This implied that approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute of policies and procedures in the biosocial projects being followed when working and serving PLWD. In terms of the distribution of the answers, 12(10%) strongly agreed, 30(25%) agreed, 38(31.7%) remained neutral, 28(23.3%) disagreed besides 12(10%) disagreeing strongly.

Third item on Social influence-obedience to social norms desired to find out whether PLWD are treated well when they are being served at the community. Out of the 120 answers, 18(15%) strongly agreed, 27(22.5%) agreed, 36(30%) were neutral, 26(21.7%) disagreed, 13(10.8%) disagreed strongly. Approximately mean was 3.09, which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral implying approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute whether PLWD are treated well when they are being served at the community.

The last item on Social influence-obedience to social norms wanted to find out whether Projects working for PLWD provides a leaning shoulder to stressed disabled people. On this 35(28.9%) of respondents agreed strongly, 28(23.1%) agreed, 25(20.7%) remained neutral, 22(18.2%) disagreed, and 11(9.1%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 3.45 with standard deviation of 1.323 implying approximately respondents remained neutral on attribute of projects working for PLWD provides a leaning shoulder to stressed disabled people. The aggregate mean was 3.33 and a standard deviation of 1.22, mean was roughly 3, implying approximately respondents were neutral on the attribute of social influence-obedience to social norms.

4.5.3.3 Social influence-compliance to social norms

Third item was Social influence-compliance to social norms. Similarly, like first and second component on normative action, the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of accounts.

Table 4.27: Social influence-compliance to social norms

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
PLWD follow the established regulations from the government to deliver services.	10 (8.2)	20 (16.4)	32 (26.2)	33 (27)	27 (22.1)	3.39	1.229	122 (100)
PLWD are given equal employment opportunities.	41 (33.9)	30 (24.8)	27 (22.3)	10 (8.3)	13 (10.7)	2.37	1.317	121 (100)
PLWD access their social cards without challenges.	35 (29.2)	32 (26.7)	25 (20.8)	16 (13.3)	12 (10)	2.48	1.309	120 (100)
There is money set aside by the government to support PLWD.	10 (8.3)	13 (10.8)	26 (21.7)	28 (23.3)	43 (35.8)	3.68	1.291	120 (100)
There are plans put in place by the government to make sure what belongs to PLWD is well distributed in the community.	16 (13.2)	25 (20.7)	26 (21.5)	26 (21.5)	28 (23.1)	3.21	1.36	121 (100)
Community activities like chief baraza's provide avenue to discuss issues of people living with disabilities	26 (21.5)	21 (17.4)	23 (19)	28 (23.1)	23 (19)	3.01	1.429	121 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.023	1.32	

First component of Social influence-compliance to social norms was to test whether PLWD follow the established regulations from the government to deliver services, the mean answer was 3.39 which is roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the respondents were neutral on the

attribute whether PLWD follow the established regulations from the government to deliver services. In terms of distribution of the answers; 27(22.1%) of respondents agreed strongly, 33(27%) agreed, 32(26.2%) remained neutral, 20(16.4%) disagreed besides 10(8.2%) disagreeing strongly.

Second item on Social influence-compliance to social norms was to find out whether PLWD are given equal employment opportunities. The distribution on this attribute was 13(10.7%) of respondents agreed strongly, 10(8.3%) agreed, 27(22.3%) remained neutral, 30(24.8%) disagreed and 41(33.9%) disagreed strongly. Average answer was 2.37 a pointer of disagree, meaning approximately the distribution of respondents disagreed that PLWD are given equal employment opportunities

The respondents were subjected to give their views on whether PLWD access their social cards without challenges. The average answer was at 2.48 which was roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the answers were neutral about the attribute of whether PLWD access their social cards without challenges. On particular distributions, 12(10%) strongly agreed, 16(13.3%) agreed, 25(20.8%) were neutral, 32(26.7%) disagreed, and 35(29.2%) strongly disagreed.

The fourth item on Social influence-compliance to social norms was to find out whether there is money set aside by the government to support PLWD. On this issue 43(35.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 28(23.3%) agreed, 26(21.7%) remained neutral, 13(10.8%) disagreed besides 10(8.3%) disagreeing strongly. Mean answer was 3.68 and a standard deviation of 1.291. Mean was roughly 4 implying that the respondents agreed that there is money set aside by the government to support PLWD.

The fifth item on Social influence-compliance to social norms was seeking to identify whether there are plans put in place by the government to make sure what belongs to PLWD is well distributed in the community. The mean answer was 3.21 which was roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the interviewees were neutral about the plans attributes put in place by the government to make sure what belongs to PLWD is well distributed in the community. Answers distribution were, the highest distribution was on strongly agree at 28(23.1%),

followed by agree and neutral at 26(21.5%) each, then disagree at 25(20.7%), finally strongly agree at 16(13.2%).

Last item was to investigate whether respondents agree with the idea that Community activities like chief baraza's provide avenue to discuss issues of people living with disabilities. The distribution of the answers was 23(19%) strongly agreed, 28(23.1%) agreed, 23(19%) neutral, 21(17.4%) disagreed and 26(21.5%). A combination of these distributions formed a mean answer of 3.01 and a standard deviation of 1.429 which is a pointer that generally the respondents were neutral with the attribute of whether Community activities like chief baraza's provide avenue to discuss issues of people with disabilities.

Aggregate mean for attribute of social influence-compliance to social norms was 3.023 besides a standard deviation of 1.32, a pointer that respondents approximately were neutral of the contribution social influence-compliance to social norms to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.3.4 Cultural Factors

Cultural factors were the fourth component on normative action. The components forming this attribute ranged from testing whether Labelling of PLWD as unable to deliver results within a community setup affects their potential to whether to date community still treat PLWD as people who are not responsible. Like the other components on normative action the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with an established statement. Statements were grounded on a 5-point likert scale as shown below in table 4.20.

Table 4.28: Cultural Factors

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
Labelling of PLWD as unable to deliver results within a community setup affects their potential.	6 (5.1)	11 (9.3)	25 (21.2)	24 (20.3)	52 (44.1)	3.89	1.218	118 (100)
Bearing a child with disability can lead to family breakdown	8 (6.8)	6 (5.1)	14 (11.9)	23 (19.5)	67 (56.8)	4.14	1.221	118 (100)
PLWD are considered to be a curse	9 (7.6)	15 (12.7)	30 (25.4)	21 (17.8)	43 (36.4)	3.63	1.3	118 (100)
To date community still treat PLWD as people who are not responsible	13 (10.9)	16 (13.4)	26 (21.8)	38 (31.9)	26 (21.8)	3.4	1.271	119 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.77	1.25	

The first component on cultural factors seeks to identify the views of the respondents on whether labelling of PLWD as unable to deliver results within a community setup affects their potential. Out of the 118 respondents, 52(44.1%) strongly agreed, 24(20.3%) agreed, 25(21.2%) were neutral, 11(9.3%) disagreed besides 6(5.1%) disagreeing strongly. Approximately, mean answer was 3.89 in addition to standard deviation of 1.218 which implies respondents approximately agreed labelling of PLWD as unable to deliver results within a community setup affects their potential.

The second component intended to find out whether bearing a child with disability can lead to family breakdown. On this attribute the average answer was 4.14 which is roughly 4 a pointer of agree. This inferred that approximately the respondents concurred that bearing a child with disability can lead to family breakdown. In terms of answers distribution, 67(56.8%) strongly agreed, 23(19.5%) agreed, 14(11.9%) were neutral, 6(5.1%) disagreed and 8(6.8%) strongly disagreed.

The third item on cultural factors sought to find out whether PLWD are considered to be a curse. Out of the 118 answers, 43(36.4%) strongly agreed, 21(17.8%) agreed, 30(25.4%) were neutral, 15(12.7%) disagreed, 9(7.6%) disagreed strongly. Approximately mean answer was 3.63, which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree implying approximately the respondents agreed that PLWD are considered to be a curse.

The last item on cultural factors sought to find out whether to date community still treat PLWD as people who are not responsible for their responsibilities. On this 26(21.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 38(31.9%) agreed, 26(21.8%) remained neutral, 16(13.4%) disagreed, and 13(10.9%) disagreed strongly. 3.4 was the mean answer with 1.271 a standard deviation which implied that approximately respondents were neutral on attribute of whether to date community still treat PLWD as people who are not responsible.

The aggregate mean was 3.77 in addition to a standard deviation of 1.25, mean was roughly 4 implications that roughly respondents were in agreement that cultural factors was an important indicator of biosocial projects performance in informal settlements.

4.5.3.5 Psychological factors

The fifth item was Psychological factors. Similarly, like the fourth component on normative action, the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of statements. Accounts were placed on a 5 point likert scale as depicted below in table 4.21.

Table 4.29: Psychological factors

Statements	SD F (%)	DS F (%)	NE F (%)	AG F (%)	SA F (%)	Mean	SD	Total F (%)
There are organizations in place to provide counselling for PLWD.	14 (11.6)	26 (21.5)	24 (19.8)	28 (23.1)	29 (24)	3.26	1.346	121 (100)
PLWD and their closest family members are all equally affected.	5 (4.2)	9 (7.6)	27 (22.7)	28 (23.5)	50 (42)	3.92	1.154	119 (100)
PLWD are easily affected by a slight confrontation on their way of living	6 (5)	12 (10)	21 (17.5)	36 (30)	45 (37.5)	3.85	1.179	120 (100)
Communities are insensitive when addressing PLWD feelings and the way of life	5 (4.1)	11 (9.1)	32 (26.4)	45 (37.2)	28 (23.1)	3.66	1.061	121 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.67	1.19	

The first component on Psychological factors seeks to identify the views of the respondents on whether there are organizations in place to provide counselling for PLWD. Out of the 121 respondents, 29(24%) strongly agreed, 28(23.1%) agreed, 24(19.8%) remained neutral, 26(21.5%) disagreed in addition to 14(11.6%) who disagreed strongly. Approximately, mean answer was 3.26 and standard deviation of 1.346 inferring that respondents approximately were neutral on whether there are organizations in place to provide counselling for PLWD.

The second component sought to find out whether PLWD and their closest family members are all equally affected. On this attribute the average answer was 3.92 which is roughly 4 a pointer of agree. This implied that approximately the respondents agreed that PLWD and their closest family members are all equally affected. In terms of the distribution of the answers,

50(42%) strongly agreed, 28(23.5%) agreed, 27(22.7%) remained neutral, 9(7.6%) disagreed and 5(4.2%) disagreed strongly.

Third item on Psychological factors aspired to find out whether PLWD are easily affected by a slight confrontation on their way of living. Out of the 120 answers, 45(37.5%) strongly agreed, 36(30%) agreed, 21(17.5%) were neutral, 12(10%) disagreed, 6(5%) disagreed strongly. Approximately mean answer was 3.85, which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree implying approximately the respondents agreed that PLWD are easily affected by a slight confrontation on their way of living.

The last item on Psychological factors desired to find out whether communities are insensitive when addressing PLWD feelings and the way of life. On this 28(23.1%) of respondents agreed strongly, 45(37.2%) agreed, 32(26.4%) remained neutral, 11(9.1%) disagreed, and 5(4.1%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 3.66 with 1.061 standard deviation implying that approximately respondents agreed communities are insensitive when addressing PLWD feelings and the way of life.

The aggregate mean was 3.67 and a standard deviation of 1.19, mean was roughly 4 an implication that approximately the respondents agreed that psychological factors was an important indicator of normative action on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.3.6 Social empowerment

The last but not least indicator on normative action was social empowerment. Like all the other components on normative action, respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of statements. Statements were centered on a 5-point Likert as exhibited below in table 4.22.

Table 4.30: Social empowerment

	SD	DS	NE	AG	SA	Mean	SD	Total
	F	F	F	F	F			F
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(%)
Learning institutions are supportive to people living with disabilities.	10 (8.3)	20 (16.7)	24 (20)	31 (25.8)	35 (29.2)	3.51	1.296	120 (100)
Agree with the notion of training PLWD will change their lives.	2 (1.7)	2 (1.7)	19 (15.7)	20 (16.5)	78 (64.5)	4.4	0.927	121 (100)
Schools existing for PLWD are well supported.	21 (17.4)	22 (18.2)	40 (33.1)	26 (21.5)	12 (9.9)	2.88	1.219	121 (100)
Government has set aside enough resources to support PLWD start income generating activities.	31 (25.4)	27 (22.1)	26 (21.3)	23 (18.9)	15 (12.3)	2.7	1.359	122 (100)
Commission established by the government to serve PLWD will stand a better ground to empower them.	15 (12.3)	20 (16.4)	35 (28.7)	34 (27.9)	18 (14.8)	3.16	1.229	122 (100)
Community established institutions targeting economic empowerment for PLWD are doing much.	17 (13.9)	26 (21.3)	43 (35.2)	23 (18.9)	13 (10.7)	2.91	1.178	122 (100)
PLWD take advantage of their condition to be supported.	41 (33.9)	17 (14)	26 (21.5)	26 (21.5)	11 (9.1)	2.58	1.383	121 (100)
There is much improvement on the education sector targeting PLWD.	13 (10.8)	23 (19.2)	30 (25)	31 (25.8)	23 (19.2)	3.23	1.268	120 (100)
PLWD likes to be indorsed-they do not fight for themselves.	27 (22.7)	26 (21.8)	35 (29.4)	17 (14.3)	14 (11.8)	2.71	1.291	119 (100)
PLWD like to isolate themselves	17 (14)	20 (16.5)	29 (24)	29 (24)	26 (21.5)	3.22	1.338	121 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.13	1.25	

On component of whether learning institutions are supportive to people living with disabilities, the mean answer was 3.51 which is roughly 4, a pointer that respondents agreed approximately that learning institutions are supportive of people with disabilities. Answers distribution were; 35(29.2%) of the respondents agreed strongly, 31(25.8%) agreed, 24(20%) remained neutral, 20(16.7%) disagreed in addition to 10(8.3%) of the respondents strongly disagreed. The two large proportions of the answers were on agree and strongly agree with a cumulative total of 66(55%).

The second component on social empowerment was to investigate whether respondents agree with notion that training PLWD will change their lives. As expected, the highest distribution of the respondents 78(64.5%) strongly agreed, followed by 20(16.5%) who agreed, 19(15.7%) remained neutral, 2(1.7%) disagreed and equally disagreed strongly. The mean answer was 4.4 which was roughly 4 an implication that bulk of respondents roughly agreed that training PLWD will change their lives.

On the component of schools existing for PLWD are well supported. The mean answer was 2.88 which is roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute of whether schools existing for PLWD are well supported. Distribution of answers were; 12(9.9%) of respondents agreed strongly, 26(21.5%) agreed, 40(33.1%) remained neutral, 22(18.2%) disagreed besides 21(17.4%) disagreeing strongly.

Fourth item pursued to find out whether government has established enough resources to support PLWD start income generating activities. The mean answer was 2.7 which is roughly 3, a pointer that roughly the respondents were neutral on the attribute of whether government has set aside enough resources to support PLWD start income generating activities. For distribution of answers; 15(12.3%) of respondents agreed strongly, 23(18.9%) agreed, 26(21.3%) remained neutral, 27(22.1%) disagreed and 31(25.4%) disagreed strongly. Distribution of answers was roughly the same for all the categories, though a small number strongly agreed.

Fifth item on social empowerment desired to find out whether commission established by the government to serve PLWD stand a better ground to empower them. On this attribute, 18(14.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 34(27.9%) agreed, 35(28.7%) remained neutral,

20(16.4%) disagreed and 15(12.3%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 3.16 which was roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the respondents were neutral about the attribute of whether commission established by the government to serve PLWD will stand a better ground to empower them. In finding out whether community established institutions targeting economic empowerment for PLWD are doing much, 13(10.7%) strongly agreed, 23(18.9%) agreed, 43(35.2%) remained neutral, 26(21.3%) disagreed and 17(13.9%) disagreed strongly. Majority of respondents were neutral bringing the average answer to 2.91 which is roughly 3 that denotes a neutral pointer.

Seventh item on social empowerment was to find out whether PLWD take advantage of their condition to be supported. The mean answer was 2.58 which is roughly 3, a pointer that roughly respondents were neutral on attribute of whether PLWD take advantage of their condition to be supported. Answers distribution were; 11(9.1%) of respondents agreed, 26(21.5%) agreed, 26(21.5%) remained neutral, 17(14%) disagreed besides 41(33.9%) of respondents disagreeing strongly. Distribution of answers was roughly same for all the categories, however a very large number strongly disagreed.

On whether there is much improvement on the education sector targeting PLWD, mean answer was 3.23 which was roughly 3, a pointer that approximately the respondents were neutral on the attribute of whether there is much improvement on the education sector targeting PLWD. For the distribution of answers; 23(19.2%) agreed strongly, 31(25.8%) agreed, 30(25%) remained neutral, 23(19.2%) disagreed in addition 13(10.8%) disagreed strongly.

People living with disabilities like to be indorsed-they do not fight for themselves, in testing this; the average answer was 2.71 a pointer that the respondents were neutral on this attribute. In terms of distribution of the answers; 14(11.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 17(14.3%) agreed, 35(29.4%) remained neutral, 26(21.8%) disagreed besides 27(22.7%) disagreeing strongly. Finally, on whether PLWD like to isolate themselves, still the average answer was neutral at 3.22 implying the distribution of answers was not skewed on one side. In terms of answer distribution; 26(21.5%) agreed strongly, 29(24%) agreed, 29(24%) remained neutral, 20(16.5%) disagreed and 17(14%) disagreed strongly, aggregate mean was 3.13 and standard deviation of 1.25. The mean was roughly 3 that shows approximately the interviewees were

neutral on the attribute of social empowerment’s contribution to normative action on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.3.7 Discussion on Normative action

Normative action was measured in terms of Social influence-conformity to social norms, Social influence-obedience to social norms, Social influence-compliance to social norms, Cultural Factors, Psychological factors and social empowerment. The sample size, mean in addition to standard deviation who answered to each attribute in addition to the standard deviation for each component are demonstrated on Table 4.23:

Table 4.31: Mean and Standard Deviation of Normative action

Normative action	N	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation
Social influence-conformity to social norms	102	3.22	1.26
Social influence-obedience to social norms	103	3.33	1.22
Social influence-compliance to social norms	101	3.023	1.32
Cultural Factors	97	3.77	1.25
Psychological factors	103	3.67	1.19
Social empowerment	101	3.13	1.25
Aggregate mean		3.357	

Among the factors, Cultural factors and psychological factors had the highest means which were closely equal to 4 an implication of agree, which shows approximately the two items of normative action were observed to be important in explaining biosocial projects performance in informal settlements. Ranking of the other items, social influence-obedience to social norms was higher with a mean of 3.33, followed by social influence-conformity to social norms with

a mean of 3.22, then social empowerment with a mean of 3.13 and finally social influence-compliance to social norms with a mean of 3.023. The aggregate mean was 3.357 which was roughly 3 a pointer of neutral, showing that approximately respondents remained neutral on impact of normative action to biosocial projects performance in informal settlements. Each variable was further analyzed to find out the distribution of the answers, the results were discussed in the preceding subsections.

Theoretical and literature review under this variable points that there is a cause to have faith in that failure to accustom to norms in society produces prejudice, stereotype and stigma. Grandal *et al;* (2013) indicate that factors that lead to personality of prejudiced traits are typically inability measure to adjust to social change that is cognitive inflexibility, authoritarianism, stumpy education and customary religiosity. To overcome a negative attitude as an outcome of prejudice, Crandall *et al;* (2002) demonstrates adjustment to social norms points to repression of prejudices besides distinct emotions leading to various types of action. Deliberating on Van Zomeren (2013), fluctuating emotions are ascertained by an extra essential characteristic about whether world and groups can change. Van Zomeren *et al;* (2011) propose on collective action thoughtful impact in contemporary world, question of how people involve in shared action as the business of developing research in social psychology.

Generally, impact evidence of cash transfer programmes on social empowerment is still inconsistent as it is debated that conditional cash transfers expect children to be taken to health check-ups and school to fortify gender stereotypes of women as accountable for the household, whereas men preserve a role as earners of income. Microfinance correlates to services of finance for those deprived traditional formal banking access. It comprises of micro-credit that stipulates provision of loans, micro-savings, insurance in addition to money transfer services as suggested by Duvendack *et al;* (2011). A means of people empowerment to invest in their future and uplift them out of poverty has long been attributed with microfinance interventions. However, Duvendack *et al ;*(2011) further suggests that there is a developing apprehension that impact of microloans in addition to microcredit on empowerment of poor might not be forthright, in addition highlighting on getting hold of poorest of poor could be inconsistent.

Normative action in this study was grounded on social cognitive theory. As espoused by Bandura (1986), the knowledge under it takes part in a role to a model of evolving interaction between individuals and the world surrounding them. According to Bandura (1986), the model of shared interconnection, action, affection, cognitive besides other personal attributes and environmental events all function as interrelating causes for an ultimate output in project performance as well as espoused in the project life cycle according to Gakuu *et al;*(2016). According to Wood & Bandura (1986), any version of the determinants of human action need, therefore, self-generated influences inclusion is a furthering factor to project performance.

Equally as espoused by Schachter (1951) social norms is a valuable digression that leads to exclusion of erosion of social status. Besides Festinger (1950), argues that individuality is shaped by group norms and by adapting to the same group norms, thus people living with disabilities as researched in this study have a common determinant that motivates them to organize their social needs around a common objective through biosocial projects.

4.5.4 Analysis on Political environment

The last item being investigated to influence of biosocial projects performance in informal settlements was political environment. Political environment was calculated in reference to organizational politics, power relations and politics of identity. Like the other components explaining performance, data was put on likert scale then analyzed using mean and standard deviation. Political environment had three indicators which were individually subjected to the likert scale to project the mean and standard deviation. The three indicators were: power relations, organizational politics and politics of identity. The individual variable analysis was as follows:

4.5.4.1 Organizational politics

Organizational politics was the first component of political environment. To measure organizational politics, a set of statements were used, from whether internal fights between staff working for projects affects service delivery to whether most of the community leaders are not aware of the demands of the projects. Respondents were expected to answer to these statements on a scale of 1 to 5 as shown below in table 4.24.

Table 4.32: Organizational politics

	SD	DS	NE	AG	SA	Mean	SD	Total
	F	F	F	F	F			F
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(%)
Internal fights between staff working for projects affects service delivery.	5 (4.2)	3 (2.5)	17 (14.2)	31 (25.8)	64 (53.3)	4.22	1.055	120 (100)
Sponsorship for projects affects the way decisions are made at the project.	4 (3.4)	15 (12.7)	25 (21.2)	44 (37.3)	30 (25.4)	3.69	1.092	118 (100)
Sponsors dictate the affairs of the organizations working for PLWD.	10 (8.4)	15 (12.6)	23 (19.3)	35 (29.4)	36 (30.3)	3.61	1.27	119 (100)
Money matters triggers power struggle in the organizations working with PLWD.	6 (5.1)	3 (2.5)	26 (22)	40 (33.9)	43 (36.4)	3.94	1.073	118 (100)
Internal project conflicts leads to wastages of resources and delays in service delivery.	3 (2.8)	10 (9.3)	18 (16.8)	20 (18.7)	56 (52.3)	4.08	1.15	107 (100)
Resource allocation is dictated by the interest of the manager in an organization.	6 (5.1)	18 (15.4)	21 (17.9)	35 (29.9)	37 (31.6)	3.68	1.216	117 (100)
Projects do not share their plans and intended work to be done in advance.	8 (6.7)	14 (11.8)	28 (23.5)	39 (32.8)	30 (25.2)	3.58	1.182	119 (100)
Most of the community leaders are not aware of the demands of the projects	6 (5.1)	7 (6)	20 (17.1)	37 (31.6)	47 (40.2)	3.96	1.133	117 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.85	1.15	

The first component of organizational politics was to test whether internal fights between staff working for projects affects service delivery, the mean answer was 4.22 which is roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that internal fights between staff working for projects affects service delivery. Answers distribution were; 64(53.3%) of respondents

agreed strongly, 31(25.8%) agreed, 17(14.2%) remained neutral, 3(2.5%) disagreed besides 5(4.2%) disagreeing strongly.

Second item on organizational politics was to find out whether sponsorship for projects affects the way decisions are made at the project. The distribution on this attribute was 30(25.4%) of respondents agreed strongly, 44(37.3%) agreed, 25(21.2%) remained neutral, 15(12.7%) disagreed and 4(3.4%) of respondents disagreed strongly. Average answer was 3.69 a pointer of agree, meaning approximately the distribution of respondents agreed that sponsorship for projects affects the way decisions are made at the project.

The respondents were subjected to give their views on whether sponsors dictate the affairs of the organizations working for PLWD. The average answer was at 3.61 which was roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the answers agreed that sponsors dictate the affairs of the organizations working for PLWD. On particular distributions, 36(30.3%) strongly agreed, 35(29.4%) agreed, 23(19.3%) remained neutral, 15(12.6%) disagreed, and 10(8.4%) disagreed strongly.

Fourth item on organizational politics was to find out whether money matters triggers power struggle in the organizations working with PLWD. On this issue 43(36.4%) of respondents strongly agree, 40(33.9%) agreed, 26(22%) were neutral, 3(2.5%) disagreed in addition 6(5.1%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 3.94 and a standard deviation of 1.073. The mean was roughly 4 implications that the respondents agreed that money matters triggers power struggle in the organizations working with PLWD.

The fifth item on Organizational politics was seeking to identify whether internal project conflicts leads to wastage of resources and delays in service delivery. The mean answer was 4.08 which was roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that internal project conflict leads to wastage of resources and delays in service delivery. For distribution of answers purposes, the highest distribution was on strongly agree at 56(52.3%), followed by agree at 20(18.7%), then neutral at 18(16.8%), then disagree at 10(9.3%) and finally strongly disagree stood at 3(2.8%).

The sixth item was to find out whether resource allocation is dictated by the interest of the manager in an organization. The distribution of the answers was 37(31.6%) strongly agreed, 35(29.9%) agreed, 21(17.9%) neutral, 18(15.4%) disagreed and 6(5.1%) strongly disagreed. A combination of these distributions formed a mean answer of 3.68 and a standard deviation of 1.216 which is a pointer that generally respondents agreed that resource allocation is dictated by the interest of the manager in an organization.

On whether projects do not share their plans and intended work to be done in advance. The distribution of the answers on the seventh item were; 30(25.2%) strongly agreed, 39(32.8%) agreed, 28(23.5%) neutral, 14(11.8%) disagreed and 8(6.7%) strongly disagreed. A combination of these distribution formed a mean answer of 3.58 and a standard deviation of 1.182 which is a pointer that generally respondents agreed that projects do not share their plans and intended work to be done in advance.

The last item was to find out whether most of the community leaders are not aware of the demands of the projects. The distribution of the answers was 47(40.2%) strongly agreed, 37(31.6%) agreed, 20(17.1%) neutral, 7(6%) disagreed besides 6(5.1%) disagreed strongly. A combination of this distribution formed a mean answer of 3.96 and a standard deviation of 1.133 which is a pointer that generally respondents agreed that most of the community leaders are not aware of the demands of the projects. The aggregate mean for the attribute of organizational politics was 3.85 and a standard deviation of 1.15, a pointer that approximately the respondents agreed that organizational politics is a significant attribute on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.4.2 Power relations

The second item on political environment was power relations. The components which formed this attribute ranged from testing whether stakeholders are a source of conflict when working with PLWD to whether there is so much backbiting in the projects serving PLWD thus affecting results delivery. Like organizational politics, the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of statements. The statements were centered on a 5-point likert scale as shown below in table 4.25.

Table 4.33: Power relations

	SD	DS	NE	AG	SA	Mean	SD	Total
	F	F	F	F	F			F
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(%)
Stakeholders are a source of conflict when working with PLWD	10 (8.4)	14 (11.8)	27 (22.7)	35 (29.4)	33 (27.7)	3.56	1.246	119 (100)
Stakeholders provide resources when working with PLWD	8 (6.7)	16 (13.4)	45 (37.8)	38 (31.9)	12 (10.1)	3.25	1.035	119 (100)
Local community based organizations working with PLWD are considered supportive	4 (3.4)	17 (14.3)	24 (20.2)	50 (42)	24 (20.2)	3.61	1.067	119 (100)
There is so much backbiting in the projects serving PLWD thus affecting results delivery	7 (5.9)	11 (9.3)	36 (30.5)	24 (20.3)	40 (33.9)	3.67	1.206	118 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.52	1.138	

The first component on power relations seek to identify the views of the respondents on whether stakeholders are a source of conflict when working with PLWD. Out of the 119 respondents, 33(27.7%) strongly agreed, 35(29.4%) agreed, 27(22.7%) stood neutral, 14(11.8%) disagreed and 10(8.4%) disagreed strongly. Approximately, mean answer was 3.56 and standard deviation of 1.246 implication that approximately respondents agreed that stakeholders are a source of conflict when working with PLWD.

The second component sought to find out whether stakeholders provide resources when working with PLWD. On this attribute the average answer was 3.25 which is roughly 3 a pointer of neutral. This implied that approximately respondents were neutral on attribute of stakeholder's providence of resources when working with PLWD. In terms of the distribution

of the answers, 12(10.1%) strongly agreed, 38(31.9%) agreed, 45(37.8%) were neutral, 16(13.4%) disagreed and 8(6.7%) strongly disagreed.

The third item on power relations intended to find out whether Local community based organizations working with PLWD are considered supportive. Out of the 119 answers, 24(20.2%) strongly agreed, 50(42%) agreed, 24(20.2%) remained neutral, 17(14.3%) disagreed, 4(3.4%) disagreed strongly. Approximately mean answer was 3.61, which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree implying approximately the respondents agreed that local community based organizations working with PLWD are considered supportive.

The last item on power relations aspired to find out whether there is so much backbiting in the projects serving PLWD thus affecting results delivery. On this 40(33.9%) of respondents agreed strongly, 24(20.3%) agreed, 36(30.5%) stood neutral, 11(9.3%) disagreed, and 7(5.9%) disagreed strongly. Mean answer was 3.67 with a standard deviation of 1.206 implications that approximately respondents agreed that there is so much backbiting in the projects serving PLWD thus affecting results delivery. The aggregate mean was 3.52 and a standard deviation of 1.138, mean was roughly 4 an implication that respondents approximately agreed that power relations was an important indicator of performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.4.3 Politics of identity

The final component on political environment was politics of identity. On this component, the concerns ranged from whether local community based organizations serving PLWD have vested interests to whether village elders support projects targeting PLWD in the county. Like the first two components of legal framework, the respondents were expected to indicate whether they disagreed or agreed with a set of statements. Statements were based on a 5-point likert scale as exhibited on table 4.26.

Table 4.34: Politics of identity

	SD	DS	NE	AG	SA	Mean	SD	Total
	F	F	F	F	F			F
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)			(%)
Local community based organizations serving PLWD have vested interests	7 (5.9)	7 (5.9)	20 (16.8)	42 (35.3)	43 (36.1)	3.9	1.138	119 (100)
Local community based organizations while serving PLWD are tribal	10 (8.4)	13 (10.9)	46 (38.7)	26 (21.8)	24 (20.2)	3.34	1.168	119 (100)
There are more private funding organizations who checks on political affiliations	11 (9.3)	18 (15.3)	39 (33.1)	30 (25.4)	20 (16.9)	3.25	1.185	118 (100)
National politics are drawn to the service delivery of organizations working with PLWD	5 (4.2)	13 (10.9)	42 (35.3)	43 (36.1)	16 (13.4)	3.44	0.997	119 (100)
Service to PLWD is affected on how the region where the projects are voted for the government	3 (2.6)	17 (14.5)	38 (32.5)	37 (31.6)	22 (18.8)	3.5	1.039	117 (100)
Government's initiative to partner with other funding institutions has made it easier for LWD to access services	15 (12.6)	16 (13.4)	30 (25.2)	34 (28.6)	24 (20.2)	3.3	1.286	119 (100)
Lack of alternative funding make it difficult for PLWD to access cash transfers	6 (5)	7 (5.9)	26 (21.8)	28 (23.5)	52 (43.7)	3.95	1.163	119 (100)
Stakeholders engagement influences political	5 (4.2)	15 (12.6)	32 (26.9)	38 (31.9)	29 (24.4)	3.6	1.115	119 (100)

leadership in support of PLWD needs								
Local politicians interferes with the projects supporting PLWD	7 (5.8)	13 (10.8)	26 (21.7)	34 (28.3)	40 (33.3)	3.73	1.202	120 (100)
Governor supports PLWD in the county	32 (26.9)	18 (15.1)	25 (21)	25 (21)	19 (16)	2.84	1.438	119 (100)
Senator supports PLWD projects in the county	37 (31.4)	21 (17.8)	20 (16.9)	28 (23.7)	12 (10.2)	2.64	1.4	118 (100)
Women representative supports PLWD projects in the county	36 (30.8)	15 (12.8)	32 (27.4)	24 (20.5)	10 (8.5)	2.63	1.336	117 (100)
Members of parliament in Nairobi county supports PLWD projects in the county	31 (26.1)	15 (12.6)	32 (26.9)	24 (20.2)	17 (14.3)	2.84	1.39	119 (100)
Members of county assembly in Nairobi county supports PLWD projects in the county	38 (31.9)	9 (7.6)	36 (30.3)	23 (19.3)	13 (10.9)	2.7	1.381	119 (100)
Local chiefs supports local projects for PLWD in the county	28 (23.5)	15 (12.6)	30 (25.2)	27 (22.7)	19 (16)	2.95	1.395	119 (100)
Village elders supports projects targeting PLWD in the county	33 (27.7)	12 (10.1)	33 (27.7)	26 (21.8)	15 (12.6)	2.82	1.384	119 (100)
Aggregate mean						3.21	1.25	

First component was to test whether local community based organizations serving PLWD have vested interests. On this attribute, the answer mean was 3.9 and a standard deviation of 1.138,

mean answer was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, implying approximately the respondents agreed that local community based organizations serving PLWD have vested interests. On distribution of answers, 43(36.1%) of respondents agreed strongly, 42(35.3%) agreed, 20(16.8%) were neutral, 7(5.9%) disagreed, besides 7(5.9%) disagreeing strongly.

Second component was to test whether local community based organizations while serving PLWD are tribal. On this attribute, the mean answer was 3.34 which was roughly 3, a pointer that the respondent was neutral about the attribute of whether local community based organizations while serving PLWD are tribal. On distribution of answers, 24(20.2%) of respondents agreed strongly, 26(21.8%) agreed, 46(38.7%) remained neutral, 13(10.9%) disagreed, in addition 10(8.4%) disagreed strongly.

On whether there are more private funding organizations who checks on political affiliations, the mean answer was 3.25 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral, implying that the respondents were neutral about whether there are more private funding organizations who checks on political affiliations. On distribution of answers, 20(16.9%) of respondents agreed strongly, 30(25.4%) agreed, 39(33.1%) remained neutral, 18(15.3%) disagreed, and 11(9.3%) disagreed strongly.

Fourth component was to test whether national politics are drawn to the service delivery of organizations working with PLWD. On this attribute, the mean answer was 3.44 which was roughly 3, a pointer of neutral, implying approximately respondents were neutral about the attribute of whether national politics are drawn to the service delivery of organizations working with PLWD. On distribution of answers, 16(13.4%) of respondents agreed strongly, 43(36.1%) agreed, 42(35.3%) remained neutral, 13(10.9%) disagreed, and 5(4.2%) disagreed strongly.

Fifth component was to test whether service to PLWD is affected on how the region where the projects are voted for the government. On this attribute, the mean answer was 3.5 which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, implying approximately the respondents agreed that service to PLWD is affected on how the region where the projects are voted for the government. On distribution of answers, 22(18.8%) of respondents agreed strongly, 37(31.6%) agreed, 38(32.5%) remained neutral, 17(14.5%) disagreed, and 3(2.6%) strongly disagreed.

On whether government's initiative to partner with other funding institutions has made it easier for PLWD to access services. The mean answer was 3.3 a pointer of neutral, showing that approximately the respondents were neutral about this attribute. On distribution of answers, 24(20.2%) of respondents agreed strongly, 34(28.6%) agreed, 30(25.2%) remained neutral, 16(13.4%) disagreed, in addition 15(12.6%) strongly disagreed.

Seventh component was to test whether lack of alternative funding make it difficult for PLWD to access cash transfers. On this attribute, mean answer was 3.95 and standard deviation of 1.163, mean answer was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, implying approximately respondents agreed that lack of alternative funding make it difficult for PLWD to access cash transfers. On distribution of answers, 52(43.7%) of the respondents agreed strongly, 28(23.5%) agreed, 26(21.8%) remained neutral, 7(5.9%) disagreed, and 6(5%) disagreed strongly.

Eighth component was to test whether stakeholder's engagement influences political leadership in support of PLWD needs. On this attribute, the mean answer was 3.6 which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, implying approximately the respondents agreed that stakeholder's engagement influences political leadership in support of PLWD needs. On distribution of answers, 29(24.4%) of respondents agreed strongly, 38(31.9%) agreed, 32(26.9%) remained neutral, 15(12.6%) disagreed, and 5(4.2%) disagreed strongly.

Ninth component was to test whether local politicians interferes with the projects supporting PLWD. On this attribute, the mean answer was 3.73 which was roughly 4, a pointer of agree, implying approximately the respondents agreed that local politicians interfere with the projects supporting PLWD. On distribution of answers, 40(33.3%) of respondents agreed strongly, 34(28.3%) agreed, 26(21.7%) remained neutral, 13(10.8%) disagreed, and 7(5.8%) disagreed strongly.

Tenth to sixteenth components were to test whether Governors, Senators, Women representatives, Members of parliament, Members of county assembly, local chiefs and village elders supports PLWD in the county. The mean answers for all these indicators were roughly 3, an implication that the respondents were neutral about the support of these leaders towards PLWD. The aggregate mean on politics of identity was 3.21, which was roughly 3, an

implication that the respondents were neutral about the influence of politics of identity on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

4.5.4.4 Discussions on Political environment

Aggregate mean in addition to standard deviations of three indicators supporting political environment variable. Sample which answered on each item, the mean besides standard deviation on each answer is depicted in Table 4.27 below.

Table 4.35: Political Environment Mean and Standard Deviation

Political environment	n	Mean (M)	Standard Deviation
Organizational politics	122	3.85	1.15
Power relations	122	3.52	1.138
Politics of identity	122	3.21	1.25
Aggregate mean		3.53	

Organizational politics as per the aforementioned outcomes had the topmost mean of 3.85 which was roughly 4, a pointer that the interviews roughly was interndem with the testimonials which formed the component of politics of organizations. Second component with a mean of 3.52 was power relations which was also roughly 4, a pointer of agree. Politics of identity was the final account whose mean was 3.21 roughly depicting interviewees were neutral on most of the politics of identity statements. The aggregate mean of 3.53 was roughly 4, a pointer that approximately the interviewees were in agreement with a good number of political environment statements.

Political environment variable literature review illustrated project organizational politics has its bases in both political science theories that foster research into personalities' political conduct. Conventional management studies recognize the significance of unofficial power game in places of work, (Verba, Schlozman, and Brady 1995). Additionally, other scholars including Peterson (1990) underscores that it is essential to know further the unseen part of

personalities interest-promotion dynamic forces in numerous arenas, which is generally the core of any behavior in politics. Equally, Gandz and Murray (1980) advocates further that as much as management theory is involved, it turned out to be obvious that assessing the political climate of a work unit is a complicated task.

Theory of diffusion supported political environment variable. According to Estabrooks *et al.*, (2008) and Blase *et al.*; 2012, theory of diffusion is considered to be the single largely contributory theory in the wider field of utilization of knowledge which project performance science is a part. In accumulation, as suggested by Rodgers, (2003). Theory of diffusion highlights significance of intermediary actors that is political leaders, change negotiators and community gate keepers for fruitful supposition and projects performance.

4.6 Correlations among variables

In order to determine magnitude and direction of association between each of independent variables with dependent variable, a correlation analysis was done. The outcomes of the correlation are depicted on table 4.28 below:

Table 4.36: Correlations among variables

		Performance of projects	Legal framework	Normative action	Political environment
Performance of projects	Correlation	1	.382**	.566**	.313**
	Sig. (2-tailed)		0.000	0.000	0.004
	N	106	91	88	85
Legal frameworks	Correlation	0.382**	1	0.751**	0.567**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000		0.000	0.000
	N	91	102	84	80
Normative action	Correlation	0.566**	0.751**	1	0.599**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.000	0.000		0.000
	N	88	84	97	77
Political environment	Correlation	0.313**	0.567**	0.599**	1
	Sig. (2-tailed)	0.004	0.000	0.000	
	N	85	80	77	94

The aforementioned outcome depicts that, the predictive variable with deep correlation with performance of projects was normative action which had a correlation magnitude of 0.566. This significance of magnitude implies an existence of positive moderate correlation among normative action and performance of projects. Positive but weak correlation with performance of projects was held by both Legal Frameworks and Political Environment. Of importance, all the correlations were statistically significant.

Table 4.37: Correlation between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

		Existence of International laws	Compliance of National Legislations	Enforcement of County Legislations	Inclusivity of Non-State Actors Legislations
Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements	Pearson Correlation	.284**	.416**	.361**	.397**
	Significance level (2-tailed)	.004	.000	.000	.000
	N	100	104	104	97

** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed)

The aforementioned outcomes depict that all Legal Frameworks indicators are positively correlated with performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. Remarkably, all the correlations were moderate. Compliance of national legislations had the highest with $r=0.416$, then inclusivity of Non-state actor’s legislations had $r=0.397$, subsequently, enforcement of county legislations had $r=0.361$ and conclusively existence of international laws had $r=0.284$.

The indicators for normative action were; social influence-conformity to social norms, social influence-obedience to social norms, social influence-compliance to social norms, cultural beliefs, psychological factors and social empowerment.

Results of correlation amongst indicators of normative action and performance are staged on Table 4.30 below:

Table 4.38: Correlation between Normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

		Social influence-Conformity to social norms	Social influence-Obedience to social norms	Social influence-Compliance to social norms	Cultural beliefs	Psychological factors	Social empowerment
Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements	Pearson Correlation	.487**	.523**	.494**	.090	.144	.449**
	Significance level (2-tailed)	.000	.000	.000	.381	.147	.000
	N	102	103	101	97	103	101

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Outcome on Table 4.30 as referenced above depict that apart from cultural beliefs and psychological factors, all other factors had positive and moderate correlation with performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. The magnitude of all the components which were statistically significant was roughly 0.5 for four of them, indicating a strong correlation. In terms of ranking, the highest was Social Influence-Obedience to social norms with $r=0.523$, followed by Social Influence-Compliance to social norms with an $r=0.494$, then Social Influence-Conformity to social norms with $r=0.487$ then finally Social empowerment with $r=0.449$. Cultural beliefs and Psychological factors were not statistically significant as they were below 0.2 indicating weak correlation.

Table 4.39: Correlation between political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

		Organizational politics	Stakeholders influence	Politics of identity
Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements	Pearson Correlation	.113	.331**	.311**
	Sig. (2-tailed)	.278	.001	.002
	N	95	104	94

** . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* . Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

The referenced results above depict that organizational politics does not have a significant correlation with performance, this is because its p-value of 0.278 is greater than 0.05 and 0.01. The results from Stakeholders influence with $r=0.331$ followed by Politics of identity with $r=0.311$ and organizational politics being the lowest with $r=0.113$ indicated a weak correlation. Stakeholders influence and Politics of identity had a positive significant correlation with Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements however the correlation was moderate for both circumstances.

4.7 Tests of Hypothesis

For instituting of connectedness between predictive variables and outcome variable a regression model was executed through Ordinary Least Square method. To ascertain whether there is a statistical relationship between the indicators of each independent variable and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements a regression model was executed. The analysis of this relationship coincides with testing of each hypothesis.

Interview guides to pick the qualitative data were dispensed to key informants to stakeholders, to reach deliberately to stakeholders supporting biosocial community purposeful sampling procedure was employed with such an intent. The results were discussed for each of the five hypothesis as undermentioned:

4.7.1 Hypothesis 1

The first hypothesis coincided with the first objective. The null hypothesis was:

H_{01} : There is no significant relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County. To test this hypothesis, a regression model of performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements and legal framework was computed. The mathematical model that was used was as follows:

Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements = f (legal framework)

$$Y = f(X_1, \varepsilon)$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \varepsilon$$

Where

Y = Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

X_1 = Legal framework

β_0 = Constant term

β_1 = Beta Coefficient

ε = Error term

Ordinary least square method was used to analyze the data and the results of the regression model are depicted in Table 4.32 and 4.33.

Table 4.32 displays outcomes of individual components of legal framework while Table 4.33 presents results of legal framework as an aggregate of the individual components of legal framework.

Table 4.40: Components of legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.409 ^a	.167	.128	9.865	
a. Predictors: (Constant) EIL, CNL, ECL, INL					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	1677.58	4	419.394	4.310	.003 ^b
Residual	8368.58	86	97.309		
Total	10046.15	90			
a. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
b. Predictors: (Constant) EIL, CNL, ECL, INL					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	74.822	5.013		14.924	.000
Existence of International laws	.036	.227	.024	.160	.873
Compliance of National Legislations	.281	.334	.155	.842	.402
Enforcement of County Legislations	.099	.414	.036	.238	.812
Inclusivity of Non-State Actors Legislations	.530	.281	.248	1.882	.063
Dependent Variable Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					

Table 4.32 above shows that the r coefficient was 0.409, implying that there is moderate correlation between Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. The adjusted $R^2 = 0.128$ implying that legal framework explains 12.8% of the variations in performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements while the other percentage is described by other variables not included in the model. In terms of individual factors of legal framework, it is only Non-State Actors Legislations which is statistically significant at 10% level of significance since $p = 0.063 < 0.1$. In terms of Beta coefficients, the Beta for Non-State Actors Legislations is the highest, and coincidentally it is the only one which is statistically significant in explaining performance among all the components of legal frameworks.

The F value of 4.310 explaining the impact of all the variables of legal framework together on performance of projects was statistically significant since the p value of 0.003 was statistically significant at 1% level of significance since $P = 0.003 < 0.01$. The implication to this was that all the components of legal framework operating together were important explanatory variables for performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. This relationship existing the regression model can be transformed to be:

$$Y = 74.822 + 0.036EIL + 0.281CNL + 0.099ECL + 0.530INL$$

Where;

EIL = Existence of International laws

CNL = Compliance of National Legislations

ECL = Enforcement of County Legislations

INL = Inclusivity of Non-State Actors Legislations

The F value was significant a pointer that there was a significant relationship between legal framework and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements of Nairobi County, nonetheless, to ascertain this relationship an aggregate index of legal framework comprising of the components existence of international laws, compliance of national legislations, enforcement of county legislations and inclusivity of Non-state actors legislations was run against performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

Results of regression are depicted on Table 4.33 below:

Table 4.41: Legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.382 ^a	.146	.136	9.819	
b. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks for People living with Disabilities					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	1466.044	1	1466.044	15.207	.000 ^b
Residual	8580.110	89	96.406		
Total	10046.154	90			
c. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
d. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	Sig.
(Constant)	75.256	4.224		17.817	.000
Legal frameworks	.218	.056	.382	3.900	.000

Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Results on Table 4.33 above show that the Beta coefficient representing Legal frameworks for People living with disabilities is statistically significant at 1% level of significance since $p=0.000 < 0.01$ thus depicting there is a moderate relationship between Legal frameworks for people living with disabilities and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. The F value of 15.207 was also significant at 1% level of significance since $p=0.000 < 0.01$ therefore ascertaining the relationship between the two variables. These results led to a rejection of the null hypothesis that there is no significant relationship between Legal frameworks for People living with Disabilities and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement.

On the similar vein to reviewed literature, counties are obliged by law to enact legislations to give full effect to the County Government Act of 2012 full mandate on support of public participation, (CGA, 2012). According to Bush *et al;*(2002), public empowerment is informed on four components, that is social, political, financial and intellectual. According to Thompson (2008) competence as espoused on intellectualism is considered as the knowledge and skills being involved and relationship quality at any given project.

Respondents were requested to provide their opinion on effect of social influence by stakeholders during performance of biosocial projects in the informal settlements. Developing themes from the interview guide appeared to suggest a mixed view from the answers on social influence by stakeholders. While some respondents viewed stakeholders to have a positive role, some of them viewed stakeholders as a benefit to performance of projects. Among the positive answers were:

“The more stakeholders are involved in the projects, the more the risks are reduced” *When stakeholders are involved one avoids missing major deliverables of the project”* *“Stakeholders are able to note and give suggestions and solutions to problems that may arise”*

On the negative attribute, some of the stakeholders were viewed to be tribal, thus influencing the choices made in the projects. Other respondents complained of limited engagement by the respondents, while others noted that some of the stakeholders were not up to task.

4.7.2 Hypothesis 2

Second hypothesis coincided with second objective. Null hypothesis was:

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County. To test this hypothesis, a regression model of performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements and normative action was computed. The mathematical model that was used to test the null hypothesis was as follows:

Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements= f (normative action)

$$Y = f (X_2, \epsilon)$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$$

Where

Y = Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

X₂ = Normative action

β₀ = Constant term

β₂ = Beta Coefficient

ε = Error term

To run the equation, Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method was used to analyze data and results of regression model are displayed in Table 4.34 and 4.35.

Table 4.34 presents results of individual components of normative action while Table 4.35 presents results of normative action as an aggregate of the individual components of normative action.

Table 4.42: Components of Normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.601 ^a	.361	.313	8.990	
c. Predictors: (Constant) SICF, SIO, SICC, CB, PF, SE,					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	3694.010	6	615.668	7.617	.000 ^b
Residual	6547.07	81	80.828		
Total	10241.08	87			
e. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
f. Predictors: (Constant) SICF, SIO, SICC, CB, PF, SE,					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	50.634	7.954		6.366	.000
Social influence-Conformity to social norms	.232	.330	.098	.704	.483
Social influence-Obedience to social norms	.848	.362	.287	2.342	.022
Social influence-Compliance to social norms	.344	.271	.166	1.268	.208
Cultural beliefs	.816	.300	.265	2.715	.008
Psychological factors	-.201	.362	-.053	-.556	.580
Social empowerment	.287	.216	.180	1.324	.189

Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Results from Table 4.34 above, show that the R coefficient was 0.601 showing there was a strong correlation between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal

settlements. The adjusted R squared of 0.313 shows that normative action explained 31.3% of the variation in Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements while the rest of the percentage is described by all the other variables not included in normative action model.

In terms of individual components of normative action, Social influence-Obedience to social norms and cultural beliefs were the only components which were statistically significant, particularly Social influence-Obedience to social norms had a p value of 0.022 which is less than 0.05 and Cultural beliefs had a p value of 0.008 which was less than 0.01 an implication that Social influence-Obedience to social norms was statistically significant at 5% level of significance and cultural beliefs was significant at 1% level of significance. In terms of the magnitudes of the Beta coefficients, Social influence-Obedience to social norms had a higher one of 0.848 while cultural beliefs had 0.816 implying the influence of Social influence-Obedience to social norms to performance was more than cultural beliefs.

The F value of 7.617 was statistically significant at 1% level of significance since $p=0.000$ was less than 0.01 an implication to this was that all the components of normative action together had a significant relationship with performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. This relationship existing, the regression model can be transformed to be:

$$Y = 50.634 + 0.232SICF + 0.848SIO + 0.344SICC + 0.816CB - 0.201PF + 0.287SE$$

Where;

SICF = Social influence-Conformity to social norms

SIO = Social influence-Obedience to social norms

SICC = Social influence-Compliance to social norms

CB = Cultural beliefs

PF = Psychological factors

SE = Social empowerment

The F value was significant a pointer that there was a significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements, nonetheless, to ascertain this relationship an aggregate index of normative action comprising of the

components social influence-conformity to social norms, social influence-obedience to social norms, social influence-compliance to social norms, cultural beliefs, psychological factors and social empowerment was run against performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

Results of regression model are depicted on Table 4.35 below:

Table 4.43: Normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary				
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.586 ^a	.320	.312	8.999

d. Predictors: (Constant) Normative action

ANOVA

Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	3276.217	1	3276.217	40.454	.000 ^b
Residual	6964.863	86	80.987		
Total	10241.08	87			

g. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

h. Predictors: (Constant) Normative action

Coefficients

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
(Constant)	51.821	6.257		8.282	.000
Normative action	.350	.055	.566	6.360	.000

Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Beta coefficient of 0.350 for normative action was statistically significant at 1% level of significance, since the p value 0.000 was less than 0.01 implications that normative action was a significant explanatory variable of performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

These results implied that we can reject the null hypothesis that there is no significant statistical relationship between normative action and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. This then means we accept the alternate hypotheses that states there is strong statistical significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects. As of the literature review. Kursek and Rist (2004) argue that to effectively measure performance monitoring and evaluation ought to be integrated and this then is well explained in this study as monitoring and evaluation was one of the primary indicators of performance of biosocial projects as a dependent variable.

From the independent variable perspective on the other hand, Social empowerment includes efforts to stop or alleviate threats in the day to day life. The social empowerment models proposed by Wallerstein (1992) is a multi-dimensional and take in consideration the dimension of value-added decisive analysis of the world, self-concept, participation in organizing change besides improved self-concept. Wallerstein defines empowerment as a social action process that promotes people's participation, communities and governments towards the ultimate goals of collective value addition, quality of life, political efficacy and social justice.

With such interpretation under normative action indicators, it is easier to deduce that the relationship is attributed by coherence of individual's attribute to project performance and existing external factors that affect service delivery. According to Napier (2002) that the concept of public empowerment causes confusion to policy makers when considering who to benefit or empower since the term has a bulk of inconsistent definitions depending on different actors, practioners, financiers and politicians. Conclusively, Lavarack and Wallerstein (2001) states that social influence allows groups and individuals to mobilize and organize themselves with regard to commonly well-defined goals of social change and politics.

Qualitative data yielded through key informants on conditions that limit persons with disabilities fulfill mandates at family level and also during biosocial projects performance in

informal settlements cited financial constraint to be the major attribute. Several respondents cited financial issues and a strong answer from one of the respondents noted that:

“Lack of assistance due to financial constraints, to buy items which can enable them move from one place to another without a challenge”

Though finance being the major set-back, there were a number of challenges that were observed, among them were: *“lack of self-confidence as PLWD see themselves as a curse, stigmatization, lack of basic needs at home which may improve their living standards, difficulty in assessing basic facilities like toilets, government funds not reaching them, discrimination and isolation by their community and family members, high poverty levels and health issues like HIV and difficulty in assessing medical assistance”*.

4.7.3 Hypothesis 3

The third hypothesis coincided with the third objective. The null hypothesis was:

H₀₃: There is no significant influence of political environment on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County. To test this hypothesis a regression model of Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements and political environment was run. The mathematical model that was used to test the null hypothesis was as follows:

Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements= f (political environment)

$$Y = f (X_3, \epsilon)$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where

Y = Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

X₃= Political environment

β₀ = Constant term

β₃ = Beta Coefficient

ε = Error term

To run equation, Ordinary Least Square (OLS) method was used to analyze data and results of regression model as depicted in Table 4.36 and 4.37. Table 4.36 presents results of individual

components of political environment while Table 4.37 presents results of political environment as an aggregate of the individual components of political environment.

Table 4.44: Components of political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.348 ^a	.121	.088	10.437	
e. Predictors: (Constant) OP, SI, PI					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	1212.343	3	404.114	3.710	.015 ^b
Residual	8822.834	81	108.924		
Total	10035.176	84			
i. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
j. Predictors: (Constant) Political environment					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	T	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Constant	64.951	8.800		7.381	.000
Organizational politics	.046	.215	.023	.216	.830
Stakeholders influence	.811	.447	.198	1.812	.074
Politics of identity	.261	.121	.234	2.160	.034

Results on the components of political environment above show that politics of identity beta coefficient of 0.261 is statistically significant at 5% level of significance since the P-value of 0.034 is less than 0.05. Stakeholders influence is statistically significant at 10% level of significance since the p-value of 0.074 is less than 0.10. Organizational politics is not statistically significant at any level of significance since it is more than 0.1. The R coefficient of 0.348 showed that there is moderate correlation on the components of political environment

and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. The adjusted R squared of 0.088 implied the components of political environment explained 8.88% of the variation in performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements while the other variation is described by other variables not encompassed in the model.

F value of 3.710 is statistically significant at 5% level of significance since the p value of 0.015 is less than 0.05. Implication to this is that all the components together are important explanatory variables for performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. The relationship can lead to a transformation of the regression equation to be of the form:

$$Y = 64.951 + 0.046OP + 0.811SI + 0.261PI$$

Where:

OP = Organizational politics

SI = Stakeholders influence

PI = Politics of identity

F value was significant a pointer that there was a significant relationship between components of political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements, nonetheless, to ascertain relationship generally between political environment and performance of biosocial projects an aggregate index of political environment comprising of the components organizational politics, stakeholders influence and politics of identity was run against performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements.

Regression results are displayed on Table 4.37 below:

Table 4.45: Political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary				
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.313 ^a	.098	.087	10.445
f. Predictors: (Constant) Political environment				
ANOVA				
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F
Regression	980.489	1	980.489	8.988
Residual	9054.687	83	109.093	
Total	10035.176	84		
k. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements				
l. Predictors: (Constant) Political environment				
Coefficients				
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t
(Constant)	65.879	8.281		7.956
Political environment	.262	.087	.313	2.998

Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Beta coefficient of 0.262 for political environment was statistically significant at 1% level of significance since the p value 0.004 was less than 0.01. The implication to this was that political environment was a statistically significant explanatory variable to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. These results implied that we can reject the null hypothesis and resolve that there is a significant relationship between political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. This finding concurs with the views of Sebedi (2012), who observed that leadership plays an important role in influencing

performance of projects. One form of influence as Sebedi denotes is the use of specific leadership behaviors in interactions with workmates and primary project beneficiaries.

Qualitative data generated through interviews conducted with the key informants on the way local leaders influence everyday administration of persons with disabilities projects postulated that local leaders were observed to highly influence performance of projects in the informal settlements. They were observed to affect performance through misappropriation of funds and thus affecting budgets. This was mainly blamed to the selfish interests, where the leaders prioritized their needs first before the PLWD. Some of the sentiments were:

“Political leaders have funds which can help PLWD but they take advantage of their incapacities and thus do not assist them”

“Political leaders have their own social interest which may thus bring conflict of interest when addressing problems of PLWD” “Political leaders highly influence budgeting of resources, which may hinder performance of some projects”

Apart from political leaders, church leaders were observed to play a minimal role in supporting PLWD. One of the respondent’s views was: *“Most local leaders like the religious ones fail to recognize the existence of PLWD in their communities making it hard for those running these projects to identify and help them”*

Generally, on the answers of local leaders, their negative influence was observed in terms of: *“denial of employment opportunities to PLWD since projects are given in a tribal manner, denial of qualified individuals who have disabilities the opportunity to benefit from the programs, corruption-where leaders choose their followers and do not give PLWD an opportunity, long and tedious legal processes for business permits lack of collaboration between local leaders and the projects leaders of PLWD and denial of access to programs, services benefits and opportunities”*.

4.7.4 Hypothesis 4

In order to find out the relationship portrayed in the fourth objective, two steps were executed, step one involved running a regression where legal framework is the only independent variable

and then observing the adjusted R squared coefficient. The second step involved running a multiple regression model which encompasses both legal framework and political environment as the explanatory variables for performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

H₀₄: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not moderated by political environment.

Regression model

Mathematical model that was utilized to test the null hypothesis was as follows:

Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements = f (legal framework, political environment)

$$Y = f (X_1, X_3, \epsilon)$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where

Y = Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

X₁ = Legal Framework

X₃ = Political Environment

β₀ = Constant term

β₁, β₃ = Beta Coefficients

ε = Error term

Step one: Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

In round one, the dependent variable performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements while the independent variable was legal frameworks for people living with disabilities. The results of step one of the regression model is depicted in Table 4.38 below.

Table 4.46: Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary				
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
	.382 ^a	.146	.136	9.819
g. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks for People living with Disabilities				

ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	1466.044	1	1466.044	15.207	.000 ^b
Residual	8580.110	89	96.406		
Total	10046.154	90			
m. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
n. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks					

Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
(Constant)	75.256	4.224		17.817	.000
Legal frameworks	.218	.056	.382	3.900	.000

Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Results of regression model are same as those on hypothesis 1, (Table 4.33), where the coefficient of legal frameworks for people living with disabilities was statistically significant, however what to observe was the adjusted R squared of 0.136 when we run step two below.

Step two: Legal frameworks, Political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

In this second step, the moderator variable, political environment was introduced in the model between legal framework and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement. Results of regression model are seen on Table 4.39 underneath:

Table 4.47: Legal frameworks, Political environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.390 ^a	.152	.128	9.900	
h. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks, Political environment					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	1227.777	2	613.889	6.263	.003 ^b
Residual	6861.209	70	98.017		
Total	8088.986	72			
o. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
p. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
Constant	63.319	8.308		7.621	.000
Legal frameworks	.100	.080	.163	1.245	.217
Political environment	.220	.105	.276	2.103	.039

Dependent Variable Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

In introduction of political environment, the explanatory power of legal frameworks reduced. Particularly, the adjusted R squared statistics reduced from 0.136 in step one to 0.128 showing that political environment moderates the influence of legal framework on performance of

biosocial projects in informal settlements downwards. The explanatory power of legal framework to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements reduces by 0.8% (0.136 – 0.128). Rather, there is a significant moderation effect of legal framework on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements by political environment. The conclusion to this is that, political environment does not boost the influence of legal framework on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements rather it reduces it. With that the Null hypothesis is accepted that state the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement in Nairobi County does not depend on political environment.

Political environment being one of the predictor variables in this body of knowledge and having thus tested and agreed that it does not have significant influence on the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects it is thus imperative to note that studies carried out by Baron and Kenny (1999) and Michael *et al*; (2004) suggest that a predictor variable known to influence the outcome of a given dependent variable may not always moderate a relationship between another independent and the same dependent variable.

Political environment was identified as a moderating variable and studies executed by Baron and Kenny (1999) argue that within a correlational analysis framework, a moderator is third variable that affects the zero-order correlation between two other variables thus in the analysis of variance (ANOVA) therefore, a basic moderator effect can be denoted as an interaction between a focal independent and a factor that specifies the appropriate conditions for its operations. On the same note, Michael *et al*;(2004), describes that a variable is said to be a moderator to the extent it explains the relationship between the predictor and the dependent variable.

Qualitative data generated through administering of the interview guide on how performance of projects fairs within the informal settlement schemes given the myriad of issues surrounding the biosocial community proposed a number of issues. The first attribute was targeting projects. Views were if projects are well targeted, then they are likely to perform well. One of the view was:

“When projects target and involve the community, it leads to project success and improvement of living standards of people”

The second attribute observed in the informal settlements is tribalism. Many of the views mentioned tribalism actually negatively influences project performance, one of the respondents noted that:

“In a project, tribalism is a challenge, whereby people of the same tribe are given the opportunities due to tribal lineage. This may at times lead to project failures.”

The CBOs at the community level and government agencies have failed on public transportation. It is not convenient for PLWD due to distance and locations. The third attribute was about the staff involved in projects. A number of the respondents noted that several staffs involved in the projects are either unqualified or not very skilled. This was noted to affect performance of the projects. Some of the views were:

“Some projects have few and unqualified staffing which lead to project unsustainability”
“They should emphasize on hiring skilled staff members to enhance project performance”

Finally, the other pertinent issue was monitoring of the projects. From the answers, it was perceived that monitoring and evaluation of the projects was key in boosting performance of the projects. One of the view was: *“There is poor monitoring of project progress and collaborations between existing biosocial projects”*

4.7.5 Hypothesis 5

Fifth objective of the study was to find out the extent to which normative action mediates the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in Nairobi county informal settlements. To find out this relationship, two steps were followed, step one involved running a regression where legal framework is the only independent variable and then observing the adjusted R squared coefficient. The second step involved running a multiple regression model which encompasses both normative action and legal frameworks as the explanatory variables for performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

Ho: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not mediated by normative action.

Regression model

Mathematical model that was used to test the null hypothesis was as follows:

Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements= f (legal framework, normative action)

$$Y = f (X_1, X_2, \epsilon)$$

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$$

Where

Y = Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

X₁= Legal Framework

X₂= Normative Action

β₀ = Constant term

β₁, β₂= Beta Coefficient

ε = Error term

Step one: Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

In the first step, dependent variable was performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements while the independent variable was legal frameworks for people living with disabilities. The results of step one of the regression model is exhibited in Table 4.40 below:

Table 4.48: Legal frameworks and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.382 ^a	.146	.136	9.819	
i. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks for People living with Disabilities					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	1466.044	1	1466.044	15.207	.000 ^b
Residual	8580.110	89	96.406		
Total	10046.154	90			
q. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
r. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks for People living with Disabilities					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	T	
(Constant)	75.256	4.224		17.817	.000
Legal frameworks	.218	.056	.382	3.900	.000

Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Like for hypothesis four, results of the regression model are same as those on hypothesis 1 table 4.33, where the coefficient of Legal frameworks for people living with disabilities was statistically significant, however what to observe was the adjusted R squared of 0.136 when we run step two below.

Step two: Legal frameworks, normative action and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

In this second step, the mediator variable, normative action, was introduced in the model between legal framework and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement.

Results of regression model are seen on Table 4.41 below:

Table 4.49: Legal frameworks, Normative action and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements

Model Summary					
Model	R	R square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	
	.596 ^a	.355	.337	8.712	
j. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks, Normative action					
ANOVA					
Model	Sum of squares	Df	Mean Square	F	
Regression	3086.976	2	1543.488	20.334	.000 ^b
Residual	5617.102	74	75.907		
Total	8704.078	76			
s. Dependent Variable: Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					
t. Predictors: (Constant) Legal frameworks, Normative action					
Coefficients					
Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta	t	
Constant	51.098	6.368		8.025	.000
Legal frameworks	.105	.084	.180	1.255	.213
Normative action	.430	.086	.721	5.019	.000
Dependent Variable Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements					

Comparing the results of step two with those of step one, the adjusted R squared statistics increase from 0.136 to 0.337 representing an increase of 20.1%. This implies, by introduction of normative action in the model, the explanatory power of Legal frameworks to Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements increased by 20.1%. The results imply we can

reject the null hypothesis and accept the alternate hypotheses by concluding that relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is mediated by normative action.

Most researchers have the same opinion that participation of target beneficiaries amidst existing policies and external power matrix led by political power wielders may lead to a decision making that is not in a unitary concept. According to Probst (2005), he propounds that participative leadership facilitates conversation thus synthesizing all possible avenues of engagements to the ultimate best suited agreed upon notion. Despite the fact that participative decision making takes time, Metzger *et al*;2012 suggests that the most profound style to use in a crisis when an instant decision is required is an autocratic style that leaves the sole responsibility of making decision to a leader.

Project performance amidst rules and power influence may call for a leader or project manager to exercise complete control and decision making as the responsibility of members of organization (Cotton *et al.*, 1988), though Debluin (2007) points out that although it might take a while for the members of the organization to arrive at a point of agreement in any given project performance, but the decision arrived that way is amongst the noblest since it includes skills and ideas of other people.

Qualitative data generated through key informant interviews on understanding of how legal frameworks, and normative action affect performance of projects in informal settlements from a couple of respondents they were of the observation that all these components are important in project performance. Nonetheless majority of the views were that the components have to work together to succeed well. Some of the views were:

“With the two dimensions in place, they may lead to project success.”

“When the two items are properly managed, they can lead to project sustainability and consequently a success.”

“All parties need to cooperate fully to ensure positive outcome.”

Though augmenting the factors was observed to be important, it was nonetheless observed that people did not fully understand their legal rights, nor the constitution. Some of the sentiments were:

“Most community members of PLWD do not understand these legal issues and the roles of political leaders on issues of PLWD” “Most of the PLWD do not know and understand their constitutional rights.”

“Legal framework: ignorance where people are not aware of their rights because people do not understand them.”

“Normative action: some people may question why you are implementing the projects and why their views are not incorporated.”

The findings imply that legal legislations enacted within the government if there is no political good will it can only remain a pipe dream when it comes to implementation at the projects level.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the summary of finding, conclusions of study and further extends to give recommendations grounded on findings obtained. All findings are discussed in connection with specific objectives of this study. There are five research objectives which guides the conclusions, findings and the general analysis of concepts in this study. Finally, the chapter discusses some recommendations made based on findings of this study and recommendations obtained from questionnaires and key informant interview guides.

5.2 Summary of findings

This section of chapter discusses summary of findings based on each objective and hypotheses that were being tested. The F statistic was judged based on the p-value. In the event the p value was less than 0.05, it was an implication that the F statistic was statistically significant a further implication that the independent variable statistically explained the dependent variable.

In the objective number one the null hypothesis tested was; there is no significant relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County. The correlation coefficient was positive though moderate. Nonetheless the F statistic was statistically significant thus the study rejected the null hypothesis and concluded that there is a significant relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

The second objective of this study was to examine the extent to which normative action influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya. The null hypothesis tested was; there is no significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya. The results were $F=40.454$, $P=0.000<0.05$, $r=0.586$, Adjusted $R^2=0.312$. Correlation coefficient was positive and strongly high implying there was a strong correlation between normative action and performance of projects. F statistic was statistically significant implying we reject

the null hypothesis and conclude that there is a significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

In the objective number three the null hypothesis tested was; there is no significant influence of political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi county. Results were $F=8.988$, $P=0.004<0.05$, $r =0.313$, $R^2=0.087$. The correlation coefficient 0.313 was moderately low though positive. F statistic however was statistically significant an implication that the null hypothesis is rejected and we conclude that there is a significant relationship between political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.

In the fourth objective, the null hypothesis tested was; the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not moderated by political environment. Analysis was done in two steps, the first step was regressing legal framework and performance alone then in the second step running a multiple regression by introducing the moderating factor political environment. The results from the first step were $F = 15.207$, $p =0.000<0.05$, $r = 0.382$, $\text{Adjusted } R^2 = 0.136$. On introduction of political environment to the model, there were various changes, particularly, the correlation coefficient, increased from 0.382 to 0.390, the $\text{Adjusted } R^2$ decreased from 0.136 to 0.128, which was a decline of 0.08%. However small the magnitude was, it still implied that political environment moderated the influence of legal framework on performance of projects. The decline in the F statistic as well affirmed the moderating effect, particularly political environment reduced the effect of legal framework on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement schemes in Nairobi County leading to acceptance of null hypotheses.

The analysis of the fifth objective was done in two steps, the first step was regressing legal framework and performance alone then in the second step running the multiple regression by introducing the mediating factor normative action. On introduction of normative action to the model, there were various changes, particularly, the correlation coefficient increased from 0.382 being moderate to 0.596 being a strong indication of a strong correlation, the $\text{Adjusted } R^2$ increased from 0.136 to 0.337, which was an increase of 20.01%. The increase in the adjusted R^2 coefficient was quite large implying normative action strongly mediated the

influence of legal framework on performance of projects. The increase in the F statistic as well affirmed the mediating effect; particularly normative action boosted the influence of legal framework on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County thus leading to rejection of null hypothesis.

Table 5.1 below present summary of tests of Hypotheses and results

Table 5.50: Summary of Tests of Hypotheses and Remarks

Research Objective	Hypotheses	Results	Table	Remarks
1 To establish the influence of legal frameworks on the performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.	Ho: There is no significant relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.	F = 15.207 P=0.000<0.05 r =0.382 Adjusted R ² = 0.136.	Table 4.32 and Table 4.33	Rejected the null hypotheses. There is moderate relationship at r=0.382
2 To examine the extent to which normative action influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.	Ho: There is no significant relationship between normative action and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County.	F=40.454 P=0.000<0.05 r=0.586 Adjusted R ² =0.312.	Table 4.34 and Table 3.35	Rejected the null hypotheses. There is strong relationship at r=0.586
3 To establish the extent to which political environment influence performance of	Ho: There is no significant influence of political environment on performance of biosocial projects	F=8.988 P=0.004<0.05 r =0.313 R ² =0.087.	Table 4.36 and Table 4.37	Rejected the null hypotheses. The correlation coefficient (r=0.313) was

biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.	in informal settlements in Nairobi County.			moderately low though positive.
4 To ascertain the extent to which political environment moderate relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.	Ho: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not moderated by political environment.	Step 1: F = 15.207 p = 0.000 < 0.05 r = 0.382 Adjusted R ² = 0.136 Step 2: F = 6.263 p = 0.000 < 0.05 r = 0.390 Adjusted R ² = 0.128	Table 4.38 and Table 4.39	Accept the null hypotheses. R ² decreased from 0.136 to 0.128 and F statistics reduced from 15.207 to 6.263 the effect of relationship of legal frameworks on performance of biosocial projects
5 To determine the extent to which normative action mediates relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya.	Ho: The relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County is not mediated by normative action.	Step 1: F = 15.207 p = 0.000 < 0.05 r = 0.382 Adjusted R ² = 0.136 Step 2: F = 20.334 p = 0.000 < 0.05 r = 0.596 Adjusted R ² = 0.337	Table 4.40 and Table 4.41	Rejected the null hypotheses. R ² increased by 20.1% and F statistics increased too the effect of relationship of legal frameworks on performance of biosocial projects

5.3 Conclusions

Main purpose of this study was to investigate legal frameworks, normative action, Political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements for people living with disability and also the moderating influence of political environment on the predictive and dependent variable as well as the mediating influence of normative action on the relationship between legal frameworks and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements of Nairobi, Kenya. This was realized by developing five objectives and five

hypotheses. A questionnaire constituted of items adopted and modified to fit this study while in depth key informant interviews were used to collect quantitative and qualitative data from respondents respectively. Simple in addition to multiple regressions were used to test the hypotheses.

The first objective of the study was to establish whether legal frameworks influenced performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya. Legal framework as an independent variable was defined in terms of the following indicators: Existence of international laws, compliance of national legislations, enforcement of county legislations and inclusivity of non-state actor's legislations. Descriptive statistics showed that existence of international laws had the highest mean, followed by inclusivity of non-state actor's legislations, then enforcement of County legislations and finally compliance of national legislations. In running the regression model, the most significant variable was inclusivity of Non-state actor's legislations. Nonetheless, as an aggregate of all these variables, legal framework, was observed to be an important explanatory variable for performance of projects resulting to rejection of the null hypothesis.

The second objective of the study was to examine the extent to which normative action influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County, Kenya. Normative action as an independent variable was defined in terms of the following indicators: Social influence-conformity to social norms, social influence-obedience to social norms, social influence-compliance to social norms, cultural beliefs, Psychological factors and Social empowerment. Descriptive statistics showed that cultural factors had the highest mean followed by psychological factors, then Social influence-obedience to social norms followed by social influence-conformity to social norms, then social empowerment and finally social influence-compliance to social norms. In running the regression model, the most significant variables were cultural beliefs and social influence obedience to social norms. Generally, however as an aggregate of all these variables, normative action was observed to be an important explanatory variable for performance of projects steering to rejection of the null hypothesis.

Third objective of the study was to establish the extent to which political environment influence performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County,

Kenya. Political environment was defined in terms of organizational politics, stakeholders influence and politics of identity. In terms of ranking, the highest was organizational politics, followed by stakeholder's influence and finally politics of identity. In running the regression model, the most significant variables were politics of identity and stakeholders influence. Generally, however as an aggregate of all these variables, political environment was observed to be an important explanatory variable for performance of projects directing to rejection of the null hypothesis.

Fourth objective was concerned with the moderating effect of political environment on legal frameworks and performance of projects. The results showed that political environment moderated downwards the influence of legal framework on performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements. Particularly, political environment reduced the influence of legal framework to performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi leading to acceptance of null hypotheses. Finally, the fifth objective was concerned with the mediating effect of normative action on the influence of legal framework on performance of projects. The results disclosed that normative action had a very positive mediating effect on legal framework. Particularly, it increased the influence of legal framework on performance of biosocial projects in Nairobi County thus leading to the rejection of null hypothesis.

In conclusion, performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements in Nairobi Kenya is able to unlock potential for people with disabilities. This is through providing enabling environment for access to social services like health, education and recreation besides economic development and improved housing. On matters of Advocacy, people living with disabilities if empowered they are in a position to improve on other environmental challenges facing them in informal settlement schemes like proper to access of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene as enshrined as a right in Con.2010, Kenya vision 2030 opportunities for social, economic and political growth ,Presidents big 4 Agenda of steering health, housing, manufacturing and food security and the final enabler on Sustainable Development Goals of connecting and moving humanity to a unitary and coherent direction on solving ecosystem challenges that are affecting the human and nature growth. It is thus imperative to note from this study that empowering PLWD to lead a meaningful life, participate in global and national matters and take lead on advocating for space to their peers in other counties of Kenya.

5.4 Recommendations

Respondents were requested to illustrate the attribute of support accorded at performance level of biosocial projects. Close to all of them were terming financial support to be the most important thing. On the challenges encountered during performance, the pertinent concern was also financial support where donors sometimes pull out their support mid-way. Other issues raised as a challenge were; lack of consultations, accessibility, poor communications, poor leadership, lack of plans, negative perceptions, failure to involve PLWD, lack of adequate forums involving PLWD, lack of stakeholder engagement, insecurity and poor infrastructure.

The major recommendations from the respondents were concerns for improved performance of the biosocial projects. Among the recommendations were: Addition of funds by the donors and lobby for support from the government, addressing negative perceptions, there is need of advocating for social coherence among the residents especially where these projects are undertaken. Importantly, there is also need for creation of awareness among the public about issues concerning people living with disabilities and encourage communities to be intensely active on matters that concern people living with disabilities

Subsequently, there is a need for consultation before initiating biosocial projects. Particularly as well, the projects need to be introduced earlier before implementation. On the same breath, there is need for active participation of the government in projects concerning PLWD. This can as well be augmented by encouraging people living with disabilities to be more involved in the political arena. Thus it is prudent for people with disabilities to pursue political seats so as to be in a position to influence some legal legislation for the wider audience of their colleagues as they stand a better chance to understand their fate well as opposed to being represented with a person who do not share their attributes.

The study also points out that there is a need for accountability of people in higher positions on service delivery. Particularly having leaders or project managers who are transparent during implementation of biosocial projects. This will have an effect on increase of job opportunities to people living with disabilities. In order to sustain it a need to increase in numbers of centers that care for people living with disabilities is also recommended and in addition terms of

business opportunities and representation given to people living with disabilities should be fair, equal and without bias.

There is a need on ensuring that people living with disabilities are actively involved in making decision as well as certifying that staff are skilled and stakeholders have no vested interest to avoid diversion of funds to other things thus collapsing the biosocial projects. However, the state should formulate and implement national policies, programs and legislation to provide equal participation of persons with disabilities, as what they champion remain not having special privileges but having an equal and level playing field that is premised on tenets of equity but not equality. Conversely, this study recommends that there is need to have a legal framework that insulates biosocial community from political manipulations.

Finally, the study recommends continued advocacy on matters touching people with disabilities. Initiation of awareness programs so that people living with disabilities can know their rights, hence easy for them to be involved in decision-making of projects that target them. Equally, partners who want to support PLWD should work with the community through government administration so that they can understand and know their challenges and how they should be helped as local challenges need local interventions through consideration of cultural values and belief system to avoid reproducing negative social problems like prejudice, hate and stereotype. In conclusion the study recommends that People living with disabilities should be given a chance to initiate the projects because they have a deep understanding about their needs and wants and if it is a donor funded project they should take lead role in planning, designing, implementing and subsequently monitoring and evaluation.

5.5 Suggestions for further research

This study delimited itself to influence of legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects and thus other factors like economic, representation, advocacy and health needs can be studied too. Factors like Economic environment, global trends like climate change, geopolitics, changing technology are imperative as much as biosocial community is concerned and thus studying them as thematic concerns would generate immense knowledge on disability attributes. Conversely, a study can

be done with Legal frameworks taking the role of the mediating while the current mediating variable normative action taking the role of the first predictive variable.

On the same breath, political environment can equally be studied as dependent variable on performance of biosocial project since in this study it took the center role of moderating variable and equally dependent variable performance of biosocial projects can be studied as an independent variable and the first independent variable taking the lead role as a dependent variable. Interchanging the variables is highly recommended as it may trigger a new body of knowledge with totally new focus, new insights and new study cues.

Since the Government of Kenya has legislated policies touching on disability, it is imperative to consider re-looking on how the same is working around within the President's Big Four Agenda, vision 2030, county integrated development plans and finally in the confines of the renewed unison of the East Africa countries economic block that has been initiated with an intent to create a conducive business environment for the residents of the East African countries and equally forging for social integration and cohesion.

Finally, and of importance, the ongoing debate through Building Bridges Initiative (BBI) to bring a lasting social political and economic change in the confines of constitution 2010 should also provide a platform to engage the local leaders and pushing for inclusivity of people living with disabilities as an account of policy but not on an account of sympathy. For this to happen evidence based research is needed and this then could be an area that can further be studied to further the course of people living with disabilities in evolving social economic and political paradigms amidst global pestilences like Covid-19.

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APPENDICES
Appendix I: Introductory Letter

Njeri, Simon Ngacha,
University of Nairobi,
P.O. Box 13125-00200,
Nairobi.

Department of Open Distance and e-Learning (ODEL)

Dear Respondent,

RE: REQUEST TO PARTICIPATE IN RESEARCH

Am obliged to introduce myself, My name is Njeri, Simon Ngacha, a PhD student in the Department of Open Distance and e- Learning at the University of Nairobi. In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Project Planning and Management, I am conducting a research on “*Legal Frameworks, Normative Action, Political Environment and Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements of Nairobi County in Kenya,*”

Conversant on the above it is my humble plea that you aid in the actualization of this study by providing your cherished input through filling the questionnaire enclosed herein. Your opinions and thoughts expressed will not be disclosed and will be purely used to inform on this body of knowledge being formulated by exploring the variables mentioned above.

Your acceptance to complete this questionnaire will be impressively cherished.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation

Yours Faithfully,

Njeri, Simon Ngacha

Reg No.: L83/51624/2017

Appendix II: UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI Research Authorization Letter



UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI
OPEN, DISTANCE e-LEARNING CAMPUS
SCHOOL OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING
DEPARTMENT OF OPEN LEARNING
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE

Your Ref:

Main Campus
Gandhi Wing, Ground Floor
P.O. Box 30197
NAIROBI

Our Ref:

Telephone: 318262 Ext. 120

18th March, 2019

REF: UON/ODeL/NLC/30/123


TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

RE: NJERI SIMON NGACHA -REG NO: L83/51624/2017

This is to confirm that the above named is a student at the University of Nairobi, Open Distance and e-Learning Campus, School of Open and Distance learning, Department of Open Learning pursuing Doctor of Philosophy in Project Planning and Management .

He has successfully completed the coursework and currently working on Research Thesis titled "Legal Frameworks, Normative Action, Political Environment and Performance of Biosocial Projects in Informal Settlement Schemes in Nairobi County, Kenya."

Any assistance accorded to him will be highly appreciated.


CAREN AWILLY
CENTRE ORGANIZER
NAIROBI LEARNING CENTRE



Appendix III: NACOSTI Research Authorization Letter



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR SCIENCE,
TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION**

Telephone: +254-20-2213471,
2241349, 3310571, 2219420
Fax: +254-20-318245, 318249
Email: dg@nacosti.go.ke
Website : www.nacosti.go.ke
When replying please quote

NACOSTI, Upper Kabete
Off Waiyaki Way
P.O. Box 30623-00100
NAIROBI-KENYA

Ref. No. **NACOSTI/P/19/71857/29010**

Date: **3rd April 2019**

Simon Ngacha Njeri
University of Nairobi
P.O Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI.

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

Following your application for authority to carry out research on *“Legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement schemes in Nairobi County, Kenya.”* I am pleased to inform you that you have been authorized to undertake research in **Nairobi County** for the period ending **1st April, 2020.**

You are advised to report to **the County Commissioner and the County Director of Education, Nairobi County** before embarking on the research project.

Kindly note that, as an applicant who has been licensed under the Science, Technology and Innovation Act, 2013 to conduct research in Kenya, you shall deposit a **copy** of the final research report to the Commission within **one year** of completion. The soft copy of the same should be submitted through the Online Research Information System.


BONIFACE WANYAMA
FOR: DIRECTOR-GENERAL/CEO

Copy to:

The County Commissioner
Nairobi County.

The County Director of Education
Nairobi County.

Approved
9/4/2019
COUNTY COMMISSIONER
NAIROBI COUNTY
P.O. Box 30124-00100, NBI
TEL: 341666

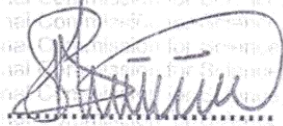
Appendix IV: NACOSTI ID: NJERI SIMON NGACHA

**THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT:
MR. SIMON NGACHA NJERI
of UNIVERSITY OF NAIROBI, 13125-200
Nairobi, has been permitted to conduct
research in Nairobi County**

**Permit No : NACOSTI/P/19/71857/29010
Date Of Issue : 3rd April,2019
Fee Recieved :Ksh 2000**

**on the topic: LEGAL
FRAMEWORKS,NORMATIVE
ACTION,POLITICAL ENVIRONMENT AND
PERFORMANCE OF BIOSOCIAL PROJECTS
IN INFORMAL SETTLEMENT SCHEMES IN
NAIROBI COUNTY, KENYA.**

**for the period ending:
1st April,2020**



**Applicant's
Signature**



**Director General
National Commission for Science,
Technology & Innovation**

Appendix V: Nairobi County Director of Education Authorization Letter



Republic of Kenya
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EARLY LEARNING & BASIC EDUCATION

Telegrams: "SCHOOLING", Nairobi
Telephone: Nairobi 020 2453699
Email: rcenairobi@gmail.com
cdenairobi@gmail.com

When replying please quote

REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAIROBI REGION
NYAYO HOUSE
P.O. Box 74629 - 00200
NAIROBI

Ref: RCE/NRB/GEN/1/VOL. 1

DATE: 9th April, 2019

Simon Ngacha Njeri
University of Nairobi
P O Box 30197-00100
NAIROBI

RE: RESEARCH AUTHORIZATION

We are in receipt of a letter from the National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation regarding research authorization in Nairobi County on "Legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement schemes in Nairobi County, Kenya".

This office has no objection and authority is hereby granted for a period ending 1st April, 2020 as indicated in the request letter.

Kindly inform the Sub County Director of Education of the Sub County you intend to visit.


JAMES KIMOTHO
FOR: REGIONAL DIRECTOR OF EDUCATION
NAIROBI



c.c

Director General/CEO
National Commission for Science, Technology and Innovation
NAIROBI



Appendix VI: Questionnaire for Clients

The aim of the study is to examine Legal Frameworks, Normative Action, Political Environment and Performance of Biosocial Projects in informal settlements in Nairobi County in Kenya. Kindly tick the choice you deem most appropriate.

SECTION 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Date:..... **(BGI1)**

Questionnaire Code:..... **(BGI2)**

Project Name:..... **(BGI3)**

Subcounty:..... **(BGI4)**

Name of the interviewee:..... **(BGI5)**

Age:..... **(BGI6)**

Gender (TICK) Male.....Female..... **(BGI7)**

Name two stakeholders working with this project:

State Actor :.....**(BGI8)**

Non State Actor :.....**(BGI9)**

SECTION 2: Legal frameworks

Government Policies towards PLWD are well thought out; Do you think there exist strong legislations to support on the same? Kindly rate the statements by circling the appropriate scale of 1 – 5 among the following: Strongly Agree (5), Somewhat Agree (4), Neutral (3), Somewhat Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)

	Statement	Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Existence of International Laws						
IL1	Do you agree there are international laws supporting PLWD	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you agree the Constitution of Kenya protects PLWD	5	4	3	2	1

	DO you agree the performance rate of Constitution clauses targeting PLWD is okay	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you agree the existing Government long term plans like vision 2030 targets PLWD	5	4	3	2	1
IL2	Do you agree during formulation of Vision 2030 PLWD were consulted	5	4	3	2	1
	Are County Government supportive in formulation of PLWD laws	5	4	3	2	1
	Do your religious leaders engage PLWD in their community work	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you feel international laws advocate for People Living With Disabilities access jobs and any other meaningful services	5	4	3	2	1
Compliance of National Legislations						
CON 1	People Living with Disabilities are fully supported by the government in the economic sector	5	4	3	2	1
	Projects for People Living With Disabilities receives business tenders from the government	5	4	3	2	1
	The Government started a Commission to address issues of People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
CON 2	People Living With Disabilities are given priority when the government is recruiting people to work in various departments in at the ministry level	5	4	3	2	1
	Government of Kenya employs People Living with Disabilities in the Army ,Police, Navy and Air force	5	4	3	2	1
	Special consideration is given to companies/businesses run by PLWD when the Government advertises for tenders	5	4	3	2	1
Enforcement of County Legislations						

ECL 1	There is an existing policy by the County Government for People Living With Disability to register their business as special interest groups	5	4	3	2	1
	County Government laws targeting People Living With Disabilities are well known	5	4	3	2	1
ECL 2	There are trained County Government personnel to handle matters of People Living With Disabilities in the County	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities are aware of the County Government laws that support their rights	5	4	3	2	1
Inclusivity of Non-State Actors Legislations						
NSA 1	There are enough Community Based Organizations supporting People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Advocacy for People Living with Disabilities by Civil Society is well coordinated	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities appreciates projects supported by civil societies	5	4	3	2	1
NSA 2	Non-Government Organizations are supportive in pushing the Government to formulate policies targeting People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you agree People Living With Disabilities are supported by community Self Help Groups to start businesses?	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you agree with the idea that Civil society organizations understand the laws supporting People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1

SECTION 3: Normative action

<p>To achieve project objectives it is expected that people or partners will behave in a certain way. Some actions are considered to affect the success of a given project. Actions from the Government, Staff in the organizations and the stakeholders. Kindly rate the statements by circling the appropriate scale of 1 – 5 among the following: Strongly Agree (5), Somewhat Agree (4), Neutral (3), Somewhat Disagree (2) and Strongly Disagree (1)</p>						
Statement		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Social Influence-Conformity to social norms						
SIC 1	Do you agree the Government led initiative of targeting people living with disabilities is well coordinated?	5	4	3	2	1
	Staff working in the projects targeting people with disabilities are well experienced	5	4	3	2	1
	Charitable organizations working for People Living With Disabilities provide a platform for sharing and exchange of ideas	5	4	3	2	1
SIC 2	People living with disabilities access public services without a challenge	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities feel Charity organizations fund services that the government is not able to fund	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities feel appreciated when their ideas are taken into consideration	5	4	3	2	1

Social Influence-Obedience to social norms						
SIO 1	Staff members working for projects dealing with Persons living with disability are supportive	5	4	3	2	1
	Policies and procedures in the biosocial projects are followed when working and serving People Living with Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
SIO 2	People living with disabilities are treated well when they are being served at the community	5	4	3	2	1
	Projects working for People Living With Disabilities provides a leaning shoulder to stressed disabled people	5	4	3	2	1
Social Influence-Compliance to social norms						
SOC 1	Projects working for people with disabilities follow the established regulations from the Government to deliver services.	5	4	3	2	1
	Persons living with disabilities are given equal employment opportunities	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities access their social cards without a challenge	5	4	3	2	1
SOC 2	There is a money set aside by the Government to support people living with disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	There are plans put in place by the Government to make sure what belongs to People living With Disabilities is well distributed in the community	5	4	3	2	1
	Community activities like chief baraza's provide avenue to discuss issues of People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1

Cultural Beliefs						
CB1	Labeling of People living with Disabilities as unable to deliver results within a community setup affects their potential	5	4	3	2	1
	Bearing a child with disability can lead to family breakdown	5	4	3	2	1
CB2	People Living With Disabilities are considered to be a curse	5	4	3	2	1
	To date community still treat People Living With Disabilities as people who are not responsible for their responsibilities	5	4	3	2	1
Psychological Factors						
PE1	There are organizations in place to provide counseling for People Living with Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities and their closest family members are all equally affected	5	4	3	2	1
PE2	People Living With Disabilities are easily affected by a slight confrontation on their way of living	5	4	3	2	1
	Communities are insensitive when addressing People Living With Disabilities feelings and way of life	5	4	3	2	1
Social Empowerment						
SE1	Learning institutions are supportive to People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you agree with the notion of training People Living With Disabilities will change their lives	5	4	3	2	1

	Are existing schools for People Living With Disabilities well supported	5	4	3	2	1
	The Government has set aside enough resources to support People Living with Disabilities start income generating activities	5	4	3	2	1
	Do you agree the commission established by the government to serve People Living With Disabilities will stand a better ground to empower them	5	4	3	2	1
SE2	Do you agree community established institutions targeting economic empowerment for People Living With Disabilities are doing much	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities take advantage of their condition to be supported	5	4	3	2	1
	There is much improvement on the education sector targeting People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities likes to be indorsed-they do not fight for themselves	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities likes to take isolate themselves	5	4	3	2	1

SECTION 4: Political Environment

<p>Local leaders like MCAs, MPs and Senators and Governors influence the running of local projects. This section contains statements on Political Leadership. Kindly rate the statements by circling on the appropriate scale of 1 – 5 among the following; Strongly Agree (5), Somewhat Agree (4), Neutral (3), Somewhat Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1)</p>						
Statement		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Organizational Politics						
OP1	Internal fights between staff working for projects targeting People Living With Disabilities affects service delivery	5	4	3	2	1
	Sponsorship for projects working for People Living With Disabilities affects the way decisions are made at the project level.	5	4	3	2	1
	Sponsors dictates the affairs of the organizations working for People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Money matters triggers Power struggles in the organizations working with People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
OP2	Internal project conflicts leads to wastages of resources and delays in service delivery	5	4	3	2	1
	Resource allocation is dictated by the interest of the manager in an organization	5	4	3	2	1
	Projects working with People Living With Disabilities do not share their plans and intended work to be done in advance	5	4	3	2	1
	Most of the Community leaders are not aware of the demands of the projects working for People Living With Disabilities.	5	4	3	2	1

Stakeholders influence						
PR 1	Stakeholders are a source of conflict when working with People Living with Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Stakeholders provide resources when working with Persons living with Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
PR 2	Local community based organizations working with People Living With Disabilities are considered supportive by the local community	5	4	3	2	1
	There is so much backbiting in the projects serving People Living With Disabilities thus affecting results delivery	5	4	3	2	1
Politics of Identity						
PI 1	Local community based organizations serving People Living With Disabilities have vested interests apart from providing support to Persons Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Local community based organizations while serving People Living With Disabilities are tribal	5	4	3	2	1
	There are more private funding organization operating in the in the informal settlement supporting PLWD who checks on political affiliations	5	4	3	2	1
	National Politics are drawn to the service delivery of organizations working with People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Service to People Living With Disabilities is affected on how the region where the projects are voted for the Government	5	4	3	2	1
	Government's initiative to partner with other funding institutions has made it easier for PLWD to access services?	5	4	3	2	1
	Lack of alternative funding make it difficult for People Living With Disabilities to access cash transfers	5	4	3	2	1
	Stakeholders engagement influences Political leadership in support of People Living With Disabilities needs	5	4	3	2	1
PI 2	Local politicians interferes with the projects supporting People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1

	Governor supports People Living With Disabilities in the County	5	4	3	2	1
	Senator supports People Living With Disabilities projects in the county	5	4	3	2	1
	Women Representative supports People Living With Disabilities projects in the county	5	4	3	2	1
	Members of Parliament in Nairobi County supports PLWD projects in their constituencies	5	4	3	2	1
	Members of County Assembly supports People Living With Disabilities projects in their wards	5	4	3	2	1
	Local Chiefs supports local Projects working for People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
	Village elders support projects targeting People living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1

SECTION 5: Indicators of performance of biosocial Projects in informal settlements

<p>Performance of biosocial projects in informal settlement refers to the status of communities living with disabilities access Education, Health and Economic Empowerment services that can improve their condition with an ultimate aim of working within set aside Budget, time and key stakeholders. This section contains statements on Performance of Project targeting people living with disability. Kindly rate the statements by circling on the appropriate scale of 1 – 5 among the following; Strongly Agree (5), Somewhat Agree (4), Neutral (3), Somewhat Disagree (2), and Strongly Disagree (1)</p>						
Statement		Strongly Agree	Somewhat Agree	Neutral	Somewhat Disagree	Strongly Disagree
Cost						
CO 1	Sufficient funding of biosocial Projects in the informal settlements affects projects performance	5	4	3	2	1
	Projects targeting People Living With Disabilities are completed within budgeted plans	5	4	3	2	1
	There are cost challenges when new changes are introduced during project performance	5	4	3	2	1
CO 2	Funds allocated for People Living With Disabilities are mis-used	5	4	3	2	1
	Sufficient Funding of biosocial projects in the informal settlements is not guaranteed	5	4	3	2	1
	Funds are mis-directed to other things after they are given to charitable organizations working for People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
Time Allocation						
TA 1	Sufficient time invested in the formulation of People Living With Disabilities Projects in the informal settlements affects projects performance	5	4	3	2	1
	Projects working for People Living With Disabilities are implemented without delays	5	4	3	2	1

	Performance of Projects Working for People Living With Disabilities is bound to fail	5	4	3	2	1
TA 2	Do you agree projects working for People Living With Disabilities are executed within the planned timelines?	5	4	3	2	1
	Sufficient time spent on planning for People Living With Disabilities projects in the informal settlements influences project outcomes	5	4	3	2	1
	There is enough time set aside to monitor and report back on the quality of services given out by projects working People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
Number of Staffing						
NOS 1	Appropriate staffing for People Living With Disabilities Projects in the informal settlements affects project established goals	5	4	3	2	1
	Disabled staff are more preferred to serve their fellow Persons Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
NOS 2	Sufficient staffing of People Living With Disabilities projects in the informal settlements motivates staff to work towards successful project performance	5	4	3	2	1
	Proper staffing in terms of right skills reduces time wastage during project performance for People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
M&E System						
M&E1	Community understand what monitoring and /evaluation of projects entails	5	4	3	2	1
	There is a clear structure to allow community to monitor what is happening within the projects working with PLWD	5	4	3	2	1
	People Living With Disabilities are able to understand what they expect from a given project that is targeting them	5	4	3	2	1
M&E 2	Well understood M&E system in the performance of People Living With Disabilities Projects in the informal settlements provides better understanding of expected results	5	4	3	2	1

	It is easier to set up Monitoring and reporting systems within community where projects for People Living With Disabilities are established	5	4	3	2	1
	Spot Checks provide easier tracking of progress for projects working with People Living With Disabilities	5	4	3	2	1
Beneficiary Satisfaction						
BS 1	People Living With Disabilities are grateful about services rendered to them	5	4	3	2	1
	There is a general appreciation by People Living With Disabilities on what is done to them	5	4	3	2	1
BS 2	People Living With Disabilities are supportive in the implementation of projects that addresses their needs	5	4	3	2	1
	Projects working for People Living With Disabilities shares the results after the end of a given period with other projects working in the same area	5	4	3	2	1

Appendix VII: Interview Guide for State and Non-state Actors stakeholders

INTRODUCTION

This interview is designed to obtain information for academic purposes only. The findings of the study are hoped to make a significant contribution towards Legal frameworks, normative action, Political environment and performance of projects in the informal settlements in Nairobi City County in Kenya. The interview will take roughly 20 minutes. You are therefore requested to assist with the interview. Thank you

SECTION A: Demographic information

1. Gender: Male/Female
2. What is your profession?
3. Years of work experience? (Query on vertical and horizontal growth)

SECTION B: Information on specific variables of study

4. In brief describe the effect of Social Influence by stakeholders during performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements?
5. Concisely describe some of the conditions that limit PLWD execute their mandates at the household level and also during performance of biosocial projects in informal settlements? Probe on the difference between biosocial factors and biosocial projects and the point of convergence.
6. Briefly describe how local leaders influence the day to day running of PLWD projects. Probe on how political leadership affects projects choice and performance, could there be sacred cows project and funding.
7. Precisely describe how performance of projects fair within the informal settlements given the myriad of issues surrounding the biosocial community. Probe on economic, social status and the cultural underpinnings in the context of mixed system of races.
8. Probe on the understanding of legal frameworks, normative action, political environment and informal settlements on how they all point out to performance of projects.
9. Please share any other comment that you deem feel is not addressed (Optional)

Thank you

Appendix VIII: Observation Guide

Preliminary activities: Mapping a site, granting of permission, acquainting with the setup

Name of Project:

Site Location:

Project Activity:

Skills of Persons involved:

Duration-Date and Time:

1. Observe and describe the attribute of support accorded at the performance level of biosocial projects.
2. Observe and describe the challenges encountered during performance of biosocial project.
3. Observe whether there is an attribute of political influence at the performance level
4. Is the project execution informed on the project cycle
5. Is staffing and funding of the project engrossed within the parameters of the project demands.
6. Attributes of legal requirements are they observed
7. Cultural attributes and contemporary dynamics affect the operations of a given project, are there rooms to accommodate such dynamics.
8. Any other remark/Comment or Observation?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR VALUED PARTICIPATION

Appendix IX: Biosocial Projects in Nairobi County

	Organization	Contact	Location/Operation area
1.	Action Aid Action Network for the Disabled (ANDY)	AACC Building, Waiyaki way P.O. Box 42814-00100, Nairobi-Kenya Tel: +254-020-4440444/9 Fax: 4445843 E-mail: infokenya@actionaid.org	Westland
2.	Action Network for the Disabled	The Executive Director, P.O.Box 5837-00200, Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254-2324589 Cell: +254-715613602 Email: info@andy.or.ke/ actionnetwork4disabled@gmail.com Web: www.andy.or.ke	Adams/Kibra
3.	African Braille Centre	Barclay House Mai Mahiu Road, off Langata Road P.O. Box 27715-00506 Nairobi. Tel: +254-020-601212 607704/601875 Fax: +254-020-608692 E-mail: info@africanbraille.org Web site: www.africanbraille.org	Langata
4.	African Medical and Research Foundation	P.O. Box 30125 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-6994000 E-mail: amrefke.co.org	Karen/Dagoreti
5.	Association of the Physically Disabled in Kenya	Westlands, Waiyaki Way, P.O. Box 83988 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-4451523/4/5 Fax: 4451523 E-mail: nat@apdk.org	Westlands
6.	Autism Society of Kenya	Suraj Plaza, Limuru Road Basement 1 P.O. Box 1762-00200 Nairobi Tel: 0721544995 E-mail: autismkenya@gmail.com	Ngara Nairobi
7.	Blind and Low Vision Network	P.O. Box 6430 – 00200 Nairobi Tel: 0733761766/0724258025 Email: kiraitheg@yahoo.com blinkenya@yahoo.com	Makadara
8.	Brian Resource Centre	Lowland Road off 2nd Thome Avenue Building/LR110/262 P.O. Box : 35482 - 00200 Nairobi	Roysambu Constituency Thome Marurui

		Tel: +254722848782; +254722721321 E-mail: brian.recentre@gmail.com cmshiroko@yahoo.com jmshiroko@yahoo.com	
9.	Carers Association of Kenya.(C.A.K)	Stephen Burugu Carersassociation@gmail.com	Mukuru- Embakasi
10.	Care International in Kenya	Muchai Road, CARE Head Office ce P.O. Box 43864-00100 Nairobi Tel: 2710069,2712374 Fax: 2728493 E-mail: info@care.or.ke	Westlands/Dagoreti
11.	Cerebral Palsy Society in Kenya	1st Floor, Young Traders Building/ City Mattresses Lusaka/Jogoo Road Roundabout P.O. Box 52346 Nairobi - Kenya Tel: 254- 020- 550774, Fax: 554970 E-mail: kakalag@yahoo.com, Website: www.cpsk.or.ke	Starehe/Makadara
12.	Christoffel Blinden Mission	Ring Road Parklands P.O. Box 58004-00200, Nairobi Tel: 254-20-3751798/3751654/3742709 Fax: 254-20-3740305 E-mail: info@cbmi-nbo.org Website: www.cbm.org	Starehe,Makadara,Kamu kunji and Embakasi
13.	Community Eye Services Organisation	Eye Unit, Mbagathi District Hospital, off Mbagathi Road P.O. Box 10417, 00100 GPO Nairobi, Kenya Tel: +254-020-2720476 Email: pm@ceso.co.ke	Kibra,Langata,Dagoreti
14.	Deaf Empowerment Kenya	Spine Road, Kitagwa House P.O. Box 22024-00400 Nairobi Tel: 0722553418 0721721449 Email : dekkenya@gmail.com deafhbc@yahoo.com	Embakasi
15.	Deaf Initiatives Network Kenya	Villa House Merisho Ongata Rongai P.O. Box : 44077 - 00100, Nairobi Tel: + 254- 733 574 089 E-mail: dinetkenya@yahoo.ca	Dagoreti
16.	Deaf Women Initiatives Network (RDWIN)	Gandhi Wing Ground Fl. University Way P.O. Box 53644 - 00200, Nairobi Tel: + 254- 334 638	Starehe-University of Nairobi

		Fax: 254-020-245566 E-mail: rdwin2003@yahoo.com	
17.	Disability leadership and resource centre	Hurlingham opposite Chaka place P.O. Box 19735 KNH Nairobi Tel: 0711551789 Email: disabilitycentre@yahoo.com	Dagoreti
18.	Disabled Child Monitor	Komarock Phase II P.O. Box 6925 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-788471/0722287561 Fax: 782304	Embakasi/Makadara
19.	Discovered Potential in Disability Organization	Thika Road P.O. Box 60985-00200 Nairobi Tel: 0722597719 Email: discoveredpotential@yahoo.com	Starehe
20.	DPA Kenya Ecumenical	Mpaka Plaza P.O. Box 21126 - 00505, Nairobi Tel: 0722 725254 E-mail: dpakenya@yahoo.com	Ruaraka
21.	Ecumenical Disability Advocates Network	Waiyaki Way Westlands, AACC building ground floor P.O. Box 22, Ronald Ngala 00300 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-4441337/4441338 Fax: 020-4445835 Email: skabue@edan.or.ke	Westlands
22.	Eden Lifestyle and Community Centre	Kiserian Isalu centre P.O. Box 79533-00200 Tel: 0722432142 Email: edenlifecom@yahoo.com	Langata, Makadara/Starehe; Mbotela, City Cotton
23.	Embakasi Deaf Women Group	Spine Road c/o DEK – Kitagwa House P.O. Box 22024-00400 Nairobi Tel: 0722483547 Email : edwgroup@yahoo.com	Embakasi
24.	Federation of Deaf Women Empowerment Kenya	Wakiawa Building, Kanisa Road P.O. Box 19-10100, Nyeri P.O. Box 35418-00200, Nairobi. Cell: 0722 947588, Email; fdwomen@yahoo.com	
25.	Fred Hollows Eastern Africa	Regent Court Flat B6, Opposite Nairobi Women's Hospital, Argwings Kodhek Road, Hurlingham, P.O. Box 8683-00200 GPO Nairobi Tel: 254-20-2711844/2712153 E-mail: fredhollows-ea@hollows.or.ke Website: www.hollows.org	Dagoreti

26.	Furaha Centre for The Deaf	Opposite D.O.'s office Embakasi P.O. Box 50805-00200 Nairobi Tel: 0728259996 Email: talk2thedeaf@yahoo.co.uk	Embakasi
27.	Global Deaf Connection	Pioneer House 5th floor, R501B Moi Avenue P.O. Box 23908-00100 Nairobi Kenya Tel/Fax: 020-2518807 Cell: 0725-791-256 Cell: 0721-244-434(sms only) Website: www.deafconnection.or. www.deafconnection.org Email: sgachuhi@deafconnection.org	Starehe
28.	Gracious Rehabilitation Centre	Kangundo Road P.O. Box 166, Dandora, Nairobi Tel: 0722276134	Embakasi
29.	Handicap Bidii Self Help Group	F. P. Church – Kibera P.O. Box 8395-00200 Nairobi Tel: 0723800968 Email: handicap@rocketmail.co	Kibra
30.	Handicap International	P.O. Box 76375-00508 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-2716500/2716445/2716356 Fax: 254-020-2716356 Email: hikenya@handicap-international.or.ke	Entire Nairobi
31.	Hisan	Sugar Board Road off Waiyaki Way P.O. Box 14310-00800 Tel: 020-2142489 Email: hisan@maf.or.ke	Westlands
32.	Initiative for Learning Disabilities Kenya (ILDK)	6th Floor Suite 602, Twiga Towers Muran'ga Road P.O. Box 42496 - 00100, Nairobi Tel: +2543563153 Fax: +254-20-2034521 Email: _info@ildkenya.org www.ildkenya.org	Kasarani
33.	ICEVI Itac Consulting Limited	Barclay House Mai Mahiu Road, off Langata Road P.O. Box 27715-00506 Nairobi. Tel: +254-020-601212 / 607704 / 601875 Fax: +254-020-608692 E-mail: wmaina@africanbraille.org	Langata

		Web site: www.icevi.org	
34.	ITAC Consulting Limited	P.O. Box 1701- 00200, Nairobi Tel: +254+20+785483 Fax: +254+20+2725289 Tel: 0722-560720 E-Mail: jgichuhi@itacconsulting.com www.itacconsulting.com	Entire of Nairobi
35.	Jaipur Foot Project	Waiyaki Way opposite ABC Place P.O. Box 653 Sarit Centre, Nairobi Tel : 254-0204441731 Email : jaipurkenya@wananchi.com	Westlands
36.	Joint Epilepsy Foundation	Wilson Airport, Next to the police station. P.O. Box 46907 - 00100, Nairobi. Tel: 0722781207 Fax: 602967 E-mail: epilepsyf@yahoo.com	Langata
37.	Kenya Albino Association	Uhuru Estate, P.O. Box 1151-00515 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-782498 0722859457 0721213676 Fax:782498 Email: bmwai@yahoo.com	Langata
38.	Kenya Association for Parents of the Deaf	Mumias South Road, 3rd floor, Buruburu Arcade P.O. Box 61142-00200 Nairobi Tel: +254-20-785599, 0722829477 0733258192 Fax: +25420785599 Email: kepofdeaf@yahoo.co.uk	Kamukunji
39.	Kenya Association for the Intellectually Handicapped	Mutindwa Apartments, off Moi Drive,Umoja 1 P.O. Box 6098-00200 Nairobi Tel: 0722926918/020-3004850 Email: kaihid2004@yahoo.com	Embakasi
40.	Kenya Community Centre for Learning	Muhoya Avenue, off James Gichuru Road P.O. Box 156-00502 Tel: 3874720/3867041/0721324894 Email: Kenya.infokccl@gmail	Dagoreti
41.	Kenya Deaf Welfare Society	Nyerere building, St Andrew's church compound P.O. Box 13756-00800,Nairobi Email: welfaredeaf1990@yahoo.com	Langata

42.	Kenya Institute of the Blind	Off Langata Road along Mai Mahiu Road P.O. Box 31082-00600 Nairobi Tel : 605712 Email : kib@todays.co.ke	Langata
43.	Kenya National Association of the Deaf (KNAD)	Pioneer House, 5th Floor, Suite 501 (B) Moi Avenue P.O. Box 28507- 00100, Nairobi Tel: +254715374430 (sms only) E-mail: chairman@nadkenya.org	Starehe
44.	Kenya National Deaf Women Peace Network	Mumias South Road Epren Centre 4th Floor Suit 32 P.O. Box 50805-00200 Nairobi Tel: 0721725188 0723468277(sms only)	
45.	Kenya Society for Deaf Children	Bible House along Langata Road P.O. Box 42306 Tel: 254-020-600731 607752 E-mail: info@deafchildrensociety*_kenya.org	Langata
46.	Kenya Society for the Blind	Barclay House Off Langata Road (on the left just before Mbagathi roundabout) P.O. Box 46646, 00100 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-601536/600770 Email: director@ksblind.org ksb@ksblind.org	Langata
47.	Kenya Union of the Blind	off Airport North Road, before Kenya Airways offices P.O. Box 34510-00100 Tel: 254-020-820505 / 822984 Email: kieti@kub.org.ke admin@kub.or.ke Fax: 825422	Embakasi
48.	Kenyan Paraplegic Organization	Lenana Road, Kilimani Mchumbi road P.O. Box 26047-00504 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-2733360 Fax: 254-020-2723884 Email: talk2us@kenyanparaplegic.org www.kenyanparaplegic.org	Westlands
49.	Lea Toto	Naivasha Road P.O. Box 24970-00502, Karen Tel: 020-2018803 Email: leatoto@nyumbani.org www.nyumbani.org	Headquarter Karen Dagoreti

50.	Leonard Cheshire Disability	Leonard Cheshire East & North African Region Oloitoktok Road, off Ole Odume Road P.O. Box 38748, 00600, Nairobi Tel: 254- 020- 3872197/3872178 Fax: 3872 249 Email: info@led-enar.org Website: www.led-enar.org	Westlands
51.	Light and Hope for the Disabled Children	Light and Hope for Disabled Children Centre, Kamunde Tel: 0725982882 0720567417 E-mail: hopekoch2008@yahoo.com Website: lightandhopeforthe-disabled.org	Kariobangi North Ruaraka, Kasarani
52.	Life skills Promoters	Church Road P.O. Box 319 - 00606, Nairobi Tel: 0723 285 250 E-mail: info@lifeskills.or.ke	Westlands, Kasarani, Embakasi
53.	Liverpool VCT, Care and Treatment	Near Yaya Centre, off Argwings Khodek Road P.O. Box 19835-00200 KNH, Nairobi Tel: 254-020-2714590 0729 772058 (sms) Fax : 254-020-2723612 Email : adhiambo@liverpoolvct.org	Dagoreti, Starehe, Embakasi, Kamukunji
54.	Masilahi ya watoto walemavu	Josephine Atoli 0725 112543	Mathare/ Starehe/Embakasi
55.	Nairobi Family Support Services	P.O. Box 21128 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-2052453 Email: nfsskibera@yahoo.com	Kibera, Dagoreti and Kangemi Slums
56.	Nairobi Parents of the Deaf Blind Self Help Group	Church Road P.O. Box 13565 - 00800, Nairobi Tel: 0722 725254 E-mail: nairobiparents@yahoo.com	Westlands
57.	Nairobi Family Support Services	P.O. Box 21128 - 00505, Nairobi Tel: 254-0202052453 E-mail: nfsskibera@yahoo.com	Kibera, Dagoreti, Mukuru
58.	National Council for People With Disabilities	Waiyaki Way P.O. Box 66577-00800 Nairobi Tel: 4452877 Fax: 4452877 Email: ncpwds@africaonline.co.ke www.ncpwd.go.ke	Westlands
59.	National Spinal Injury Hospital	P.O. Box 42309-00100 Nairobi Tel: 0722389373	Kilimani

		0733773575 0720398510 Email: siminyump@yahoo.com	Dagoreti
60.	Network of Parents of Persons with Disability	Church Road P.O. Box 319-00606, Nairobi Tel: 0728 606 882 E-mail: nppwd@gmail.com	
61.	Sense International (East Africa)	Internet Business Centre, ground Floor Plums Lane, off Ojijo Road, Parklands P.O. Box 53597-00200 Nairobi Tel/Fax: 254-020-3755128 Tel: 254-020-3755129 Email: info@sense-ea.org	Starehe/Westlands
62.	Shield Women Empowerment and Development	P.O. Box 46907 Nairobi Tel: 0722781207 Email: shieldwomen@yahoo.com	Kamukunji
63.	Sight Savers International	Sight Savers International (Kenya Programme) P.O. Box 10417 00100 Nairobi, Kenya Tel:+254 20 601209/ 350995 Cell phone: + 254 0722 973180 Fax: +254 20 609623 Email: nthuo@sightsavers.org kco@sightsavers.org www.sightsavers.org	Entire Nairobi county
64.	Special Education Professionals	Gertrude Garden Children's hospital P.O. Box 42325-00100 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-3763474/5/6/7 ext 322 0733267869 Email: sep_professionals@yahoo.com	Starehe
65.	Spina Bifi da and Hydrocephalus Association of Kenya	Tel: +254 0720 226 215 P.O. Box 937-00600 Ngara, Nairobi, Kenya E-mail: shakenyanairobi@yahoo.com., nyaraoga@yahoo.com	Kamukunji-Shauri moyo,Bahati
66.	The Kenya Media Network on Disability – KEMNOD	Tel: Rita 0722954721, Frederick 0721295403 E-mail: kemnod@gmail.com	Entire Nairobi
67.	United Disabled Persons of Kenya	Kabete Orthopaedic Workshop Campus Waiyaki Way, opp. ABC Place P.O. Box 13488-00800, Nairobi Tel: 254- 020-44438 30/ 0721 690759/ 0734 624378 Fax: 254-020-4446065 E-mail: disability@wananchi.com	Westlands

68.	Voluntary Services Overseas	Timau Plaza, Argwings Khodek Road, opposite Yaya Centre 5th Floor P.O. Box 49843-00100 Tel: 254-020-3871823, 3871378, 3874985 Fax: 3876013 Email: kennedy.akolo@vsoint.org www. vsojitolee.org	Dagoreti and Nairobi Environs
69.	Women Challenged to Challenge	Kabete Orthopaedic Workshop Campus, Waiyaki Way P.O. Box 10593-00100 Nairobi Tel: 254-020-4452034 Telefax: 4441363 Email: thechallengedwcc@yahoo.com	Dagoreti and Nairobi Environs
70.	Youth on the Move	1st Floor New Life Christian Church Building, Birongo Square, Nairobi West, Kenya Tel: +254(0)728824655 Fax+254(0)728824655 E-mail: karijn@youth-on-the-move.com	Langata and Nairobi Environs

Source: Kenya disability Directory 2009-2010

Appendix X: Reliability Results

Item-Total Statistics				
<i>Cronbach's Alpha = 0.944</i> <i>No. of Items = 130</i>	Scale Mean if Item Deleted	Scale Variance if Item Deleted	Corrected Item-Total Correlation	Cronbach's Alpha if Item Deleted
There are international laws supporting PLWD	728.23	9813.166	0.406	0.943
Constitution of Kenya protects PLWD	728.63	9795.73	0.437	0.943
Rate performance of constitution clauses targeting PLWD	728.97	9808.348	0.46	0.943
Existing government long term plans like vision 2030 targets PLWD	728.92	9805.883	0.429	0.943
During formation of the Vision 2030 PLWD were consulted	729.38	9762.238	0.524	0.943
County governments are supportive in formulation of PLWD laws	729.23	9743.738	0.628	0.943
Religious leaders engage PLWD in their community work	729.11	9749.02	0.575	0.943
International laws advocate for PLWD access jobs and other meaningful services	729	9753.333	0.568	0.943
People living with disabilities are fully supported by the government in the economic sector	729.56	9726.44	0.637	0.943
Projects for PLWD receives business tenders from the government	729.55	9729.934	0.657	0.943
Government started a commission to address issues of PLWD	728.94	9764.345	0.537	0.943
PLWD are given priority when the government is recruiting people in work with various department in the ministry level	729.38	9762.937	0.522	0.943
Government of Kenya employs people living with disabilities in the Army, Police, Navy and Air force	730.67	9824.668	0.438	0.943
Special consideration is given to companies/business run by PLWD when the government advertises for tenders	730.06	9769.044	0.561	0.943
There is an existing policy by the County government for PLWD to register their business as special interest groups	728.89	9762.924	0.595	0.943
County government laws targeting PLWD are well known	729.55	9782.379	0.53	0.943
There are trained county government personnel to handle matters of PLWD in the county	729.41	9823.642	0.407	0.943
People living with disabilities are aware of the county government laws that support their rights	729.59	9785.832	0.486	0.943
There are enough community based organizations supporting PLWD	729.84	9780.293	0.474	0.943

Advocacy for PLWD by civil society is well coordinated	729.77	9782.563	0.501	0.943
PLWD appreciates projects supported by the civil societies	728.72	9880.618	0.125	0.944
NGOs are supportive in pushing the government to formulate policies targeting PLWD	728.55	9785.807	0.554	0.943
PLWD are supported by community self-help groups to start business	729.44	9770.282	0.464	0.943
Agree with the idea that civil society organizations understand the laws supporting PLWD	728.98	9818.492	0.376	0.943
Agree that the government led initiative of targeting PLWD is well coordinated	729.44	9738.06	0.673	0.943
Staff working in projects targeting PLWD are well experienced	729.06	9758.885	0.568	0.943
Charitable organizations working for PLWD provide a platform for sharing and exchanging of ideas	728.69	9788.282	0.504	0.943
PLWD access public services without a challenge	729.97	9758.348	0.572	0.943
PLWD feel charity organizations fund services that the government is not able to fund	729.08	9779.692	0.52	0.943
PLWD feel appreciated when their ideas are taken into consideration	728.13	9949.317	-0.163	0.944
Staff members working for project dealing with PLWD are supportive	728.55	9841.966	0.283	0.944
Policies and procedures in the biosocial projects are followed when working and serving PLWD	729.22	9754.777	0.668	0.943
PLWD are treated well when they are being served at the community	729.42	9802.724	0.461	0.943
Projects working for PLWD provides a leaning shoulder to stressed disabled people	728.66	9778.388	0.514	0.943
Projects working for people with disabilities follow the established regulations from the government to deliver services	728.98	9793.73	0.49	0.943
PLWD are given equal employment opportunities	729.86	9738.028	0.617	0.943
PLWD access their social cards without challenges	729.81	9774.917	0.555	0.943
There is money set aside by the government to support PLWD	728.39	9850.178	0.236	0.944
There are plans put in place by the government to make sure what belongs to PLWD is well distributed in the community	729.19	9719.393	0.683	0.943
Community activities like chief barazas provide avenue to discuss issues of people living with disabilities	729.36	9723.028	0.624	0.943

Labelling of PLWD as unable to deliver results within a community setup affects their potential	728.33	9848.954	0.23	0.944
Bearing a child with disability can lead to family breakdown	727.94	9943.615	-0.16	0.944
PLWD are considered to be a curse	728.61	9957.766	-0.184	0.944
To date community still treat PLWD as people who are not responsible for their responsibilities	728.88	9894.651	0.052	0.944
There are organizations in place to provide counselling for PLWD	729.09	9786.531	0.494	0.943
PLWD and their closest family members are all equally affected	728.22	9948.11	-0.177	0.944
PLWD are easily affected by a slight confrontation on their way of living	728.36	9891.059	0.077	0.944
Community are insensitive when addressing PLWD feelings and the way of life	728.61	9910.337	-0.006	0.944
Learning institutions are supportive to people living with disabilities	728.94	9764.06	0.587	0.943
Agree with the notion of training PLWD will change their lives	727.86	9934.694	-0.139	0.944
Schools existing for PLWD are well supported	729.39	9787.512	0.491	0.943
Government has set aside enough resources to support PLWD start income generating activities	729.75	9773.968	0.552	0.943
The commission established by the government to serve PLWD will stand a better ground to empower them	729.22	9739.063	0.711	0.943
Community established institutions targeting economic empowerment for PLWD are doing much	729.53	9770.761	0.594	0.943
PLWD take advantage of their condition to be supported	729.83	9778.906	0.506	0.943
There is much improvement on the education sector targeting PLWD	729.05	9784.903	0.481	0.943
PLWD likes to be indorsed-they do not fight for themselves	729.61	9768.972	0.537	0.943
PLWD like to isolate themselves	729	9872.921	0.141	0.944
Internal fights between staff working for projects targeting PLWD affects service delivery	728.11	9910.385	-0.007	0.944
Sponsorship for projects working for PLWD affects the way decisions are made at the project	728.75	9871.397	0.157	0.944
Sponsors dictates the affairs of the organizations working for PLWD	728.77	9804.531	0.405	0.943
Money matters triggers power struggle in the organizations working with PLWD	728.42	9883.867	0.121	0.944

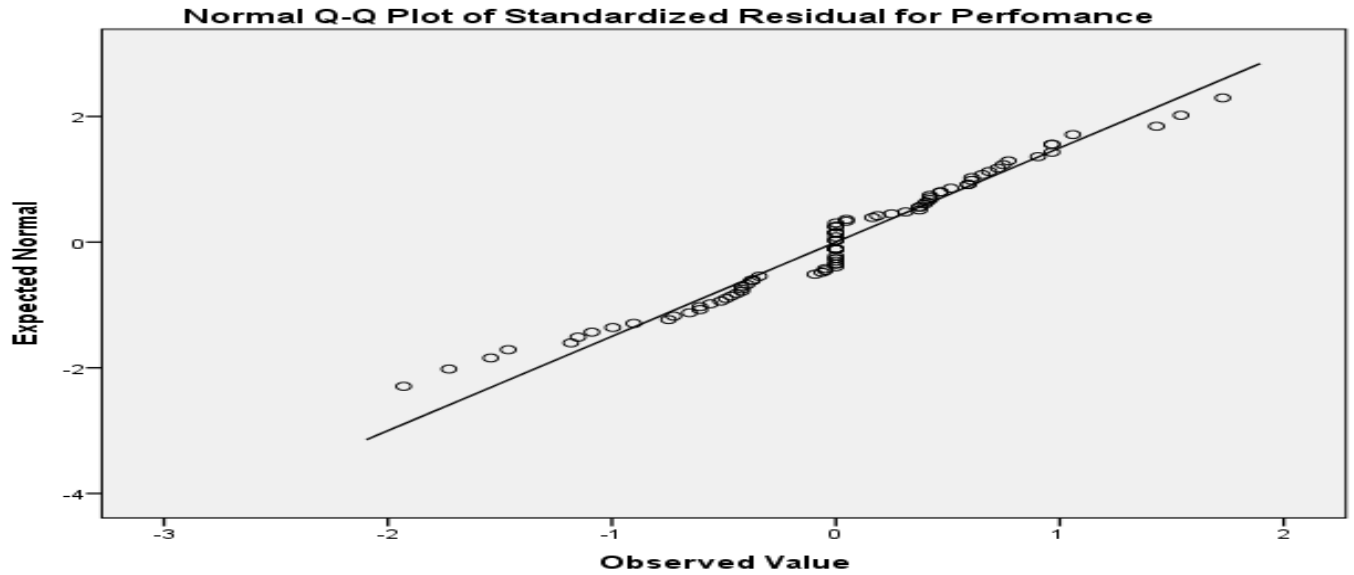
Internal project conflicts leads to wastages of resources and delays in service delivery	728.2	9887.593	0.087	0.944
Resource allocation is dictated by the interest of the manager in an organization	728.84	9850.134	0.232	0.944
Projects working with PLWD do not share their plans and intended work to be done in advance	728.75	9850.73	0.222	0.944
Most of the community leaders are not aware of the demands of the projects working for PLWD	728.28	9903.539	0.025	0.944
Stakeholders are a source of conflict when working with PLWD	728.92	9869.756	0.179	0.944
Stakeholders provide resources when working with PLWD	728.98	9879.92	0.165	0.944
Local community based organizations working with PLWD are considered supportive by the local community	728.58	9844.121	0.354	0.944
There is so much backbiting in the projects serving PLWD thus affecting results delivery	728.83	9879.383	0.122	0.944
Local community based organizations serving PLWD have vested interests apart from providing support to	728.59	9872.245	0.15	0.944
Local community based organizations while serving PLWD are tribal	729.03	9946.253	-0.154	0.944
There are more private funding organization operating in the informal settlement supporting PLWD who checks on political affiliations	729.22	9827.253	0.348	0.944
National politics are drawn to the service delivery of organizations working with PLWD	728.94	9843.647	0.309	0.944
Service to PLWD is affected on how the region where the projects are voted for the government	728.84	9866.039	0.224	0.944
Government's initiative to partner with other funding institutions has made it easier for LWD to access services	728.78	9799.126	0.418	0.943
Lack of alternative funding make it difficult for PLWD to access cash transfers	728.27	9879.627	0.126	0.944
Stakeholders engagement influences political leadership in support of PLWD needs	728.77	9893.293	0.075	0.944
Local politicians interferes with the projects supporting PLWD	728.77	9844.087	0.261	0.944
Governor supports PLWD in the county	729.63	9708.937	0.67	0.943
Senator supports PLWD projects in the county	729.94	9768.282	0.532	0.943
Women representative supports PLWD projects in the county	729.78	9744.618	0.591	0.943
Members of parliament in Nairobi county supports PLWD projects in the county	729.67	9733.97	0.636	0.943
Members of county assembly in Nairobi county supports PLWD projects in the county	729.86	9752.186	0.565	0.943

Local chiefs supports local projects for PLWD in the county	729.41	9759.896	0.506	0.943
Village elders supports projects targeting PLWD in the county	729.47	9756.539	0.554	0.943
Sufficient funding of biosocial projects in the informal settlement schemes affects project performance	728.23	9898.944	0.04	0.944
Projects targeting PLWD are completed within budgeted plans	729.45	9771.966	0.517	0.943
There are cost challenges when new changes are introduced during project performance	728.22	9881.57	0.127	0.944
Funds allocated for PLWD are misused	728.63	9859.571	0.187	0.944
Sufficient funding of biosocial projects in the informal settlement schemes is not guaranteed	728.48	9895.238	0.065	0.944
Funds are miss-directed to other things after they are given to charitable organizations working for PLWD	728.55	9876.188	0.141	0.944
Sufficient time invested in the formulation of people living with disabilities projects in the informal settlement schemes affects projects performance	728.38	9830.333	0.308	0.944
Projects working for PLWD are implemented without delays	729.58	9776.057	0.537	0.943
Performance of projects working for PLWD is bound to fail	729.69	9821.837	0.331	0.944
Agree that projects working for PLWD are executed within the planned timelines	729.16	9815.213	0.401	0.943
Sufficient time spent on planning for PLWD projects in the informal settlement schemes influences project outcomes	728.23	9926.563	-0.08	0.944
There is enough time set aside to monitor and report back on the quality of services given out by project working for PLWD	729.14	9815.615	0.344	0.944
Appropriate staffing for PLWD projects in the informal settlement schemes affects project established goals	728.11	9902.131	0.032	0.944
Disabled staff are more preferred to serve their fellow PLWD	728.75	9922.667	-0.056	0.944
Sufficient staffing of PLWD projects in the informal settlement schemes motivate staff to work towards successful project performance	727.98	9903.666	0.038	0.944
Proper staffing in terms of right skills reduces time wastage during project performance for PLWD	728.05	9911.125	-0.01	0.944
Community understand what monitoring and evaluation of projects entails	729.72	9789.697	0.463	0.943
There is a clear structure to allow community to monitor what is happening within the projects working with PLWD	729.84	9826.356	0.416	0.943

PLWD are able to understand what they expect from a given project that is targeting them	729.38	9838.714	0.287	0.944
Well understood M&E system in the performance of PLWD projects in the informal settlement schemes provides better understanding of expected results	729.11	9833.845	0.293	0.944
It is easier to set up monitoring and reporting systems within community where projects for PLWD are established	728.25	9872.381	0.163	0.944
Spot checks provide easier tracking of progress for projects working with PLWD	728.36	9911.25	-0.01	0.944
PLWD are grateful about services rendered to them	728.17	9893.795	0.075	0.944
There is a general appreciation by PLWD on what is done to them	728.3	9859.482	0.239	0.944
PLWD are supportive in the implementation of projects that address their needs	728.16	9872.705	0.174	0.944
Projects working for PLWD shares the results after the end of a given period with other projects working in the same area	729.22	9770.745	0.565	0.943
Existence of International laws	705.72	8898.459	0.709	0.943
Compliance of National Legislations	716.91	9047.356	0.784	0.941
Enforcement of County Legislations	720.69	9432.948	0.628	0.942
Inclusivity of Non-State Actors Legislations	714.05	9281.633	0.639	0.942
Social influence-Conformity to social norms	713.11	9232.988	0.745	0.942
Social influence-Obedience to social norms	719.09	9453.578	0.661	0.942
Social influence-Compliance to social norms	714.34	9065.943	0.809	0.941
Cultural beliefs	717	9921.841	-0.034	0.945
Psychological factors	717.53	9809.142	0.158	0.944
Social empowerment	701.92	8817.565	0.801	0.942
Organizational politics	702.38	9609.127	0.255	0.945
Stakeholders influence	718.56	9745.266	0.305	0.944
Politics of identity	683.2	8418.228	0.755	0.945
Cost	710.31	9640.123	0.322	0.944
Time allocation	712.92	9442.041	0.57	0.943
Number of staffing	716.14	9913.647	-0.021	0.945
M&E system	713.41	9530.943	0.439	0.943
Beneficiary satisfaction	717.09	9670.467	0.391	0.943

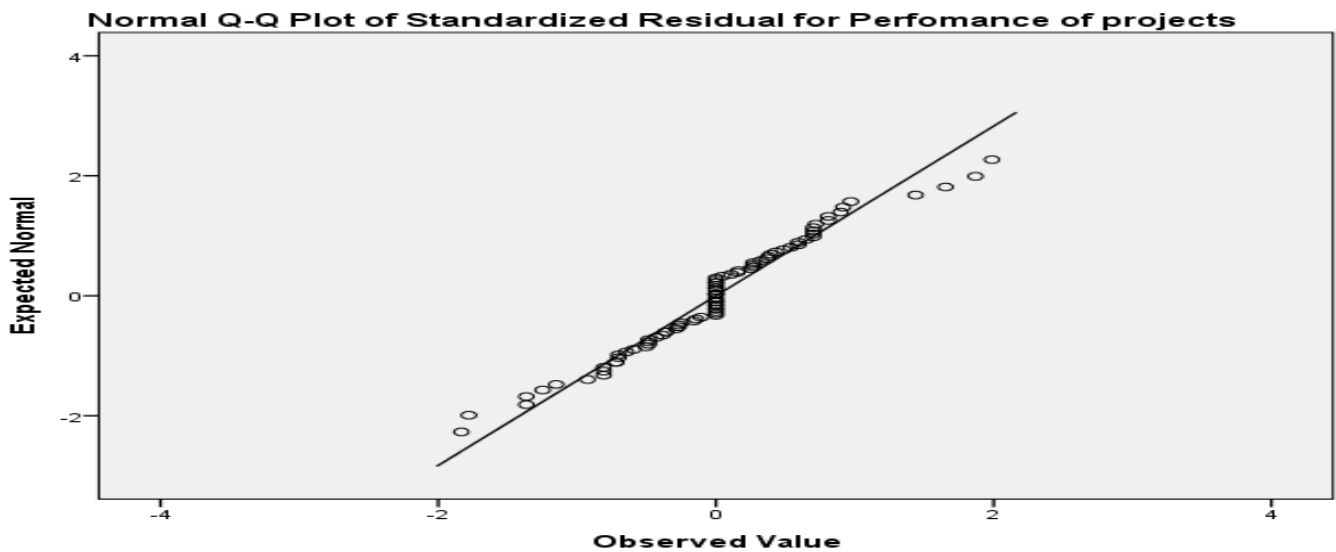
Appendix XI: Residual Table

1. Residual of the error terms, for the regression of performance of projects and legal system



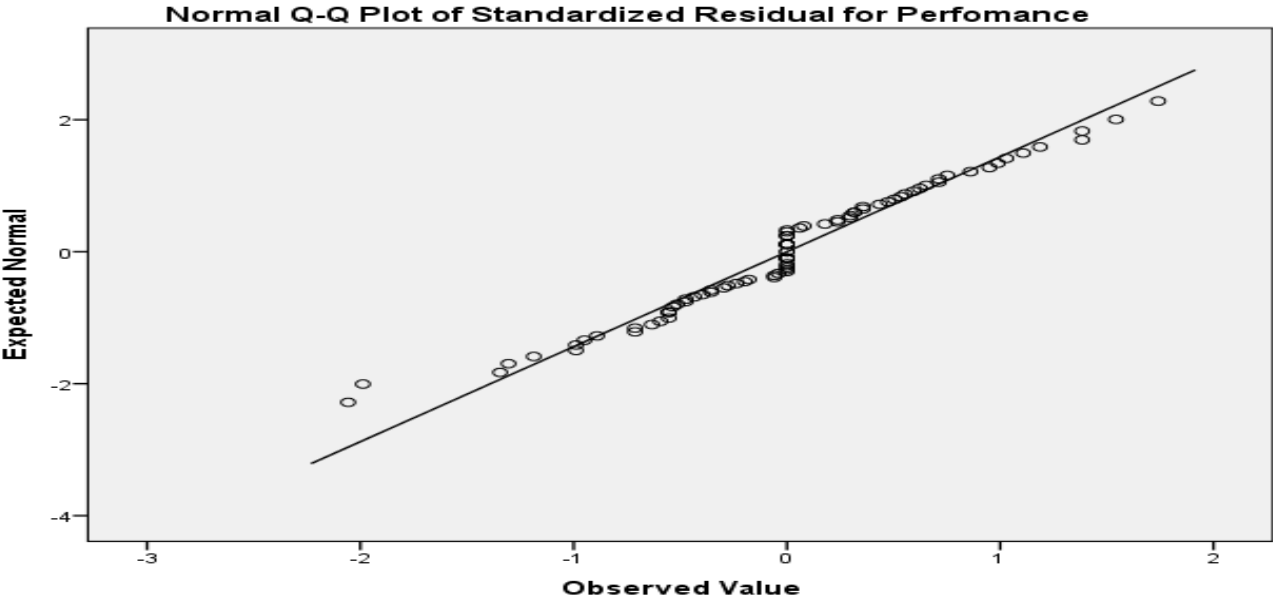
The residual error terms are scattered around the line of fit, implying the regression results between legal framework and performance of projects are reliable

2. Residual of the error terms, for the regression of performance of projects and Political environment



The residual error terms are scattered around the line of fit, implying the regression results between political stability and performance of projects are reliable

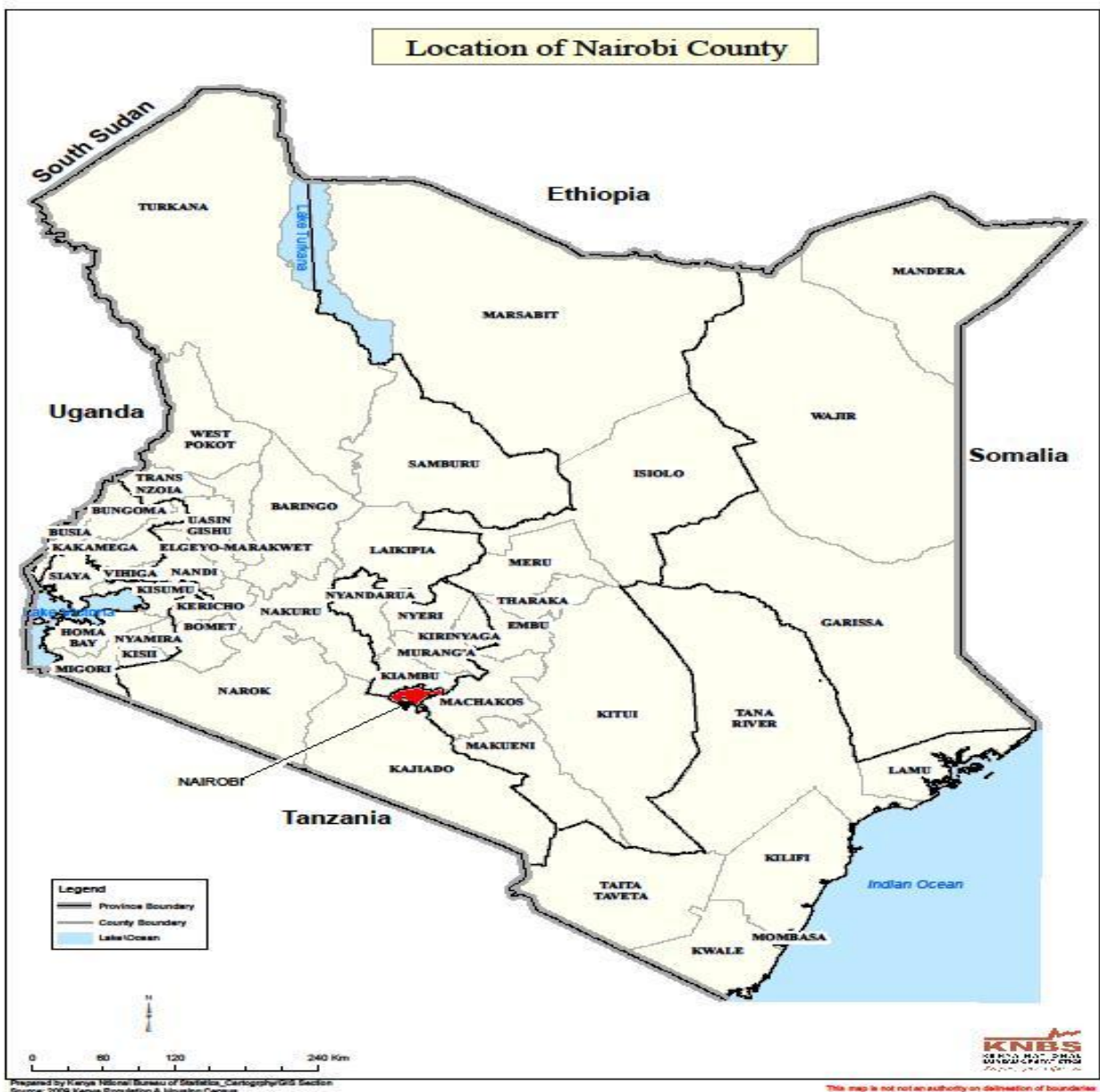
3. Residual of the error terms, for the regression of performance of projects and normative action



The residual error terms are scattered around the line of fit, implying the regression results between normative action and performance of projects are reliable.

Appendix XII: Location of Nairobi in Kenya

Nairobi County is one of the 47 counties in the Republic of Kenya. It borders Kiambu County to the North and West, Kajiado to the South and Machakos to the East. Among the three neighbouring counties, Kiambu County shares the longest boundary with Nairobi County. The County has a total area of 696.1 Km² and is located between longitudes 36° 45' East and latitudes 1° 18' South. It lies at an altitude of 1,798 metres above sea level.



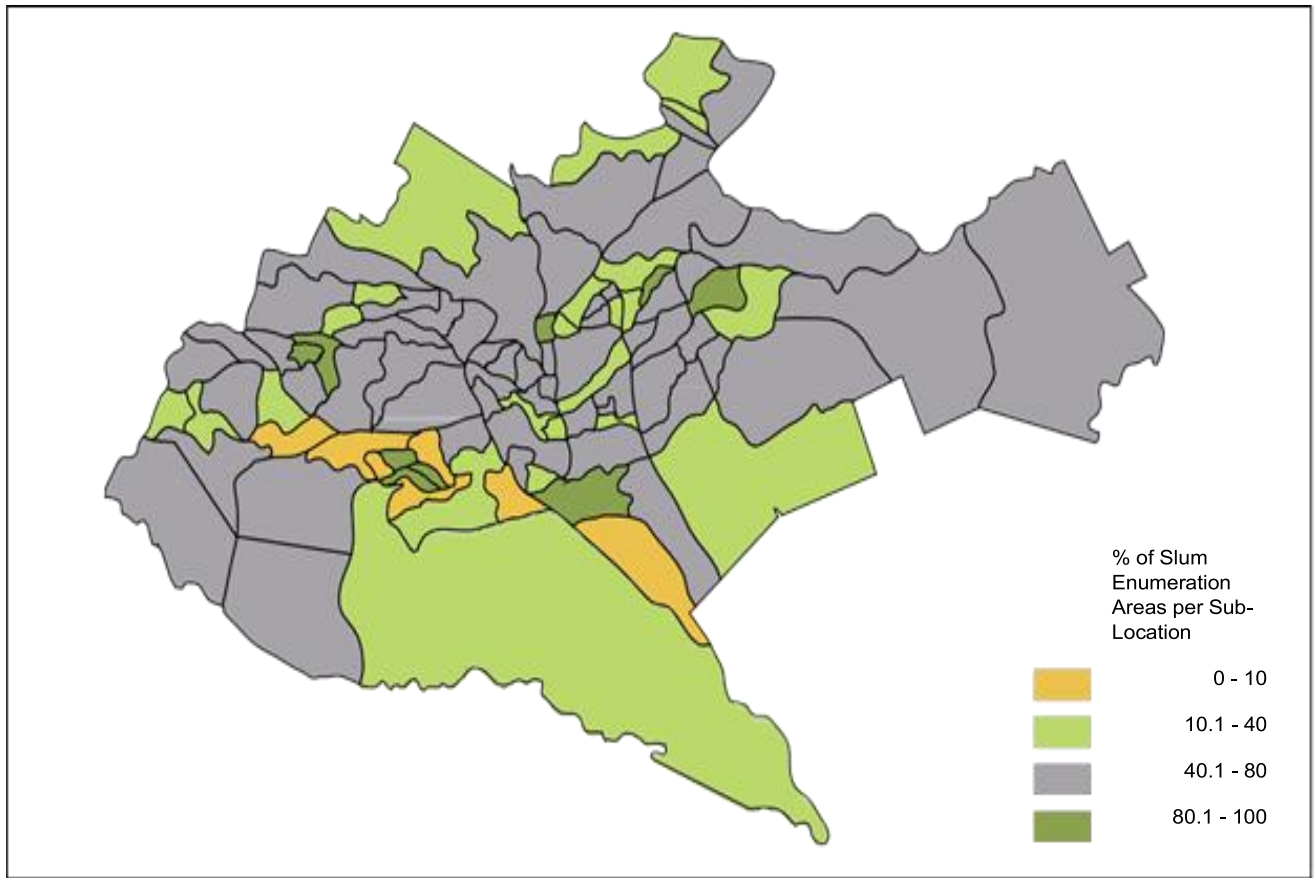
Source: Kenya Bureau of Statistics, 2013

Appendix XIII: Nairobi County Administrative/Political Boundaries



Source: Kenya National Bureau of Statistics, 2010

Appendix XIV: Nairobi County Number of Slums per Sub location



Source: www.kibera.org.uk

Appendix XV: Area of the County by Administrative Units

Nairobi City County is divided into nine sub-counties namely; Starehe, Kamukunji, Kasarani, Makadara, Embakasi, Njiru, Dagoreti, Langata and Wetlands. The County has 27 divisions 64 locations and 135 sub-locations as shown in Table below.

Sub-County	Area(km²)	Divisions	No. of Locations	No. of Sub-Locations
Starehe	10.6	3	6	12
Kamukunji	11.7	3	9	18
Kasarani	85.7	2	11	24
Makadara	20.1	3	5	11
Embakasi	52.1	3	6	13
Njiru	156.2	3	6	10
Dagoreti	38.7	3	8	16
Langata	223.4	4	7	16
Westlands	97.6	3	6	15
Total	696.1	27	64	135

Source: Provincial Commissioner, Nairobi, 2013