



SUSTAINABILITY OF CONSTITUENCY DEVELOPMENT FUNDED PROJECTS IN KANDUYI CONSTITUENCY, BUNGOMA COUNTY, KENYA

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Abstract: Constituency Development Fund involves decentralization of resources to the local level government, which is believed to have a better understanding of community needs. However, most CDF projects have been faced with challenges such as poor sustainability of CDF projects and most of the projects collapsed or stopped working few months after financing. The CDF Committee of Kanduyi constituency has also invested a lot in the last three years in the purchase of seedlings and planting of trees in both primary and secondary schools. However, while the process of tree growth requires watering, weeding and mulching, after planting trees no funds are allocated to ensuring that these trees grow and do not die. As a result these tree plants die a few months after planting. Therefore, the purpose of this study was to assess the factors influencing the sustainability of Constituency Development Funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency. The study also sought to examine the effect of project management skills, community participation, and funding on the sustainability of constituency development fund projects in Kanduyi Constituency. The study used descriptive research method. The target population was 844 stakeholders who included project managers and beneficiaries representatives in Kanduyi constituency. The study utilized stratified random sampling in the selection of a sample of 271 study subjects. Semi-structured questionnaire was used in collection of primary data. The research instrument generated quantitative and qualitative data. The study adopted content analysis in analysing qualitative data obtained from the open ended questions and key informant interviews. Descriptive and inferential statistics (regression and correlation analysis) were utilized in analysing quantitative data through the aid of statistical software known as SPSS version 22. Descriptive statistic entailed computation of mean, percentage, standard deviation and percentage. The study found that community participation, project management skills and funding have a positive and significant effect on sustainability of constituency development fund projects. Therefore, the study recommends that the project managers should the management at the Kanduyi Constituency should improve the competency skills of their staff through provision of free training programs, pay fees to project managers who want to advance other carriers and offer free tutorial training course related to project management. Furthermore, the study recommends that the government should ensure timely allocation of fund through adoption of electronic procurement systems such as Integrated Financial Management Information System so as to enhance timely disbursement of constituency development fund funds.

Key Words: Sustainability, Community Participation, Project Management, Funding

Introduction

Sustainability of a project simply implies the continuation of project activities and sustenance of project outcomes after the initial/primary grant expires. In case the key elements are sustained, there is very high possibility of the projects to survive and their benefits can be enjoyed for an extended period (Sastre, Ignacio & Carmenado, 2012). Projects are supposed to produce substantial benefits with a specified period of time. The projects are assessed after the completion of projects so as to enhance

self-reliance of local institutions. The process of assessing the projects should be conducted often, even after the establishment of the projects so as to allow a valid judgment on the benefits and sustainability of the projects (Oyalo, 2015).

The disbursements of CDF have been practiced among developing economies in various part of the world for several years (Umugwaneza, & Kule, 2016). In Philippines, the disbursement and use of Central Government Funds began in the year 1930. The technique was copied from USA which become a benchmark for designing of CDF which was later launched in the year 1989 (Daud, 2017). In Africa, Zambia, for instance, the CDF's size has increased from 60 million, Kwacha - since its adoption in the year 2006 to 666 million Kwacha in the year 2010. In East Africa CDF projects have been implemented in Rwanda, Uganda and Tanzania where remarkable successes have been reported in areas of education, health and infrastructure. However most of these projects have been weighed down by effect of politicians who assume greater control of projects in their areas of jurisdiction (Komujuni, Basheka & Oluka, 2013).

CDF, in Kenya, is under CDF Act 2003, Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 10 of (Act No. 11), with the aim of addressing poverty at grassroots level brought about by patronage politics. There many legal jurisdictions which govern the use of CDF so as to ensure accountability, public participation in utilization of the fund and accountability. Nonetheless, the projects which have been funded by the CDF in many developing nations- not excluding Kenya-have been faced with sustainability issues. As part of the country's long term development agenda, the government through the legislature introduced CDF with an intention of channeling development funds to the grassroots levels so as to aid in the execution of key community projects at the constituency level. It was established so as to help in mitigating poverty level and harmonize developments in various part of the county (Mwanza, 2013). It was then amended through the introduction of CDF Amendment Act, 2007 in the Kenya Gazette Supplement No. 112 (Act No. 16) of 22nd October 2007 (Wanyonyi & Muturi, 2017).

Projects are executed under different ways and are different from each other in terms of size, scope, industry and as per the observation by Bradley (2012) all organizations anticipate that projects to be executed within a shorter period possible, within minimum cost but of better quality. In this regard, effective project management practices are the only means which can result to these because they lead to better management of all resources that are required for effect project performance. Project Management involves various aspects that include how to plan, organize, monitor and control activities that are involved in a project and the involvement of all the parties in order to attain the objectives of the project within set time, budget and performance metrics (Mkutano & Sang, 2018). Projects management practices is composed of community participation (stakeholder involvement), project management skills and project funding.

Statement of the Problem

Most CDF projects have been faced with challenges such as poor sustainability of CDF projects and most of the projects collapsed or stopped working few months after the exit of the financier (Kenya National Audit Office, 2017). The CDF Committee of Kanduyi constituency has also invested a lot in the last three years in the purchase of seedlings and planting of trees in both primary and secondary schools (National Government Constituencies Development Fund Committee, NG-CDF, 2017). For instance, in the financial year 2013/2014 the CDFC used Ksh. 1,716,869 in 77 primary and secondary schools in purchase of seedlings and planting of trees. However, while the process of tree growth requires watering, weeding and mulching, after planting trees no funds are allocated to ensuring that these trees grow and do not die. As a result these tree plants die a few months after planting. Others are eaten trampled by animals grazing in the school compounds. Ketokivi and Mahoney (2016) suggest

that to ensure the sustainability of related projects, organizations can ensure community participation, allocate adequate funds, and build the capacity of the stakeholders.

Miano (2016) indicates that CDF projects' community participation in Kenya is quite low since the members of the community are rarely involved in various project management phases. Wamugu and Ogollah (2017) highlight that 60 per cent of community members are completely not involved in the selection and implementation of projects. Omia (2011) indicates that CDF projects in Kenya are characterized by unaccountability to the public in regard to the utilization of funds, which is fueled by low level of awareness on the public's rights to participate in decision-making involving utilization of funds. In addition, according to Okorley and Nkrumah (2012) the success and sustainability depends considerably on project management skills. Therefore, for successful management of these processes there is need for the project manager and team members to have various skills and competencies. Nonetheless, different stakeholders lack the skills and competence required in project management.

Several studies have been conducted on CDF projects' sustainability in Kenya. For instance, Odongo (2014) carried out a study on factors influencing sustainability of CDF projects among public primary academic institutions in Kwanza Sub-County; Kibebe and Mwirigi (2014) conducted a study on the factors influencing sustainability of Constituency Development Fund (CDF) projects in Kimilili Constituency and Malika (2016) evaluated the determinants of CDF projects' sustainability in Ruaraka Constituency. These studies were limited to specific constituencies and hence their findings cannot be generalized to Kanduyi Constituency. In addition, most of these studies looked at school and health facilities related projects and none of them looked at environment related projects. This study therefore sought to assess the factors influencing the sustainability of Constituency Development Funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency.

The study also sought to;

- i. Assess the effect of community participation on the sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency.
- ii. Examine how project management skills affect the sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency.
- iii. Determine how funding affects the sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency.

Theoretical Literature Review

Theoretical review involves the use of various accepted facts, propositions and assumptions to provide an explanation of cause and effect relationships in an observed phenomenon. The study focused on key three theories: general system theory, stakeholders' theory and resource-based theory.

Systems Theory

Systems Theory (GST) was originally founded by Hungarian biologist Ludwig von Bertalanffy in 1972 (Von Bertalanffy, 1972). With respect to sociology, the theory highlights on trans-disciplinary approaches in organizational settings. According to von Bertalanffy, sociological system comprise of internal association among objects, environment, attributes and objects (Broks, 2016). According to Malecic (2017), objects are considered to be parts, elements, or variables within the system. Attribute is defined as the character of an object within a sociological system. Each sociological system comprised of internal relationship among the object. CDF projects are open systems that interact regularly with external forces such as other government agencies, suppliers and community members.

The open system theory focuses on the relationships between various stakeholders in a project or organization.

The main purpose of system theory is provision of a theoretical model that explains, predicts and controls a phenomenon. CDF projects should have functional systems so that they can be successful. Brooks (2016) explains that systems need control as the failure of a single component translates to the failure of another and, ultimately, the failure of the entire system. According to the view of the theory, projects are social systems made up of persons cooperating in a formal environment and make use of finances, resources and people. Involvement of all stakeholders including community members allow for efficient and effective management of the resources and the projects for maximum outputs. It also led to acceptance and support of the project, which subsequently enhances projects' sustainability. Therefore, Systems Theory will be adopted in this study to assess the effect of community participation on the sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency.

Stakeholders' Theory

Stakeholders Theory as indicated by Donaldson and Preston (1995) points out that firms often explicitly manage their relationship with various stakeholders. Olsen (2017) argues that the stakeholder theory is a perfect way of understanding organizations in an environment. Harrison and Wicks (2013) explain that the theory argues that the stakeholders that are part of an organization or project participate in it for their own benefits and there is no one benefit that is of more priority than the other. Such stakeholders that need to be considered include staff, community members, involved suppliers and government agencies. The reason stakeholders theory is important is so that project managers can manage their stakeholders well. Different studies have explained in detail why stakeholders' management is essential (Harrison & Wicks, 2013). These studies point out that for a firm to successfully remain relevant in the market, just treatment of its stakeholders is necessary. The theory originated from strategic management the theory has been utilized in various scholarly fields and have been used in many ways that are different that use different evaluation criteria, evidence, concepts and methodologies (Harrison and Wicks, 2013).

In CDF related development projects, community participation is important in project sustainability. Additionally, there is need for a communication strategy to be put in place for the engagement of the community and to inform them and other stakeholders including politicians among others. The people affected by the project should be informed and consulted way before the project starts.

Resource-Based View Theory

Birger Wernerfelt developed the RBV theory in the year 1984. The theory mainly lies on the package of intangible resources or valuable tangible resources which are at a firm's disposal (Corte, D'Andrea & Del Gaudio, 2017). Salvato and Vassolo (2018) puts emphasis on the difference between resources and capabilities by defining a capability as a resource which is special and is specifically organizationally fixed, it is not transferable, and should purpose in the improvement of other resources. A resource on the other hand is a stock of available factors controlled or and organizationally owned. Capabilities are therefore an organization's ability to organize the resources available in the organization. Basically, bundling resources builds up capabilities. Resources are regarded as inputs to a specific process and can be classified into intangible and tangible resources. Tangible resources refer to physical resources such as workforce, building, equipment among others. Physical resources refer to tangible assets that can be used to improve on performance of projects. Otherwise intangible resources are sets that are not physical in nature for example trademark, intellectual property, and reputation.

In CDF projects, resources include finances, employee skills and competence as well as leadership skills. Competencies/skills are a subsection of resources that have administrative and transformational capacities, for example, specialized abilities, sets of activities or practical process learning, and that help an association perform well on vital objectives or against basic achievement elements. Abilities are not procured from the market; rather, they should be produced by an association. In this study, financial resources are therefore essential as they helped in ensuring sustainability of projects. Where resources are readily available, the project performs well thus meeting the beneficiaries' needs. In addition, the project management skills among stakeholders are essential in the implementing and ensuring the sustainability of projects.

Empirical Literature Review

This section presents a review of literature as per the objectives of the study. It covers the effect of funds, community participation and project management skills on the sustainability of CDF projects.

Community Participation and CDF Projects' Sustainability

In Nigeria, Ofuoku (2011) researched on the relationship between participation of a community and water projects' sustainability in Delta region. Using a cross-sectional study design, the results indicated that participation of the community was correlated to sustainability of water projects. The results also showed that most of the projects in Delta region were funded by community members and other local bodies. Furthermore, the study established that projects which were funded by local bodies were more sustainable compared to the ones funded by the government. In Ghana, Olukotun (2012) assessed how to achieve project sustainability through involving community members in decision making. The researcher adopted the use of descriptive research design during his study. The results indicated that the way houses were built in rural areas paved room for community involvement in decision making and consultation. The study also established that the community lived harmonious life and shared ideology over prolonged period of time thus it sound strange and unacceptable to the local community members without the slightest ideas concerning the implementation concept. Moreover, the results revealed that the locals did not see the significance role of the projects and the projects fail due to abandonment or poor maintenance.

In addition, Daud (2017) conducted an evaluation of the effect of stakeholders' involvement on sustainability of CDF projects within Balambala Constituency in Garissa County Kenya. The targeted audience comprised of 398 project beneficiaries. The study found that stakeholders' involvement in project management was associated with CDF projects sustainability. Onditi (2017) assessed the effect of involving stakeholders on sustainability of CDF projects in Nakuru County. The study adopted the use of qualitative research design. The targeted audience comprised of 254 community members, CDFC and politicians the study collected data using questionnaires. The findings of the study indicated that stakeholders' involvement in project monitoring and control, project planning, project identification and implementation of the project had a significant effect on sustainability of CDF projects.

Project Management Skills and CDF Projects' Sustainability

Hacker *et al.* (2012) researched on the association between project management skills and sustainability of projects in the United States and used a descriptive research design. The results indicated that project management skills have positive effect on projects' sustainability. The findings also indicated that sustainability has a significant link to knowledge transfer between generations within societal settings. In addition, Sastre, Ignacio and Carmenado (2012) determined the effect of capability building skills on sustainability of bridge construction projects in Ecuador. The study used a

descriptive research technique and the results indicated that capacity building skills have an effect on sustainability of bridge construction projects. In addition, the results showed that capacity building skills entailed organizational and human resource development.

In Uganda, Komujuni, Basheka and Oluka (2013) conducted a study on community capacity building skills and health care projects' sustainability. Descriptive survey was adopted during the research. The targeted audience comprised on 150 staff working in NGOs and health centers. The study established that community capacity building skills have significant effect on sustainability of healthcare projects. The results also revealed that capacity building through training enhanced community development projects' sustainability. In Rwanda, Umugwaneza and Kule (2016) researched on the impact of evaluation competency skills on projects' sustainability. The study adopted descriptive research method. The targeted audience comprised on 104 staff working in Electricity supply projects. The study established that evaluation competency skills have significant effect on sustainability of projects. In addition, Daud (2017) investigated of the effect project management skills (training, time management and problem solving) on the CDF projects' sustainability in Balambala Constituency in Kenya. The study used explanatory design and the targeted audience comprised of 398 respondents. The results indicated that frequency of training and content of training programme management had insignificant effect on sustainability of CDF projects.

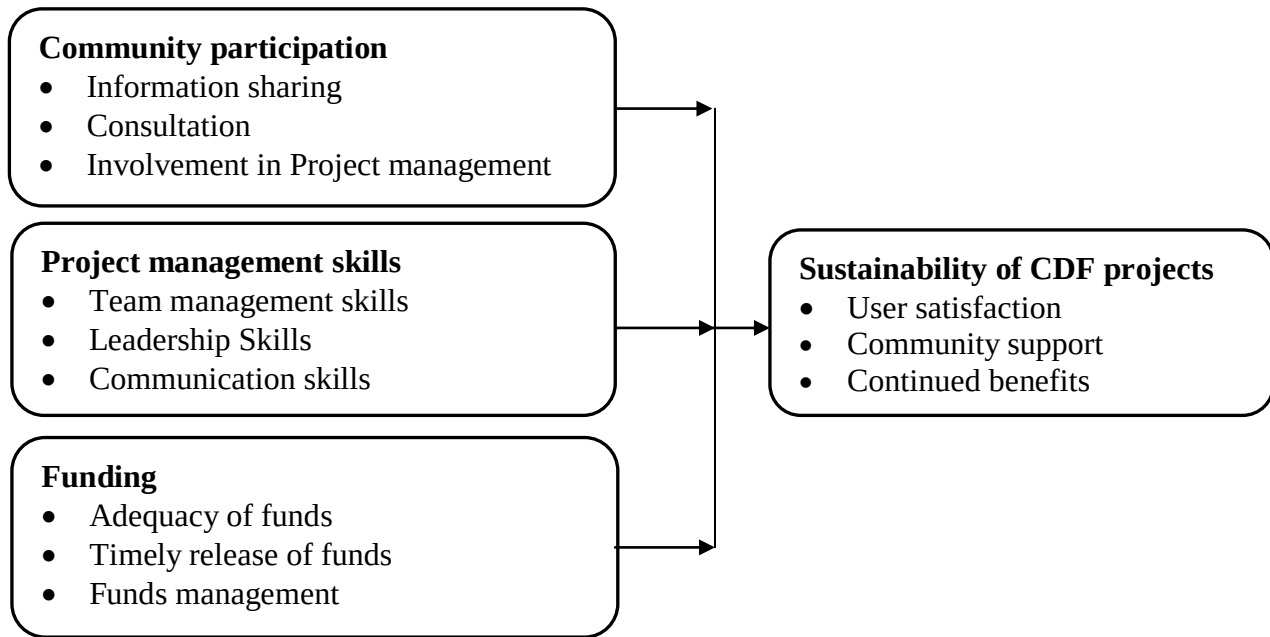
Funding and CDF Projects' Sustainability

Odongo (2014) conducted a study on how availability of funds affects public primary schools' CDF funded projects in Trans Nzoia County. The study made use of a descriptive research technique and found that availability of funds was measured in terms of late disbursement, timely disbursement and pilferage. The results indicated that primary schools were not receiving CDF funds on time and that the funds received were not adequate. In addition, Board of Management (BOM) gets the balance through organizing local community to support and complete the project through donations from donors, individuals and topping up with PTA funds. Sometimes the project was abandoned till the next CDF budget allocation to completion. This implies that CDF funds are not disbursed on time to schools and furthermore not enough therefore affecting the implementation and sustainability processes.

Oyalo (2015) researched on the association between funding and CDF projects' sustainability in Kangundo Sub-County. The researcher used descriptive research technique. The study found project funding has significant effect on sustainability of CDF projects. Moreover, the results revealed that timely release of funds lead to sustainability of projects since it facilitated maintenance of the projects. Malika (2016) conducted an assessment of the association between funding of projects and CDF funded Health Facilities' projects' sustainability in Ruaraka Constituency. The study made use of a descriptive research technique and the population was 287 beneficiaries of CDF funded projects in Ruaraka Constituency. Measures of funding included money disbursement, time of disbursement and funds management. The study established that funding of projects had an effect on sustainability of Health Facilities projects funded by CDF. In addition, the study found that there was timely disbursement of funds to projects funded by CDF.

Conceptual Framework

The hypothesized association between the independent and dependent variables is as depicted in Figure 1. The independent variables were: community participation, project management skills and funding. The dependent variable on the other hand was sustainability of CDF projects.

Independent Variables**Dependent Variable****Figure 1: Conceptual Framework****Research Methodology**

The study employed descriptive research design. The target population comprised of 844 community representatives and project managers in 211 projects conducted in Kanduyi constituency using CDF. The community representatives comprised of secretary, treasurer and chairperson. Slovin's Formula was used for determination of sample size of this study.

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + NE^2}$$

Where by: n = number of samples; N = target population; E = Error margin (0.05)

$$n = \frac{844}{1 + (844 * 0.05^2)}$$

$$n = 271$$

Table 1: Sample Size

	Target Population		Total	Sample Size		Total
	Project managers	Community Representatives		Project managers	Community Representatives	
Primary schools	63	189	252	20	61	81
Secondary schools	43	129	172	14	41	55
Security	10	30	40	3	10	13
Environmental (Tree planting)	95	285	380	31	92	122
Total	211	633	844	68	203	271

Stratified random sampling was used when selecting 271 samples. Secondary data in this study was obtained from annual reports of CDF in Kanduyi Constituency. This study utilized questionnaires for collection of primary data. Questionnaires were utilized in the collection of data from project managers as well as community representatives. A pilot testing was conducted to assess the validity and reliability of the research instrument.

Descriptive and inferential statistics were adopted in analysing quantitative data through the help of statistical package known as SPSS version 22. Descriptive statistic focused on computation of mean, frequency and percentage as well as standard deviation. Results were presented in figures (bar charts and pie charts). Moreover, the relationship between independent as well as dependent variables was determined by the use of regression and correlation analysis.

Since this study has three variables which were independent, the model of multiple regressions was as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Whereby; Y = Sustainability of CDF projects; β_0 = Constant; β_1 - β_3 = Coefficients; X_1 = Community participation; X_2 = Project management skills; X_3 = Funding; ε = Error term

Research Findings and Discussions

The sample size of this study was 271 and it comprised of project managers and community representatives in 211 projects conducted in Kanduyi constituency using CDF. The researcher distributed 271 questionnaires during data collection process and 231 of the respondents managed to completely fill their questionnaires and returned them to the researcher. Thus, the response rate of was 85.24%.

Community participation and CDF Projects' Sustainability

The respondents (beneficiaries' representatives and project managers) were requested to point out their agreement level on how various statements related to participation of the community in projects affected the sustainability of CDF projects. With a mean of 4.077 (SD = 0.546) the participants agreed that community members were involved in project identification. They also agreed that consultation helped in overcoming barriers to engaging the community as shown by a mean of 4.060 (SD = 0.273). Moreover, they agreed that community consultation enabled the members of the community to own up the projects as shown by a mean of 4.034 (SD = 0.261). In addition, they agreed that community members were involved in project selection and prioritization as shown by a mean of 4.026 (SD = 0.308). With a mean of 3.956 (SD = 0.276) they agreed that consultation increased community members' support for the projects.

They also agreed that consultation helped in gathering input from community members and in understanding local issues and needs as shown by a mean of 3.965 (SD = 0.436). With a mean of 3.956 (SD = 0.276), they agreed that consultation increased community members' support for the projects. The stakeholders also agreed that projects leader used affective communication channels such as radio and television to communicate project information to the community members as shown by a mean of 3.956 (SD = 0.517). With a mean of 3.939 (SD = 0.401) the respondents agreed that the members of the community were involved in project closure. They also agreed that projects leaders informed community members on the details of every phase in a project as shown by a mean of 3.939 (SD = 0.443). With a mean of 3.930 (SD = 0.431) they agreed that community members were provided with information on all CDF projects. Besides that, they agreed that community members were involved in project planning as shown by a mean of 3.904 (SD = 0.527). With a mean of 3.865 (SD = 0.628) they agreed that community members were involved in project implementation. However, they disagreed

that community consultation led to stalling of projects as shown by a mean of 1.974 (SD = 0.159). Further, they disagreed that the members of the community were involved in projects' monitoring and projects' as shown by a mean of 1.865 (SD = 0.410).

Table 2: Effect of Community Participation

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Community members are provided with information on all CDF projects in the constituency	3.930	.431
Projects leaders inform community members on the details of every phase in a project	3.939	.443
Projects leaders use affective communication channels such as radio and television to communicate project information to the community members	3.956	.517
Community consultation leads to stalling of projects	1.974	.159
Consultation increases community members' support for the projects	3.956	.276
Community consultation enables the community members to own up the projects	4.034	.261
Consultation helps in overcoming barriers to engaging the community	4.060	.273
Consultation helps in gathering input from community members and in understanding local issues and needs	3.965	.436
Community members are involved in project identification	4.077	.546
Community members are involved in project selection and prioritization	4.026	.308
Community members are involved in project planning	3.904	.527
Community members are involved in project implementation	3.865	.628
The community members are involved in projects' monitoring and evaluation	1.865	.410
The members of the community are involved in project closure	3.939	.401
Aggregate score	3.678	0.401

Project Management Skills and CDF projects' Sustainability

The project managers and community representatives were asked specify their agreement level on how project management skills affected the CDF projects' sustainability. With a mean of 4.398 (SD = 0.587) the stakeholders in Kanduyi Constituency agreed that project leaders delegated some of the responsibilities to team members. They also agreed that their leaders ensured individuals consideration as shown by a mean of 4.268 (SD = 0.714). Moreover, they agreed that project leaders possessed clarity and concision skills as shown by a mean of 4.216 (SD =0.540).

With a mean of 4.207 (SD= 0.691) they agreed that their leaders ensured idealized effect in running of the projects. Moreover, they agreed that project leaders ensured clear and effective communication between team members as shown by a mean of 4.199 (SD = 0.547). The stakeholders also agreed that project leaders emphasized on feedback and always provided constructive feedback to team players as shown by a mean of 4.155 (SD = 0.654). With a mean of 4.112 (SD = 0.471) they agreed that project leaders have the capability to resolve disputes. They also agreed that project leaders possessed listening skills as shown by a mean of 4.056 and a standard deviation of 0.626. With a mean of 4.047 (SD = 0.824) they agreed that their leaders ensured individuals consideration. On top of that, they agreed that project leaders provided intellectual stimulation to followers as shown by a mean of 4.043 (SD = 0.549). Further, they agreed that the project leaders have clear, accurate written and verbal communication required in conflict management as shown by a mean of 4.000 (SD = 0.456).

Furthermore, they agreed that their leaders provided inspirational motivation to followers as shown by a mean of 3.965 (SD = 0.492).

Table 3: Effect of Project Management Skills

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The project leaders has clear, accurate written and verbal communication required in conflict management	4.000	.456
Project leaders possess listening skills	4.056	.626
Project leaders possess clarity and concision skills	4.216	.540
Our leaders ensure individuals consideration	4.268	.714
Our leaders ensure idealized effect in running the projects	4.207	.691
Our leaders provide inspirational motivation to followers	3.965	.492
Project leaders provide intellectual stimulation to followers	4.043	.549
Our leaders ensure individuals consideration	4.047	.824
Project leaders delegate some of the responsibilities to team members	4.398	.587
Project leaders ensure clear and effective communication between team members	4.199	.547
Project leaders emphasize on feedback and always provide constructive feedback to team players	4.155	.654
Project leaders have the capability to resolve disputes	4.112	.471
Aggregate score	4.139	0.596

Funding and CDF projects' Sustainability

The respondents were requested to specify their agreements' level on how funding affected the sustainability of CDF projects. With a mean of 4.279 (SD = 0.538) the project managers and the general staffs agreed that inadequacy of funds leads to stagnancy of projects. They also agreed that funds allocated per project were not enough as shown by a mean of 4.262 (SD = 0.578). In addition, they agreed that the funds that were provided every year were adequate in funding projects in the constituency as shown by a mean of 4.147 (SD = 0.355). Moreover, they agreed that the project leaders have the financial skills and competence required in managing project funds as shown by a mean of 4.069 (SD = 0.453).

The stakeholders also agreed that there were numerous urgent and necessary unfunded projects in the constituency as shown by a mean of 4.021 (SD = 0.668). However, they disagreed that the contractors and suppliers were always paid on time in the constituency as shown by a mean of 2.165 (SD = 0.576). They also disagreed that there were no misappropriation and misuse of CDF funds in the Constituency as shown by a mean of 2.078 (SD = 0.378). With a mean of 2.000 (SD = 0.296) they disagreed that the government released funds in a timely manner. On top of that, they agreed that the CDRC released funds to contractors and suppliers in a timely manner as shown by a mean of 1.908 (SD = 0.289). Further, they agreed that there were no collusion and corruption in the management of CDF funds as shown by a mean of 1.873 (SD = 0.333).

Table 4: Effect of Funding on Sustainability of CDF Projects

	Mean	Std. Deviation
The funds provided every year is adequate in funding projects in the constituency	4.147	.355
There are numerous urgent and necessary unfunded projects in the constituency	4.021	.668
Funds allocated per projects is normally not enough	4.262	.578
Inadequacy of funds leads to stagnancy in projects	4.279	.538
The government releases finds in a timely manner	2.000	.296
The CDFC releases funds to contractors and suppliers in a timely manner	1.908	.289
The contractors and suppliers are always paid on time in the constituency	2.165	.576
The project leaders have the financial skills and competence required in managing project funds	4.069	.453
There is no misappropriation and misuse of CDF funds in the Constituency	2.078	.378
There are no collusion and corruption in the management of CDF funds	1.873	.333
Aggregate scores	3.080	0.446

Sustainability of CDF Projects

The community representatives and project managers were requested to rate various measures of CDF projects' sustainability. With a mean of 4.343 (SD = 0.698), the beneficiaries and project managers agreed that the CDF project services satisfied the needs of the beneficiaries. They also agreed that beneficiaries were satisfied with hand over procedures to as shown by a mean of 4.214 (SD = 0.579). Moreover, they agreed that most of the beneficiaries were satisfied with the CDF projects as shown by a mean of 4.161 (SD = 0.596). In addition, they agreed that community members enjoyed continued benefits of CDF projects as shown by a mean of 4.160 (SD = 0.423). With a mean of 4.143 (SD = 0.449) they agreed that CDF projects' have been operation for several years. With a mean of 4.126 (SD = 0.610) they agreed that the community members contributed in ensuring sustainability of the CDF projects. On top of that, they agreed that community members supported CDF projects as shown by a mean of 4.121 (SD = 0.531). On top of that they agreed that CDF project put into consideration environmental degradation as shown by a mean of 4.117 (SD = 0.466). With a mean of 4.104 (SD = 0.603) they agreed that CDF projects prevented environmental degradation. Further, they agreed that CDF projects ensured reforestation as shown by a mean of 4.078 (SD = 0.570). However, they disagreed that there were not stalling and non performing CDF projects in the constituency as shown by a mean of 2.230 (SD = 0.767).

Table 5: Sustainability of CDF projects

	Mean	Std. Deviation
Most of the beneficiaries are satisfied with the CDF projects	4.161	.596
Beneficiaries are satisfied with hand over procedures	4.214	.579
The CDF project services satisfies the needs of the beneficiaries	4.343	.698
The community members support CDF projects	4.121	.531
The community members contribute in ensuring sustainability of the CDF projects	4.126	.610
Community members enjoy continued benefits of CDF projects	4.160	.423
There are not stalling and non performing CDF projects in the constituency	2.230	.767
CDF projects' have been operation for several years	4.143	.449
CDF project put into consideration environmental degradation	4.117	.466
CDF projects prevent environmental degradation	4.104	.603
CDF projects ensure reforestation	4.078	.570
Aggregate scores	3.982	.572

Correlation Analysis

Pearson correlation analysis was used during this study to determine the relationship between dependent (sustainability of CDF funded projects) and independent variables (community participation, project management skills and funding). Project management skills have a positive and significant correlation with sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency ($r=0.967$, p value $=0.000$). The association was also significant since the p value (0.000) was less than 0.05 which is the significant level. The finding agree with Daud (2017) findings that project management skills such as effective communication and capacity development have very strong and significant effect on sustainability of CDF projects.

Moreover, the results revealed that funding has a positive and significant correlation with sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency ($r=0.966$, p value $=0.000$). The association was also significant since the p value (0.000) was less than 0.05 which is the significant level. The findings is in line with the finding of Sastre, Ignacio and Carmenado (2012) that project funding has a very strong effect on projects' sustainability ensure community funded projects' successful completion.

Further, the results revealed that participation of a community has a positive and significant correlation with sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency ($r=0.765$, p value $=0.000$). The association was also significant since the p value (0.000) was less than 0.05 which is the significant level. These results match up with Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) argument that community participation has a strong and significant effect on sustainability of CDF projects.

Table 6: Correlations Coefficients

		Sustainability	Community participation	Project Management Skills	Funding
Sustainability	Pearson Correlation	1			
	P-value				
	N	231			
Community participation	Pearson Correlation	.765**	1		
	P-value	.000			
	N	231	231		
Project Management Skills	Pearson Correlation	.967**	.131	1	
	P-value	.000	.109		
	N	231	231	231	
Funding	Pearson Correlation	.966**	.199	.211	1
	P-value	.000	.089	.065	
	N	231	231	231	231

Regression Analysis

Regression analysis was utilized in determining the association between the dependent (sustainability of the CDF funded projects) and independent variables (community participation, project management skills and Funding).

The multivariate regression model was as follows:

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \varepsilon$$

Where; Y = is the dependent variable (CDF funded projects' sustainability of), β_0 = Constant Term; β_1 - β_4 = regression coefficients; X_1 = community participation; X_2 = project management skills; X_3 = funding and ε = error term.

The R-squared was used to illustrate the variation in dependent variable (CDF funded projects' sustainability) that could be explained by the, project management skills, funding and community participation (independent variables). The R squared was 0.961 and this implied that 96.1% of the dependent variable could be explained by independent variables (project management skills, community participation, and funding).

Table 7: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.980	.961	.960	.10149

The ANOVA was used to assess whether the model was a good fit for the data. As depicted in table 4.7, the F calculated was 1928.724 and the p value was 0.000. Besides that, the F critical was 2.6049 and the p value 0.000 was less than the significant level of 0.05. Therefore, the model could be used in explaining the effect of independent variables on the dependent variable. Hence, the model was a good

fit for the data.

Table 8: Analysis of Variance

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	61.112	3	20.371	1928.724	.000
	Residual	2.398	227	.011		
	Total	63.510	230			

The regression equation was;

$$Y = 0.194 + 0.236 X_1 + 0.561 X_2 + 0.757 X_3$$

The results revealed that participation of the community has a positive and significant effect on sustainability of CDF funded projects ($\beta_1=0.236$, p value= 0.000). The association was significant because the significant level (0.05) was greater than the p value (0.000). This implies that community participation leads to an improvement in sustainability of CDF funded projects. These results match up with Nyaguthii and Oyugi (2013) argument that community participation has a strong and significant effect on sustainability of CDF projects.

In addition, the results established that project management skills have a positive and significant effect on sustainability of CDF funded projects ($\beta_2= 0.561$, p value= 0.000). The relationship was significant because the p value (0.000) was less than the significant level of 0.05. This implies that project management skills leads to an improvement in sustainability of CDF funded projects. The finding agree with Daud (2017) findings that project management skills such as effective communication and capacity development have very strong and significant effect on sustainability of CDF projects.

Further, the results showed that funding has a positive and significant effect on sustainability of CDF funded project ($\beta_3=0.757$, p value= 0.000). The relationship was significant because the p value (0.000) was less than the significant level of 0.05. This implies that project funding leads to an improvement in sustainability of CDF funded projects. The findings is in line with the finding of Sastre, Ignacio and Carmenado (2012) that project funding has a very strong effect on projects' sustainability ensure community funded projects' successful completion.

Table 9: Regression Results

	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t-value	Sig.
	Beta	Standard Error	Beta		
(Constant)	.194	.085		2.267	.024
Participation of the Community	.236	.039	.139	5.971	.000
Project Management Skills	.561	.048	.561	11.754	.000
Funding	.757	.068	.541	11.078	.000

Conclusions

The study concludes that community participation has a positive and significant effect on sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency. Community members were provided with information on all CDF projects in the constituency. The study also established that projects leaders informed community members on the details of every phase in a project. The study found out that projects leaders used affective communication channels such as radio and television to communicate

project information to the community members. However, the study found out that the members of the community were not involved in projects' monitoring and projects' evaluation. Furthermore, the study found out that the members of the community were involved in project closure.

The study also concludes that project management skills have a positive and significant effect on sustainability of CDF funded projects. The study found that project leaders have clear, accurate written and verbal communication required in conflict management, possessed listening skills, ensured individuals consideration, ensured idealized effect in running the projects and provided inspirational motivation to followers.

Moreover, the study concludes that funding has a positive and significance effect on the sustainability of CDF funded projects in Kanduyi Constituency. The study found out that the funds provided every year were adequate in funding projects in the constituency. The results also revealed that funds allocated per projects were not enough and inadequacy of funds led to stagnancy in projects. On top of that, the study found out that the government did not release funds in a timely manner. Moreover, the study found out that the CDFC failed to release funds to contractors and suppliers on time.

Recommendations

The study recommends that the government of Kenya and policy makers should review the policies related to constituency development fund to align them with community participation, project management skills and funding in terms of adequacy of funds, timely release of funds and funds management.

The study found that the members of the community were not involved in projects monitoring and projects evaluation. Therefore, the study recommends that the CDF project managers should strengthen the community involvement in project monitoring and evaluation through establishment of human centric frameworks such educating the community on the importance of their involvement in monitoring and evaluation through seminars and provision of free tutorial trainings.

The study also found that project leaders have clear, accurate written and verbal communication required in conflict management, possessed listening skills, ensured individuals consideration, ensured idealized effect in running the projects and provided inspirational motivation to followers. Therefore, the study recommends that the project managers should the management at the Kanduyi Constituency should improve the competency skills of their staffs through provision of free training programs, pay fees to project managers who want to advance other carriers and offer free tutorial training course related to project management.

Further, the study found that funds allocated per projects were not enough and inadequacy of funds led to stagnancy in projects. On top of that, the study found out that the government did not release funds in a timely manner. Hence, the study recommends that the project managers should attract more funds from the existing donors and share their knowledge on the need to allocate more funds to each project so as to attack other donors such as community members. Furthermore, the study recommends that the government should ensure timely allocation of fund through adoption of electronic procurement systems such as IFMIS so as to enhance timely disbursement of CDF funds.

Suggestions for Further Studies

The main purpose of this study involved assessing the factors influencing the CDF projects' sustainability in Kanduyi Constituency. However, the study was limited to Kanduyi Constituency. Therefore, the study recommends that further studies should be conducted on the factors influencing the sustainability of CDF funded projects in other constituencies in Kenya. Besides that, the study found that 96.1% of the variation in independent variables (community participation, projects

management skills and funding) could explain the dependent variable (sustainability of CDF funded Projects). Hence, the study recommends that further study should be conducted so as to assess other factors that effect CDF funded projects' sustainability.

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